

# PROBLEM SOLVING WITH C UE23CS151B

Prof. Sindhu R Pai

Department of Computer Science and Engineering



### **Functions in C**

#### Prof. Sindhu R Pai

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

#### **Functions**

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- 1. Introduction to functions
- 2. Types of Functions
- 3. Function Definition, Call and Declaration

#### **Functions**



#### Introduction

- A sub-program to carry out a specific task
- Functions break large computing tasks into smaller ones.
- Enable people to build on what others have done instead of starting from scratch

#### Benefits:

- Reduced Coding Time Code Reusability
- Divide and Conquer Manageable Program development
- Reduced Debugging time
- Treated as a black box The inner details of operation are invisible to rest of the program

#### **Functions**

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#### **Types of Functions**

#### Standard Library Functions

Must Include appropriate header files to use these functions. Already declared and defined in C libraries printf, scanf, etc..

#### User Defined functions

Defined by the developer at the time of writing program Developer can make changes in the implementation

#### **Functions**

#### **Function Definition, Call and Declaration**

#### **Function Definition**

Provides actual body of the function

```
    Function definition format
```

```
return-type function-name( parameter-list )
{
  declarations and statements
}
```

- Variables can be declared inside blocks
- Coding examples



#### **Functions**

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#### **Function Definition, Call and Declaration**

#### **Function Call**

- Function can be called by using function name followed by list of arguments (if any) enclosed in parentheses
- Function call format function-name(list of arguments);
- The arguments must match the parameters in the function definition in it's type, order and number.
- Multiple arguments must be separated by comma. Arguments can be any expression in C
- Coding examples

#### **Functions**

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#### **Function Definition, Call and Declaration**

#### **Function Declaration/ Prototype**

- All functions must be declared before they are invoked or called.
- Function can be declared by using function name followed by list of parameters (if any)
  enclosed in parentheses
- Function declaration format return\_type function\_name (parameters list);
- Use of identifiers in the declaration is optional.
- The parameter names do not need to be the same in declaration and the function definition.
- The types must match the type of parameters in the function definition in number and order.
- Coding examples



### **THANK YOU**

#### Prof. Sindhu R Pai

Department of Computer Science and Engineering <a href="mailto:sindhurpai@pes.edu">sindhurpai@pes.edu</a>