

Functions in C

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Definition:

A function is basically a set of statements that takes inputs, performs some computation and produces an output.

Basic Syntax:

```
return_type function_name(set_of_inputs);
```

Functions Usage

There are two important reasons for the usage of functions when programming in C:

- Reusability: Once the function is defined, it can be reused over and over again.
- Abstraction: If you are just using the function in your program, then you don't have to worry about how it works inside.

Example: *scanf* → Function

```
#include <stdio.h>
int areaOfRectangle(int, int);

int main(){

    int length = 10, width = 5, area = 0;
    area = areaOfRectangle(length,width)
    printf("%d\n",area)

    length=50, width=20;
    area = areaOfRectangle(length, width);
    printf("%d\n",area);
    return 0;
}

int areaOfRectangle(int lenght, int width){

    int area;
    area = length * width;
    return area;
}
```

This outline is based on C programming lectures by Neso Academy, visit the following video to learn more.

[Functions in C - Neso Academy](#)