

## CSC209H Worksheet: Function Calls and Pointers

- Trace the memory usage for the program below up to the point when `lie` returns. We have set up both stack frames for you.

```
#include <stdio.h>

void lie(int* age) {
    printf("You are %d years old\n", *age);
    *age += 1;
    printf("You are %d years old\n", *age);
}

int main() {
    int age = 18;
    lie(&age);
    printf("But your age is still %d\n", age);
    return 0;
}
```

Section	Address	Value	Label
stack frame for lie	0x23c	<del>18</del> 19	age
	0x240		
	0x244		
	0x248		
	0x24c		
stack frame for main	0x250	18	age
	0x254		
	0x258		
	0x25c		
	0x260		
	0x264		

- In the space below, modify the above program so that `lie` takes in a pointer so that the change it makes persists after it returns. Trace through your new program (you'll need to write sections and labels yourself).

*solution*

Section	Address	Value	Label
<i>stack frame for lie</i>	0x23c	<div style="border: 1px solid blue; padding: 2px;">0x254</div>	<i>age</i>
	0x240		
	0x244		
	0x248		
	0x24c		
	0x250		
<i>stack frame for main</i>	0x254	<del>18</del> 19	<i>age</i>
	0x258		
	0x25c		
	0x260		
	0x264		

# CSC209H Worksheet: Function Calls and Pointers

3. In the space below, write a small program that allocates an array of integers in the main function and passes that array to a function call **change**. (You'll also need to pass in the length of the array – **why?**) The function should do two things:

- Add 10 to each element of the array.
- Return the average of the new contents of the array.

Check your understanding carefully by tracing the execution of the function on the given memory model diagram.

```
#include <stdio.h>

float change(int *b, int size) {
    int sum = 0;
    int i;
    for(i=0, i<size; i++) {
        b[i] += 10;
        sum += b[i];
    }
    return (float) sum / size;
}

int main() {
    int a[4] = {10, 20, 30, 40};
    float result = change(a, 4);
    return 0;
}
```

Section	Address	Value	Label
Stack frame of change	0x23c	0x25c	b
	0x240		
	0x244	4	size
	0x248	<del>0 20 30 40</del> 140	sum
	0x24c	<del>0 1 2 3 4</del>	i
	0x250		
	0x254		
	0x258		
Stack frame of main	0x25c	<del>10 20</del>	a
	0x260	<del>20 30</del>	
	0x264	<del>30 40</del>	
	0x268	<del>40 50</del>	
	0x26c	35.0	result