- 1. Line 5 (**char globBuf[65536]**;) stored in <u>BSS</u> or uninitialized data because the array of charsis not initialized only declaired in the global area of the program.
 - I used the command size to see where the uninitialized array is allocated. First time i ran size while the char array was part of the program and the seconds time i ran size when it was without the char array and saw that the amount that was missing was from BSS.

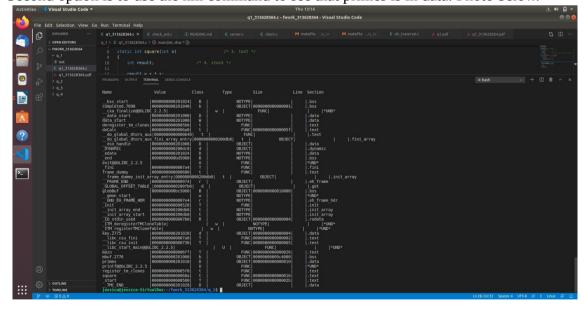
Before photo:

```
jessica@jessica-VirtualBox:~/fwork_313628364/q_1$ size
  text data bss dec hex filename
  1829 628 10305568 10308025 9d49b9 a.out
  jessica@jessica-VirtualBox:~/fwork_313628364/q_1$ ■
```

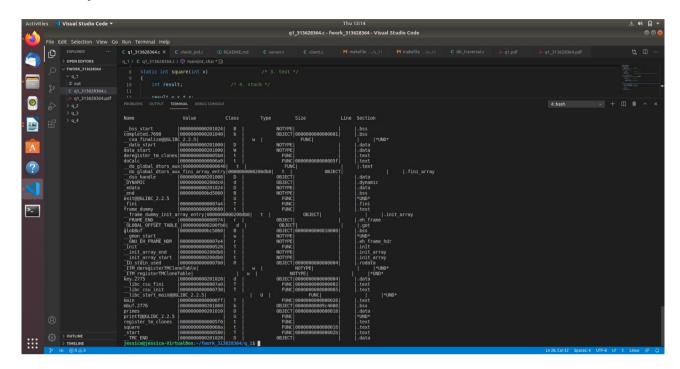
• After photo:

```
jessica@jessica-VirtualBox:~/fwork_313628364/q_1$ size
text data bss dec hex filename
1829 628 10240032 10242489 9c49b9 a.out
jessica@jessica-VirtualBox:~/fwork_313628364/q_1$ []
```

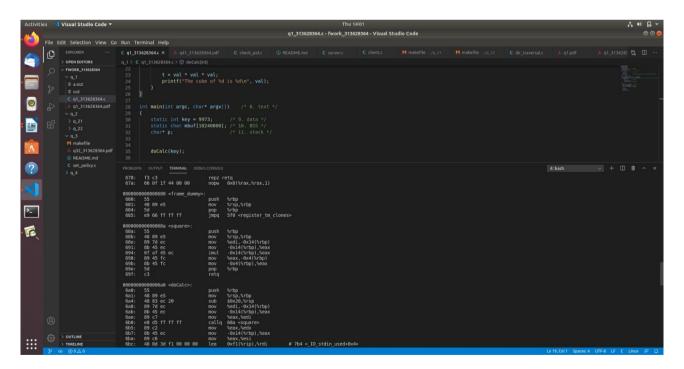
- 2. Line 6 (**int primes**[] = {2,3,5,7};) stored in <u>data segment</u> because there is an array of ints that is declared and initialized in the global area of the code.
 - I used the command size to see where the array is allocated. The First time i ran size while the array was part of the program and the second time when the array was not part of the program. When it wasn't part of the program I could see that the data wwnt down meaning less saved in data and thats how I know it was allocated in data.
 - Second option is to use the nm command to see that primes is in data. Photo below.



3. Line 8 (**static int square(int x)**) – stored in $\underline{\text{text}}$ because all functions are stored in $\underline{\text{text}}$ and i used the nm -f sys <fileName> commant to see where that function is located.

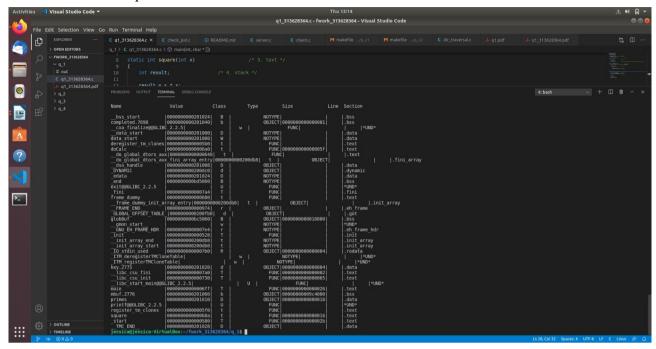


4. Line 10 (**int result;**) - stored in the stack like all variables in a C programs that are in the scope of a function. If we do not use the saved work new to save something into the heap it will automatically be saved to the functions stack. I used the objdump command to see the program as the assembly side of the program and see that we use a stock with push pop and mov.

