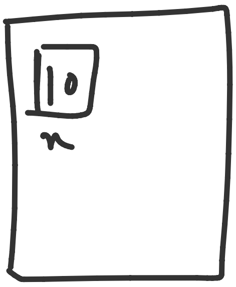
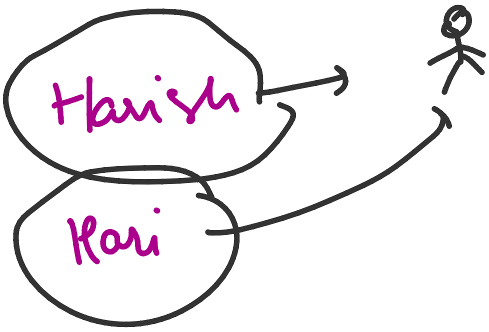
Call By reference

22 June 2023 20:05

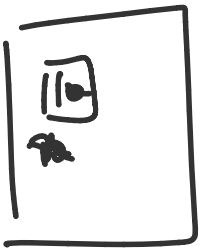
int x = 10;



reference is nothing but nickname.



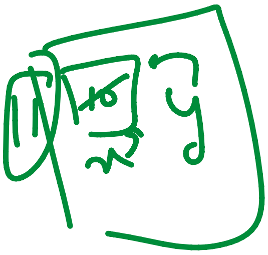
int x = 10;



datatype &refname = originalvariable

syntax for reference.

int &y = x;



y++;

p(x) = 11

int x; → garbage value
→ declaration
→ reservation (1, 10, 20)

x = 10; → definition

a table no.

x = 10 ; → definition
→ booking a table no.

initialisation → dec + def

{ declaration of function means.
↓
How does it look. (हुलिया)

{ definition → what does it do.

→ int updation (int); declaration.

```
int updation (int c)
{ return ++c; }
```
→ declaration + definition

invoking ()

A function can be declared
... times and it

A functio ca
any no. of times, and it should be declared above main function, or above the function from where it could be invoked/called from.

A function can only be defined once. If it is already declared in right place then we can define it any way/ another we want.

```
int abc = x

updation(x);

int updation(int abc)
{

}
```

```
void   updateArray (int arr[], int n)
{   for(int i=0 ; i<n ; i++)
      {          each value of
```

```
    { // increase each value of
            array by 1.

    }
    //print array.

}
int main() {
      int arr[] = {1,2,3,4};
        int n = 4;
 →  updateArray(arr, n);
    ~~for~~ //print array

    return 0;
```

arrays are always passed by address/reference.

---

m = 5, n = 4

~ o   m+4

arr1[] = | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 | | | |

arr2[] = | 2 | 4 | 6 | 10 | m

arr[] = | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 10 |

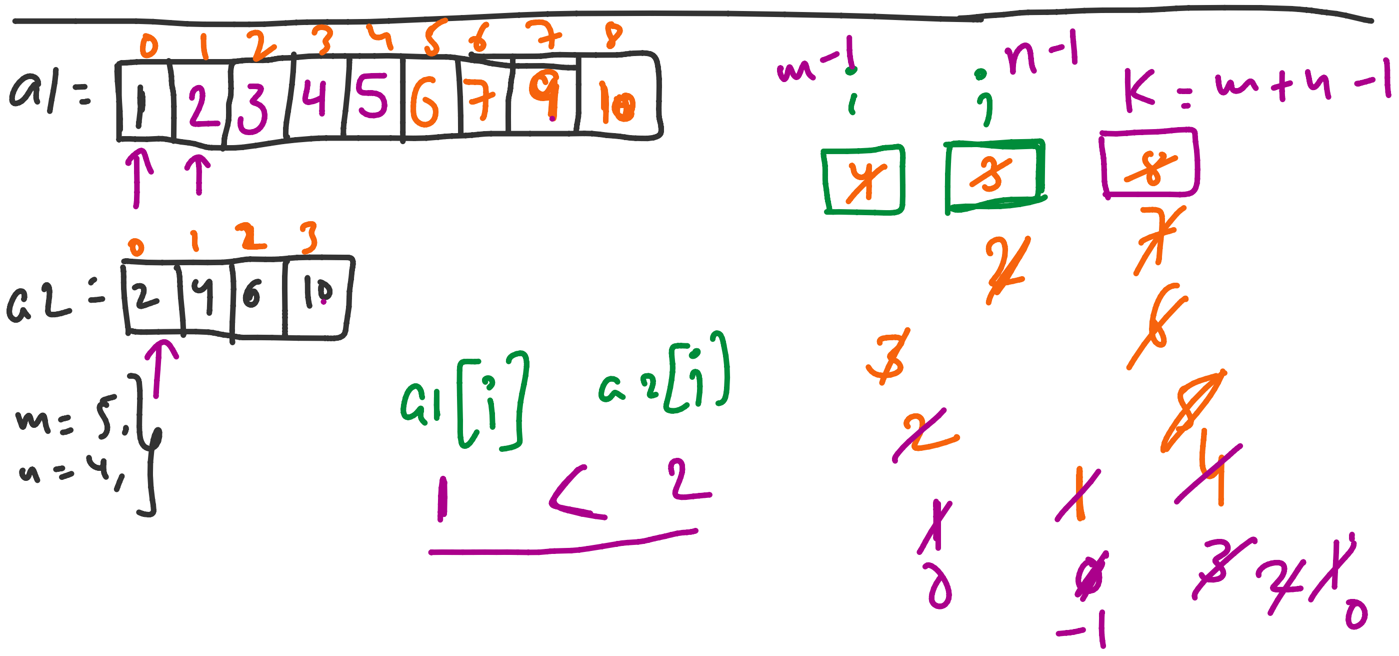
arr[] =

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10

with int

m+n comparisons → 9

9:41 PM



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
a1 = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9 10
0 1 2 3
a2 = 2 4 6 10
m = 5,
n = 4,
a1[i] a2[j]
1 < 2
m-1 i
j n-1
K = m+n-1
~~4~~ ~~3~~ ~~2~~ ~~1~~ 0
~~3~~ ~~2~~ ~~1~~ ~~0~~ -1
~~8~~ ~~7~~ ~~6~~ ~~5~~ ~~4~~ ~~3~~ ~~2~~ ~~1~~ 0