

Computer Science - ICS Part 2 Computer Science Chapter 13 Short Questions Preparation

Q1. What do you mean by function call?

Ans 1: Function call is mechanism that is used to invoke a function to perform a specific task. A function call can be invoked at any point in the program. In C the function name, the arguments and the statement terminator(;) are specified to invoke a function call . When function call statement is executed , it transfer control to the function that is called. The memory is allocated to variables declared in the function and then the statements in the function body are executed. After the last statement in the function is executed, control returns to the calling function.

Q2. Write down the scope of global variables.

Ans 1: Scope of Global Variables: They are accessible from the point where they are declared until end of the file containing them. It means they are visible throughout all the functions in the file, following their point of declaration. The life time of global variable is until the termination of the program. They exist in memory from the start to the end of the program.

Q3. Describe Built in Function.

Ans 1: Built in Function: built in function are predefined functions that provide us convenient ways to perform variety of tasks. These functions are packaged in libraries. Through these function we can easily access complex programming functionally. We should not reinvent the wheel. All that we need to do is just making a function call and the rest of the task is performed by the called function

Q4. Define Function body .

Ans 1: Variables declaration and the program logic are implemented in the function body. Function body makes use of the arguments passed to the function. It is enclosed in curly braces. A function can be called in the body of another function.

Q5. What is the life time of local variable?

Ans 1: The scope or lifetime of a local variable is from the point in the program where it is declared until the end of the block containing its declaration

Q6. What is function Header?

Ans 1: The first line of function definition is called the function header i.e
Return_type Function
It Consists of three parts:

- The type of the return value.
- The name of the function

- The parameters of the function enclosed in parentheses

Q7. What is Function?

Ans 1: Function definition provides the actual body of the function.

Syntax:

```
Return_type FunctionName (parameter_list)
```

```
{  
body of the function  
}
```

Q8. Define local variable.

Ans 1: All variables that we have declared so far are declared within a block - that is, within the extent of a pair of curly braces. These are called local variables and form the point in the program where it is declared until the end of the block containing its declaration.

Q9. Define function declaration with its syntax.

Ans 1: Function declaration: Function declaration introduces the function name and its type. A function definition associates the function name/type with the function body.

Syntax:

```
Return_type FunctionName (parameter_list)
```

```
{  
Executable Statements(s)  
return expression;  
}
```

Q10. What are the two types of functions in C language?

Ans 1: There are two types of function in C language.

- Built-in Function
 - User-defined Function
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