

11.3.2 Parameters by value and by reference, and variable scope

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ Total: 32 marks

KEY WORDS return value 返回值 • pass by reference 传引用 • pass by value 传值
• pseudocode 伪代码 • procedure 过程

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on the half of **structured programming** 结构化编程 that decides whether a subroutine's work reaches the caller at all: **pass by value** 传值 against **pass by reference** 传引用, and the **scope** 作用域 and lifetime of a variable. Sheet 11.3 states the difference in a line; this sheet is about tracing it, choosing the right mode for each parameter, and explaining why a **local variable** 局部变量 loses its value between calls.

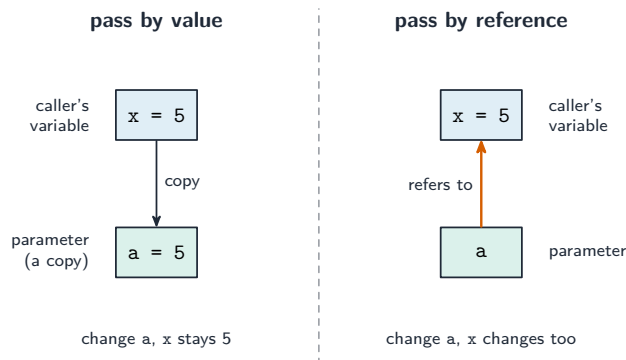
You must be able to:

- use parameters, understanding that a parameter may be passed by reference or by value
- trace what a subroutine changes in the caller, and what it does not
- choose the right passing mode for each parameter of a procedure
- use the terminology of procedures and functions when explaining your choice
- explain the difference between a local variable and a **global variable** 全局变量, and write efficient pseudocode that prefers locals and parameters

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows a **method** that a question later on this sheet needs.

■ The two modes, in one picture



- **BYVAL** – the subroutine gets a **copy** in a box of its own. Anything it writes there is thrown away when the call ends.
- **BYREF** – the parameter **is** the caller's box, under another name. Anything it writes goes straight into the caller's variable.
- Cambridge pseudocode writes the mode in the header. If neither word appears, **BYVAL is assumed**, so a subroutine that must change the caller's variable needs **BYREF** written in.

■ Tracing a call

```
PROCEDURE Update(BYREF Count : INTEGER, BYVAL Step : INTEGER)
    Count <- Count + Step
    Step <- 0
ENDPROCEDURE

Total <- 12
Amount <- 4
CALL Update(Total, Amount)
OUTPUT Total, Amount
```

Take the parameters one at a time and say which box each one is.

1. Count is BYREF, so Count is Total. Count <- Count + Step writes 16 into Total.
 2. Step is BYVAL, so Step is a copy of Amount. Step <- 0 empties the copy and leaves Amount at 4.
 3. The output is **16, 4**.
- Change the header to BYVAL Count and the output becomes **12, 4**: the addition still happens, but in a box nobody else can see.
 - A trace question is marked on the *reason*, so write “Count is BYREF so it is

Total's own box", not just the number.

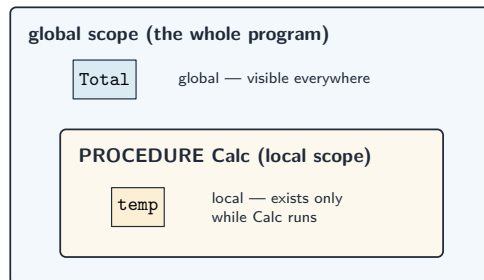
■ Choosing the mode for each parameter

Ask of each parameter separately: **does the caller need to see a change to this one?**

The subroutine...	Mode	Why
only reads the value	BYVAL	nothing needs to go back, and a copy protects the caller
must update that variable	BYREF	the change has to reach the caller's own box
produces exactly one value	neither – use a function	the return value replaces the call in an expression

- **Swap** needs **both** parameters **BYREF**: two values change, so there is no single value to return.
- Passing a large array **BYREF** also avoids copying it, but that is a side benefit, not the reason the syllabus asks for.
- The mode is part of the subroutine's **interface** – everything a caller must know in order to use it. Changing **BYVAL** to **BYREF** therefore changes the interface, even though the **argument** written at the call site looks exactly the same.
- **Where in the construction of an algorithm** does a procedure with a **BYREF** parameter belong? At a step that has to change something the rest of the algorithm can see. If the step instead produces a single value, a function fits better, because its return value can be used where the call stands.

