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C/C++ Program Design

CS205

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Functions



Why functions?

- A compound statement may be needed to execute many times
- You can copy them several times, but ...

```
struct Matrix
{
    size_t rows;
    size_t cols;
    float * pData;
};
```

```
Matrix matA;
float maxa = FLT_MIN;
for(size_t r = 0; r < matA.rows; r++)
    for (size_t c = 0; c < matA.cols; c++)
    {
        float val = matA.pData[ r * matA.cols + c];
        maxa = ( maxa > val ? maxa : val);
    }
```

nofunction.cpp



Why functions?

- We can put the compound statement into a function

```
float matrix_max(struct Matrix mat)
{
    float max = FLT_MIN;
    for(size_t r = 0; r < mat.rows; r++)
        for (size_t c = 0; c < mat.cols; c++)
        {
            float val = mat.pData[ r * mat.cols + c];
            max = ( max > val ? max : val);
        }
    return max;
}
```

```
float maxa = matrix_max(matA);
float maxb = matrix_max(matB);
float maxc = matrix_max(matC);
```



A Question

- If `Matrix::pData` is `NULL` or an invalid value, how to tell the calling function from the called one?
- The pointer should be checked first!

```
float matrix_max(struct Matrix mat)
{
    float max = FLT_MIN;
    for(size_t r = 0; r < mat.rows; r++)
        for(size_t c = 0; c < mat.cols; c++)
        {
            float val = mat.pData[ r * mat.cols + c];
            max = ( max > val ? max : val);
        }
    return max;
}
```



Where should a function be? Option 1

```
// draw.cpp
// The function must be defined before it was called

bool drawLine(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2)
{
    // Source code here
    return true;
}

bool drawRectangle(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2)
{
    // some calculation here
    drawLine(...);
    drawLine(...);
    drawLine(...);
    drawLine(...);

    return true;
}
```



Where should a function be? Option 2

```
// draw.cpp
// declared first, parameter names can be omitted
bool drawLine(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2);

bool drawRectangle(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2)
{
    // some calculation here
    drawLine(...);
    drawLine(...);
    drawLine(...);
    drawLine(...);

    return true;
}

// define it later
bool drawLine(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2)
{
    // Source code here
    return true;
}
```



Where should a function be? Option 3

```
// draw.h
#ifndef __DRAW_H__
#define __DRAW_H__
bool drawLine(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2);
bool drawRectangle(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2);
#endif
```

```
// draw.cpp
#include <draw.h>

bool drawRectangle(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2)
{
    // some calculation here
    drawLine(...);
    drawLine(...);
    drawLine(...);
    drawLine(...);

    return true;
}
```

```
// define it later
bool drawLine(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2)
```

```
// main.cpp
#include <draw.h>

int main()
{
    // ...
    drawRectangle(10, 20,
    // ...
}
```




How are functions called?

- A call stack can store information about the active functions of a program
 - Store the address the program returns after the function call
 - Store the registers
 - Store the local variables
 - `//do some work of the called function`
 - Restore the registers
 - Restore the local variables
 - Store the function returned result
 - Jump to the return address

The cost to call a function!



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Function Parameters



Parameters

- The symbolic name for "data" that passes into a function.

Two ways to pass into a function:

- **Pass by value**
- **Pass by reference**



Pass by value: fundamental type

- The parameter is a copy of the original variable

```
int foo(int x)
{
    // x is a copy
    x += 10;
    return x;
}
```

Will `num1` be changed in `foo()`?

```
int main()
{
    int num1 = 20;
    int num2 = foo( num1 );

    return 0;
}
```





Pass by value: pointer

- What's the difference?

```
int foo(int * p)
{
    (*p) += 10;
    return *p;
}
```

It still is passing by value (the address!)
A copy of the address

```
int main()
{
    int num1 = 20;
    int * p = &num1;
    int num2 = foo( p );
    return 0;
}
```





