**ASSIGNMENT 3**

1. Why are functions advantageous to have in your programs?

Functions are used to reduce the time and duplicity in the code, it makes the code short and easy to read.

1. When the code in a function run does: when it's specified or when it's called?

Code in function runs when it's called.

1. What statement creates a function?

The def statement defines or creates the function.

def function()

1. What is the difference between a function and a function call?

Difference between function and function call is when we define a function with def statement it is function, but when we call a function to return it's value that is function call.

1. How many global scopes are there in a Python program? How many local scopes?

There are two scopes global and local. There can be multiple local scopes in python.

1. What happens to variables in a local scope when the function call returns?

When the function call returns, local variable ends.

1. What is the concept of a return value? Is it possible to have a return value in an expression?

Return values is the value the return the function value on calling the function. Yes, it is possible to have a return value in an expression.

1. If a function does not have a return statement, what is the return value of a call to that function?

If no return statement appears in a function definition, control automatically returns to the calling function after the last statement of the called function is executed. In this case, the return value of the called function is undefined.

1. How do you make a function variable refer to the global variable?

To make function variable as a global variable you can use the global keyword to declare which variables are global.

1. What is the data type of None?

Datatype of None is NoneType().

1. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

That import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

1. If you had a bacon() feature in a spam module, what would you call it after importing spam?

spam.bacon()

1. What can you do to save a program from crashing if it encounters an error?

We can use try except program to save it from crashing.

1. What is the purpose of the try clause?

The try clause lets you test a block of code for errors, and except block lets you handle the error.

try:

print(x)

except:

print("An exception occurred")