main() $\xrightarrow[\text{call}]{\text{may}}$ find()

those its
variables

(C) get
declared
here.
(on top of
the
stack
growing
downwards)

returns

(7) Once the f^n finishes they get
deallocated

(8) In this way, the
stacks moves up & down

we one for example

DYNAMIC DATA

(9) Program can dynamically allocate
memory ⟶ where it defines
explicitly ⟶ i.e defining how
much memory to allocate to allocate.
e.g. in C, we use malloc ()

(A) These vars are stored in heap,
& the heap starts where the
global variables storage end.

Keeping
track
of
stack
is done
by the
help of
2 pointers.

$SP, $FP

start of
The
procedure

end of the
procedure
space.