



Solution: Set the Smallest Number to -1

Let's go over the solution review of the challenge given in the previous lesson.

We'll cover the following ^

- Solution
- Explanation

Solution

Press the **RUN** button and see the output!

```
1 #include <iostream>
2
3 using namespace std;
4
5 void minimum(int &number1, int &number2) {
6     if (number1 > number2) {
7         number2 = -1;
8     }
9     else if (number2 > number1) {
10        number1 = -1;
11    }
12    else {
13        number1 = -1;
14        number2 = -1;
15    }
16 }
17
18 int main() {
19     int number1 = 6;
20     int number2 = 2;
21     cout << "Before function call" << endl;
22     cout << "number1 = " << number1 << endl;
```

```

22     cout << number1 =  << number1 << endl;
23     cout << "number2 = " << number2 << endl;
24     minimum (number1, number2);
25     cout << "After function call" << endl;
26     cout << "number1 = " << number1 << endl;
27     cout << "number2 = " << number2 << endl;
28

```



(/learn)
Output

1.11s

```

Before function call
number1 = 6
number2 = 2
After function call
number1 = 6
number2 = -1

```

Explanation#

On **Line No. 5**, we define a function `minimum` that takes two values of type `int` by reference.

Lines No. 6 to 8: Check if the value of `number1` is greater than the value of `number2`. If yes, set the value of `number2` to **-1**.

Lines No. 9 to 11: The `else-if` checks its condition if the condition in **Line No. 6** evaluates to false. The `else-if` checks if `number2` is greater than `number1`. If yes, `number1` is set to **-1**.

Lines No. 12 to 15: If the condition in **Line No. 5** and **Line No. 9** evaluates to false, the `else` block will execute. The `else` block sets the value of `number1` and `number2` to **-1**.