

Seatwork 5.1:

My First Function

Course Code: CPE007	Program: Computer Engineering
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6. Output

[*] Untitled1

```
1 #include <iostream>
2
3 int perimComp();
4 void greetings();
5 void results (int);
6
7 int main () {
8     int result;
9
10    result = perimComp();
11    results (result);
12 }
13
14
15 int perimComp () {
16     int length;
17     int width;
18
19     greetings();
20
21     std::cout << "The length: ";
22     std::cin >> length;
23
24     std::cout << "The width: ";
25     std::cin >> width;
26
27     return length * width;
28 }
29
30 void greetings(){
31     std::cout << "Perimeter Computation !!" << std::endl;
32 }
33
34 void results (int perimeter){
35     std::cout << "The perimeter is: " << perimeter;
36 }
```

OUTPUT:

```
C:\Users\Zarina\Documents\l  + | v  
Perimeter Computation !!  
The length: 20  
The width: 12  
The perimeter is: 240  
-----  
Process exited after 15.45 seconds with return value 0  
Press any key to continue . . . |
```

7. Supplementary Activity

The code is designed to compute the perimeter of a rectangle, although it currently calculates the area since it multiplies the length and width. It uses three functions: greetings(), perimComp(), and results(). The greetings() function displays a welcome message, perimComp() asks the user for the rectangle's length and width and performs the computation, while results() displays the final output. Each function has a specific purpose, showing how functions help break a large problem into smaller and simpler parts. I also learned that functions can pass and return values for example, perimComp() returns a computed value to main(), and results() receives it as an argument to display. Using functions also avoids repetition and makes debugging easier since errors can be traced to specific parts of the code.