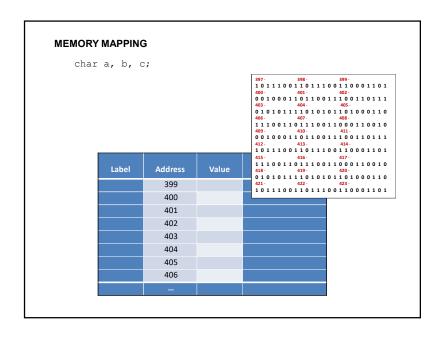
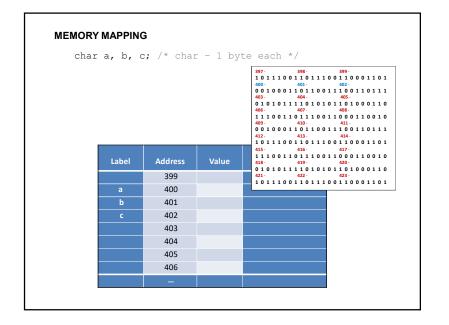
CS 1037 Computer Science Fundamentals II

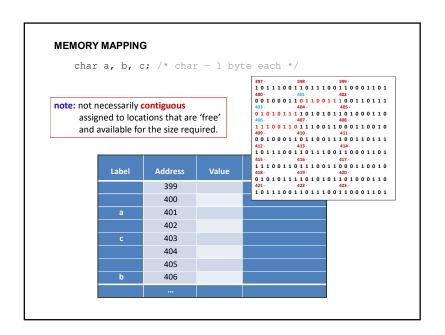
Part Four: Memory Maps

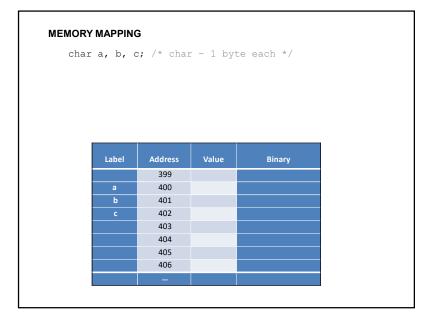
1

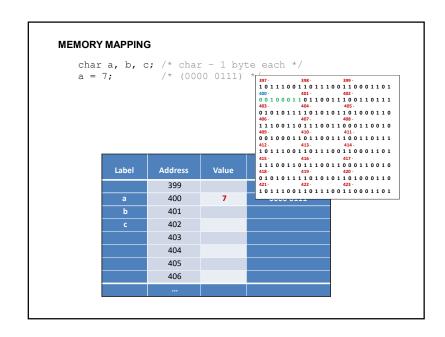


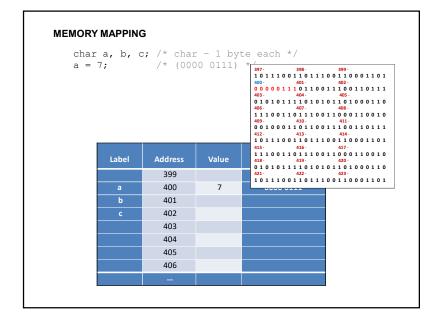
| Label | Address | Value | Binary | 399 | 400 | 401 | 402 | 403 | 404 | 405 | 406 | ... |











MEMORY MAPPING

Label	Address	Value	Binary
	399		
а	400	7	0000 0111
b	401		
С	402		
	403		
	404		
	405		
	406		

MEMORY MAPPING

401	40	
	-13	1111 0011
402		
403		
404		
405		
406		
	403 404 405 406	403 404 405 406

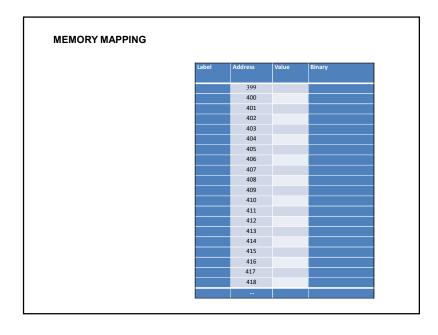
MEMORY MAPPING

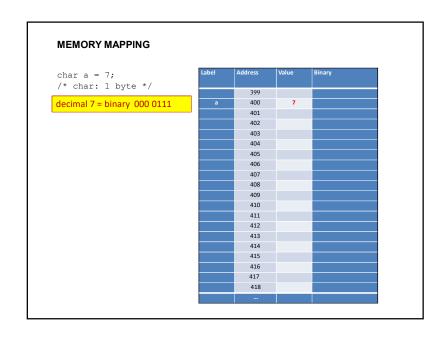
Label	Address	Value	Binary
	399		
а	400	7	0000 0111
b	401	-13	1111 0011
С	402		
	403		
	404		
	405		
	406		

