

# C++ inline functions

1. What is an inline function?
2. How to use inline functions
3. Advantages and disadvantages
4. Summary

- a command for the compiler to substitute the call for a function by its implementation = inline *expansion*
- Compiler decides if function is substituted or executed

- Example:

```
inline int add(int x, int y)
{
    return x+y;
}

int calc()
{
    int p =3; int q=5;
    int result = add(p,q);
    return result;
}
```

→int result = add(p,q);

is substituted by:

```
int result = p+q;
```

1. Declaration and definition within class declaration → function is automatically inline:

```
//Calculator.h
class Calculator
{
    private:
        int result;
    public:
        int getResult() const
        {
            return result;
        }
}
```

→ used when function is very short

### 2. Declaration and definition as inline function in header-file:

```
//Calculator.h
class Calculator
{
    private:
        int result;
    public:
        int getResult() const;
}

inline int Calculator::getResult() const
{
    return result;
}
```

→ Used for longer, but still simple methods (no loops etc.)

- Why should I use it?
  - Faster than ordinary function call, which goes as follows:
    - Put return adress on the stack
    - Put parameters on the stack
    - Execute function
    - Deallocate parameters
    - Jump back to starting point

- Compiler decides in general itself which functions to inline → inline is a *recommendation* for the compiler
  - Does not always result in gain in speed
  - inline declaration is not always necessary
- Gain in speed is often very small, so that inlining is not needed
- inline breaks encapsulation because code is revealed, also the header-file is larger
- When changing an inline function, all the code, which uses the inline function, has to be recompiled



- Inline tells the compiler to substitute a function by its implementation, in case there is a gain in speed
- Used for short methods, which are frequently used, because it may be faster than an ordinary function call
- Should be used carefully, because it does not necessarily result in the desired way, because compiler decides itself when to inline a function

- Any Questions?



Thank you for your attention!

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