Pass by value: structure

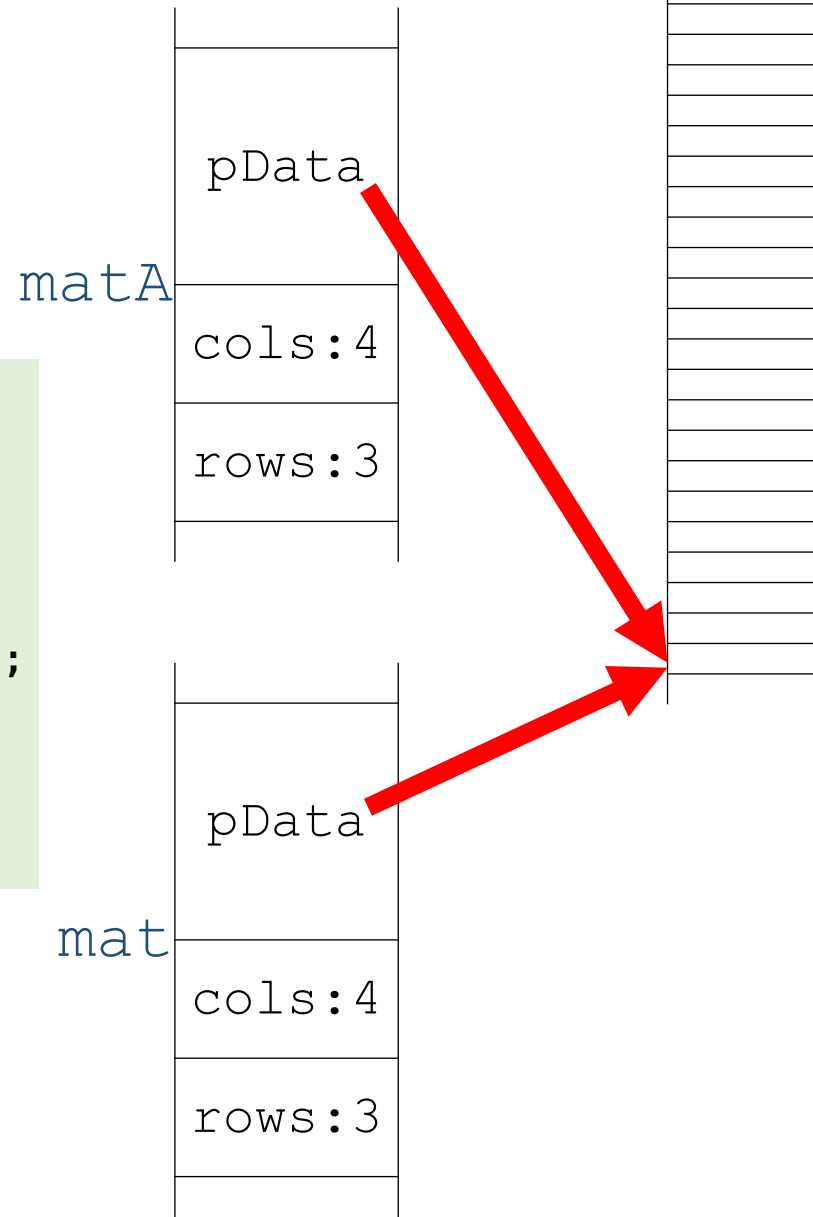
- How about structure parameter?

```
struct Matrix
{
    int rows;
    int cols;
    float * pData;
};

float matrix_max(struct Matrix mat)
{
    float max = FLT_MIN;
    for(int r = 0; r < mat.rows; r++)
        for (int c = 0; c < mat.cols; c++)
        {
            float val = mat.pData[ r * mat.cols + c];
            max = ( max > val ? max : val);
        }
    return max;
}
```



```
float matrix_max(struct Matrix mat)
{
    float max = FLT_MIN;
    for(size_t r = 0; r < mat.rows; r++)
        for (size_t c = 0; c < mat.cols; c++)
        {
            float val = mat.pData[ r * mat.cols + c];
            max = ( max > val ? max : val);
        }
    return max;
}
```





Pass by value: structure

- If the structure is a huge one, such as 1K bytes.
- A copy will cost 1KB memory, and time consuming to copy it.





