

4. Functions

C++

1. ___ are the building blocks of C++ programs.
a) Functions b) if – else c) For d) Switch
2. The starting point for the execution of a program is _____.
a) Main () b) Void () c) Public d) Class
3. The calling function parameters are called as_____ parameters
a) Formal b) Actual c) Dummy d) Duplicate
4. In call by value method, the flow of data is always from the ___ statement to the function definition. a) Call b) return c) function d) go to
5. In ___ method the called function argument formal parameters become alias to the a. actual parameter. a) Call by value b) Call by reference c) return d) call
6. The functions that return no value is declared as _____.
a) Null b) Void c) Static d) public
7. An ___ looks like a normal function in the source file but inserts the functions code a. directly into the calling program. a) inline b) online c) mainline d) line
8. To make a function inline one has to insert the keyword ___ in the function header.
a) inline b) online c) mainline d) line
9. Inline keyword is just a request to the _____.
a) Compiler b) Interpreter c) Linker d) Object
10. How many types of scopes in C++? a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
11. In ___ scope a local variable is defined is defined within a block.
- File b) Function c) Local d) Class
12. A block of code begins and ends with___. a) { } b) [] c) () d) { }
13. ___ scope of variables declared within a function is extended to the function block and all sub blocks therein. a) File b) Function c) Local d) Class
14. A variable declared above all blocks and functions has the ____ scope.
a) Scope of a file b) Local scope c) Function scope d) Class scope
15. Which of the following is NOT true, related to functions?
a) The actual parameters can be passed in the form of constants to the formal parameters of value type.
b) The actual parameters can be passed only as variables to formal parameters of Reference type.
c) The default value in the formal parameters can be given in the form of variable

initialization

d) The default value for an argument can be given in between the argument list

16. In the following code, the scope of the variable a is _____.

```
if(x<y)
{
Int ;
a++;
}
```

a) Local scope b) Function scope c) File scope d) Class scope

17. A function can be invoked from another function using its _____

a) Variables b) Name c) return d) Value

18. Which function executes faster but requires more memory space?

a) Normal function b) Void function c) Regular function d) Inline function

19. The scope of any variable used in the entire program is _____

a) Local b) File c) Function d) Class

20. The return type of the function prototype float power(float,int) is ____.

a) Char b) Double c) int d) float

Read the following coding and give the answer

```
#include<iostream.h>
int n1=10;
void main()
{
int n2 =20;
if(n1>n2)
{
int temp;temp=n1;n1=n2;n2=temp;
}
Cout<<'\n'<<n1<<'\n'<<n2;
}
```

21. file scope _____. a) n1 b) n2 c) temp d) None of these

22. Function scope _____. a) n1 b) n2 c) temp d) None of these

23. Local scope _____. a) n1 b) n2 c) temp d) None of these