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Predefined function	Programmer-defined function
Also known as built-in function and library function which is already defined in system libraries	Also known as user- defined function which is created by programmer or the user.
Definition of predefined function is unnecessary to be written by the programmer	Definition of programmer- defined function is needed to be written by the programmer which including the return type, name, parameter list and body.
Users have to include the proper header file if they are using the predefined function	Users have to write the header for that function before writing the function body if using the programmer-defined function

- a) sqrt(y); // header file used is #include<cmath>
- b) pow(x,y);//header file used is #include<cmath>
- c) cos(x);//header file used is #include<cmath>
- d) toupper(character);//header file used is #include<cctype>
- e) strcpy(y,x);//header file used is <cstring>

	Difference
Local variable	Variable that defined inside a function. Statement of local variable is hidden from the statements in other function and the other function cannot access them. Lifetime of local variable is it exists only while the function is executing and local variables and parameter variable area destroyed when the function ends
Global variable	Variable that is defined outside of all functions in a program. The global variable can be accessed by all functions that are defined after the global variable is defined. The scope of global variable is the portion of the program from the variable definition to the end.
Global constant	Defined for values that do not change throughout the program's execution and this constant area then used for those values for throughout the program
Static local variables	Defined and initialized only the first time the function is executed and the value can be retained between subsequent calls to the function.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
     int x, y, z, avrg;
     cout << "Please enter three numbers:" << endl;</pre>
     cin >> x >> y >> z;
     avrg = average (x, y, z); //function call
     cout << "The average of the given three numbers is:</pre>
    " << avrg << endl;
     return 0;
}
int average(int a, int b, int c) __/function header_
     int sum, avrg2;
     sum = a + b + c;
     avrq2 = sum / 3;
     return avrg2; ___//return statement
}
```

QUESTION 5

Find the errors in the following given code.

```
#include <iostream>
#include<cmath> //because pow is used in this program
using namespace std;
int average(int, int,int); //error there is three numbers
int power (int p); //error because average as argument
int main()
 int x, y, z, avrg, powerOf;
 cout << "Please enter three numbers:" << endl;</pre>
 cin >> x >> y >> z;
 avrg = average (x,y,z); //error
 cout << "The average of the given three numbers is: " <<</pre>
avrg << endl;</pre>
power (avrg); //error
 cout << "The average number to the power of two is: " <<</pre>
power (avrg) << endl; //error</pre>
return 0;
int average(int a, int b, int c)
 int sum, avrg2;
 sum = a + b + c;
 avrg2 = sum / 3;
return avrg2;//error
int power (int p)
 int pOf;
pOf = pow(p, 2);
 return pOf; //error
}
```

Execution1:

```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUGICONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

PS D:\Code> cd "d:\Code\"; if ($?) { g+ LAB_EXERCISE_QUESTION6.cpp -0 LAB_EXERCISE_QUESTION6 }; if ($?) { .\LAB_EXERCISE_QUESTION6 }
Enter the length of rectangle: 5
Enter the width of rectangle: 6
The length of the rectangle is 5
The width of the rectangle is 6
The area of the rectangle is 30
PS D:\Code>
```

Execution2:

##The .cpp file will be uploaded in e-learning too.