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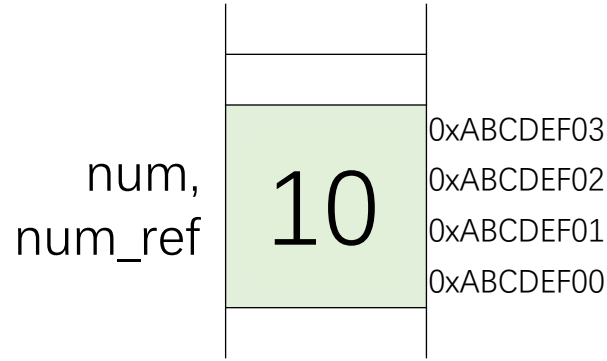
References



References in C++

- References are in C++, not in C.
- A reference is an alias to an already-existing variable/object.

```
int num = 0;  
int & num_ref = num;  
  
num_ref = 10;
```





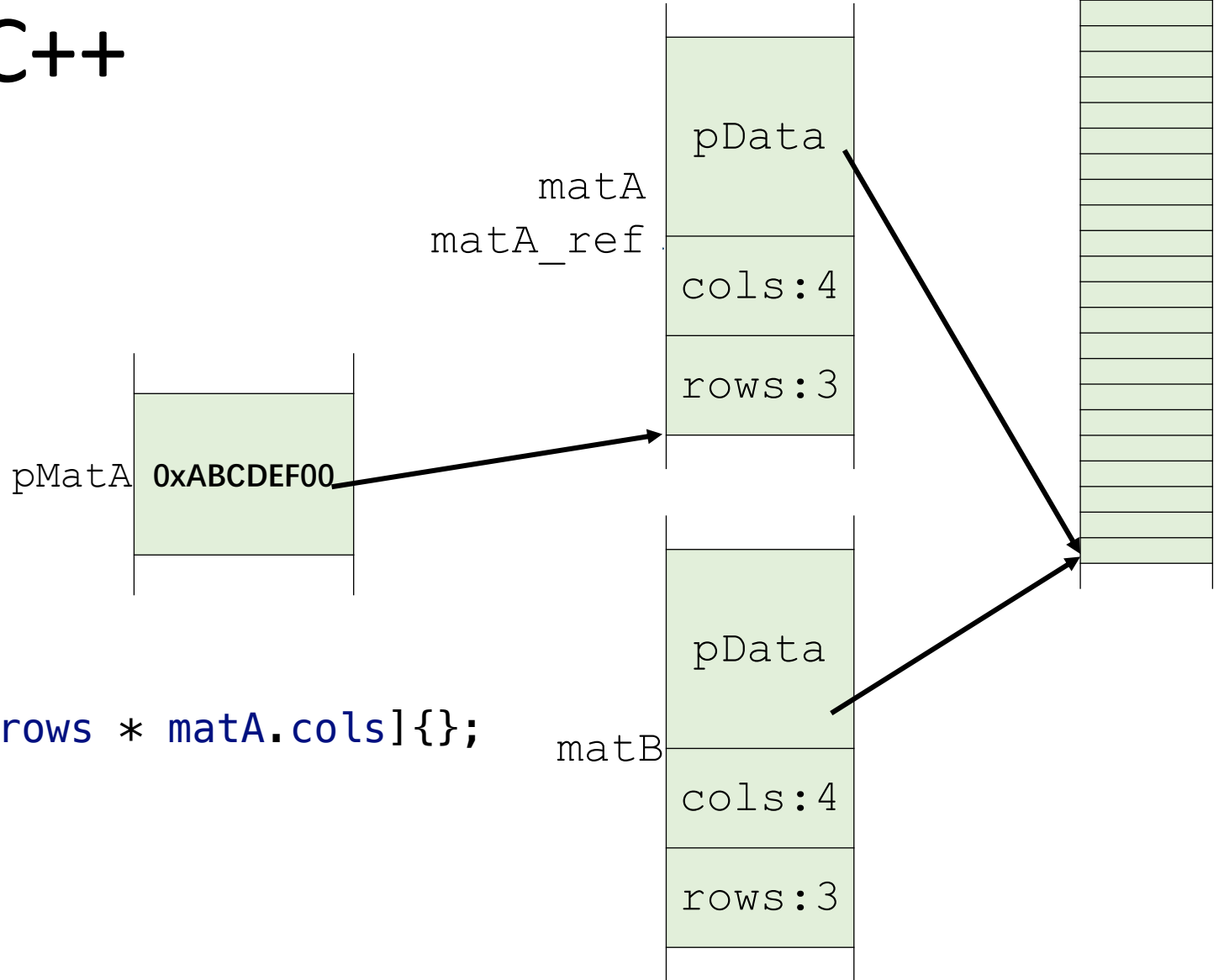
References in C++

- A reference to an object

```
struct Matrix
{
    size_t rows;
    size_t cols;
    float * pData;
};
```

```
Matrix matA = {3,4};
matA.pData = new float[matA.rows * matA.cols]{};
```

```
Matrix & matA_ref = matA;
Matrix * pMatA = &matA;
Matrix matB = matA;
```





