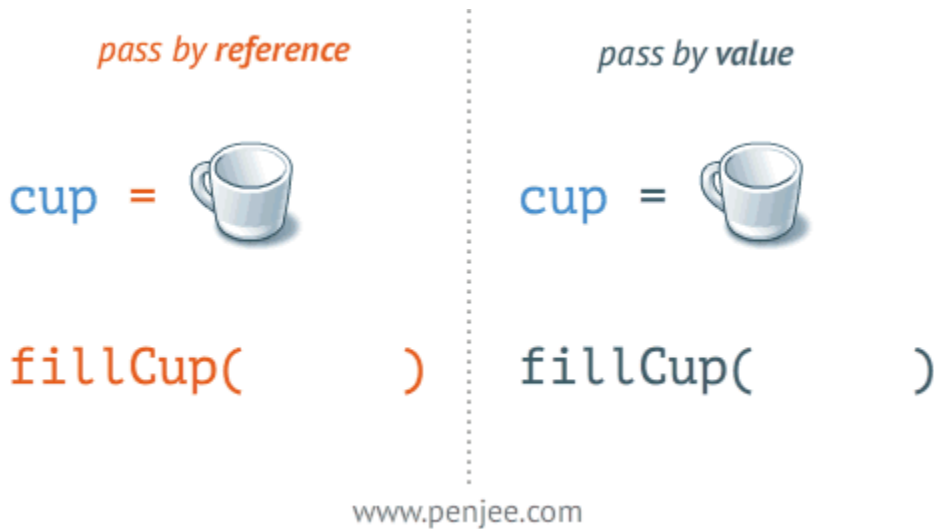


Pass By Reference vs values



```
main.cpp x
1  #include <iostream>
2
3  using namespace std;
4
5  void withdraw(int &money);
6  int main()
7  {
8      int AccountBalance=1000;
9      cout<<"The value of Balance before withdraw:"<<AccountBalance<<endl;
10     withdraw(AccountBalance);
11     cout<<"The value of Balance after withdraw:"<<AccountBalance<<endl;
12     return 0;
13 }
14
15 void withdraw(int &money){
16     money=money-100;
17 }
18
19
```

```

int main()
{
    int maximumNumber=20;
    int minimumNumber=90;

    cout<<"The maximum number is:"<<maximumNumber<<"The Minimum Number is:"<<minimumNumber<<endl;
    swaping(maximumNumber,minumumNumber);
    cout<<"The maximum number is:"<<maximumNumber<<"The Minimum Number is:"<<minimumNumber<<endl;
    return 0;
}

void swaping(int maximumNumber,int minimumNumber) {

    int temp;
    temp=maximumNumber;
    maximumNumber=minimumNumber;
    minimumNumber=temp;
}

```



pointers amazon eg



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C++ (g++ 9.3, C++20 + GNU extensions)
([known limitations](#))

```
1 int main() {  
2  
3  
4     int x=5;  
→ 5     int *y=&x;  
→ 6     return 0;  
7 }
```

[Edit this code](#)

→ line that just executed

→ next line to execute

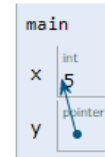


<< First < Prev Next > Last >>

Step 3 of 3

[Customize visualization](#)

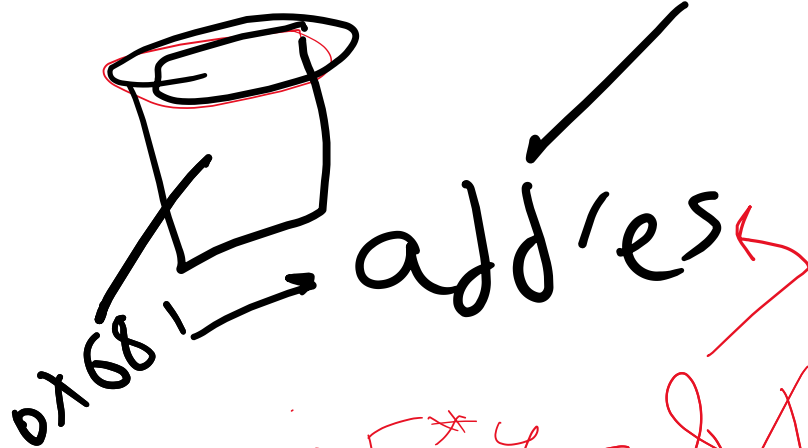
Stack Heap



~~int x~~ = 5



int *y = &0xc...



int *y = 0x68;

