



参数传递



Private Sub jc(n As Integer, byref p As Integer)

```

m = 1
For i = 1 To n
m = m * i
Next i
p = m
End Sub

```

程序一

形参接地址

形参和实参数量上要一样多

Private Sub Command1_Click()

```

Dim x As Integer, y As Integer
x=InputBox("请输入一个自然数")
Call jc(x, y)
Print y
End Sub

```

实参传地址

形参用BYREF修饰（或省略），实参用变量名，则为传地址



```
Private Function jc(n As Integer, p As Integer) as long
```

```
m = 1
```

```
For i = 1 To n
```

```
m = m * i
```

```
Next i
```

```
jc = m
```

```
End Function
```

```
Private Sub Command1_Click()
```

```
Dim x As Integer, y As Integer
```

```
x=InputBox("请输入一个自然数")
```

```
Print jc(x, y)
```

```
End Sub
```

形参地址

Function 过程有返回值,
SUB过程没有返回值

实参地址

程序二

在窗体中添加一个命令按钮（名为**Command1**）和一个文本框（名为**Text1**），编写事件代码如下：

```
Private Sub p1(a As Integer, b As Integer, c As Integer)
```

```
    c = a + b
```

```
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub Command1_Click()
```

```
    Dim x As Integer, y As Integer, z As Integer
```

```
    x = 5: y = 7: z = 0
```

```
    Text1.Text = ""
```


```
    Call p1(x, y, z)
```

```
    Text1.Text = z
```

```
End Sub
```

形实结合传地址，要求形参的类型必须和实参一致

程序三



```
Private Sub changel
  (ByVal x As Integer,
  Byref y As Integer)
```

```
Dim t As Integer
```

```
t = x: x = y: y = t
```

```
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub change2(x
As Integer, y As
Integer)
```

```
Dim t As Integer
```

```
t
```

```
En
```

```
Private Sub Form_Click()
Dim a As Integer, b As
Integer
```

```
a = 22: b = 33
```

```
Call changel (a, b)
```

```
Print "A1=";a, "B1="; b
```

```
a = 22: b = 33
```

```
change2 a , (b)
```

```
Print "A2=";a, "B2="; b
```

```
End Sub
```

程序四

如果形参用BYREF修饰（或省略），形参接地址，其它接数值，接数值要求数据相容即可

Private Function P1(x As Integer, y As Integer, z As Integer)

x=x+1 : y=y+2 : z=z+3

P1=2 * x + y + 3 * z

End Function

Private Function P2(x As Integer, byval y As Integer, z As Integer)

x=x*2 : y=y*3 : z=z*4

P2=P1(z, x, y+z) + x

End Function

Private Sub Command1_Click()

Dim a As Integer, b As Integer, c As Integer

a=2: b=3: c=4

Print P2(c, b, A), a, b, c

End Sub

形实结合时位置要对应好

程序五



Dim x as Byte

```
Private Static Sub Form_Click()
```

```
    Dim y as Byte, z as Byte
```

```
    Call Init (y, z) : Call OP( x, y, z )
```

```
    Print x, y, z
```

```
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub Init ( a AS Byte, b AS Byte)
```

```
    a = a + 1 : b = b + 2 : x = a + b
```

```
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub OP (ByVal u AS Byte, v AS  
Byte, ByRef w AS Byte )
```

```
    u = u + 1 : v = v + u : w = u + v + w
```

```
End Sub
```

程序六

窗体的通用声明里定义的变量每个过程都可见



```
Dim x As Integer, y As Integer
```

```
Private Function f(x As Integer)
```

```
    Dim y As Integer
```

```
    x = x + 2: f = x + y
```

```
End Function
```

```
Private Sub p(ByVal z As Integer)
```

```
    x = y + z
```

```
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub Command1_Click()
```

```
    x = 1: y = 1
```

```
    Call p(x)
```

```
    z = f(y): Print x; y; z
```

```
End Sub
```

程序七

如果窗体变量和过程级变量同名，怎么用？



```
Dim i As Integer
```

```
Private Sub Form_Click()
```

```
For i = 1 To 3
```

```
    s = sum(i): Print "s ="; s
```

```
Next i
```

```
End Sub
```

```
Private Function sum(n As Integer)
```

```
    Static j As Integer
```

```
    q=q+1
```

```
    j = j + n + 1 + q : sum = j
```

```
End Function
```

程序八

静态变量在退出过程
后不消失，再次进入
此过程值继续使用



```
Private sub Form_click()
```

```
Dim a As Integer
```

```
A=2
```

```
Call sub1(a)
```

```
End sub
```

```
Private sub1(x as integer)
```

```
X=x*2+1
```

```
If x<10 then
```

```
    call sub1(x)
```

