

**Part I** - True/False

1. The scope of a global variable is wider than the scope of a local variables.
2. Passing by reference is considered to be safer than passing by value.
3. A function prototype must end with a semicolon.
4. A function's parameter list can only contain 3 formal parameters at most.
5. Encapsulation is considered a good thing.
6. According to our Ch. 9 notes, an if statement is an example of a sequence statement.
7. You can use the **sin** library function to determine the absolute value of an integer.
8. Function names should begin with an uppercase letter according to our class Coding Standards.
9. A function must receive at least one parameter but it does not have to return any values.

**Part II** – Write the following code.

1. Write the function prototype for a function named **displayNum** that receives an integer passed by reference. Use the parameter name **myNum**. The function displayNum returns no numeric or string value.
2. Write a function definition for a function named **subtractThem** that subtracts two integer parameters (subtract the first parameter from the second listed parameter) and returns the result. Use appropriate data types (bool, char, int, double, and apstring) where not specified so as to save memory.
3. Write a function definition for a function named **getLetter** that receives an apstring named **myString** and an integer value named **num**. The function returns the letter found in the num<sup>th</sup> position of myString where the first letter is considered to be position 1. For example, if myString is "wyo" and num is 3 then the function returns the character 'o'. You can assume that myString will contain at least one letter and that it will not contain any symbols or blank spaces.
4. Write a full C++ program that allows the user to input three floating-point values such as 13.2, 1.23, and 4.56. Pass those three values by value to a function named **findLargest**, which returns the largest of the three passed values. The main function must then pass this largest floating-point value to a function named **round** which must return that value rounded to the nearest tenths place. The main function must then display this rounded value. You can assume that the user will input three different valid floating-point values. Use appropriate data types (bool, char, int, double, and apstring) where not specified so as to save memory.