

Functions

1. A function is self-contained program segment (block of code) that performs some specific well-defined task when called.
2. Breaking larger computing tasks into smaller ones.

Types of Function

- Pre-Define Functions (Library Functions)
- User-Define Function (Programmer)

Example : For Pre-define Function

```
scanf();  
printf();  
clrscr();  
getch();
```

User Define function

Declaration of a Function

Syntax:

```
return type function_name(argument list)  
{  
    Local declaration;  
    Executable statement;  
    -----;  
    return statement;  
}
```

Types of Function Declaration

1. Function with argument and with return type
2. Function with argument and without return type
3. Function without argument and with return type
4. Function without argument and without return type

Return statement

1. Used to return the control from the calling function to the next statement of the called portion of the program.
2. Will return only one value at time
3. After return statement, no other statement will execute in the function
4. Function may have more then one return statement

Storage classes (scope of variable)

1. Automatic storage class (auto)
2. External storage class (extern)
3. Static Storage class (static)
4. Register storage class (register)

Syntax:

Storage_class datatype variablename;

Eg: auto int a=10;