Lesson 4: Writing Multifile Programs SEARCH RESOURCES CONCEPTS 2. Header Files 3. Using Headers with Multiple Files 🗹 4. Bjarne on Build Systems

☑ 5. CMake and Make

☑ 8. Pointers Continued

9. Bjarne on pointers

10. References vs Pointers

☑ 11. Bjarne on References

13. Classes and Object-Oriented Pro...

14. Classes and OOP Continued

16. How Long Does it Take to Learn ...

15. This Pointer

6. References

☑ 7. Pointers

int main()

In []: ▶ #include <iostream> using std::cout;

int i = 1; // Declare a reference to i.
int& j = i;
cout << "The value of j is: " << j << "\m";</pre> // Change the value of i.
i = 5; cout << "The value of i is changed to: " << i << "\mun"; cout << "The value of j is now: " << j << "\mun"; // Change the value of the reference.
// Since reference is just another name for the variable, // th j = 7;

cout << "The value of j is now: " << j << "\m";
cout << "The value of i is changed to: " << i << "\m";

As mentioned previously, a reference is another name given to an existing variable. On the left hand side of any variable declaration, the & operator can be used to declare a reference.

Compile & Execute Explain

Loading terminal (id_05lniic), please wait...

↑ Menu 🥕 Shrink

SEND FEEDBACK

References

References