References in C++

- A reference must be initialized after its declaration.

```
int & num_ref; // error  
Matrix & mat_ref; // error
```

- Reference VS Pointer: References are much safer



Function parameters with a huge structure

- If the huge struct is passed as a function parameter

```
struct PersonInfo
{
    char firstname[256];
    char middlename[256];
    char lastname[256];
    char address[256];
    char nationalID[16];
    // and more
};

char * fullname(struct PersonInfo pi)
{
    // ...
}
```

- The data will be copied. Not a good choice!



The problem

- One solution is to use a pointer

```
struct PersonInfo
{
    char firstname[256];
    char middlename[256];
    char lastname[256];
    char address[256];
    char nationalID[16];
    // and more
};
```

```
char * fullname(struct PersonInfo * ppi)
```

```
{
    if (ppi == NULL)
    {
        cerr << "Invalid pointer" << endl;
        return NULL;
    }
    // ...
}
```





References as function parameters

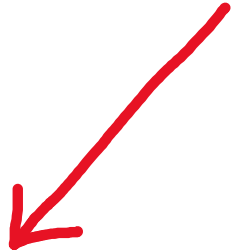
- No data copying in the reference version; Better efficiency
- The modification to a reference will affect the original object

```
struct Matrix
{
    size_t rows;
    size_t cols;
    float * pData;
};

float matrix_max(struct Matrix mat)
{
    float max = FLT_MIN;
    //find max value of mat
    for(size_t r = 0; r < mat.rows; r++)
        for (size_t c = 0; c < mat.cols; c++)
        {
            float val = mat.pData[ r * mat.cols + c];
            max = ( max > val ? max : val);
        }
    return max;
}
```

```
struct Matrix
{
    size_t rows;
    size_t cols;
    float * pData;
};

float matrix_max(struct Matrix &mat)
{
    float max = FLT_MIN;
    //find max value of mat
    for(size_t r = 0; r < mat.rows; r++)
        for (size_t c = 0; c < mat.cols; c++)
        {
            float val = mat.pData[ r * mat.cols + c];
            max = ( max > val ? max : val);
        }
    return max;
}
```

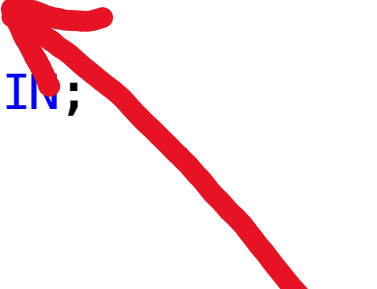




References as function parameters

- To avoid the data is modified by mistakes,

```
float matrix_max(const struct Matrix & mat)
{
    float max = FLT_MIN;
    // ...
    return max;
}
```

A thick red arrow is drawn on the slide, pointing from the lower right towards the parameter `const struct Matrix & mat` in the function signature. The arrow starts near the bottom right of the code block and points diagonally upwards and to the left, ending directly at the `&` symbol, which represents a reference.



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Return statement



Return statement

- Statement `return;` is only valid if the function return type is `void`.
- Just finish the execution of the function, no value returned.

```
void print_gender(bool isMale)
{
    if(isMale)
        cout << "Male" << endl;
    else
        cout << "Female" << endl;

    return;
}
```

```
void print_gender(bool isMale)
{
    if(isMale)
        cout << "Male" << endl;
    else
        cout << "Female" << endl;
}
```



