

FUNCTION AND

RECURSION:-

- Function is an individual set of instruction invokeable for a single purpose. Function allow to structure programs in segments of code to perform individual task. In C++ a function is a group of statement that is given a name and which can be called from some point of the program.
- We make/ define function outside the main and recall it into main function.
- Type function name (Parameter list)

SQUARE FUNCTION:-

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;
```

```
// making function of square
```

```
int square(int num1) → function
```

```
{ int squated; parameter
squated = num1 * num1;
```

```
return squated;
```

```
}
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
// variable declaration
```

```
int a;
```

```
// input phase
```

```
cout << "Enter any integer";
```

```
cin >> a;
```

// Processing By recalling function

cout << "The square of " << a
<< " is " << square(a);

return 0;

}

OUTPUT:-

Enter any integer —

The square of — is —

~ALTERNATE SQUARE

FUNCTION

```
# include <iostream>  
using namespace std;
```

```
// making function of square  
int square(int num1) → function with  
one parameter
```

```
{
```

```
    Return num1 * num1;
```

```
}
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
// variable declaration
```

```
int a;
```

```
// input phase
```

```
cout << "Enter any integer";
```

```
cin >> a;
```

```
// Processing By recalling function
```

```
cout << "The square of " << a << " is "  
    << square(a);
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

OUTPUT:-

Enter any integer

The square of is

• MAXIMUM NUMBER

FUNCTION:-

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
//making function for largest number
int maximum (int num1, int num2, int num3)
    ↳ 3 parameters
{
```

```
    int largest ;
```

```
If (a>b)
```

```
    largest = a ;
```

```
else
```

```
    largest = b ;
```

```
If (c > largest)
```

```
    largest = c ;
```

```
Return largest ;
```

```
}
```

int main()

{

// variable declaration

int a,b,c;

// input phase

cout << "Enter three integers" ;

cin >> a >> b >> c;

// processing by recalling function

cout << "The maximum among
these three numbers is" ;
<< maximum(a,b,c) ;

return 0;

}

OUTPUT:-

Enter three integers _____

The maximum among these three numbers is _____

PREDICATE FUNCTIONS

Distinguish even and odd numbers.

```
# include <iostream>  
using namespace std;
```

```
bool iseven(int num)
```

```
{ if (num%2 == 0)
```

```
    return true;
```

```
else
```

```
    return false;
```

```
}
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
// variable declaration
```

```
int num1;
```

// input phase

```
cout << "Enter any integer";  
cin >> num1;
```

// Processing by recalling function.

```
If (is even (num1))
```

{

```
cout << "Num" << num1 << " is even  
number";
```

}

else

{

```
cout << "Num" << num1 << " is odd  
number";
```

}

Return 0;

{

OUTPUT:-

Enter any integer 2

Num 2 is even number

PREDICATE FUNCTION TO

CHECK VOWEL:-

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;
```

```
// make predicate function to check
vowel
```

```
bool isvowel (char letter)
```

```
{  
    if (letter == 'a' || letter == 'e' ||  
        letter == 'i' || letter == 'o' ||  
        letter == 'u')  
}
```

```
Return true;
```

```
else
```

```
Return false;
```

```
}
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
// variable declaration
```

```
char ltr;
```

```
// input phase
```

```
cout << "Enter any alphabet in  
small case" ;
```

```
cin >> ltr;
```

```
// processing by recalling function.
```

```
if (isvowel(ltr))
```

```
{
```

```
cout << "Letter" << ltr << " is vowel" ;
```

```
}
```

```
else
```

```
{
```

```
cout << "Letter" << ltr << " is  
consonant" ;
```

}

Return 0;

}

OUTPUT:-

Enter any alphabet in small case e

letter e is vowel

• VOID FUNCTION :-

Void function is for printing patterns in program.

