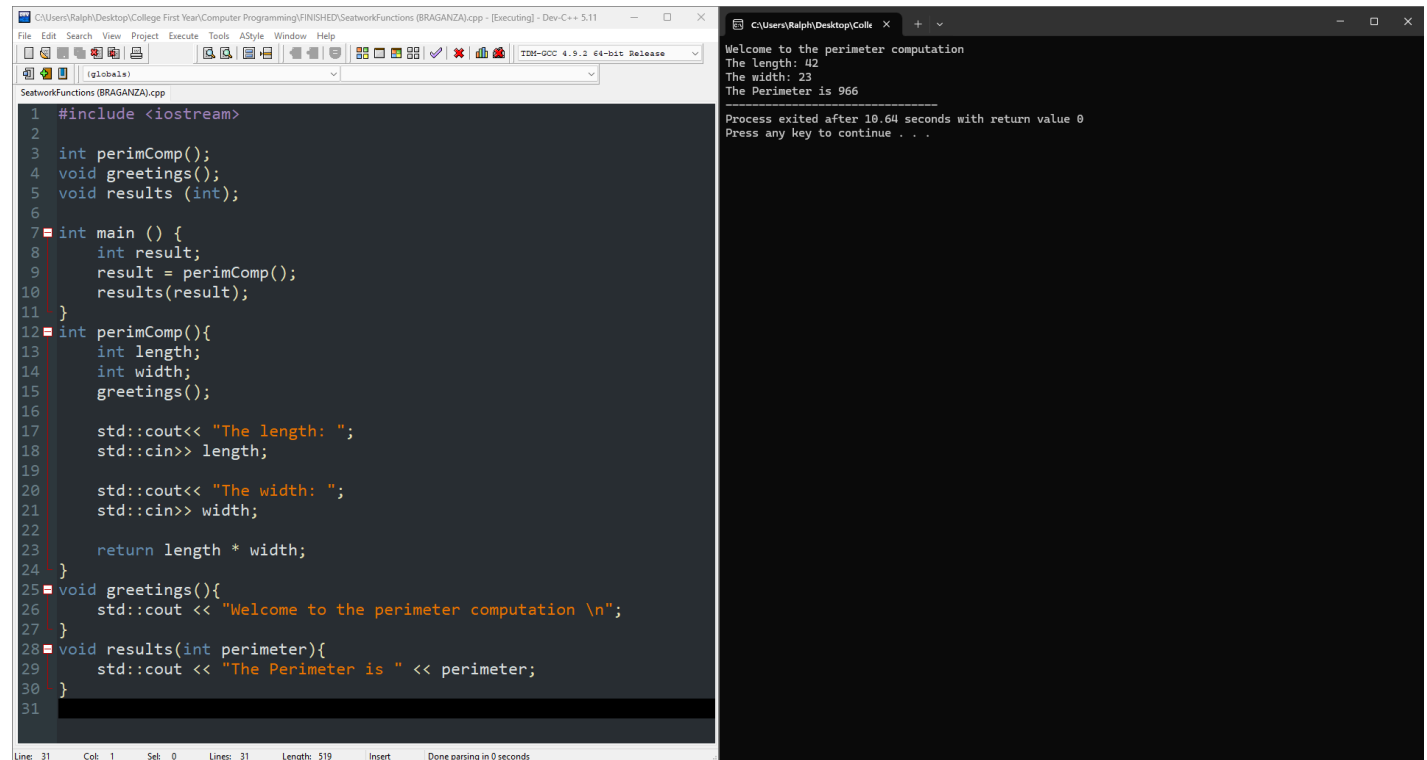


Seatwork: My First Function	
My First Function	
<b>Course Code:</b> CPE007	<b>Program:</b> Computer Engineering
<b>Course Title:</b> Programming Logic & Design	<b>Date Performed:</b> 10/16/2025
<b>Section:</b> CPE11S1	<b>Date Submitted:</b> 10/16/2025
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<b>Output</b>	
<b>CODE:</b> <pre> #include &lt;iostream&gt;  int perimComp(); void greetings(); void results (int);  int main () {     int result;     result = perimComp();     results(result); }  int perimComp(){     int length;     int width;     greetings();      std::cout&lt;&lt; "The length: ";     std::cin&gt;&gt; length;      std::cout&lt;&lt; "The width: ";     std::cin&gt;&gt; width;      return length * width; }  void greetings(){     std::cout &lt;&lt; "Welcome to the perimeter computation \n"; }  void results(int perimeter){     std::cout &lt;&lt; "The Perimeter is " &lt;&lt; perimeter; } </pre>	

## RESULT:



The screenshot displays a C++ development environment with two windows. The left window, titled 'SeatworkFunctions (BRAGANZA).cpp', shows the source code for a program that calculates the perimeter of a rectangle. The code includes headers, defines functions for perimeter calculation, greetings, and results, and contains a main function that calls these functions. The right window shows the program's execution output, which includes a welcome message, prompts for length and width, and the final calculated perimeter.

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

Output:

```
Welcome to the perimeter computation
The length: 42
The width: 23
The Perimeter is 966
=====
Process exited after 10.64 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .
```

## ANALYSIS:

In this code we are computing the perimeters of the length and width, first and foremost we have our header which is `#include <iostream>` for our input and outputs (cin,cout). Here we have our functions, `perimComp()` will compute and return an integer value (the perimeter, or in this case, the computed value), `greetings()` will of course display the greeting message and `results(int)` will display the final result. Now onto our main function where `result` is declared as an integer variable, it calls the function `perimComp()` and stores the returned value in `result` then it passes that result to `results(result)` to display it. After that, we have our function definition for `perimComp`, in this function we declare two integer variables `length` and `width`. It calls `greetings()` (which prints the greetings message) then asks the user to input the length and width and returns the product of `length * width`. The other function definitions is for `greetings` and `results`, void `greetings()` displays a simple greeting message before the program starts asking for input and void `results(int perimeter)` displays the computed result (called `perimeter` in the parameter name) on the screen.