## **Function Overloading -FAQ**

#### What is signature/prototype?

The header of a function is called as signature or prototype.

#### **Example:**

int fun(int x,float y);

#### Two functions with same name. Are they overloaded?

Yes, they are overloaded functions if their parameters are different.

#### Is the return type considered in overloading?

No.

# Two functions with same name and parameters, but different return type. Are they overloaded?

No. Return type is not considered in overloading.

## Example:

These are not overloaded

int fun(int x, int y)

float fun(int x, int y)

#### Are these functions overloaded?

int fun(int x, float y) and int fun(float x, int y)

Yes. They are overloaded

# **Functions - FAQ**

#### Will the functions occupy space in memory?

Yes, the machine code of a function is kept code section.

#### Will a function occupy space even if it is not called?

Yes, if a function is defined in a program or included from library, it will occupy space in code section.

#### Where the memory for variable of a function is created?

Memory for the variables used in a function is created in stack

#### When the memory for variables will be allocated?

Memory for the variables will be allocated at runtime, when the function is called and deleted when function ends.

#### Is the memory for variables is allocated freshly for each call?

For for each call of a function memory for the variables is created freshly in the stack.

## What is return type of a function?

When a function is called by passing parameters, it will compute and get the results. A function can return the result to a calling function.

Return type is the datatype of a value return by the function.

#### What is void?

If a function is not returning any value then tis return type is mentioned as void.

## Difference between int main() and void main()

void main() means main function is not returning any value.

**int main()** means main function will return 0; 0 is a success code. The function have terminated successfully. main() will return the value to operating system, like windows.

In C++ int main() is standard.