

(a) Complete the following statement:

Execution always begins at the first statement in the function
, but other functions are executed only when they are

(b) Write the expected Screen Output for the following program:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
```

```
void funcEval();
```

```
int main()
{
```

```
int count;
```

```
    for (count = 1; count <= 4; count++)
        funcEval();
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

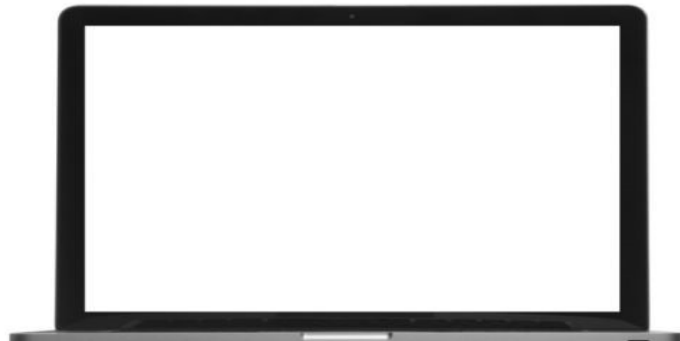
```
void funcEval()
{
```

```
    static int y = 5;
    int x=1;
```

```
    x = x * 5;
    y = y * 2;
```

```
    cout << "x = " << x << " and y = " << y << endl;
```

```
}
```



Q 2. (CLO1)

(6Marks)

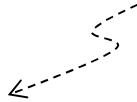
Write a Full C++ program that reads 10 integers entered by the user using a FOR loop. Find the smallest of these 10 numbers (minimum) & the average of these numbers, and print both back to the user. Use the following function prototype:

int findSmaller(int a, int b);

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int findSmaller(int a, int b);

int main()
{



Q 3. (CLO1)**(4Marks)**

Add **a function** *factorial* to the following main program that finds the factorial of a positive integer *n*. The program displays the result on the screen to the user.
(Examples: factorial(3)=3x2x1, factorial(5)=5x4x3x2x1). Note that: factorial(0)=1

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
```

```
int factorial(int n);
```

```
int main()
{
```

```
    int n;
```

```
    cout << "Enter a positive integer: ";
```

```
    cin >> n;
```

```
    cout << "Factorial of " << n << " = " << factorial(n);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
int factorial(int n)
```

```
{
```

```
}
```

