CS 121 – Week 6 Worksheet – Functions Review

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2. Give a definition example of a void function that prints a string and, if the function caller does not supply a string, prints "NO_MESSAGE_SUPPLIED".

- 3. Explain how the return keyword works.
- 4. Can a void function have a return statement inside of it? If not, why is that? If so, how does it work?
- 5. Observe the following program and its output, and make guesses on why that's occurring. Afterwards, try to think of a way to prevent the array from being edited after calling `printArrayMultByTwo`.

PROGRAM	OUTPUT
<pre>#include <iostream> using namespace std;</iostream></pre>	54 64 110 2 7504
<pre>void printArrayMultByTwo(int int_list[], const int SIZE) { for(int i = 0; i < SIZE; ++i)</pre>	108 128 220 4 15008 216 256 440 8 30016
<pre>{ int_list[i] *= 2; cout << int_list[i] << " "; }</pre>	
<pre>cout << endl << endl; } int main()</pre>	
<pre>{ const int LIST_SIZE = 5; int my_list[] = {27, 32, 55, 1, 3752}; printArrayMultByTwo(my_list, LIST_SIZE); printArrayMultByTwo(my_list, LIST_SIZE); printArrayMultByTwo(my_list, LIST_SIZE);</pre>	
return 0; }	

6. (From the book) You know that the `==` operator can be used to test if two string objects are equal. However, recall that the comparison is case sensitive (e.g. "Billy" and "billy" are not equal strings).

To remedy this, **write a complete program** that asks a user to enter two names and stores them in string objects. It should then report whether or not, ignoring case, they are the same.

Some notes before you begin:

- No input validation is required and you can request the names in any way you would like, however it is required for you to use `getline` to grab the names.
- Remember to include any libraries that may be required.
- To help the program accomplish its task, it should use two functions in addition to main: upperCaseIt() and sameString(). Here are the function prototypes:

```
string upperCaseIt(string s);
bool sameString(string s1, string s2);
```