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. What is Function?

Ans 1: Function definition provides the actual body of the function.
Syntax:
Return_ttype FunctionName (parameter_list)
{
body of the function
}

Q3. 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

Q4. How a function returns value?

Ans 1: We may need a function that could return a value and arguments could be passed to it. Lets consider the general form of function header:
return_type FunctionName (parameter_list)
The return-type specifies the data type of the value that the function returns, Parameter_list is a coma separated list which specifies the data type and the name of each parameter in the list .

Q5. Define function prototype.

Ans 1: A Function prototype is a statement that provides the basic information that the compiler needs to check and use a function correctly. It specifies the parameters to be passed to the function,the function name , and type of the return value.
The general form of the function prototype is as follows:
return _ type FunctionName (paramete_list)
The prototype for a function which is called form another function must appear before the function call statement.Function prototypes are usually placed at the beginning of the source file just before the function header of the main function.

Q6. 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.

Q7. Difference between Function Definition and Function Declaration:

Ans 1: Function Definition:

- A function definition provides the actual body of the function.

Syntax:
Return_type
FunctionName
(Parameter_list)
{
Body of the function
}

Ans 2: Function Declaration::

- A 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 Statement(s)
return expression:
}

Q8. Differentiate between Local and Global Variable:

Ans 1: Local Variable: 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 is form the point in the program where it is declared until the end of the block containing its declaration .

Ans 2: Global Variable: The variable which are declared outside all blocks i.e outside the main ( ) and all other functions,. The scope of a global variable is form the point where they are declared until end of the file containing

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Q9. 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

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Q10. How long the global variable exists in the memory ?

Ans 1: The lifetime of global variable is until the termination of the program. They exist in memory from the start to the end of the program.