Questions on pp. 395-396

1. If a function doesn’t return a value, the word void\_\_\_\_\_ will appear as its return type.
2. Either a functions \_\_prototype\_\_\_ or its \_\_definition\_\_\_ must precede all calls to the function.
3. Special variables that hold copies of function arguments are called. Formal Parameters.
4. A(n) \_\_function declaration\_\_ eliminates the need to place a function definition before all calls to the function.
5. \_\_\_Global\_\_\_\_ variables are defined outside all functions and are accessible to any function within their scope.
6. Unless you explicitly initialize numeric global variables, they are automatically initialized to \_\_zero\_\_.
7. \_\_Static\_\_ local variables retain their value between function calls.
8. \_\_Default\_\_\_ arguments are passed to parameters automatically if no argument is provided in the function call.
9. The value of a default argument must be a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. Reference variables are defined like regular variables, except there is a(n) \_ampersand (&) \_\_ in front of the name.
11. The \_\_\_exit\_\_ function causes a program to terminate immediately.
12. What is the advantage of breaking your applications code into several small functions?
    1. When each function is broken up it is easier to troubleshoot.
13. When a function accepts multiple arguments, does it matter what order the arguments are passed in?
    1. Yes, they are passed in order.
14. If you are writing a function that accepts an argument and you want to make sure the function cannot change the value of the argument, what should you do?
    1. Declare a function as a constant
15. How do you return a value from a function?
    1. A function may send a value back to the part of the program called the function POW function.
16. When should a static local variable be used?
    1. It has a program ‘remember’ what value is stored in a local variable.

Questions on pp. 928

2. Which repetition approach is less efficient; a loop or a recursive function? Why?

a. Recursive function, because it can cause an infinite loop.

4. The \_depth\_\_ of recursion is the number of times a function calls itself.

6. \_\_Indirect\_\_\_ recursion is when function A calls function B, which in turn calls function A.