

Functions and Structs

This lesson will get you acquainted with how to use structs while passing them in functions.

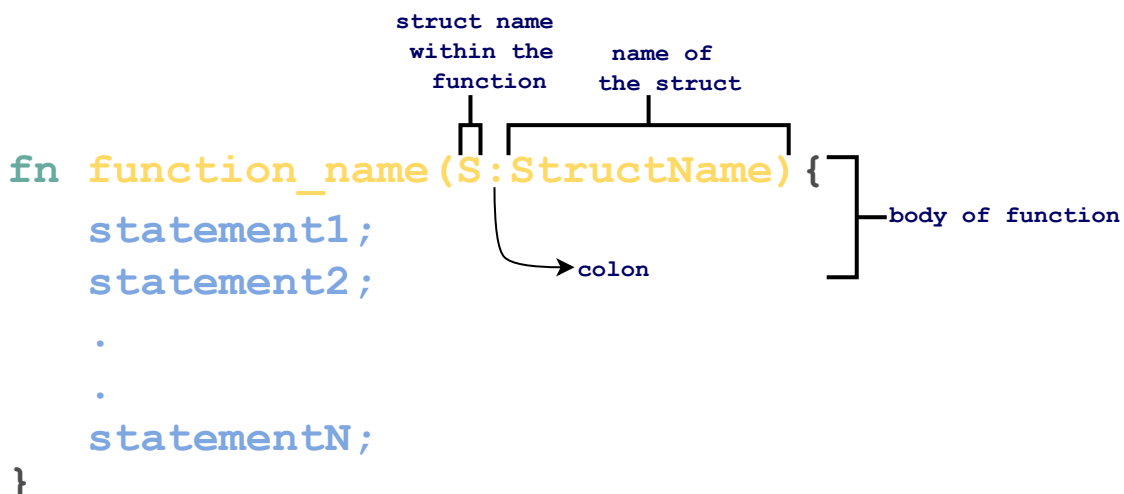
We'll cover the following

- Pass Structs to a Function
- Return Structs From a Function

Often, we need to pass a struct instance to a function. For example, in the previous lesson, every time we wanted to print a new struct instance we had to write a new print macro to print it. However, we can avoid multiple print statements by writing one print statement within a function and calling it when we need it.

Pass Structs to a Function

The structs can be passed to a function and the function can be invoked when required.



The diagram illustrates the syntax of a Rust function definition with the following annotations:

- struct name within the function**: Points to the `S` in the parameter list `(S: StructName)`.
- name of the struct**: Points to `StructName` in the parameter list.
- colon**: Points to the colon `:` separating the parameter from the function body.
- body of function**: Points to the curly braces `{ }` enclosing the function's statements.

```
fn function_name(S: StructName) {  
    statement1;  
    statement2;  
    .  
    .  
    statementN;  
}
```

Pass struct to a function

```
//declare a struct  
struct Course {  
    code:i32,  
    name:String,  
    level:String,  
}  
  
fn display_mycourse_info(c:Course) {  
    println!("Name:{}, Level:{}, code: {}", c.name, c.level, c.code);  
}
```

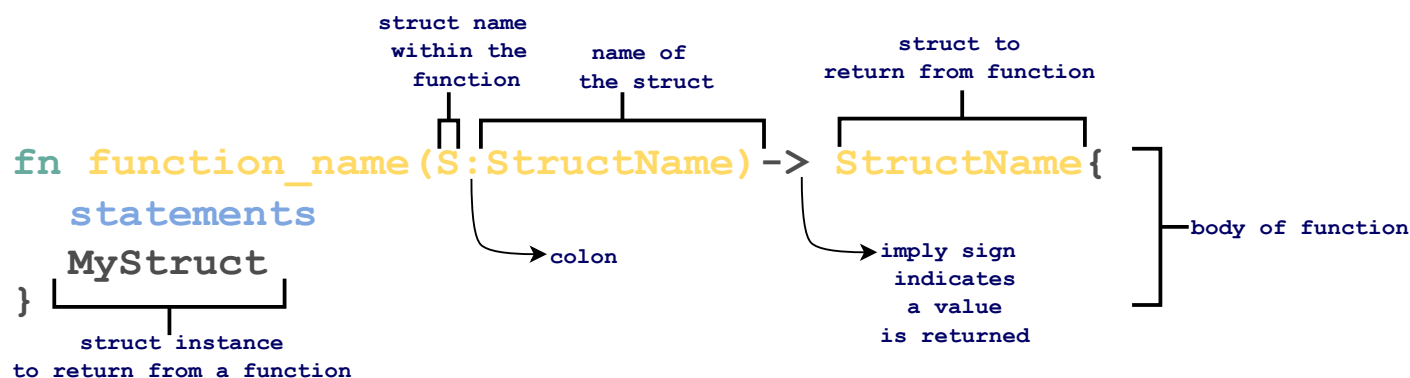


```
println!("{}", Level::from("beginner"), c.name, c.level, c.code);
}
fn main() {
    //initialize
    let course1 = Course {
        name:String::from("Rust"),
        level:String::from("beginner"),
        code:130
    };
    display_mycourse_info(course1);
    let course2 = Course {
        name:String::from("Java"),
        level:String::from("beginner"),
        code:130
    };
    display_mycourse_info(course2);
}
```



Return Structs From a Function

Structs can also be returned from the functions.



Return struct from a function

```
//declare a struct
struct Course {
    code:i32,
    name:String,
    level:String,
}

fn return_rust_course_info(c1:Course, c2:Course)-> Course{
    println!("I got into function and return values from there");
    if c1.name == "Rust" {
        return c1;
    }
    else{
        return c2;
    }
}

fn main() {
    //initialize
    let course1 = Course {
```

```
        name:String::from("Rust"),
        level:String::from("beginner"),
        code:130
    };
    let course2 = Course {
        name:String::from("Java"),
        level:String::from("beginner"),
        code:130
    };

    let choose_course = return_rust_course_info(course1, course2);
    println!("I choose to learn {} {} course with code:{}", choose_course.name, choose_course.level,
    }
```



Now that you have learned about functions and structs, let's learn about implementing methods in structs in the next lesson.