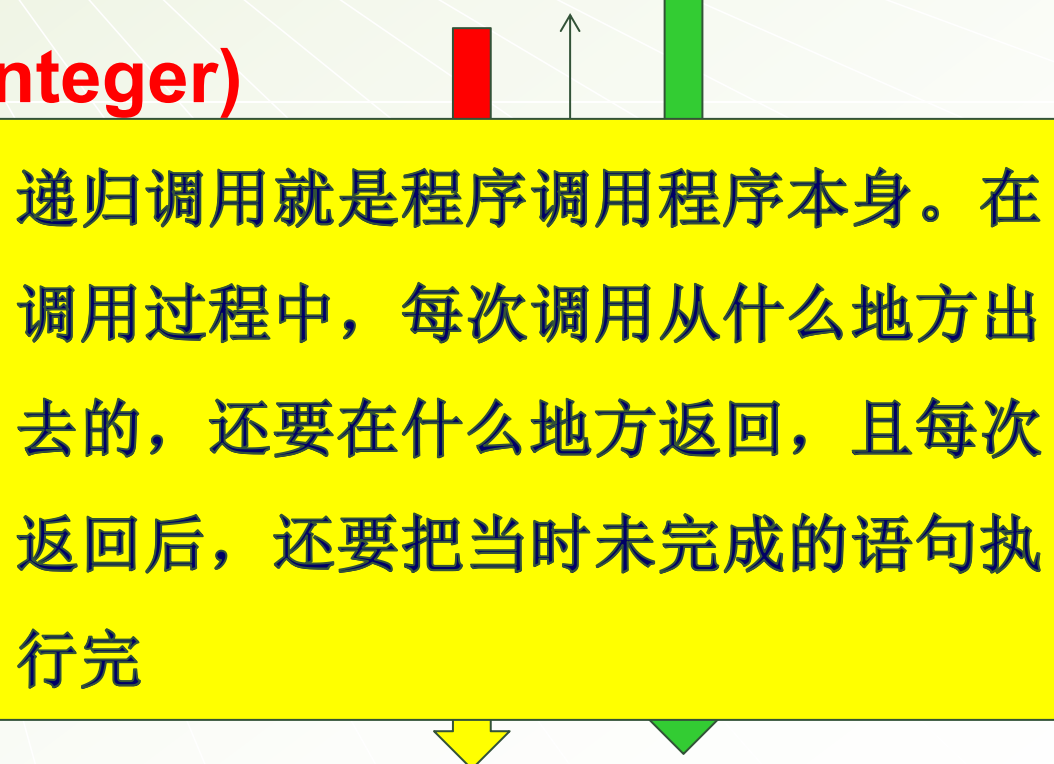
```
End if
```

```
X=x*2+1
```

```
Print x;
```

```
End sub
```

程序九



递归调用就是程序调用程序本身。在调用过程中，每次调用从什么地方出去的，还要在什么地方返回，且每次返回后，还要把当时未完成的语句执行完



课堂小结

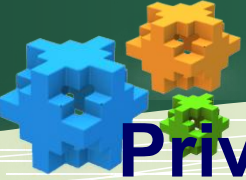
（一）参数的传递方式

传地址(传址)和传数值（传值）两种传递方式。

如果形参用BYREF修饰（或省略），实参用变量名，则为传地址，其它所有情况，都是为传数值。

（二）参数传递时的注意事项：

- 1、形参和实参数量上要一样多
- 2、形实结合时，位置必须对应好。
- 3、形实结合时，如果是传地址，类型必须完全一样，如果是传数值，要求类型匹配，兼容即可。



```
Private sub p1(X as integer,byval y as integer
```

```
Static z as integer
```

```
X=x+z:y=x-z:z=10-y
```

```
End sub
```

```
Private sub form _click( )
```

```
dim a as integer ,b as integer, z as integer
```

```
A=1:b=3:z=2
```

```
Call p1(a,b)
```

```
Print a,b,z
```

```
Call p1(b,a)
```

```
Print a,b,z
```

```
End sub
```



```
Private sub Commadn1_click()
```

```
    DIM s as string
```

```
    S="ABC"
```

```
    Back s
```

```
    Print s
```

```
End sub
```

```
Private sub back(st as string)
```

```
    If len(st)>1 then
```

```
        Back(Right(st,len(st)-1))
```

```
    End if
```

```
    Print left(st,1);
```

```
End sub
```



```
Private Sub  
C6_1_Click()  
    Dim i As Integer  
    Dim w As Integer  
    w = 1  
    a = Array(1, 2, 3)  
    b = Array(0, w, 4)  
    For i = 0 To 2  
        w = w +  
wz(a(i), w, b(i))  
    Next i  
    Print w  
End Sub
```

```
Private Function  
wz(ByVal x As Integer, y  
As Integer, ByVal z As  
Integer)  
    Dim t As Integer  
    t = x: x = y: y = t  
    z = z + 1  
    wz = z  
End Function
```

小试牛刀

程序十二



```
Private sub form_click( )  
Dim a as integer ,b as integer  
A=1:b=2  
Call proc1( a,b)  
End sub  
Private sub proc1(c as integer,d as integer)  
Dim a as integer , dim b as integer  
C=a+b  
D=a-b  
Print c,d  
End sub
```

练一练



```
Private sub command1_click( )
```

```
X=1:y=1
```

```
Call p(x)
```

```
Z=f(y)
```

```
Print x;y;z
```

```
End sub
```

```
Dim x as integer ,y as integer
```

```
Private function f(x as integer)
```

```
Dim y as integer
```

```
X=x+2
```

```
F=x+y
```

```
End function
```

```
Private sub p(byval z as integer)
```

```
X=y+z
```

```
End sub
```

练一练



结束语

本课到此结束

感谢同学们的配合