

**Variable/Role**

**Address**

**Data**

0/8 1/9 2/A 3/B 4/C 5/D 6/E 7/F

0x...00

0x...08

0x...10

0x...18

0x...20

0x...28

0x...30

0x...38

0x...40

0x...48

0x...50

0x...58

0x...60

0x...68

0x...70

0x...78

0x...80

0x...88

0x...90

0x...98

0x...A0

0x...A8

0x...B0

0x...B8

0x...C0

0x...C8

0x...D0

0x...D8

0x...E0

0x...E8

0x...F0

0x...F8

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdint.h>
3
4 // vector_sum: takes two vectors represented as double[]
5 // adds them together component-wise in a new array
6 // vector_sum({ 1.2, 3.4 }, {-1.0, 3.6 }) => { 0.2, 7.0 }
7 // Assume the vectors have the same length
8
9 // Q: What happens if double[] is used as a return type?
10 // double[] vector_sum(double vec1[], double vec2[]);
11
12 // Q: What about using double* as return type?
13 // double* vector_sum(double vec1[], double vec2[])
14
15 // Pass in length as an argument. Maybe now we've got it!
16 double* vector_sum(double vec1[], double vec2[], int len) {
17     double res[len];
18     printf("vec1:\t%p\tvec2:\t%p\tres:\t%p\n", vec1, vec2, res);
19     for(int i = 0; i < len; i += 1) {
20         res[i] = vec1[i] + vec2[i];
21     }
22     return res;
23 }
24
25 int main() {
26     double v1[] = { 1.3, 4.2 };
27     double v2[] = { 1.5, -1 };
28     double* v3 = vector_sum(v1, v2, 2);
29
30     double v4[] = { 100, 100 };
31     double* v5 = vector_sum(v4, v3, 2);
32
33     printf("first element of v3, v5: %f %f\n", v3[0], v5[0]);
34
35     printf("v1: %p\n", v1);
36     printf("v2: %p\n", v2);
37     printf("v3: %p\n", v3);
38     printf("v4: %p\n", v4);
39     printf("v5: %p\n", v5);
40 }

```

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```

$ gcc concat.c -o concat
concat.c:22:10: warning: address of stack memory associated with local
variable 'result' returned [-Wreturn-stack-address]
   22 |     return result;
      |     ~~~~~
$ ./concat
vec1: 0x16f563010    vec2: 0x16f563000    result: 0x16f562f40
vec1: 0x16f562ff0    vec2: 0x16f562f40    result: 0x16f562f40
first element of v3, v5: 100.000000 100.000000
v1: 0x16f563010
v2: 0x16f563000
v3: 0x16f562f40
v4: 0x16f562ff0
v5: 0x16f562f40

```

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdint.h>
3
4 void wheresmystuff(char* s) {
5     int x = 12;
6     uint8_t y = 53;
7     char z = 9;
8     double ns[] = { 4.0, 3.0, 9.0 };
9
10    printf("x=%d, %lu bytes, starts at: %p\n", x, sizeof(x), &x);
11    printf("y=%hhu, %lu bytes, starts at: %p\n", y, sizeof(y), &y);
12    printf("z=%hhd, %lu bytes, starts at: %p\n", z, sizeof(z), &z);
13    printf("ns=[%f,%f,%f], %lu bytes, starts at: %p\n",
14           ns[0], ns[1], ns[2], sizeof(ns), &ns);
15
16    printf("s=\"%s\"@%p, %lu bytes, starts at: %p\n", s, s,
17           sizeof(s), &s);
17 }
18
19 int main() {
20     char str[] = "14 char string";
21     wheresmystuff(str);
22     printf("\nstr takes up %lu bytes starting at: %p\n",
23           sizeof(str), &str);
23 }

```

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```

$ # NOTE - Joe ran this on his Macbook to get this output
$ gcc wheresmystuff.c -o wheresmystuff
$ ./wheresmystuff
x=12, 4 bytes, starts at: 0x16f4c6e44
y=53, 1 bytes, starts at: 0x16f4c6e43
z=9, 1 bytes, starts at: 0x16f4c6e42
ns=[4.000000,3.000000,9.000000], 24 bytes, starts at:
 0x16f4c6e50
s="14 char string"@0x16f4c6e98, 8 bytes, starts at:
 0x16f4c6e48

str takes up 15 bytes starting at: 0x16f4c6e98

```