

Functions, Multi-file Programs, Variable Scope & Lifetime

Functions

- Functions
 - Every C program has at least one function (main) and can define additional functions
 - A function takes in an input (**argument**) and returns an output (**return**)
 - Functions allow code reuse
 - If we define a function once, we can call it many times
 - Makes the program much easier to change!
 - Functions allow code modularisation
 - Interaction with the rest of program is explicit and limited
 - We can consider the code in isolation
 - Makes the program easier to read, test and debug
 - Functions reduce complexity of program
- Function definition
 - A function **definition** provides the body of the function
 - `return_type function_name (parameter list) {`
`// body of function`
`}`
 - Function header
 - **Return type:** the data type of the value the function returns
 - int: returns int values
 - double: returns double values
 - void: returns no values
 - **Function name:** name of the function, e.g. “max”, “power”
 - **Parameter list:** list of type, order and number of parameters used in a function
 - Function body
 - **Statements:** define the function’s role
 - **Variables:** each function has its own variables which are created when the function is called and destroyed when the function returns
 - A function’s variables are not accessible outside the function
 - **Return statement:** stops execution of a function, specifying value to return to (unless function is of type void)
 - A run-time error occurs if end of non-void function is reached without return
- Function declaration
 - A function **declaration** provides key info about a function’s name, return type, number/type of parameters, and how to call the function (the **function prototype**)
 - The declaration takes the form `return_type function_name (parameter list)`
 - e.g. `double power(double x, int n); int max (int, int)`
 - Declarations allow top-down order of functions in file, making it more readable