

```
Java has Stack Overflow by Using Function
// Function Declaration
// Local Variable of add function
int add(int a, int b) {
    int sum = a + b;
    return sum;
}

// Main Function
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("The Sum of 2 and 3 is " + add(2, 3));
    }
}
```

Call By Value

Q. What to pass the value?

```
int add(int a, int b) {
    int sum = a + b;
    return sum;
}

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("The Sum of 2 and 3 is " + add(2, 3));
    }
}
```

We can take an additional variable to
help like this way:

```
int add(int a, int b) {
    int sum = a + b;
    return sum;
}

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("The Sum of 2 and 3 is " + add(2, 3));
    }
}
```

Q. What to calculate & return?

```
int Pow(int a, int b) {
    int result = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < b; i++) {
        result *= a;
    }
    return result;
}

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("The Power of 2 and 3 is " + Pow(2, 3));
    }
}
```

Q. function must have a return type:

~~function f()~~

① function can return at max 1 value
or zero:

Q. Write a function which add two values
of every digit?

Q. What will reverse digit?

```
int main() {
    int n;
    printf("Enter the value to reverse:");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    int reverse = 0;
    while(n != 0) {
        int rem = n % 10;
        reverse = (reverse * 10) + rem;
        n = n / 10;
    }
    printf("The Reverse of a Given Number is %d", reverse);
}
```

```
int reverse(int value) {
    int rev = 0;
    while(value > 0) {
        int rem = value % 10;
        rev = (rev * 10) + rem;
        value = value / 10;
    }
    return rev;
}
```

③ → -128 to +127 →
result → 126 → here
if (126 > 0)
→ if (126 > 0) result = 0;

```
int reverse(int value) {
    int rev = 0;
    while(value > 0) {
        int rem = value % 10;
        rev = (rev * 10) + rem;
        value = value / 10;
    }
    return rev;
}
```

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Given } \Delta H^\circ_f = 0 \text{ kJ/mol} \\
 & \text{Reaction: } \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \\
 & \text{Enthalpy of reaction: } \Delta H^\circ_r = \Delta H^\circ_f(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4) - \Delta H^\circ_f(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) \\
 & \text{Enthalpy of formation: } \Delta H^\circ_f = \Delta H^\circ_f(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4) - \Delta H^\circ_f(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) \\
 & \text{Enthalpy of combustion: } \Delta H^\circ_c = \Delta H^\circ_f(\text{CO}_2) + \Delta H^\circ_f(\text{H}_2\text{O}) - \Delta H^\circ_f(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) \\
 & \text{Enthalpy of neutralization: } \Delta H^\circ_n = \Delta H^\circ_f(\text{NaOH}) - \Delta H^\circ_f(\text{HCl}) \\
 & \text{Enthalpy of solution: } \Delta H^\circ_s = \Delta H^\circ_f(\text{NaCl}) - \Delta H^\circ_f(\text{Na}) - \Delta H^\circ_f(\text{Cl}) \\
 & \text{Enthalpy of polymerization: } \Delta H^\circ_p = \Delta H^\circ_f(\text{Polymer}) - \Delta H^\circ_f(\text{Monomer}) \\
 & \text{Enthalpy of hydration: } \Delta H^\circ_h = \Delta H^\circ_f(\text{H}_2\text{O}) - \Delta H^\circ_f(\text{Water}) \\
 & \text{Enthalpy of dissociation: } \Delta H^\circ_d = \Delta H^\circ_f(\text{H}_2\text{O}) - \Delta H^\circ_f(\text{Water}) \\
 & \text{Enthalpy of ionization: } \Delta H^\circ_i = \Delta H^\circ_f(\text{H}_2\text{O}) - \Delta H^\circ_f(\text{Water})
 \end{aligned}$$

\therefore wif which add one in every day.

$P = 0$
 $\frac{1}{10^3} \frac{1}{10^2} \frac{1}{10^1} \times \frac{1}{10^0}$
 $\text{Ans: } 12.34;$ $\Rightarrow \text{Val: } 0;$
 $i = 0;$
 $\text{while } (n_i = 0)$
 $\quad \quad \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{val} = (10^{i-1}) + (10^{i-1}) * \text{val} \\ \text{val} = (\cancel{\text{val}}(10^i)) * \cancel{(10^{i-1})} * \text{val} \end{array} \right.$
 $\quad \quad \quad n_i = i+1;$
 $\quad \quad \quad i = i+1;$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} & \quad (12 \overset{1}{\cancel{b}} = 0) \checkmark \\ \text{rem} &= (2+1)\%10; \Rightarrow 3 \\ &= (100 \times 3) + \textcircled{45} \Rightarrow 345 \\ 96 - x / 10 &\Rightarrow 1 \\ 9 &= \textcircled{3} \end{aligned}$$

④ $(1 \leq 0)$ and

$$\text{rem} = (1+1)^{6/010}; \Rightarrow 2$$

$$\text{Vol} = (100 \times 2) + 345 \Rightarrow 2345$$

$g^e = 1/10 \text{ cm}$ 0
 $i = 4$

Super factorial :- ⑦

$$x = 145 \Rightarrow 1 + 4 + 5! \Rightarrow$$

Express factorial :-

$$1 + 24 + 120 \Rightarrow 145$$

```

int y;
int result = 1;
while (y >= 0)
{
    result = result * factorial(y);
    y--;
}
if (result == x)
    print("The Given Number is a Super Factorial");
else
    print("The Given Number is Not Super Factorial");

```

```

    factorial (int n)
    {
        result += 1;
        while (n >= 1)
            recursion = recursion * i;
        return result;
    }

```

post to teach to tech@gmail.com

$\frac{36}{1}$	$i = 1$	$= \text{if } t < n$
$\frac{36}{1} \Rightarrow$		$\text{if } t \leq 0 \%$ $i = 0$
$36 = 1$	36	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{minif}("i", 1) \\ \text{if } (i = 0) \end{array} \right.$
$36 = 2$	18	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{minif}("i", 1) \\ \text{if } (i = 0) \end{array} \right]$
$36 = 3$	12	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{minif}("i", 1) \\ \text{if } (i = 0) \end{array} \right]$
$36 = 4$	9	
$36 = 6$	6	