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1. a. 8
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- b. 48
- c. 12 because its a pointer pointer
- d. 4
- e. they point at the same address
- f. (on last page of pdf)
- 3. a. all correct guesses

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twod + 3 is: 0x7fff5871fbc4

*(*(twod + 1)) is: 10

*twod + 1 is: 0x7fff5871fba4

*twod[2] is: 20

*(twod + 2) + 2 is: 0x7fff5871fbc0

twod[1] is: 0x7fff5871fbac

twod[1][2] is: 12

ptr 0x7fff5871fba0

twod [1] 0x7fff5871fbac

ptr[1] 1

ptr + 1 0x7fff5871fba4

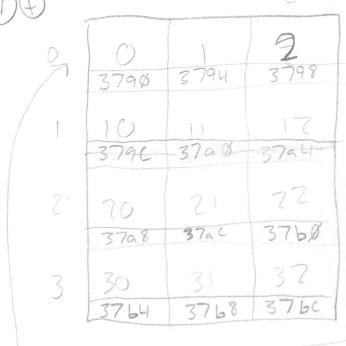
*(ptr + 1) 1

twod + 1 0x7fff5871fbac

*twod + 1 0x7fff5871fba4

ptr[8] 22
```

- 4. no, because that is targeting a pointer that does not exist. if it was adding too much that moved out of the array then it would but this is an unknown location that we do not own
- 11. int (*twod)[3] as a parameter is equivalent to passing in int twod[][3]. whereas passing in int *(twod[3]) is passing in the * array that is stored in row 3.



00010211011117 70 21 72 30 31 32 01 2 10 11 12 20 21 22 30 31 32 790 794 798 796 764 768 766 764 768 766

Ped 8

Answer /complete the following

- a) What is the size of ptr?
- b) What is the size of twod?
- c) What is the size of twod[0] and why?
- d) What is the size of twod[0][0]?
- e) What can you say about twod and twod[0] as it relates to the name of the array?
- f) Draw a memory map that shows the memory locations of each element of the array and of ptr.
- 2) Using the provided address from #1 as the base address of the 2D array and the location of ptr, based on the code below, create an educated guess that clearly outlines what you believe will happen as each line is executed. In your explanation clearly explain what is happening, don't just give memory addresses or values. If you only provide memory addresses or values you will receive 0 points for this problem. Your guesses will be clearly labeled in the PDF file. You must provide the line of code and then the explanation. You must also provide per each line of code what the type is. Within each printf statements is a ?. You must specify if the ? would be a d for an int or a p for a pointer.

printf("twod + 3 is: %?\n", twod + 3); Add 3 ints to address twod - int #- 3764 printf("*(*(twod + 1)) is: %?\n", *(*(twod + 1))); Add lint to add twod - int - 10 printf("*twod + 1 is: %?\n", *twod+1); Add lint to the # at [0] - int #- 3794 printf("*twod[2] is: %?\n", *twod[2]); Value at row \mathbb{Z} - int \mathbb{Z} ints to cals - int* - 3760 printf("*(twod + 2) + 2 is: %?\n", *(twod + 2) + 2); Add \mathbb{Z} ints to rows, then \mathbb{Z} ints to cals - int* - 379 c printf("twod[1] is: %?\n", twod[1]); Address at row 1 array start - int* - 379 c printf("twod[1][2] is: %?\n", twod[1][2]); Value at row 1, col \mathbb{Z} - int - 12

printf("ptr %?\n", ptr); int * - ged8 - ptr address

printf("twod [1] %?\n", twod [1]); Address of rowl array start - int * -379c

printf("ptr[1] %?\n", ptr[1]); move ptr through rowl to coll-move 1 int-int-1

printf("ptr + 1 %?\n", ptr + 1); add 1 int to ptr - int* - 3794

printf("*(ptr + 1) %?\n", *(ptr + 1)); add 1 int to ptr , then get volve - int - 1

printf("twod + 1 %?\n", twod+1); add 1 int to twod-address of twod[] - int* - 379c

printf("*twod + 1 %?\n", *twod + 1); Add 1 int to the * at twod[o] - int* - 3794

printf("ptr[8] %?\n", ptr[8]); Add 8 ints to the address of ptr, get volve - int - 22