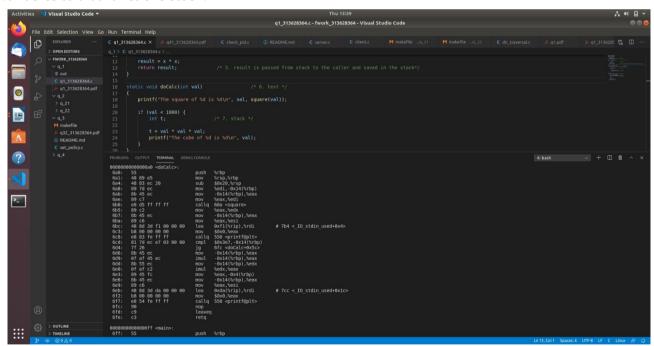


5. Line 13 (**return result**) – result is passed from the memory stack of the square function to the caller's stack and saves it in their stack. In this example the caller is the main function so the variable will be saved in mains stack.

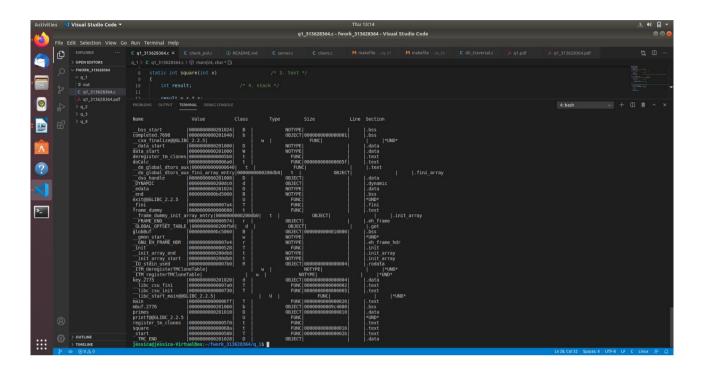
6. Line 16 (**static void doCalc(int val)**) – stored in <u>text</u> just like all the other functions. I used the nm command like in question 3.



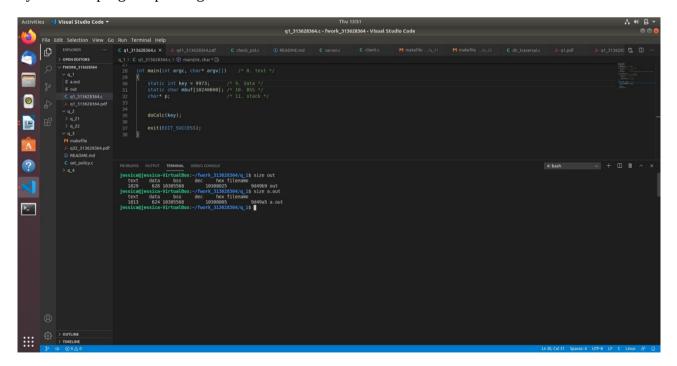
7. Line 21 (int t;) - stored in <u>stack</u> just like all variables in a function (non global or static variables meaning local variables). In the photo is shows that the doCalc function uses push meaning it enters variables to that functions stock.



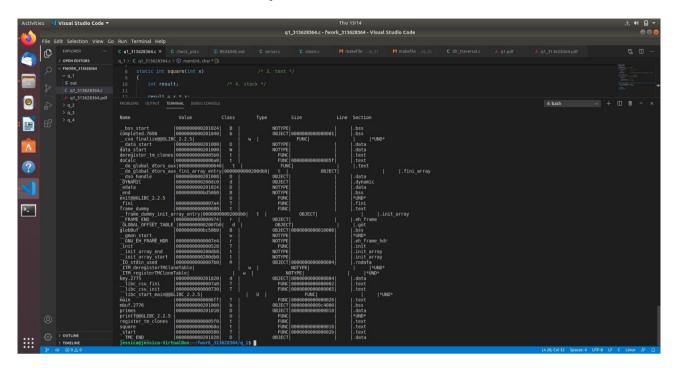
8. Line 28 (**int main(int argc, char* argv[])**)— All functions are saved in text as well as a main function because it is treated as any other function in the program. I used nm command to show that it is stored in <u>text</u>.



9. Line 30 (**static int key = 9973**) – stored in <u>data</u> segment because it is a static variable that is initialized. I used the size function to see that the stored data goes down when i delete the variable key from the program proving it is stored in data.



10. Line 31 (**static char mbuf[10240000]**) – I used the nm command to see that the variable is stored in <u>BSS</u> because it is a static array that is not initialized.



11. Line 32 (**char* p;**) - stored in mains <u>stack</u>, I used thed objdump commant to see that the main functions used push pop and mov to save its variables and because the variable is not static or global and is not initialized with the saved word new it is saved in the stack.

