

# Functions

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**Que 1: Write down the role of header files in C++ programs**

**Marks :(2)**

**Ans:** In C++ the header file contains the group of function declarations that may need for the proper working of a program

**Que 2: What is a function? What are the different types of functions in C++?**

**Marks :(3)**

**Ans:** Function is a named unit of statements in a program to perform a specific task as part of the solution. PRE-DEFINED AND USER DEFINED

**Que 3: What is parameter or argument?**

**Marks :(2)**

**Ans:** PARAMETER OR ARGUMENTS ARE THE VALUES OR VARIABLE PASSED TO A FUNCTION. ACTUAL AND FORMAL ARGUMENTS

**Que 4: What are the mathematical functions in C++?**

**Marks :(3)**

**Ans:** 1. abs() : It takes an integer as the argument (+ve or -ve) and returns the absolute value.

2. sqrt() : used to find root of a number.

3. pow() :To find power of a number. It take two arguments, the number and power value.

**Que 5: Which function converts the alphabet 'A' to 'a'? Marks :(1)**

**Ans:** tolower( )

**Que 6: What is the use of return statement in C++?**

**Marks :(2)**

**Ans:** This value is passed to the calling function by using return statement. The return statement also transfer the execution control back to the calling function

**Que 7: What are formal and actual parameters?**

**Marks :(3)**

**Ans:** The arguments given at the calling of a function is called actual (original) arguments or actual parameters since they are the actual data passed to the function for processing.

**Que 8: What is default arguments?**

**Marks :(2)**

**Ans:** Default arguments are arguments to which initial values given at function definition

**Que 9: Write a code to do the following :**

**Marks :(5)**

**(a) A function named largest accept two integer numbers and return the largest number.**

**(b) Use this function to find the largest of two numbers.**

```
Ans: #include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int largest(int a, int b)
{
    Int large;
    if(a > b)
        large = a;
    else
        large = b;
    return large;
}
int main()
{
    int n,m, p;
    cout<<"Enter the Number for checking :";
    cin>>n<<m;
    p = largest(n,m);
    cout<< " The largest number is : "<<p<<endl;
    return 0;
}
```

**Que 10: Which header file is needed for executing mathematical functions in C++**  
**Marks :(1)**

**Ans:** CMATH

**Que 11: The big programs are divided in to smaller programmes. These smaller programs are called.**  
**Marks :(1)**

**Ans:** Functions

**Que 12: The execution of the program begins at ... function**    **Marks :(1)**

**Ans:** Main function

**Que 13: One of the following is not involved in the creation and usage of a user defined function**  
**Marks :(1)**

**a) Define a function b) Declare a function c) invoke a function d) None of these**

**Ans:** d) None of these

**Que 14: The default data type returned by a function is....**    **Marks :(1)**

**Ans:** int

**Que 15: After the execution of a function, it is returned back to the main function by executing ... key work**

**Marks :(1)**

**Ans:** return

**Que 16: Supplying data to a function from the called function by using ....**

**Marks :(1)**

**Ans:** parameters(arguments)

**Que 17: .....key word is used to specify a function returns nothing**

**Marks :(1)**

**Ans:** void

**Que 18: A function declaration is also called ...**

**Marks :(1)**

**Ans:** PROTOTYPE

**Que 19: consider the following declaration**

**int sum(int x, int y)**

**{**

**return a+b;**

**}**

**From the following which is the valid function call**

**a) n=sum(10) b) n=sum(10,20) c) n=sum(10,20,30) dn=sum()**

**Marks :(1)**

**Ans:** b)n=sum(10,20)

**Que 20: The ability to access a variable or a function from somewhere in a program is called ...**

**Marks :(1)**

**Ans:** scope

**Que 21: ..parameter is used when the function call does not supply a value for parameters**

**Marks :(1)**

**Ans:** default

**Que 22: The parameter used to call a function is called ...**

**Marks :(1)**

**Ans:** Actual parameter

**Que 23: A function calls it self is known as.**

**Marks :(1)**

**Ans:** Recursive function

**Que 24: --- -- header file is needed for using string functions in C++.**

**Marks :(1)**

**Ans:** cstring

**Que 25: What are stream functions for I/O in C++? Marks :(3)**

**Ans:** Stream functions allow a stream of bytes (data) to flow between memory and objects like Key Board or Monitor

get() : It can accept a single character or multiple characters (string) through the keyboard. To accept a string, an array name and size are to be given as arguments.

put() : It is used to display a character constant or the content of a character variable given as argument.

**Que 26: What are console functions for character input and output operations in C++?**

**Marks :(3)**

**Ans:** getchar():This function returns the character that is input through the keyboard.

putchar():This function displays the character given as the argument on the standard output unit (monitor).

**Que 27: --- -- header file is needed for using console functions in C++. Marks :(1)**

**Ans:** cstdio

**Que 28: What are the merits and demerits of modular programming? Marks :(3)**

**Ans:** Merits of modular programming

- a). Reduces the size of the program
- b). Less chance of error occurrence
- c). Reduces programming complexity
- d). Improves reusability

Demerits of modular programming

- a). Proper breaking down of the problem is a challenging task.
- b). Each sub problem must be independent of others. Careful about order of execution.