Week 3

Functions & Arrays

Gaddis: Chapters 6 and 7

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Function Definitions

- Function definition pattern:

```
datatype identifier (parameter1, parameter2, ...) {
  statements . . .
}
```

Where a parameter is:

```
datatype identifier
```

- *datatype*: the type of data returned by the function.
- *identifier*: the name by which it is possible to call the function.
- *parameters*: Like a regular variable declaration, act within the function as a regular local variable. Allow passing arguments to the function when it is called.
- *statements*: the function's body, executed when called.

Function Call, Return Statement

- **Function call** expression

```
identifier ( expression1, . . . )
```

  - Causes control flow to enter body of function named identifier.
  - parameter1 is initialized to the value of expression1, and so on for each parameter
  - expression1 is called an **argument**.
- **Return statement:** `return expression;`
  - inside a function, causes function to stop, return control to caller.
- The value of the return *expression* becomes the value of the function call

Example: Function

```
// function example
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int addition (int a, int b) {
   int result;
   result=a+b;
   return result;
}
int main () {
   int z;
   z = addition (5,3);
   cout << "The result is " << z <<endl;
}
```

- What are the parameters? arguments?
- What is the value of: `addition (5,3)`?
- What is the output?

Void function

- A function that returns no value:

```
void printAddition (int a, int b) {
   int result;
   result=a+b;
   cout << "the answer is: " << result << endl;
}
```

  - use void as the return type.
- the function call is now a statement (it does not have a value)

```
int main () {
   printAddition (5,3);
}
```


Prototypes

- In a program, function definitions must occur before any calls to that function
- To override this requirement, place a prototype of the function before the call.
- The pattern for a prototype:

```
datatype identifier (type1, type2, ...);
```

  - the function header without the body (parameter names are optional).

Arguments passed by value

- Pass by value: when an argument is passed to a function, its value is *copied* into the parameter.
- It is implemented using variable initialization (behind the scenes):

```
int param = argument;
```

- Changes to the parameter in the function body do **not** affect the value of the argument in the call
- The parameter and the argument are stored in separate variables; separate locations in memory.

Example: Pass by Value

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

void changeMe(int);

int main() {
   int number = 12;
   cout << "number is " << number << endl;
   changeMe(number);
   cout << "Back in main, number is " << number << endl;
   return 0;
}

void changeMe(int myValue) {
   myValue = 200;
   cout << "myValue is " << myValue << endl;
}
```

Output:
number is 12
myValue is 200
Back in main, number is **12**

int myValue = number;

changeMe failed to change the argument!

Parameter passing by Reference

- Pass by reference: when an argument is passed to a function, the function has direct access to the original argument (no copying).
- Pass by reference in C++ is implemented using a reference parameter, which has an ampersand (&) in front of it:

```
void changeMe (int &myValue);
```

- A reference parameter acts as an **alias** to its argument, it is NOT a separate storage location.
- Changes to the parameter in the function **DO** affect the value of the argument

Example: Pass by Reference

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

void changeMe(int &);

int main() {
   int number = 12;
   cout << "number is " << number << endl;
   changeMe(number);
   cout << "Back in main, number is " << number << endl;
   return 0;
}

void changeMe(int &myValue) {
   myValue = 200;
   cout << "myValue is " << myValue << endl;
}
```

Output:
number is 12
myValue is 200
Back in main, number is **200**

myValue is an alias for number, only one shared variable

Example: Boolean functions

```
bool isEven(int number) {
   bool status;
   if (number % 2 == 0)
      status = true;  // number is even if there is no remainder.
   else
      status = false; // Otherwise, the number is odd.
   return status;
}

int main() {
   int val;
   cout << "Enter an integer and I will tell you ";
   cout << "if it is even or odd: ";
   cin >> val;

  if (isEven(val))
      cout << val << " is even.\n";
   else
      cout << val << " is odd.\n";
}
```

Returns a true or false

Function call used as a boolean expression

Arrays

- An **array** is:
  - A series of elements of the same type
  - placed in contiguous memory locations
  - that can be individually referenced by adding an index to a unique identifier.
- To declare an array:

```
datatype identifier [size];
```

```
int numbers[5];
```

  - datatype is the type of the elements
  - identifier is the name of the array
  - size is the number of elements (constant)

Array initialization

- To specify contents of the array in the definition:

```
float scores[3] = {86.5, 92.1, 77.5};
```

  - creates an array of size 3 containing the specified values.

```
float scores[10] = {86.5, 92.1, 77.5};
```

  - creates an array containing the specified values followed by 7 zeros (partial initialization).

```
float scores[] = {86.5, 92.1, 77.5};
```

  - creates an array of size 3 containing the specified values (size is determined from list).

