



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(An Autonomous Institution)

COIMBATORE – 35

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING (UG & PG)



First Year, 2nd Semester

2 Marks Question and Answer

UNIT – 2

DECISIONS STATEMENTS AND FUNCTIONS

1. Define decision making statement?

These statements are used to execute particular set of instruction for based on certain condition. Ex:if, if else, nested if, if else if ladder, switch

2. Define looping statement ?

Looping statement is used to execute a group of instruction repeatedly at till some condition is satisfied.

3. Define unconditional statement?

This condition is used to transfer the control to other statement without checking any condition.

4. Define simple if statement?

It is used to execute some statements for a particular condition. Example : goto, break.

5. Define switch statement ?

Switch statement is the simple form of if....else..... If ladder construct. Switch statement is a multi branch decision statement.

6. Define for statement ?

The for loop is entry controlled loop that provides a more concise loop control structure.

7. Define goto statement?

Goto statement can transfer the control to any place in a program. It is useful to provide branching within a loop

8. Define break statement?

Break statement exit from the loop can be accomplished by using the break statement.

9. Define exit statement?

It is used to terminate the program it is same as break statement.

10. Write a for loop to print from 10 to 1?

```
for(i=10;i>0;i--) printf(—%d\\,i);
```

11. Define function name?

Function name is used to call a function

12. Define return type?

Return type is used to indicate the return value of a function.

13. Define function body?

Function body is used to indicate the process of function are used to execute the function .when a function is called.

14. What are 4 types of functions?

- Functions with arguments and return values. This function has arguments and returns a value:
- Functions with arguments and without return values. ...
- Functions without arguments and with return values. ...
- Functions without arguments and without return values.

15. What are the essential components of a loop?

Counter, increment/decrement, initialization of the counter with initial value.

16. What is a function?

1. Function is a set of instructions,
2. Self contained block,
3. performs a specific task,
4. Used to avoid redundancy of code.

17. Differentiate call by value and call by reference?

Call by value: The values of the variables are passed by the calling function to the called function.

Call by reference: The addresses of the variables are passed by the calling function to the called function.

18. What are the steps in writing a function in a program?

Function Declaration (Prototype declaration): Every user-defined functions has to be declared before the main().

Function Callings: The user-defined functions can be called inside any functions like main(), userdefined function, etc,

Function Definition: The function definition block is used to define the user-defined functions with statements.

19. State the advantages of user defined functions over pre-defined function.

A user defined function allows the programmer to define the exact function of the module as per requirement. This may not be the case with predefined function. It may or may not serve the desired purpose completely. A user defined function gives flexibility to the programmer to use optimal programming instructions, which is not possible in predefined function.

20. What are the types of C

loops ? While, do while, for.

21. What is the need for functions?

To reduce the complexity of large programs, To increase the readability, To achieve reusability, To avoid redundancy of code, To save Memory.

22. Define parameters?

Parameters are used to pass a values to a function but it is the optional one.
