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Function Definition and Declaration:

- A function in C consists of a function declaration (prototype) and a function definition.
- The function declaration specifies the function name, return type, and parameter types (if any). It informs the compiler about the existence and signature of the function.
- The function definition contains the actual implementation of the function, including the function body (code).
- Here's an example of a function declaration and definition:



```
// Function declaration
int addNumbers(int a, int b);

// Function definition
int addNumbers(int a, int b) {
    int sum = a + b;
    return sum;
}
```

Calling Functions:

- To use a function, you need to call it from another part of your program.
- Function calls typically include the function name followed by parentheses, which may contain arguments (if any).
- The return value of a function can be assigned to a variable or used directly in expressions.
- Here's an example of calling the addNumbers() function:



```
int result = addNumbers(3, 4);  
printf("The sum is: %d\n", result);
```

Function Parameters:

- Functions can have parameters, which allow you to pass values to the function.
- Parameters are specified in the function declaration and definition within parentheses.
- The values passed to the function are called arguments.
- Here's an example of a function with parameters:



```
int multiply(int a, int b) {  
    int product = a * b;  
    return product;  
}
```

Function Return Type:

- The return type of a function specifies the type of value the function returns.
- Functions can have various return types, such as int, float, char, void, etc.
- If a function doesn't return a value, the return type is void.
- Here's an example of a function with a return type of float:



```
float calculateAverage(float a, float b, float c) {  
    float average = (a + b + c) / 3;  
    return average;  
}
```

Function Call by Value:

- By default, C uses call by value, which means that function arguments are passed as copies of their values.
- Any changes made to the parameter within the function do not affect the original argument.
- Here's an example illustrating call by value:




```
void increment(int value) {  
    value++;  
}  
  
int main() {  
    int num = 5;
```

```
increment(num);  
printf("The value is: %d\n", num); // Output: The value is: 5  
return 0;  
}
```

Function Prototypes:

- Function prototypes allow you to declare a function before its actual definition.
- Prototypes specify the function's name, return type, and parameter types.
- Prototypes are typically placed in a header file that can be included in multiple source files.
- This enables functions to be defined later in the code but still be usable in other parts of the program.
- Here's an example of a function prototype:



```
// Function prototype  
int multiply(int a, int b);  
  
int main() {  
    int result = multiply(3, 4);  
    printf("The product is: %d\n", result);  
    return 0;  
}  
  
// Function definition  
int multiply(int a, int b) {  
    int product = a * b;  
    return product;  
}
```

```
}
```

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