

Fundamentals of Computing: Lecture 10

Piyush P Kurur
Office no: 224
Dept. of Comp. Sci. and Engg.
IIT Kanpur

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- ▶ The function definition says what the function actually does.
- ▶ C follows call by value and hence change in the argument of the function does not effect the callee.
- ▶ Function can call other functions even itself.

Example of a function declaration

```
void hanoi(int, char, char, char);
```

or

```
void hanoi(int, char a, char b, char c);
```

Example of a function definition.

```
void hanoi(int n, char src, char inter, char dest)
{
    if ( n <= 0 ) return;
    hanoi(n-1 , src, dest, inter);
    printf("( %d) %c -> %c\n", n, src, dest);
    hanoi( n-1, inter, src, dest);
}
```

```
int max (int a, int b)
{
    if (a < b) return b;
    else return a;
}
```

Function calls are returns

When a function is called

```
/* do some thing */  
foo(2+4, y);  
/* do something else */
```

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```
printf("%d", fact(3));  
/* some more stuff */
```

```
int fact(n)  
{  
    if (n < 2) return 1;  
    else return n * fact(n-1);  
}
```

Variable declaration and scope

```
#include <stdio.h>

int global=0;
void foo(int t);
int main()
{
    printf("in main global = %d\n", global);
    foo(0); global = 42; foo(1);
    int global = 100;
    printf("in main after dec global = %d\n",global);
    foo(2); global=10; foo(3);
    printf("in main after dec and update global = %d\n",global);
}

void foo(int t)
{
    int local = 120;
    printf("in foo(%d) global = %d, local = %d\n", t, global, local);
}
```

Variable scope

- ▶ A variable comes to life when it is declared.
- ▶ A variable lives as long as the smallest block that contains its declaration is active
- ▶ A variable outside every functions is global and lives forever.
- ▶ Local variables have precedence over global ones.

Variables in for loop

```
for(int i = 0; i < 100; i++)  
{  
    /* do something */  
}
```


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{  
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```

The variable `i` is valid only within the for loop.

Variables inside function

```
int foo(int x)
{
    /* some stuff */
    float local;

    foo(bar);
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    foo(bar);

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```

- ▶ The variable is local to the function.
- ▶ For a new call of foo there is a new variable named local valid for that called