

## SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY



# Coimbatore-36. An Autonomous Institution

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COURSE NAME: 23ITT101 PROGRAMMING IN C AND DATA STRUCTURES
I YEAR/ II SEMESTER

UNIT – II FUNCTIONS FUNCTIONS

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#### **FUNCTIONS**



Function is basically a set of statements that takes inputs, perform some computation and produces output

```
Return_type function_name(set_of_inputs);

Inputs provided to the function
```

Why we are using Functions

#### 1. Reusability

Once the function is defined, it can be reused over and over again.

#### 2. Abstraction

If you are just using the function in your program then you don't have to worry about how it works inside!

Example: scanf function



#### **Function Declaration**



When we declare variable we declare its properties to the compiler

Function Declaration (also called function prototype)means declaring the properties of a function

```
For example: int var;
```

#### Properties:

- Name of variable: var
- 2. Type of variable: int

```
For example:
                 int fun(int, char);
Properties:
    Name of function:
                              fun
    Return Type of function:
2.
                              int
    Number of parameters:
3.
                              2
    Type of parameter 1:
                              int
4.
    Type of parameter 2:
5.
                              char
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
       char fun(): //function prototype
       int main()
                                                "C:\Users\jaspr\Desktop\Neso Academy Files\My Cool Prog
                                               character is: a
            char c = fun();
                                               Process returned 0 (0x0)
                                                                         execution time : 0.1
            printf("character is: 4c", c);
                                               Press any key to continue.
       char fun()
10
11
            return 'a':
12
13
```



#### **FUNCTION DEFINITION**



#### **Function definition**

Function definition contains the block of code to perform a specific task. In our example, adding two numbers and returning it.

#### Syntax of function definition

```
returnType functionName(type1 argument1, type2 argument2, ...)
{
    //body of the function
}
```

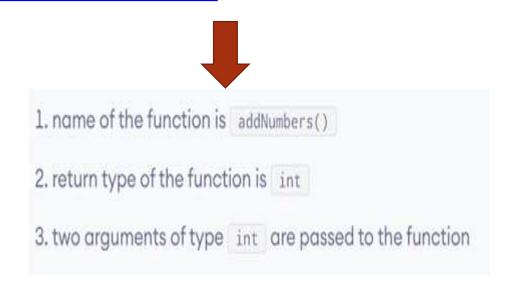
When a function is called, the control of the program is transferred to the function definition. And, the compiler starts executing the codes inside the body of a function.



## **FUNCTION DEFINITION**



## int addNumbers (int a, int b);





## **TYPES OF FUNCTION**



# Types of function

There are two types of function in C programming:

- Standard library functions
- User-defined functions





