

规格严格 功夫到家



第6章 函数

——函数封装与程序的健壮性



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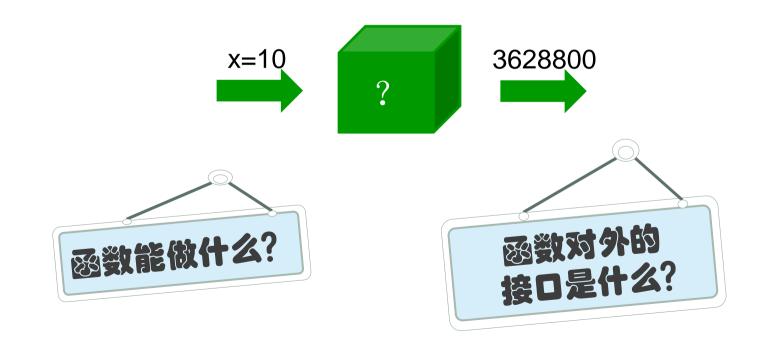
本节要讨论的主要问题

- 何为函数封装?
- 如何增强程序的健壮性?



函数封装(Encapsulation)

- 外界对函数的影响——仅限于入口参数
- 函数对外界的影响——仅限于一个返回值和数组、指针形参



函数封装

- 外界对函数的影响——仅限于入口参数
- 函数对外界的影响——仅限于一个返回值和数组、指针形参

```
#include <stdio.h>
long Fact(int n);
int main()
   int m:
   long ret;
   printf("Input m:");
   scanf("%d", &m);
   ret = Fact(m);
   printf("%d! = %ld\n", m, ret);
   return 0;
```

```
long Fact(int n)
{
   int i;
   long result = 1;
   for (i=2; i<=n; i++)
   {
      result *= i;
   }
   return result;
}</pre>
```



■ 在函数的入口处,检查输入参数的合法性

```
函数功能:用迭代法计算 n! */
long Fact(int n)
   int i:
   long result = 1;
   if (n < 0)
      printf("Input data error!\n");
   else
      for (i=2; i<=n; i++)
         result *= i;
      return result;
```

```
long Fact(int n)
{
    int i;
    long result = 1;
    for (i=2; i<=n; i++)
    {
        result *= i;
    }
    return result;
}</pre>
```

计算整数n的阶乘n!

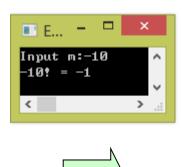


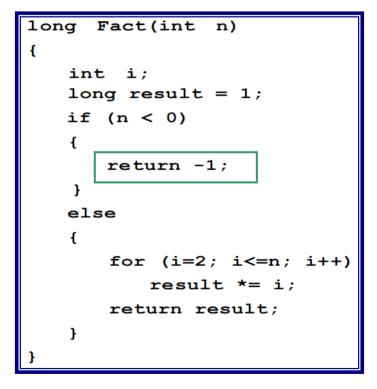
warning C4715: 'Fact' : not all control paths return a value

VC

■ 在函数的入口处,检查输入参数的合法性

```
函数功能:用迭代法计算 n! */
long Fact(int n)
   int i:
   long result = 1;
   if (n < 0)
     printf("Input data error!\n");
   else
      for (i=2; i<=n; i++)
         result *= i;
      return result;
```





■ 在函数的入口处,检查输入参数的合法性

■ 检查函数的返回值

```
防御性编程
#include <stdio.h>
long Fact(int n);
int main()
   int m:
   long ret;
   printf("Input m:");
   scanf("%d", &m);
   ret = Fact(m);
                        /* 增加对函数返回值的检验 */
   if (ret == -1)
       printf("Input data error!\n");
   else
        printf("%d! = %ld\n", m, ret);
   return 0;
```



```
long Fact(int n)
   int i;
   long result = 1;
   if (n < 0)
      return -1;
   else
      for (i=2; i<=n; i++)
          result *= i;
      return result:
```

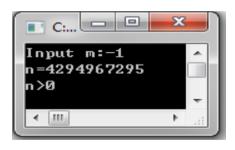
■ 改成无符号整型,传入负数实参Fact()会返回-1吗?

```
#include <stdio.h>
unsigned long Fact(unsigned int n);
int main()
   int m;
   long ret;
   printf("Input m:");
   scanf("%d", &m);
   ret = Fact(m);
   if (ret == -1) /* 增加对函数返回值的检验 */
       printf("Input data error!\n");
   else
       printf("%d! = %ld\n", m, ret);
   return 0:
```

```
unsigned long Fact unsigned int
   unsigned int i;
   unsigned long result = 1;
   if (n < 0)
      return -1:
   else
      for (i=2; i<=n; i++)
          result *= i;
      return result;
```

- 改成无符号整型,传入负数实参Fact()会返回-1吗?
 - * 存在死代码的原因何在?

```
unsigned long Fact (unsigned int
   unsigned int i;
   long result = 1;
   printf("n=%u\n", n);
   if (n < 0)
       printf("n<0");
       return -1:
   else
       printf("n>0");
       for (i=2; i<=n; i++)
           result *= i;
       return result:
```



```
unsigned long Fact(unsigned int
   unsigned int i;
   unsigned long result = 1;
   if (n < 0)
      return -1:
   else
      for (i=2; i<=n; i++)
          result *= i;
      return result:
```

CB warning: comparison of unsigned expression < 0 is always false

■ 如何保证不会传入负数实参?

```
#include <stdio.h>
unsigned long Fact(unsigned int n);
int main()
   int m;
   do{
        printf("Input m(m>0):");
        scanf ("%d", &m);
    }while (m<0);</pre>
    printf("%d! = %lu\n", m, Fact(m));
   return 0;
```

```
unsigned long Fact(unsigned int n)
{
   unsigned int i;
   unsigned long result = 1;
   for (i=2; i<=n; i++)
      result *= i;
   return result;
}</pre>
```

函数设计的基本原则

- 信息隐藏
 - * 检查入口参数的有效性、合法性
 - * 检查函数调用成功与否

函数规模要小

函数功能 要单一

函数接口 定义要清楚