// make any void function

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;
```

```
void heading ( )
```

```
{
```

```
cout << "***** * * * * *";
```

```
cout << "\n *EE-145 Computer & Programming
```

```
*" << endl;
```

```
cout << " * Electrical Engineering *";
```

```
cout << "\n * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *";
```

```
\n
```

```
}
```

```
int main ( )
```

```
{
```

// Recalling void function

heading();

selün O;

3

OUTPUT :-

ANOTHER VOID FUNCTION :-

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std
```

// making void function

// making void function
void heading(string course, string batch)

{

int main()

3

// Recalling void function

heading ("CP", "FE-Electrical");

return 0;

3

OUTPUT:-

***** CP *****
***** FE-Electrical *****

// To convert given temperature in $^{\circ}\text{C}$ or
 $^{\circ}\text{F}$

FUNCTION CALL FROM

OTHER THAN MAIN:-

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;
```

```
double ctof (double temp)
```

```
{
```

```
return (temp * (9.0 / 5.0)) + 32 ;
```

```
}
```

```
double ftoc (double temp)
```

```
{
```

```
return (temp - 32.0) * 5.0 / 9.0 ;
```

```
}
```

double temperature converter (char scale,
double temp)

{
If (char == 'c' || char == 'C')
}

{
cout << "Converted temperature from
F to C is";
return ftoC(temp);
}

If (char == 'f' || char == 'F')

{
cout << "Converted temperature from
C to F is";
return ctoF(temp);
}

else

{
cout << "scale is incorrect";
}

```
{  
int main( )
```

```
{  
// variable declaration  
double temperature;  
char scaling;
```

```
// input phase
```

```
cout << "Enter temperature to convert";  
cin >> temperature;
```

```
cout << "Enter scale in which you  
want to convert";
```

```
cin >> scaling;
```

```
// processing by recalling function
```

```
cout << "The converted temperature  
is" << temperature_converter(scaling,  
temperature);
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

OUTPUT:-

Enter temperature to convert —

Enter scale in which you want
to convert C

Converted temperature from F to C is —

SWAPPING NUMBER

WITHOUT FUNCTION:-

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
```

```
int main( )
```

```
{
```

```
// variable declaration
```

```
int num1, num2, temp;
```

```
// variable initialization
```

```
num1 = 10;
```

```
num2 = 13;
```

```
// printing numbers
```

```
cout << "num1 = " << num1 << endl;
```

```
cout << "num2 = " << num2 << endl;
```

```
// swapping number without function
```

```
temp = num2;
```

```
num1 = num2;
```

```
num2 = num1;
```

```
num1 = temp;
```

// printing swapped numbers

```
cout << num1 = " " << num1;  
cout << \n num2 = " " << num2;
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

Output:-

num1 = 10

num2 = 13

num1 = 13

num2 = 10

SWAPPING NUMBER BY USING FUNCTION

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;
```

```
void swap(int num1, int num2)
```

```
{
```

```
    int temp;
    temp = num2;
    num2 = num1;
    num1 = temp;
```

```
}
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    // variable declaration
```

```
    int a, b;
```

```
    // variable initialization
```

```
    a = 10;
```

```
    b = 13;
```

// printing numbers

```
cout << "num1 = " << a << endl;  
cout << "num2 = " << b << endl;
```

// Recalling swap function

```
swap(a,b);
```

```
cout << "num1 = " << a << endl;  
cout << "num2 = " << b << endl;
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

OUTPUT:-

num1 = 10

num2 = 13

num1 = 13

num2 = 10

- Bubble sort is the simplest sorting algorithm that works by repeatedly swapping the adjacent elements if they are in wrong order.

- **STEP: 01**

starting with the first element (index = 0) • compare the current element with next element.

- **STEP: 02**

If the current element is greater than the next element of the array, we have to swap them.

STEP: 03

If the current element is less than
the next element, move to the
next element

STEP: 04

Repeat step:01 till the list is
sorted.

