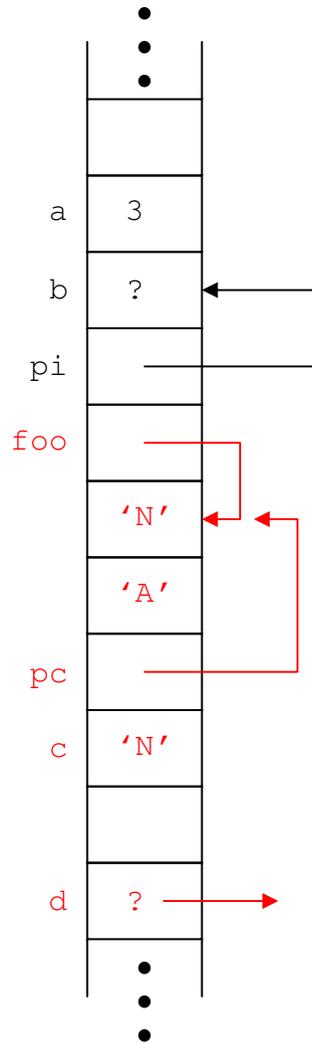


1. Complete this drawing of memory for the remaining declarations and statements. Use the manner that is already shown. Show a variable's value by filling in its memory location with its value. Use arrows for pointers. If a variable has not been initialized, show its value as a question mark (?).

```
int a = 3;
int b;
int *pi = &b;
```

```
char foo[2] = { 'N', 'A' };
char *pc = foo;
char c = *pc;
```

```
double *d;
```



2. Match an item on the left with the letter of the best description on the right:

- |                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| <u>B</u> double baz;     | A. statement           |
| <u>D</u> baz( char* q ); | B. declaration         |
| <u>A</u> baz = 0;        | C. function call       |
| <u>C</u> baz( q )        | D. reference parameter |

3. Explain what the & symbol means in each of the following:

int n, \*p = &n; it is the "address-of" operator

foo( int &n ); it denotes a reference parameter

4. Parenthesize the following expression in the manner in which it is interpreted by the compiler

3\*\*p      Answer: (3 \* (\*p))