**ASSIGNMENT 3**

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

**Ans1**. Functions are a block of code that we create to run when needed. Functions are helpful to have in our program because it allows us to use the same code again and again without the need of writing it again. It provides reusability.

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

**Ans2**. The code in a function runs when it is called.

3. What statement creates a function?

**Ans3**. def functionName() is the syntax used to create a function.

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

**Ans4**. Function is a block of code which is used again and again in the code. To use the code when needed we must make a function call.

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

**Ans5**. There is only one global scope in python program however local scopes depends on function, each function has its own local scope.

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

**Ans6**. When the function call returns the local scope is destroyed and the variables in that local scope are also cleared and the memory is released.

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

**Ans7**. Return value is the value that a function provides at the end of execution. Return value can be any variable, value or even an expression.

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

**Ans8**. If a function does not have a return statement then it returns None.

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

**Ans9**. We can use global keyword to make a function variable refer to the global variable.

10. What is the data type of None?

**Ans10**. Data type of None is Nonetype, which represents the absence of value.

11. What does the sentence import areallyourpetsnamederic do?

**Ans11**. It will import all the functions present inside the module.

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

**Ans12**. We can use spam.bacon() to call this feature after importing spam.

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

**Ans13**. We can use exception handling to avoid the program from crashing if it encounters an error.

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

**Ans14**. Inside the try clause we write the code that is expected to encounter an error. Inside the except clause, we write the code that will handle the error.