

FUNCTION

Those programs which solve the real world problems are much larger.

*** problems with large

- (i) More problem in Managing
- (ii) become more problem in designing and implementing
- (iii) Difficult to check errors and removing them.
- (iv) Code can be specific to particular problem so i.e. it cannot be reused.
- (v) Difficult to write and understand by developers.

To solve all these problems we develop programs in small pieces i.e. called modules or called Modular programming

So function is a group of statements that together perform a task. In C program we have atleast one function from which program starts execution i.e. main() function.

Two types of function

- (a) pre defined functions available in C standard library.
- (b) defined or created by users.

General terms used in function using

(a) defining a function: In this we just give function name, its return type and if any value passed to it i.e. called passing arguments

function prototype

Eg:- `int square (int y);`

Return type

function name

Argument passed.

(b) Calling or invoking a function:- It means it tells the program control to go to function body and execute it.

Eg:- `Z = square (10);`

Calling of function



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(c) Called function:- Executing the body of function.

```
int square (int To)
{
    int q = To * To;
    return q;
}
```

with the above eg. 10 is passed to To where $q = 10 * 10 \Rightarrow 100$ and q is returned to square which get again returned where it is start calling. $Z = 100;$