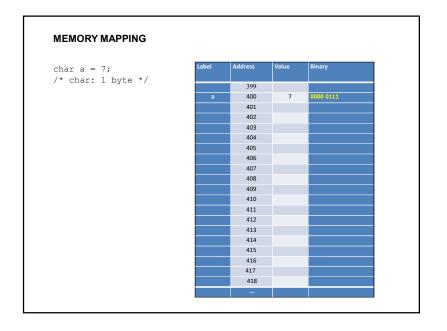
MEMORY MAPPING

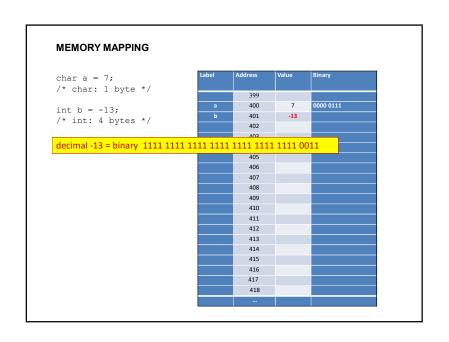
char a, b, c; /* char - 1 byte each */ a = 7; /* (0000 0111) * $\frac{1}{397.}$ 398. 399. $\frac{1}{397.}$ 111110011001110001101 | 406- 407- 408-| 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 | 409 - | 410 - | 411 - | | 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 412- 413- 414-1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 415- 416- 417-1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 Label Address Value 418- 419- 420-0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 399 421- 422- 423-101110011011100110001101 400 7 b 401 -13 1111 0011 0000 0000 402 403 404 405 406

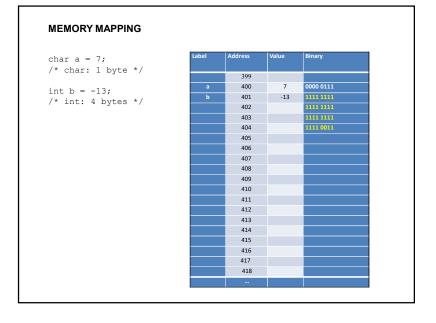
MEMORY MAPPING char a, b, c; /* char - 1 byte each */ a = 7; /* (0000 0111) */ b = -13; /* (1111 0011) */ c = 0; /* (0000 0000) */ Label Address Binary 399 400 7 0000 0111 401 -13 1111 0011 402 0 0000 0000 403 404 405 406

