

Copilot

In the context of programming, functions other than the `main` function are often referred to as **user-defined functions** or **subroutines**. Let me elaborate:

1. User-Defined Functions:

- These are functions created by the programmer to perform specific tasks within a program.
- They allow you to break down complex logic into smaller, manageable pieces.
- User-defined functions can be called from other parts of the program, including the `main` function.
- Examples of user-defined functions include those that calculate square roots, sort arrays, or validate input.

2. Subroutines:

- The term "subroutine" is often used interchangeably with "function."
- Subroutines are blocks of code that perform a specific task and can be invoked from different parts of the program.
- They help improve code organization, readability, and maintainability.
- In languages like C, C++, and Fortran, subroutines are commonly used to encapsulate reusable functionality.

Remember, the `main` function serves as the entry point for program execution, and it typically directs calls to other functions within the program. So, while the `main` function starts the show, these other functions play important supporting roles! 🧐 🤖

Source(s)

1. [main function and program execution | Microsoft Learn](#)
2. [Can functions be called before "main"? If so, what happens?](#)
3. [c - Why functions defined in the same file as main can not be called ...](#)
4. [1.5 Other Functions - MIT OpenCourseWare](#)
5. [Defining Main Functions in Python – Real Python](#)