Member Functions

Member functions are the functions, which have their declaration inside the class definition and works on the data members of the class. The definition of member functions can be inside or outside the definition of class.

If the member function is defined inside the class definition it can be defined directly, but if its defined outside the class, then we have to use the scope resolution `::` operator along with class name alng with function name.

```
class Cube

{

    public:

    int side;

  /* Declaring function getVolume with no argument and return type int. */

    int getVolume();

};

// member function defined outside class definition

int Cube :: getVolume()

{

    return side*side*side;

}
```

If we define the function inside class then we don't not need to declare it first, we can directly define the function.

```
class Cube {

    public:

    int side;

    int getVolume()

    {

        return side*side*side;      //returns volume of cube

    }

};
```

Calling Class Member Function in C++

Similar to accessing a data member in the class, we can also access the public member functions through the class object using the dot operator `(.)`.

Below we have a simple code example, where we are creating an object of the class `Cube` and calling the member function `getVolume()`:

```
int main()

{

    Cube C1;

    C1.side = 4;     // setting side value

    cout<< "Volume of cube C1 = "<< C1.getVolume();

}
```

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