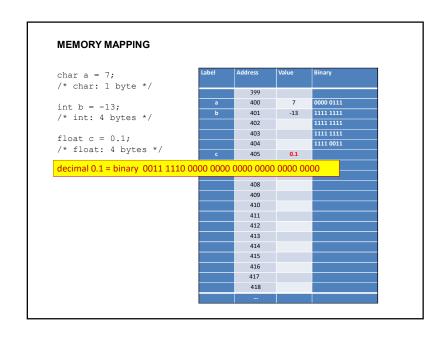


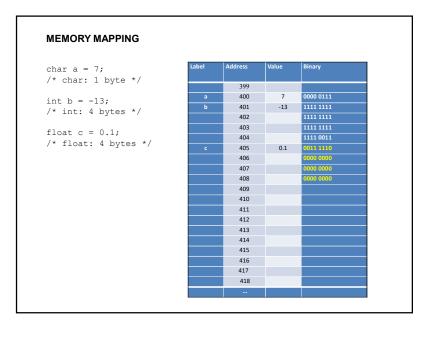


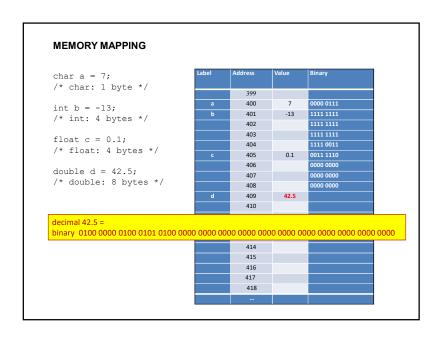


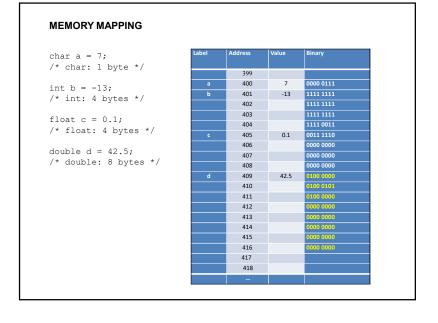


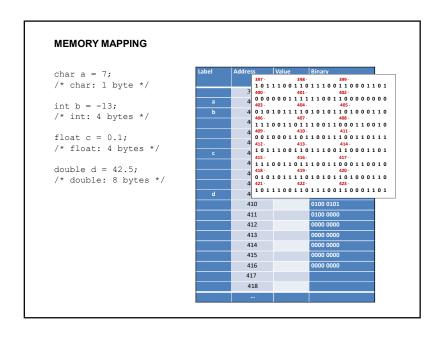


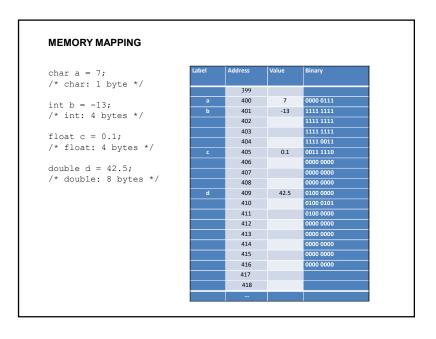


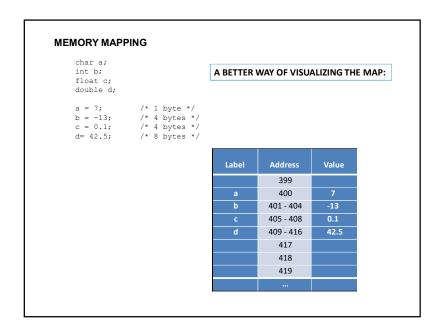


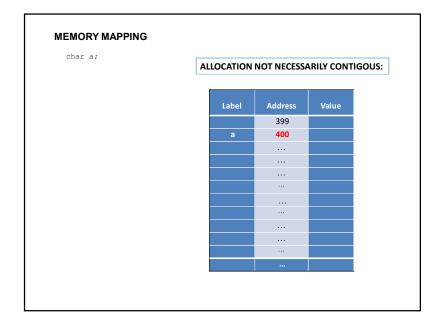


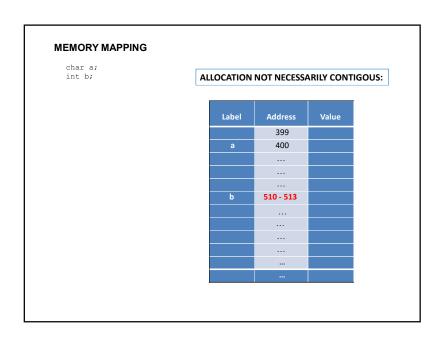


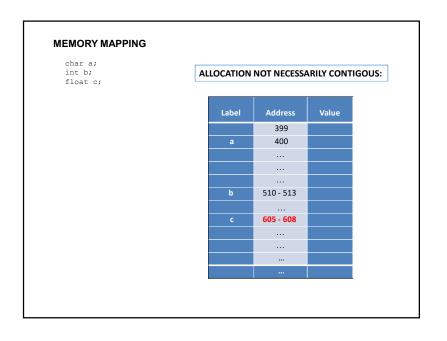


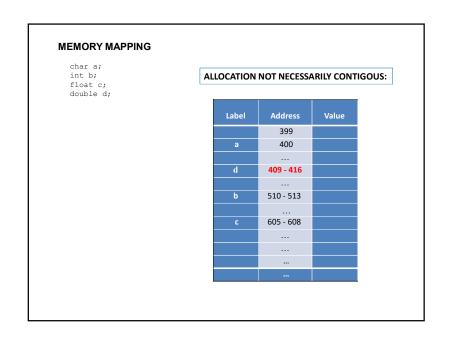


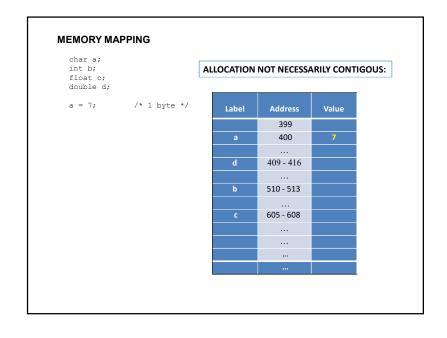


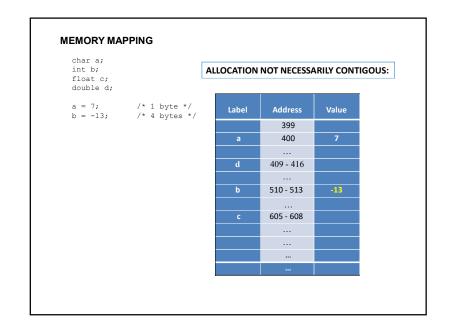


