

Which array is likely to grow into the other should out-of-bound indices are accessed?

Answer: As you can see above, the entry array is addressed in memory before the results array and grows into the results array when accessed out of bounds.

The exploit is performed by entering 6 single-digit or double-digit integers that are separated by spaces followed by two more filler integers separated by spaces. This fills up entry[0] through entry[7]. Since &entry[8] = &results[0], the next six numbers we enter must be the same as the first 6. This ensures that both arrays have the same 6 values since we overwrite the 6 random numbers already in the results array.

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