

CONFIDENTIAL

C Programming Introduction

week 9: Function

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Functions

- a group of declarations and statements that is assigned a name
 - effectively, a named statement block
 - usually has a value
- a sub-program
 - when we write our program we always define a function named **main**
 - inside **main** we can **call** other functions
 - which can themselves use other functions, and so on...

Example: Square

```
double square(double a)
{
    return a * a;
}
```

This is a function defined outside main

```
int main(void)
{
    double num = 0.0, sqr = 0.0;

    printf("enter a number\n");
    scanf("%lf", &num);

    sqr = square(num);
    printf("square of %g is %g\n", num, sqr);

    return 0;
}
```

Here is where we call the function square

Why use functions?

- Break your problem down into smaller sub-tasks
 - easier to solve complex problems
- generalize a repeated set of instructions
 - we don't have to keep writing the same thing over and over
 - printf and scanf are good examples...
- They make a program much easier to read and maintain



Characteristics of Functions

```
return-type name(argument-list)
```

```
{  
    local-declarations  
    statements  
    return return-value;  
}
```

- When invoking a function call, we can include **function parameters** in the parameter list.
- Declaring a **function parameter** is accomplished by simply including the **prototype of the function** in the parameter list



Exercise 12.1

- Write a function to calculate the kinetic energy of the element
 $ke = mv^2/2$, for m is mass (kg) and v is speed (m/s)
- Use this function in a program.



Exercise 12.2

1. Write a function `is_prime` that accepts a positive integer and returns 1 if it's a prime number, and 0 otherwise.
prototype: `int is_prime(int n);`
2. Now write a program that gets a positive integer from the user and prints all the prime numbers from 2 up to that integer.

Use the function from (1)!



Pass by value

- Function arguments are passed to the function by **copying** their **values** rather than giving the function direct access to the actual variables
- A change to the value of an argument in a function body will not change the value of variables in the calling function



Exercise 12.3

- Write programs to setup these following functions. Use them in a main program
 - A function to find the sum of the cube of integers from 1 to n
 - A function to list all submutiples of the integer n
 - A function to list the n first perfect square numbers



Exercise

- Write a program to calculate the worker's salary by a week. The average wage is 15000 VND for one hour working. And workers have to do 40 hours a week. If they work overtime, the money is paid more 1.5 time for each hour.
- Data validation: A worker can not work less than 10 hours or more than 65 hours a week.



Exercise 12.5

- Write the function `void printnchars(int ch, int n)` to display a character for n time. Use this function to print "* - triangle" which has edges of 4, 5.



Exercise 12.6

- The formula for converting a temperature from Fahrenheit to Celcius is $C = 5/9(F - 32)$
- Write a function named `celsius` that accepts a Fahrenheit temperature as an argument. Function should return the temperature in Celcius. Display a table of the Fahrenheit temperature 0 though 20 and their Celsius equivalents.



Exercise 12.7

- Given a positive number n which is k -figure number. Write a function to verify whether n has all figures being odd numbers or even numbers.



Exercise

- The program Vietnamese Idol has 5 judges, each of whom awards a score between 0 and 10 for each performer. Performer's final score is determined by dropping the highest and lowest score received, the averaging the 3 remaining scores. Write a program that uses this method to calculate a contestant's score using two following functions:
 - void getJudgeData() should ask the user for a judge's score, store it in a reference parameter variable, and validate it.
 - void calcScore() should calculate and display the average score of performer.



Exercise: Leap Year

- Write an algorithm *isLeapYear* as a function that determines whether a given year is a leap year. Pass the year as a parameter. A year is a leap year if
 - It is a multiple of 4 but not a multiple of 100
OR
 - It is a multiple of 400
 - So, for example, 1996 and 2000 are leap years, but 1900, 2002 and 2100 are not.