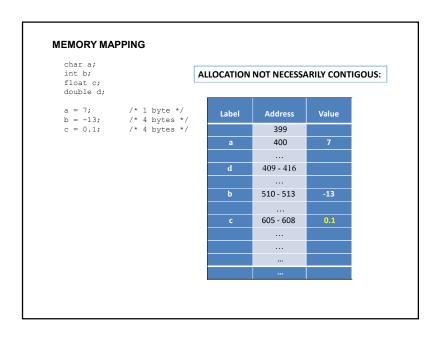


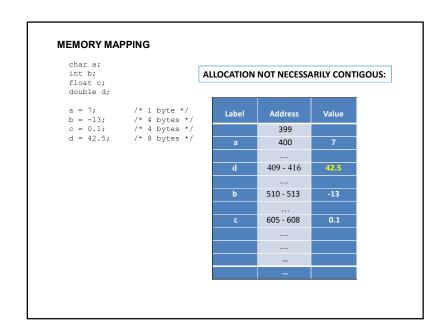


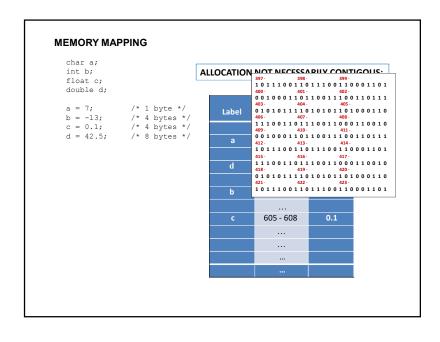


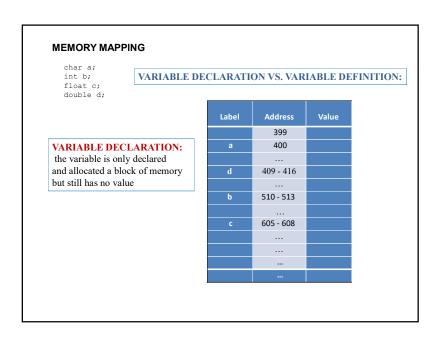


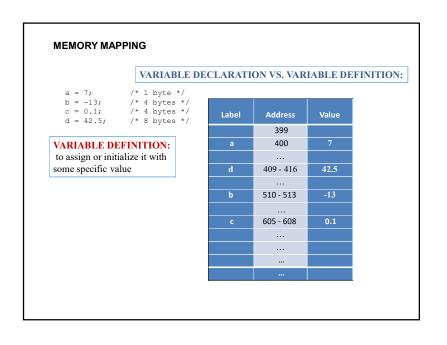












MEMORY MAPPING

Scalar Variables versus Aggregate Variables

So far, the only variables we've seen are scalar: capable of holding a single data item.

C also supports aggregate variables, which can store collections of values.

There are two kinds of aggregates in C: arrays and structures.

