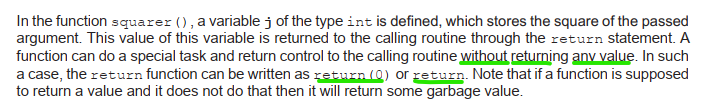
**Session 15**

1. A \_function\_\_ is a self-contained program segment that carries out a specific, well-defined task.
2. Arguments appearing in the parentheses are termed as \_formal-parameters or

formal-arguments\_.

1. If the return is ignored, control passes to the calling program when the closing braces of  
   the code block are encountered. This is termed as \_return (0) or return\_\_.



1. The function, which calls another function, is known as the \_calling function\_\_ and the function, which is being called, is known as the \_called function\_\_.
2. A \_function prototype\_ is a function declaration that specifies the data types of the arguments.
3. \_Local variables\_\_ can be referred to only by statements that are inside the code block, which declares them.
4. \_Global variables\_\_ are visible to the entire program, and can be used by any piece of code.
5. \_Scope rules\_ govern whether one piece of code knows about or has access to another  
   piece of code or data.
6. Arguments are said to be passed \_by value\_\_ when the value of the variables are passed  
   to the called function.  
   In \_call by reference\_, the function is allowed access to the actual memory location of the  
   argument.