

1.

A function in C/C++ is a block of code that performs a specific task. The function syntax is as follows

```
return_type function_name (arguments_list)
{
    function_body
}
```

The function consists of four main parts:

- a- Return type
- b- Function name
- c- Arguments list
- d- Function body

2.

The function arguments are a mechanism to receive or send data in a function. A function can receive a copy of the value in a variable, which is referred to as **call-by-value**, or it can receive the variable itself, which is called **call-by-reference**. Therefore, arguments in a function can be defined as **call-by-value** or **call-by-reference** variables.

Whereas a simple variable declaration in the argument makes that accessible through call-by-value mechanism, defining a call-by-reference variable requires explicit declaring by using * or & before the variable.

Notice that using call-by-reference can be used for receiving or sending out data in a function.

Examples:

<pre>int add-sub(int a, int b, int *sub) { *sub = a - b; return a+b; }</pre>	<pre>int add-sub(int a, int b, int &sub) { sub = a - b; Return a+b; }</pre>
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