We will start by looking at one-dimensional arrays, which play a much bigger role in C than do multidimensional arrays.

An array is a data structure containing a number of data values, all of which have the same type.

These values, known as elements, can be individually selected by their position within the array.

The elements of a one-dimensional array a are conceptually arranged one after another in a single row (or column):

MEMORY MAPPING

Scalar Variables versus Aggregate Variables

To declare an array, we must specify the type of the array's elements and the number of elements:

int a[10];

The elements may be of any type; the length of the array can be any (integer) constant expression.

An array, like any other variable, can be given an initial value at the time it's declared.

The most common form of array initializer is a list of constant expressions enclosed in braces and separated by commas:

int a[10] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10};

If the initializer is shorter than the array, the remaining elements of the array are given the value 0:
 int a[10] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6};
 /* initial value of a is {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 0, 0, 0, 0} */

If an initializer is present, the length of the array may be omitted:

int $a[] = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\};$

The compiler uses the length of the initializer to determine how long the array is.

MEMORY MAPPING [ARRAYS]

int a[2];
/* int: 4 bytes */

ALLOCATION FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL ARRAY MUST BE CONTIGOUS:

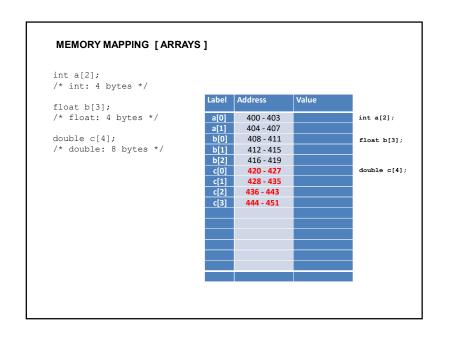
Label	Address	Value	
a[0]	400 - 403		int a[2];
a[1]	404 - 407		

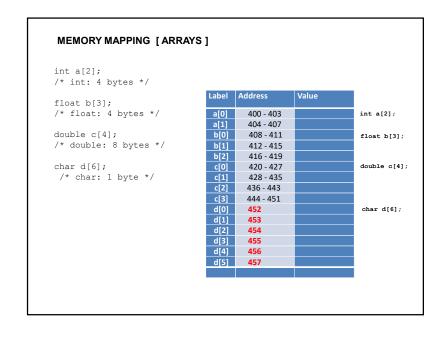
MEMORY MAPPING [ARRAYS]

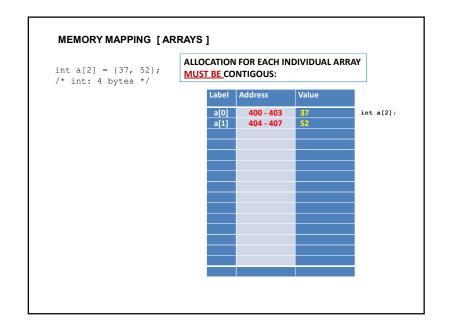
int a[2];
/* int: 4 bytes */

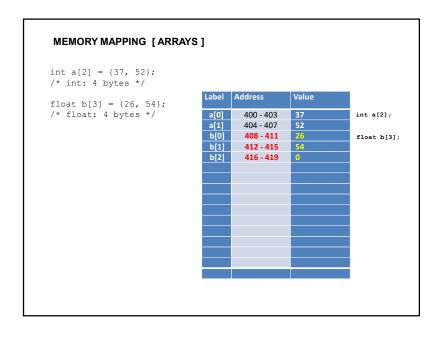
float b[3];
/* float: 4 bytes */

Label	Address	Value	
a[0]	400 - 403		int a[2];
a[1]	404 - 407		
b[0]	408 - 411		float b[3];
b[1]	412 - 415		
b[2]	416 - 419		









MEMORY MAPPING [ARRAYS] int $a[2] = {37, 52};$ /* int: 4 bytes */ Address Value float $b[3] = \{26, 54\};$ /* float: 4 bytes */ 400 - 403 int a[2]; a[1] 404 - 407 52 double c[4]; b[0] 408 - 411 26 float b[3]; /* double: 8 bytes */ 412 - 415 54 416 - 419 double c[4]; 420 - 427 428 - 435 436 - 443 c[2] 444 - 451

