

default argument promotions ➤ 9.3

function is `int` by default). We say that the compiler has created an *implicit declaration* of the function. The compiler is unable to check that we're passing average the right number of arguments and that the arguments have the proper type. Instead, it performs the default argument promotions and hopes for the best. When it encounters the definition of `average` later in the program, the compiler notices that the function's return type is actually `double`, not `int`, and so we get an error message.

One way to avoid the problem of call-before-definition is to arrange the program so that the definition of each function precedes all its calls. Unfortunately, such an arrangement doesn't always exist, and even when it does, it may make the program harder to understand by putting its function definitions in an unnatural order.

Fortunately, C offers a better solution: declare each function before calling it. A *function declaration* provides the compiler with a brief glimpse at a function whose full definition will appear later. A function declaration resembles the first line of a function definition with a semicolon added at the end:

function declaration

```
return-type function-name ( parameters ) ;
```

Q&A

Needless to say, the declaration of a function must be consistent with the function's definition.

Here's how our program would look with a declaration of `average` added:

```
#include <stdio.h>

double average(double a, double b);    /* DECLARATION */

int main(void)
{
    double x, y, z;

    printf("Enter three numbers: ");
    scanf("%lf%lf%lf", &x, &y, &z);
    printf("Average of %g and %g: %g\n", x, y, average(x, y));
    printf("Average of %g and %g: %g\n", y, z, average(y, z));
    printf("Average of %g and %g: %g\n", x, z, average(x, z));

    return 0;
}

double average(double a, double b)    /* DEFINITION */
{
    return (a + b) / 2;
}
```

Q&A

Function declarations of the kind we've been discussing are known as *function prototypes* to distinguish them from an older style of function declaration in which the parentheses are left empty. A prototype provides a complete description