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- ① The keyword `return` is used to transfer control from a function back to the calling function.

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int d = 0;
    d = fun();

    printf("In value of d returned from\nfunction: %d", d);

    return 0;
}

int fun()
{
    return 10;
}
```



② #include <stdio.h>

int sumofnatural numbers (int start, int end)

int main ()

{ int start, end, sum = 0;

printf("Enter lower limit of natural number: ");

scanf("%d", &start);

printf("Enter upper limit of natural number: ");

scanf("%d", &end);

sum = sumofnatural numbers (start, end);

printf("Sum of natural number from %d to %d

= %d", start, end, sum);

return 0;

}

int sumofnatural numbers (int start, int end)

{ if (start == end)

return start;

else

return start + sumofnatural numbers (start + 1, end);

}



③

\* include <stdio.h>

\* include <stdlib.h>

int main()

{ int n1, n2, sum;

printf("Enter first number:");

scanf("%d", &n1);

printf("Enter second number:");

scanf("%d", &n2);

sum = add(&n1, &n2);

printf("In Addition of %d and %d is  
%d", n1, n2, sum);

}

int add(int \*num1, int \*num2)

{ int suma;

sum = \*num1 + \*num2;

return sum;

}



④ ~~#~~include <stdio.h>

void factorial(int, int\*);

int main ()

{  
int fact, num;

printf("Enter any number : ");

scanf("%d", &num);

factorial (num, &fact);

printf("The factorial of %d is %d\n",  
num, fact);

return 0;

}

void factorial (int num, int \*fact)

{  
int i;

\*fact = 1;

for (i = 1; i <= num; i++)

\*fact = \*fact \* i;

}