- Example

Let's understand default arguments better by looking at an example.

we'll cover the following ^
Default arguments
Explanation

Default arguments

```
#include <iostream>

bool isTempOK(const int temp, const int low = 20, const int high = 50){
    return (low < temp) && (temp < high);
}

int main(){

    std::cout << std::boolalpha << std::endl;

    std::cout << "isTempOK(20): " << isTempOK(20) << std::endl;
    std::cout << "isTempOK(30): " << isTempOK(30) << std::endl;
    std::cout << "isTempOK(50): " << isTempOK(50) << std::endl;

    std::cout << std::endl;

    std::cout << std::endl;

    std::cout << "isTempOK(30, 30): " << isTempOK(30, 30) << std::endl;

    std::cout << "isTempOK(50, 30, 100): " << isTempOK(50, 30, 100) << std::endl;

    std::cout << std::endl;
}</pre>
```







Explanation

This is a perfect example of how default arguments work in C++.

• Since the arguments are read from left to right, the function calls in lines

11 to 13 will apply the argument to the temp parameter.

- The other two parameters receive their default arguments.
- In line 17, a second argument is provided, which will replace the default value of low.
- In the function call in line 18, all the arguments are provided. Hence, none of the default arguments are used.

In the next lesson, we will cover **function overloading**.