

## DAY - 40, DAILY REPORT, 12 -01 -2021 (WEDNESDAY)

Today, I had an experience. When I woke up in the morning, it gave me a positive vibe and the cab came to the apartment and I went to the office. In my morning session I have a session with koushik with what is string, int, double and boolean. In computer programming, a string is **traditionally a sequence of characters**, either as a literal constant or as some kind of variable. ... In formal languages, which are used in mathematical logic and theoretical computer science, a string is a finite sequence of symbols that are chosen from a set called an alphabet. Int means the short term of interruption. Double integer in C, C++, C# and many other programming languages recognize the double as a type. A double type can represent fractional as well as whole values. It can contain up to 15 digits in total, including those before and after the decimal point. A double type variable is a 64 bit floating data type. In computer science, the Boolean data type is a **data type that has one of two possible values (usually denoted true and false)** which is intended to represent the two truth values of logic and Boolean algebra. It is named after George Boole, who first defined an algebraic system of logic in the mid 19th century. String program coding goes like this string first name = 'Vivek'; And string last name = 'Reddy'; and the boolean full name = first name + last name = 'Vivek Reddy'; and the another string program is the string name = 'Hello World'; and the next one is the void add (a,b) { print (a + b ); } (a,b) is the

parameter/arguments void add is the return type { print (a + b); } is the function body is the syntax and they talked about pass by value and pass by reference. "Passing by value" means that **you pass the actual value of the variable into the function**. So, in your example, it would pass the value 9. "Passing by reference" means that you pass the variable itself into the function (not just the value). So, in your example, it would pass an integer object with the value of 9. pass by reference (also called pass by address), a copy of the address of the actual parameter is stored. I will call what you are passing into a function the actual parameters, and where you receive them, the parameters in the function, the formal parameters. They are also called actual and formal arguments.

When passing parameters, what it is called and what happens can be confusing. It is less essential that you call it the "correct" thing than you know exactly what is happening. It is critical to have a good mental model, a valid memory picture of the process. Recall that when you call a function, a chunk of memory called an activation record is allocated. Critical to the discussion here is that this memory holds the formal parameter values and function local variables. By definition, pass by value means you are making a copy in memory of the actual parameter's value that is passed in, a copy of the contents of the actual parameter. Use pass by value when you are only "using" the parameter for some computation, not changing it for the client program , thank you, that's all for today.