Bubble sort Algorithm

n: size of list
↳ SIZE

-for (int i=0; i < SIZE ; i++)

{

 for (int j=0; j < (SIZE-i-1) ; j++)

{

 if (arr[j] > arr[j+1])

{ // swapping

 int temp = arr[j];

 arr[j] = arr[j+1];

 arr[j+1] = temp;

}

}

Q.24

BUBBLE-SORT FUNCTION

```
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;
```

// making bubble-sort function

```
void bubble-sort (double arr[], int SIZE)
```

```
{
```

// first taking unsorted sequence
in an array

```
cout << "It UNSORTED SEQUENCE \n";
```

// using for-loop to take input
in array

```
for (int i=0; i<SIZE; i++)
```

```
{
```

```
cout << "Element no. " << i << "=";
cin >> arr[i];
```

```
}
```

// Now apply bubble sort
algorithm

// swapping numbers

```
for (int i=0; i<SIZE; i++)
```

```
{
```

```
    for (int j=0; j<(SIZE-i-1); j++)
```

```
{
```

```
        if (arr[j] > arr[j+1])
```

```
{
```

```
            int temp = arr[j];
```

```
            arr[j] = arr[j+1];
```

```
            arr[j+1] = temp;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

// Now display sorted sequence

cout << endl;

cout << "\t SORTED SEQUENCE \n";

// for-loop to display sorted sequence

-for (int i=0; i<SIZE; i++)

{

cout << "\n Element no. " << i << "="

<< arr[i] << endl;

}

}

define element 10

int main()

{

// declaring array

double myarray [element] ;

// Now recalling bubble-sort function:-

bubble_sort (myarray, element) ;

return 0 ;

}

Q.26

```
# include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
// insert_element function
```

```
void insert_element( int arr[], int SIZE)
```

```
{
```

```
// for-loop to take input from  
user
```

```
for( int i=0; i<SIZE; i++ )
```

```
{
```

```
cout << " Enter element no." << i  
<< "=" ;
```

```
cin >> arr[i];
```

```
cout << endl;
```

```
}
```

```
cout << endl << endl;
```

```
}
```

// index_element_replace function

void index_element_replace (int arr[], int
SIZE)

{

int index;

cout << " Enter index you want to
replace : " ;

cin >> index ;

cout << " Enter new value for this
index : " ;

cin >> arr [index] ;

cout << endl << endl;

}

// index - find - replace function

void index - find - replace (int arr[], int size)

{

 int element;

 cout << "Enter element you want to
 replace: ";

 cin >> element;

 for (int i=0; i<size; i++)

{

 If (element == arr[i])

{

 cout << "Your element" << element << " found
 at" << i << " position" << endl;

 cout << "Enter new value for this
 index: ";

 cin >> arr[i];

}

}

 cout << endl << endl;

}

//index_element-remove function

void index_element_remove(int arr[],
int size)

{

int index;

cout << "Enter index you want to
remove: ";

cin >> index;

for (int i = index; i < size; ++)

{

int temp = arr[i];
arr[i] = arr[i + 1];
arr[i + 1] = temp;

}

}

cout << endl;

// find element

void find_element (int arr[] , int SIZE)

{

int element ;

cout << " Enter element you want to
find : " ;

cin >> element ;

for (int i = 0 ; i < SIZE ; i ++)

{

if (element == arr [i])

{

cout << " Your element found at
index no - " << i << endl ;

}

}

cout << endl ;

}

// display function

void display (int arr[]; int SIZE)

{

for (int i=0; i<SIZE; i++)

{

cout << "Element no." << i << =>
<< arr[i] << endl;

}

cout << endl;

}

Define size 10

int main()

{

// declaring array

int my_array [size];

// Recalling insert_element function

insert_element (myarray, size);

// Recalling display function

display (myarray, size);

// Recalling index_find_replace function

index_find_replace (myarray, size);

// Recalling display function

display (myarray, size);

// Recalling index_element_replace function

index_element_replace (myarray, size);

// Recalling display function

display (myarray, size);

// Recalling find_element function

find_element (myarray, size);

// Recalling index_element_remove function

index_element_remove (myarray, size);

// Recalling display function

display (myarray, size - 1);

return 0;

}