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1. Library functions are built-in functions that are grouped together and stored in a single location known as the library. Each function in this section performs a specific operation. To obtain the pre-defined output, we can use the library functions. Many header files are used to declare all C standard library functions. These library functions are created during the compiler design process. Below is the example of C standard library functions :
2. stdio.h ( getchar ) : Reads a single character from stdin.
3. stdio.h ( getc ) : Reads a single character from the input stream.
4. math.h ( tan ) : Calculates the tangent of x.

**References**:

* <https://www.programiz.com/c-programming/library-function>

1. Void function () 🡪 this is void as function return type, Nonvalue-returning functions, also known as void return types, are used in the same way that value-returning functions are, with the exception that void return types do not return a value when the function is executed. After completing its task, the void function returns control to the caller. The void function call is an independent statement.

Void function (void) 🡪 this is void as function parameter, indicate the function takes no actual parameters.

**References**:

* <https://jameshfisher.com/2016/11/27/c-void-params/>

1. Below is some difference between local and global variable :

* For local variables it’s variable are declared inside a function while global variable are declared outside any function.
* The scope for local variable is within a function, inside which they are declared while global variable throughout all the program
* To access for the local variable, accessed only by the statements, inside a function in which they are declared while global variable accessed by any statement in the entire program.

**References:**

● <https://www.javatpoint.com/local-variable-vs-global-variable>

1. The program will be error, in this case the program didn’t recognize the inc function because the program read a code from top to bottom. If the function placed before main function the output will be 0.

**References:**

● <https://www.tutorialspoint.com/cprogramming/c_functions.htm>

1. Below is the program :

#include <iostream>

int cube(int num){

int result;

result = num\*num\*num;

printf("The Result is : %d ", result);

}

int main(){

int number;

printf("Enter the number : ");

scanf("%d", &number);

cube(number);

return 0;

}

**THE OUTPUT :**

Enter the number : 3

The Result is : 27

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Process exited after 0.788 seconds with return value 0

Press any key to continue . . .

**References:**

● <https://www.programiz.com/c-programming/c-functions>