**Assignment -3**

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

**Ans:** Functions enable reuse of code, improve maintainability and scalability.

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

**Ans:** Whenever function is called , the code get started executing.

3. What statement creates a function?

**Ans:** def() statement creates a function.

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

**Ans:** function means whenever we try to write a code which can be reused in future and function call means when we want see result from that particular function by calling it.

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

**Ans:** There is one global scope, and a local scope is created whenever a function is called.

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

**Ans:** When a function returns, the local scope is destroyed, and all the variables in it are forgotten.

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

**Ans**: A return value is the value that a function call evaluates to. Like any value, a return value can be used as part of an expression.

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

**Ans:** If there is no return statement for a function, its return value is None.

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

**Ans:** A global statement will force a variable in a function to refer to the global variable. If you want to refer to a global variable in a function, you can use the global keyword to declare which variables are global.

10. What is the data type of None?

**Ans:** The data type of None is NoneType.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

**Ans:** That import statement imports a module named areallyourpetsnamederic.

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

**Ans:** spam.bacon()

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

**Ans:** Place the line of code that might cause an error in a try clause and use except block to handle the error.

14. What is the purpose of the try clause? What is the purpose of the except clause?

**Ans:** The code that could potentially cause an error goes in the try clause. The code that executes if an error happens goes in the except clause.