- value: if we need something actual value return to use or record.
 Reference: if we need to modify the value of variables which we had set
 Pointer:it is easy to create a area in heap to storage the data we need to release in hands, and it return pointer for some special situation which only pointer can use.
- pass:it can protect the passed data pretend from being change;
 Return:when the return type is pointers or reference,it can protect the data from being modify.

```
3. int main(){
    Void print (inti);
    Void print (char i);
    Void print (double i);
}
4.. #include iostream
#include <memory>
using namespace std;
int main()
int i=10;
auto_ptrapl(new int(4)), ap2;
ap2=ap1;
cout << *ap2;
cout << *ap1 << end1;</pre>
char *c; shared ptr sc(new char(10));
c=sc. get();
return 0;
}
5.
625
18.4
6.6
9409
9
18.0
6.
hello world
h
hello
```

The second be error

Use RAII (Resource Acquisition Is Initialization) principle: Prefer using objects and classes that automatically manage dynamic memory through their constructors and destructors, such as std::vector, std::string, and smart pointers like std::unique_ptr and std::shared_ptr.Avoid raw pointers: Use smart pointers, such as std::unique_ptr and std::shared_ptr, to manage dynamic memory. They provide automatic memory deallocation and help prevent memory leaks and dangling pointers.

```
7. Int min(int a[], int length)
    Int min=a[0];
    For (int i=1; i < length; i++)
        If (a[i] <ans)
           Min=a[i];
8. double min(double a[], int length)
    double min=a[0];
   For(int i=1;i<length;i++)
        If (a[i] <ans)</pre>
           Min=a[i];
9. float min(int a[], int length, double flag)
    float min=a[0];
    For (int i=1; i < length; i++)
        If(a[i]<ans)</pre>
           Min=a[i];
10. long min(int a[], int length, long flag)
    long min=a[0];
    For (int i=1; i < length; i++)
        If (a[i] <ans)
           Min=a[i];
```

}
}