

FUNCTION RETURN, PART 2

Returning structured data

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EXAMPLE DATA

struct part
{
 char type;
 int id;
};



RETURN BY VALUE

{

}

```
part supplier()
{
    part a = { 'd', 10 };
    return a;
}
```

void client()

```
part x = supplier();
```


RETURN BY POINTER: LOGICAL ERROR

{

}

```
part* supplier()
{
    part a = { 'd', 10 };
    return &a;
}
```

```
void client()
```

```
part* x = supplier();
```



RETURN BY POINTER: CORRECT OPTIONS

{

}

STATIC DATA

part* supplier() { static part a = { 'd', 10 }; return &a;

```
DYNAMIC DATA
```

```
part* supplier()
       part* a = new part;
        a \rightarrow type = 'd';
        a -> id = 10;
        return a;
```


RETURN BY REFERENCE: LOGICAL ERROR

{

}

```
part& supplier()
{
    part a = { 'd', 10 };
    return a;
}
```

```
void client()
```

```
part& x = supplier();
```



RETURN BY POINTER: CORRECT OPTIONS

{

STATIC DATA

```
part& supplier()
{
       static part a = { 'd', 10 };
       return a;
```

```
DYNAMIC DATA
```

```
part& supplier()
        part* a = new part;
        a \rightarrow type = 'd';
        a -> id = 10;
        return *a;
```

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

STATIC DATA

- If the function reads or calculates new data on each call, the data from the previous call is overwritten
- Therefore, previous data must be fully processed before calling the function again

DYNAMIC DATA

 Memory allocated with the new operator must be deallocated with the delete operator

RETURNING NON-LOCAL DATA: RETURN BY POINTER

RETURNING NON-LOCAL DATA: RETURN BY REFERENCE

{

```
part& supplier(part& a)
{
       a.type = 'd';
       a.id = 10;
       return a;
                                     }
```

Ē

```
void client()
```

```
part y;
```

```
part_{\&} x = supplier(y);
```


RETURN BY REFERENCE FUNCTIONS FORM AN L-VALUE