### **Functions in C**

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**Introduction** 

### **Introduction to Functions in C**

- A function is a *reusable* block of code that performs a specific task
- Functions help organize programs into smaller and manageable sections
- The main() function is the entry point to every C program

### Why Use Functions

- To avoid repeating the same code
- To make programs easier to understand and maintain
- To divide a large problem into smaller parts
- To allow reusability of code

### **Advantages of Using Functions**

- Reduces code duplication
- Enhances readability
- Helps debugging and testing individual parts easily
- Supports modular program design

## Syntax

### Syntax of a Function

```
return_type function_name(parameter_list) {
    // body of the function
    return the_return_value; // optional
}
```

- Function declaration tells the compiler about the function
- Function definition contains the actual code
- Function call transfers control to the function

### **Example: Function with No Parameters**

```
void greet() {
    printf("Hello, World!");
}
```

### **Example: Function with One Parameter**

```
void printNumber(int n) {
    printf("The number is %d", n);
}
```

## Return Type and Return Value

```
int square(int n) {
    return n * n;
}
```

- The return type defines the type of value a function returns
- The return statement sends a value back to the calling code

### **Example: Function with Multiple Parameters**

```
int add(int a, int b) {
    return a + b;
}
```

### **Calling Functions**

```
greet();  // no parameter
printNumber(5);  // one parameter
sum = add(4, 6);  // multiple parameters
```

### Types of Functions

- Library functions predefined in header files like printf(), scanf(), sqrt()
- User-defined functions created by the programmer

## Examples

### **Example: Function with No Parameters and No Return Value**

```
#include <stdio.h>
2
  void greet(){
       printf("Hello, World!\n");
5
  int main(){
      greet();
       return 0;
```

### **Example: Function with One Parameter and No Return Value**

```
#include <stdio.h>
2
  void printSquare(int n){
       printf("Square of %d is %d\n", n, n \star n);
5
  int main(){
       printSquare(5);
       return 0;
```

### **Example: Function with One Parameter and a Return Value**

```
#include <stdio.h>
2
  int getSquare(int n){
3
       return n*n:
5
6
  int main(){
       printf("The square of 5 is %d", getSquare(5));
8
       return 0:
```

### **Example: Function with Multiple Parameters and Return Value**

```
#include <stdio.h>
 2
   int add(int a, int b){
       return a + b:
   int main(){
        int result = add(10, 20);
 8
       printf("Sum = %d\n", result);
        return 0;
10
11
```

### **Example: Function Returning a Value Without Parameters**

```
#include <stdio.h>
 2
   int meaningOfLife(){
        return 42:
 5
 6
   int main(){
        int meaning = meaningOfLife();
 8
        printf("The meaning of life is %d\n", meaning);
        return 0;
10
```

### **Example: Function That Calls Another Function**

```
#include <stdio.h>
 2
   int square(int n){
        return n * n;
 5
 6
   void showSquare(int x){
        printf("Square of %d is %d\n", x, square(x));
 8
 9
10
   int main(){
11
        showSquare(7);
12
        return 0;
13
```

### **Recursive Functions**

- A recursive function calls itself
- Must have a base case to stop recursion

```
int factorial(int n){
    if(n == 0){
        return 1;
    } else{
        return n*factorial(n-1);
    }
}
```

**Function Scope** 

# Function Prototyping

**Exercise** 

### **Exercises**

- 1 Write a function to find the maximum of two numbers
- Write a function that checks if an integer is even or odd
- 3 Write a function that takes three numbers and returns their average
- Write a recursive function to calculate the sum of digits of an integer
- 6 Write a recursive function to calculate the GCD of two integers
- 6 Write a function that checks whether a given integer is prime
- Write a function to print all prime numbers between 1 and 100