Practice Problem 2.5 (solution page 180)

Consider the following three calls to **show_bytes**:

```
int a = 0x12345678;
byte_pointer ap = (byte_pointer) &a;
show_bytes(ap, 1); /* A. */
show_bytes(ap, 2); /* B. */
show_bytes(ap, 3); /* C. */
```

Indicate the values that will be printed by each call on a little-endian machine and on a big-endian machine:

A. Little endian: 78 Big endian: 12
B. Little endian: 78 56 Big endian: 12 34
C. Little endian: 78 56 34 Big endian: 12 34 56

Big endian: 12 34 56 78

Little endian: 78 56 34 12

show_bytes(byte_pointer start, size_t len)

number of bytes

1 hex digit is 2 bytes, or 8 bits

0 x 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 4 bytes

0 1 2 3 4