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Stack Overflow is a question and answer website for professional and enthusiast programmers. It is the flagship site of the Stack Exchange Network, created in 2008 by Jeff Atwood and Joel Spolsky. It features questions and answers on a wide range of topics in computer programming. [Wikipedia](#)

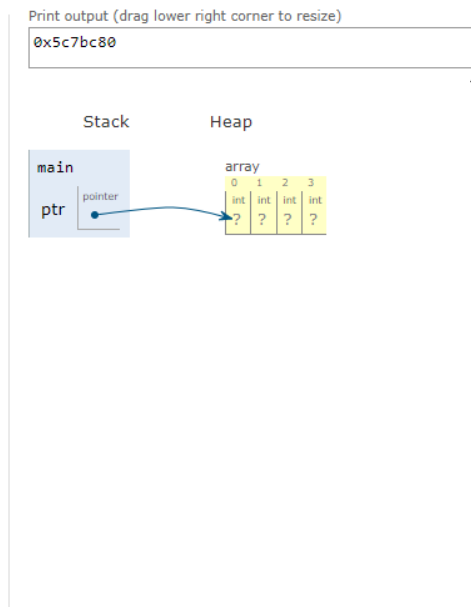
memory and heap memory is that the stack is used to store the order of method execution and local variables while the heap memory stores the objects and it uses dynamic memory allocation and deallocation.

C++ (g++ 9.3, C++20 + GNU extensions)
([known limitations](#))

```

1 #include<cstdlib>
2 #include<iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4 int main() {
5
6     int *ptr=(int*)malloc(4*4);
7     //check if memory has been allocated successfully
8     if(!ptr){
9         cout<<"Memory Allocation Failed"<<endl;
10    }
11    }
12    cout<<ptr;
13
14    free(ptr);
15    cout<<ptr;
16
17    return 0;
18 }
```

[Edit this code](#)



```
main.cpp x
1  #include <iostream>
2  #include<string.h>
3  #include<cstdlib>
4  using namespace std;
5
6
7  int main()
8  {
9      int *ptr=(int*)malloc(4*4);
10     //check if memory has been allocated successfully
11     if(!ptr){
12         cout<<"Memory Allocation Failed"<<endl;
13     }
14     cout<<ptr<<endl;
15     *ptr=1000;
16     cout<<*ptr<<endl;;
17
18     free(ptr);
19
20
21 }
```

"C:\Users\THE LAPTOP SHOP\Desktop\Intro To Software Engineering\Source Code\passbyreference\bin\Debug\passb

0x716e48

1000

Code::Blocks x Search

People also ask :

What is calloc and malloc function?

Malloc() function is used to allocate a single block of memory space while the **calloc()** in C is used to allocate multiple blocks of memory space. Each block allocated by the **calloc()** function is of the same size. Mar 26, 2022

<https://www.guru99.com/c-dynamic-memory-allocation>

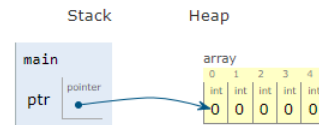
Dynamic Memory Allocation in C using malloc(), calloc() Functions

```
#include <stdlib.h>
int main()
{
    int *ptr;
    ptr = malloc(10 * sizeof(int)); // 1 a block of 10 integers.
    if (ptr != NULL) {
        *ptr = 5; // 2 assign 5 to each integer.
        printf("Value of the 5th integer is %d", *ptr + 5); // 3
    }
}
```

C++ (g++ 9.3, C++20 + GNU extensions)
([known limitations](#))

```
1 #include<cstdlib>
2 #include<iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4 int main() {
5
6     int *ptr=(int*)calloc(5,4);
7     //check if memory has been allocated successfully
8     if(!ptr){
9         cout<<"Memory Allocation Failed"<<endl;
10    }
11    }
12    cout<<ptr;
13
14    free(ptr);
15    cout<<ptr;
16
17    return 0;
18 }
```

Print output (drag lower right corner to resize)



```
main.cpp x
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include<string.h>
3 #include<cstdlib>
4 using namespace std;
5
6
7 int main()
8 {
9     char name[]="Mohamed";
10    char name2[]="Mohamed";
11    cout<<name<<endl;
12    cout<<name2<<endl;
13    if(strcmp(name,name2)==0){
14        cout<<"Same"<<endl;
15    }
16    else{
17        cout<<"Different"<<endl;
18    }
19 }
```

"C:\Users\THE LAPTOP SHOP\Desktop\Intro To Software Engineering\Source Code\passbyreference\bir
0x6dfee8
0x6dfee0
Same
Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time : 1.080 s
Press any key to continue.