

# Function Outputs



# Function Outputs

- Functions can do more than input values and print them
- They can *evaluate to* variables as well
  - This is used through function outputs

# Outputs

```
float interest(float m);  
int main(void) {  
    float money;  
    scanf("%f", &money);  
    float interest =  
interest(money);  
    printf("%f", interest);  
    return 0;  
}  
float interest(float m) {  
    float i = m * 0.05;  
    return i;  
}
```

- The output of a function is the value that is *returned*
  - This should match the variable type that is listed before the function name



# Inputs

```
void print_char(char c);  
int main(void);  
    char letter = "A";  
    print_char(letter);  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

```
void print_char(char c);  
    printf("%c", c);  
}
```

- Void functions do not have a return statement
  - They do not return any value to return

ENTER THE VOID



# Outputs

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int main(void) {  
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    scanf("%f", &money);  
    float interest = interest(money);  
    printf("%f", interest);  
    return 0;  
}  
  
float interest(float m) {  
    float i = m * 0.05;  
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}
```

- This return statement lets the function be used as a variable
  - Both the function and a variable *evaluate* to a specific value



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float interest(float m);  
int main(void) {  
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    scanf("%f", &money);  
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float interest(float m);  
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float interest(float m) {  
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```

- The return statement is *copied* into a variable in the parent function
  - Similar to function inputs



# Function Output Coding Challenge

- Scan in two numbers in main()
- Print out 5 pieces of information about the number
  - 1) Sum
  - 2) Product
  - 3) Greatest Common Factor\*
  - 4) The exponent of the first number raised to the last number
  - 5) A box of that specific width and height
- All numbers must be calculated in a function and returned to main()
- All numbers must be printed in main()

- \*Some research may be needed

