a) Program components in C++ are called **functions** and **classes**.

b) A function is invoked with a **function call.**

c) A variable known only within the function in which it is defined is called a **local variable.**

d) The **return** statement in a called function passes the value of an expression back to the calling function.

e) The keyword **void** is used in a function header to indicate that a function does not return a value or to indicate that a function contains no parameters.

f) An identifier's **scope** is the portion of the program in which the identifier can be used.

g) The three ways to return control from a called function to a caller are **return value**, **return expression** and **right brace**.

h) A **function prototype** allows check number, type and order of arguments passed to function.

i) Function **rand()** is used to produce random numbers.

j) Function **srand()** is used to set the random number seed to randomize the number sequence generated by function rand.

k) Storage-class specifier **register** is a recommendation to the compiler to store a variable in one of the computer's registers.

l) A variable declared outside any block or function is a **global** variable.

m) For a local variable in a function to retain its value between calls to the function, it must be declared with the **static** storage-class specifier.

n) A function that calls itself either directly or indirectly (i.e.,through another function) is a **recursive** function.

o) A recursive function typically has two components—one that provides a means for the recursion to terminate by testing for a base case and one that expresses the problem as a recursive call for a slightly simpler

problem than the original call.

p) It's possible to have various functions with the same name that operate on different types or numbers of arguments. This is called function **overloading**.

q) The **unary scope resolution (::)** enables access to a global variable with the same name as a variable in the current scope.

r) The qualifier **const** is used to declare read-only variables.

s) **Function template** enables a single function to be defined to perform a task on many different data types.