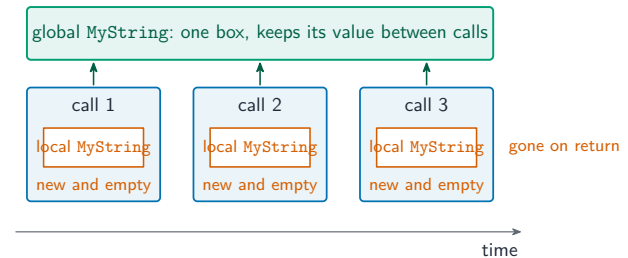
■ Scope: where a name can be seen



- A **global** variable is declared outside every subroutine and can be read or written **anywhere** in the program.
- A **local** variable is declared inside a subroutine and can only be seen **inside that subroutine**. Using the name outside it is an error.
- The one-line answer the scheme wants: *a global variable can be accessed from*

anywhere in the program; a local variable only inside the subroutine that declares it.

■ Lifetime: why a local starts empty every time



A local variable is **created when the subroutine is called and destroyed when it returns**, so it cannot carry a value from one call to the next.

A procedure adds 1 to a counter and outputs it, and is called three times:

- with the counter **global**, one box survives between calls: the outputs are 1, 2, 3.
- with the counter **local**, a new empty box is made each time: the outputs are 1, 1, 1.
- This is the standard “the procedure does not work as expected” question. The answer is the lifetime, not the spelling: the earlier value is gone because the box is gone.
- Two ways to keep a value between calls: make it **global**, or pass it as a **BYREF parameter** so the box belongs to the caller.

■ Why locals are still preferred

Even though globals look easier, the scheme credits these for using locals and parameters instead:

- the same identifier can be reused in another subroutine with no clash,
- the value cannot be changed accidentally by another part of the program,
- the memory is released when the subroutine ends,
- the subroutine is **self-contained**, so it can be tested on its own and reused in another program.

2 Practice

Now use the methods above.

2.1 State what is meant by passing a parameter **by value**, and what is meant by passing it **by reference**. [2]

2.2 For the **Update** procedure in the worked example, **Total** is 12 and **Amount** is 4 before the call. State the two values output, and give the reason for each. [2]

2.3 The header is changed so that **both** parameters are **BYVAL**. State the two values now output, and explain the change. [2]

2.4 State what is meant by the **scope** of a variable. [1]

2.5 A procedure's header is changed from **BYVAL** to **BYREF** for one parameter. State whether the **interface** of the procedure has changed, and state whether the **argument** written at the call site has to change. [2]

2.6 A programmer declares a variable inside a procedure and then tries to use it in the main program. State what happens, and why. [2]

2.7 State **two** advantages of using a local variable rather than a global variable. [2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A procedure **Swap()** is intended to exchange the values of two integer variables. Before the call, **A** is 7 and **B** is 2.

(a) The header is **PROCEDURE Swap(BYVAL X : INTEGER, BYVAL Y : INTEGER)**. State the values of **A** and **B** after the call, and explain your answer. [2]

(b) Write a header that makes the procedure work as intended. [2]

3.2 A subroutine must give the calling program **two** values. Describe **two** different ways of doing this, and state one reason to prefer each. [4]

3.3 A program stores a running total in a global variable that three different procedures update.

(a) State **two** problems this can cause. [2]

(b) Describe one change that removes those problems. [2]

3.4 A procedure `Record()` takes three parameters: a customer's name, which it only reads; a running total, which it must increase; and an array of prices, which it only reads.

State, with a reason, whether each parameter should be passed **BYVAL** or **BYREF**. [4]

3.5 A procedure declares a counter as a local variable, adds 1 to it and outputs it. The procedure is called three times.

State the three values output, explain why, and name **two** ways to make the counter keep its value between calls. [3]
