

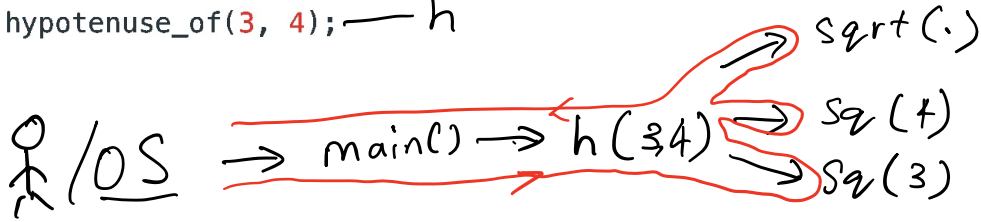
```
long square(long x)
{
    return x*x;
}
```

What is a call stack?

```
double hypotenuse_of(long base, long height)
{
    return sqrt(square(base) + square(height));
}
```

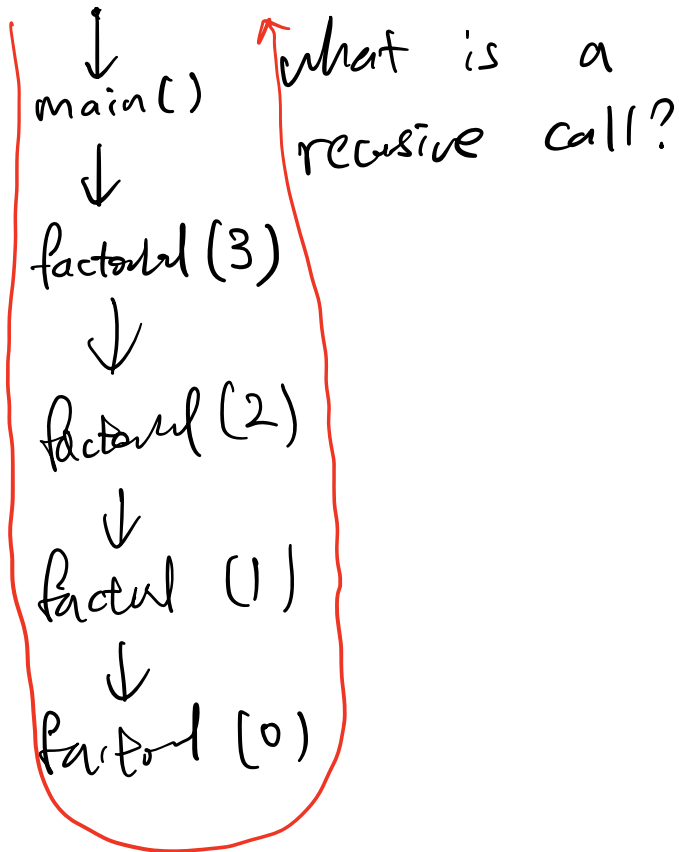
*Sqrt Sq*

```
int main()
{
    hypotenuse_of(3, 4); — h
}
```

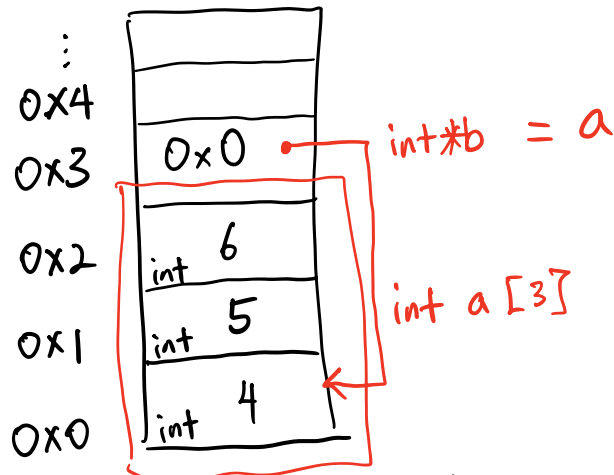


```
long factorial(long n) {
    if (n == 0) {
        return 1;
    }
    return factorial(n-1) * n;
}

int main() {
    factorial(3);
}
```

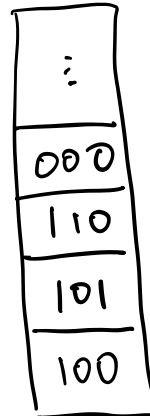


# What is Addresses?



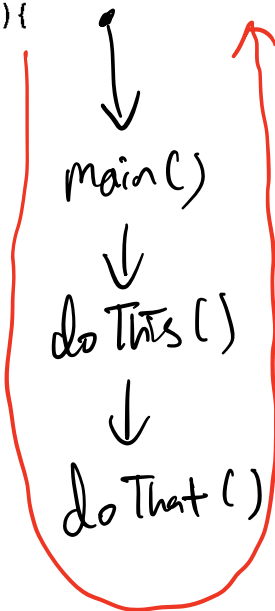
What we think.  
ie Semantics

in actual...



What your  
Computer  
Sees.

```
void doThat(long a[], long b[]) {  
    a[0] = 100;  
    b[1] = 200;  
    // Line A  
}  
void doThis(long a[]) {  
    long *b = a;  
    doThat(a, b);  
}  
  
int main() {  
    long a[3] = {0, 0, 0};  
    doThis(a);  
    // Line B  
}
```



# What is const?

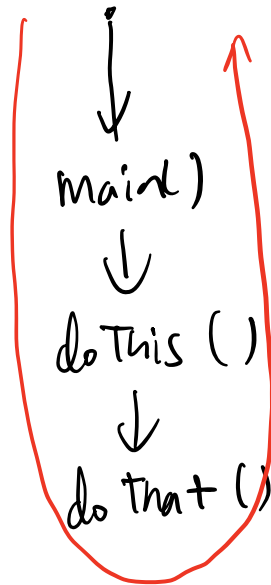
## const is a qualifier

Objects declared with const-qualified types may be placed in read-only memory by the compiler, and if the address of a const object is never taken in a program, it may not be stored at all. Any attempt to modify an object whose type is const-qualified results in undefined behavior.

```
void doThat(long list[]) {  
    list[1] = 200;  
    // Line A  
}
```

```
void doThis(const long a[]) {  
    long b[2] = {10, 10};  
    a = b;  
    doThat(a);  
}
```

```
int main() {  
    long a[3] = {0, 0, 0};  
    doThis(a);  
    // Line B  
}
```



const long a[]  
read only array

but the pointer is not read-only.