Array access

- to access the value of any of the elements of the array individually as if it was a normal variable:

```
scores[2] = 89.5;
```

  - scores[2] is a variable of type float
  - use it anywhere a float variable can be used.
- rules about subscripts:
  - always start at 0, last subscript is size-1
  - must have type int but can be any expression
- watchout: brackets used both to declare the array and to access elements.

Arrays: operations

- Valid operations over entire arrays:
  - function call: `myFunc(scores,x);`
- **Invalid** operations over structs:
  - assignment: `array1 = array2;`
  - comparison: `array1 == array2`
  - output: `cout << array1;`
  - input: `cin >> array2;`
  - Must do these element by element, probably using a for loop

Example: Processing arrays

Computing the average of an array of scores:

```
const int NUM_SCORES = 8;
int scores[NUM_SCORES];
cout << “Enter the “ << NUM_SCORES
     << “ programming assignment scores: “ << endl;

for (int i=0; i < NUM_SCORES; i++) {
   cin >> scores[i];
}

int total = 0;  //initialize accumulator
for (int i=0; i < NUM_SCORES; i++) {
   total = total + scores[i];
}
double average =
       static_cast<double>(total) / NUM_SCORES;
```

Arrays as parameters

- In the function definition, the parameter type is a variable name with an empty set of brackets: [ ]
  - Do NOT give a size for the array inside [ ]

```
void showArray(int values[], int size)
```

- In the prototype, empty brackets go after the element datatype.

```
void showArray(int[], int)
```

- In the function call, use the variable name for the array.

```
showArray(numbers, 5)
```

- An array is **always** passed by reference.

Example: Partially filled arrays

```
int sumList (int list[], int size) {//sums elements in list array
   int total = 0;
   for (int i=0; i < size; i++) {
      total = total + list[i];
   return total;
}
const int CAPACITY = 100;
int main() {
   int scores[CAPACITY];
   int count = 0;              //tracks number of elems in array
   cout << "Enter the programming assignment scores:" << endl;
   cout << "Enter -1 when finished" << endl;
   int score;
   cin >> score;
   while (score != -1 && count < CAPACITY) {
      scores[count] = score;
      count++;
      cin >> score;
   }
   int sum = sumList(scores,count);
}
```

sums from position 0 to size-1, even if the array is bigger.

pass count, not CAPACITY

Multidimensional arrays

- multidimensional array: an array that is accessed by more than one index

```
int table[2][5];    // 2 rows, 5 columns
table[0][1] = 10;   // puts 10 in first row,
                    // second column
```

- Initialization:

```
int a[4][3] = {4,6,3,12,7,15,41,32,81,52,11,9};
```

  - First row: 4,6,3
  - Second row: 12, 7, 15
  - etc.

Multidimensional arrays

- when using a 2D array as a parameter, you must specify the number of columns:

```
void myfunction(int vals[ ][3], int rows) {
   for (int i = 0; i < rows; ++i) {
      for (int j = 0; j < 3; ++j)
         cout << vals[i][j] << " ";
      cout << "\n";
   }
}
int main() {
   int a[4][3] = {4,6,3,12,7,15,41,32,81,52,11,9};
   ...
   myfunction(a,4);
   ...
}
```

Sample Problem 1

- **Celsius Temperature Table:** The formula for converting a temperature from Fahrenheit to Celsius is

$$C = \frac{5}{9}(F - 32)$$

  where F is the Fahrenheit temperature and C is the Celsius temperature.
- Write a function named celsius that accepts a Fahrenheit temperature as an argument. The function should return the temperature, converted to Celsius.
- Demonstrate the function by calling it in a loop that displays a table of the Fahrenheit temperatures 0 through 20 and their Celsius equivalents.

Sample Problem 2

- **Larger Than *n*:** In a program, write a function that accepts three arguments: an array, the size of the array, and a number n . Assume that the array contains integers. The function should display all of the numbers in the array that are greater than the number n.