Return statement

- The return type can be a fundamental type or a compound type.
- Pass by value:
 - Fundamental types: the value of a constant/variable is copied
 - Pointers: the address is copied
 - Structures: the whole structure is copied

```
float maxa = matrix_max(matA);
```

```
Matrix * pMat = create_matrix(4,5);
```

```
Matrix * create_matrix(size_t rows, size_t cols)
{
    Matrix * p = new Matrix{rows, cols};
    p->pData = new float[p->rows * p->cols]{1.f, 2.f, 3.f};
    // you should check if the memory is allocated successfully
    // and don't forget to release the memory
    return p;
}
```



If we have a lot to return

- Such as a matrix addition function ($A+B \rightarrow C$)
- A suggested prototype:
 - To use references to avoid data copying
 - To use const parameters to avoid the input data is modified
 - To use non-const reference parameters to receive the output

```
bool matrix_add(const Matrix & matA, const Matrix & matB, Matrix & matC)
{
    // check the dimensions of the three matrices
    // re-create matC if needed
    // do: matC = matA + matB
    // return true if everything is right
}
```



Similar mechanism in OpenCV

- Matrix add in OpenCV

<https://github.com/opencv/opencv/blob/master/modules/core/src/arithm.cpp>

```
→ ↻ 🔒 https://github.com/opencv/opencv/blob/master/modules/core/src/arithm.cpp 🔍 ☆ 📄  
912  
913 void cv::add( InputArray src1, InputArray src2, OutputArray dst,  
914               InputArray mask, int dtype )  
915 {  
916     CV_INSTRUMENT_REGION();  
917  
918     arithm_op(src1, src2, dst, mask, dtype, getAddTab(), false, 0, OCL_OP_ADD );  
919 }  
920
```



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Inline functions



Inline functions

- Stack operations and jumps are needed for a function call.
- It is a heavy cost for some frequently called **tiny** functions.

```
int main()
{
    int num1 = 20;
    int num2 = 30;
    int maxv = max_function(num1, num2);

    maxv = max_function(numn, maxv);
}
```

```
float max_function(float a, float b)
{
    if (a > b)
        return a;
    else
        return b;
}
```



Inline functions

- The generated instructions by a compiler can be as follows to improve efficiency

```
int main()  
{  
    int num1 = 20;  
    int num2 = 30;  
    int maxv =  
        {if (num1 > num2)  
            return num1;  
        else  
            return num2;}  
    maxv =  
        {if (numn > maxv)  
            return numn;  
        else  
            return maxv;}  
}
```




Inline functions

- **inline suggests** the compiler to perform that kind of optimizations.
- The compiler may not follow your suggestion if the function is too complex or contains some constraints.
- Some functions without **inline** may be optimized as an inline one.

```
inline float max_function(float a, float b)
{
    if (a > b)
        return a;
    else
        return b;
}
```



Why not use a macros?

```
#define MAX_MACRO(a, b) (a)>(b) ? (a) : (b)
```

- The source code will be replaced by a preprocessor.
- Surely no cost of a function call,
- And `a`, `b` can be any types which can compare.

`inline.cpp`

Inline in OpenCV



inline



Pull request

Code

735

Commits

52

Issues

559

Discussions Beta

0

Packages

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Wikis

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Languages

C++

562

C

124

OpenCL

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CMake

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Python

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CSS

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735 code results

3rdparty/caroten

```
94  template <> struct VecTraits<f32, 4> { typedef float32x4x4_t vec128; typedef
    float32x2x4_t vec64; typedef VecTraits< u32, 3> unsign; };
95
96  ////////////////////////////////// vld1q //////////////////////////////////
97
98  inline uint8x16_t vld1q(const u8 * ptr) { return vld1q_u8(ptr); }
99  inline int8x16_t vld1q(const s8 * ptr) { return vld1q_s8(ptr); }
100 inline uint16x8_t vld1q(const u16 * ptr) { return vld1q_u16(ptr); }
```

● C++ Showing the top three matches Last indexed on 26 Jun 2018

modules/imgproc/src/fixedpoint.inl.hpp

```
18  fixedpoint64(int64_t _val) : val(_val) {}
19  static CV_ALWAYS_INLINE uint64_t fixedround(const uint64_t& _val) { return
    ((1LL << fixedShift) >> 1)); }
...
24  typedef int64_t raw_t;
25  CV_ALWAYS_INLINE fixedpoint64() { val = 0; }
26  CV_ALWAYS_INLINE fixedpoint64(const fixedpoint64& v) { val = v.val; }
```