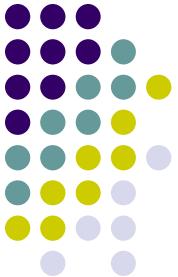




Functions, Part 2 of 2

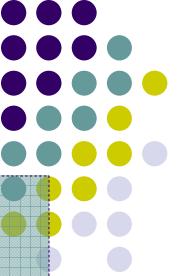
Topics

- Functions That Return a Value
- Parameter Passing
- Local Variables



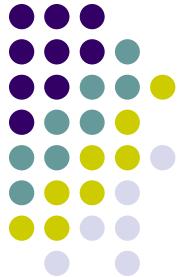
Functions Can Return Values

```
*****  
** AverageTwo - calculates and returns the average of two numbers  
** Inputs: num1 - a number  
**           num2 - a number  
** Outputs: the average of num1 and num2  
*****/  
function AverageTwo (num1, num2)  
{  
    var average; /* average of the two numbers */  
    average = (num1 + num2) / 2;  
    return average;  
}
```



Using AverageTwo

```
<head>
<title>AverageTwo Example</title>
<script type="text/javascript">
    <!--
        function AverageTwo(num1, num2)
        {
            var average;
            average = (num1 + num2) / 2;
            return average;
        }
    //-->
</script>
</head>
<body>
    <script type="text/javascript">
        <!--
            var ave, value1 = 5, value2 = 8;
            ave = AverageTwo(value1, value2);
            alert("The average is " + ave);
        //-->
    </script>
</body>
```



Parameter Passing

- **Actual parameters** are the parameters that appear in the function call.

```
average = AverageTwo (value1, value2) ;
```

- **Formal parameters** are the parameters that appear in the function header.

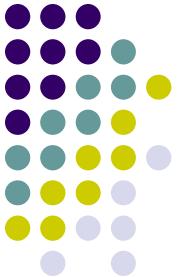
```
function AverageTwo (num1, num2)
```

- Actual and formal parameters are matched by position. Each formal parameter receives the value of its corresponding actual parameter.



Parameter Passing

- Corresponding actual and formal parameters do not have to have the same name, but they may.



Local Variables

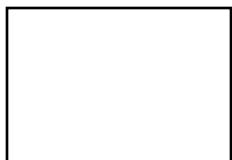
- Functions only “see” (have access to) their own **local variables**.
- Formal parameters are declarations of local variables. The values passed are assigned to those variables.
- Other local variables can be declared within the function body.

Parameter Passing and Local Variables

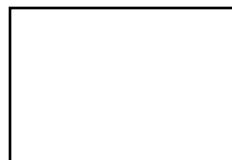


```
<head>
<title>AverageTwo Example</title>
<script type="text/javascript">
  <!--
    function AverageTwo(num1, num2)
    {
      var average;
      average = (num1 + num2) / 2;
      return average;
    }
  //-->
</script>
</head>
```

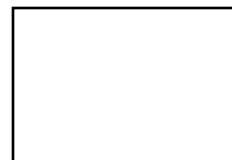
```
<body>
<script type="text/javascript">
<!--
  var ave, value1 = 5, value2 = 8;
  ave = AverageTwo(value1, value2);
  alert("The average is " + ave);
//-->
</script>
</body>
```



num1



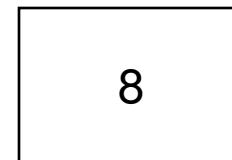
num2



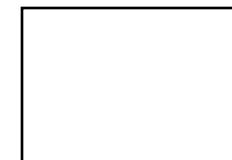
average



value1



value2



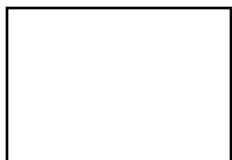
ave

Same Name, Still Different Memory Locations

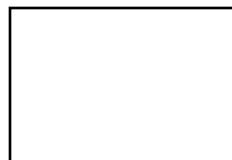


```
<head>
<title>AverageTwo Example</title>
<script type="text/javascript">
  <!--
    function AverageTwo(num1, num2)
    {
      var average;
      average = (num1 + num2) / 2;
      return average;
    }
  //-->
</script>
</head>
```

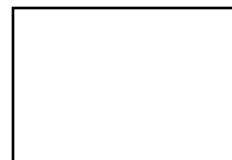
```
<body>
<script type="text/javascript">
  <!--
    var average, num1 = 5, num2 = 8;
    average = AverageTwo(num1, num2);
    alert("The average is " + average);
  //-->
</script>
</body>
```



num1



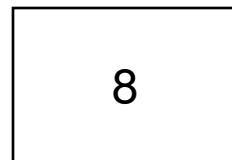
num2



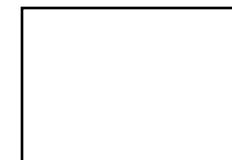
average



num1



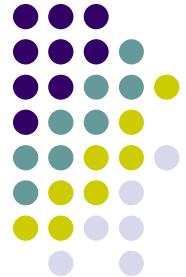
num2



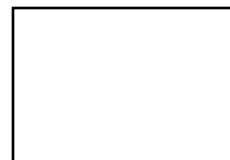
average

8

Changes to Local Variables Do NOT Change Other Variables with the Same Name

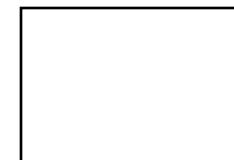


```
<head>
<title>AddOne Example</title>
<script type="text/javascript">
  <!--
    function AddOne(num1)
    {
      num1 = num1 + 1;
      alert("In AddOne: num1 = " +
            num1);
    }
  //-->
</script>
</head>
```



num1

```
<body>
<script type="text/javascript">
  <!--
    var num1 = 5;
    AddOne(num1);
    alert("In the body: num1 = " +
          num1);
  //-->
</script>
</body>
```



num1