

# Functions

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## Functions

```
int main()                if (value1 > 22.5)
{
    double value1,        {
        value2;           { value2 = value1;
                          }
                          else
                          {
    if (42.0 > 21.8)       { value2 = 21.8;
    {                       }
        value1 = 42.0;     }
    }
    else                   cout << value1
    {                       << " "
        value1 = 21.8;     << value2;
    }
                          return 0;
                          }
}
```

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## Functions

```
int main()
{
    double value1, value2;

    value1 = max(42.0, 21.8);
    value2 = max(value1, 22.5);

    cout << value1 << " " << value2;

    return 0;
}
```

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## Functions

```

Return Type      Function Name
double max (double v1, double v2)
{
    double maxValue;
    if (v1 > v2)
    {
        maxValue = v1;
    }
    else
    {
        maxValue = v2;
    }
    return maxValue;
}
    
```

Parameter List

Function Body

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## Compiling Functions

- The *function prototype* must be given before the function is used

```

double max (double v1, double v2);

int main()
{
    double value1 = 4.2;
    cout << max(value1, 2.4);
    return 0;
}

double max (double v1, double v2)
{
    . . .
    return maxValue;
}
    
```

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## Functions

- “A collection of statements that perform a specific task”, p 303
  - And can be accessed at any point in the code through a *function call* and optionally produce a value

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## Functions

- Functions are a way of building *modules* in your program
- Encapsulate some calculation
- Less repetitive code

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## Practice

- Write a function to calculate the factorial of a given integer.
- Remember:  $N! = n * (n-1) \dots 2 * 1$
  
- Write some C++ statements to use the function to print 4! to the screen

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## void Functions

- Not all functions need to produce a value

```
void printDayOfWeek (int day)
{
    if ( SUNDAY == day )
    {
        cout << " Sunday ";
    }
    else if ( MONDAY == day )
    {
        cout << " Monday ";
    }
    . . .
    return; // no return value!
}
```

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## Practice

- Write a function that will calculate the average of three integers and print the result to the screen.
- What parameters do you need?
- What should the return type be?
  
- Write some C++ statements to call this function to determine the average of three integers given by the user.

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## Commenting a function declaration

```
/*  
Function:    max  
Description: finds the maximum value of two doubles  
Parameters: value1 - a double, first of the pair  
            value2 - a double, second of the pair  
Returned:   the maximum of two values given  
*/  
double max (double value1, double value2)
```

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## Practice

- Write a function that flips the case of a letter. When an upper case letter is given, return the lower case version. When a lower case letter is given, return the upper case version.
- If a punctuation or numeric character is given, just return that character.
- What parameters do you need?
- What should the return type be?

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## Passing Arguments

- Arguments are passed into functions
- Parameters are evaluated in the order given
- A **copy** of the argument is made in the parameter
- If a parameter is changed in the function, is that reflected in main?

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## What will happen?

```
void swap (int value, int value2)
{
    int tmp = value;
    value = value2;
    value2 = tmp;
    cout << value << " " << value2 << endl;
    return;
}

int main()
{
    int x = 9, y = 10;
    swap(x, y);
    cout << x << " --- " << y << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

**parameters**

**arguments**

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