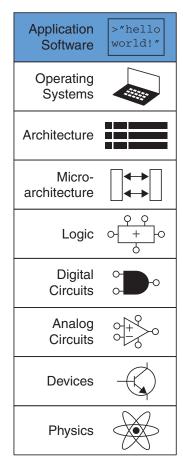


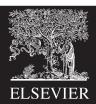
Lecture 13

- Structures
- Memory
- Pointers
- Memory Allocation
- Example: Variable Size Matrices





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Structures

- Store a collection of related information
- General format:

struct name {
 type1 element1;
 type2 element2;



};



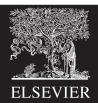
Structures

```
struct contact {
   char name[30];
   int phone;
   float height; // in meters
};
```

```
struct contact c1;
Strcpy(c1.name, "Ben Bitdiddle");
c1.phone = 7226993;
c1.height = 1.82;
```



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Memory

- Variables are stored in memory
- Each data type has a size
 - char 1 byte
 - short 2 bytes
 - long 4 bytes
 - int native word size of machine
 - (4 bytes on 32-bit computer)
 - float4 bytes
 - double
 8 bytes
- Arrays stored in multiple consecutive locations





Typedef

- If you're using lots of the same structure, you can shorten your typing by using typedef.
- typedef *type name*;

```
typedef struct contact {
   char name[30];
   int phone;
   float height; // in meters
} contact; // defines contact as shorthand for "struct contact"
```

contact c1; // now we can declare the variable as type contact





Structure Examples

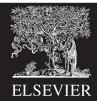
```
typedef struct point {
    int x;
    int y;
} point;
point p1;
p1.x = 42; p1.y = 9;
```

```
typedef struct rect {
  point ll;
  point ur;
  int color;
} rect;
rect r1;
r1.color = 1;
r1.ll = p1;
r1.ur.x = r1.ll.x + width;
r1.ur.y = r1.ll.y + height;
```



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Lecture 13 <7>



Sizeof

• Sizeof operator returns size of a datatype

```
char c;
double d;
point p;
rect r;
int s1 = sizeof c; // s1 = 1
int s2 = sizeof(d); // s2 = 8
int s3 = sizeof(p); // s3 = 4 + 4 = 8
int s4 = sizeof(r); // s4 = 8 + 8 + 4 = 20
```



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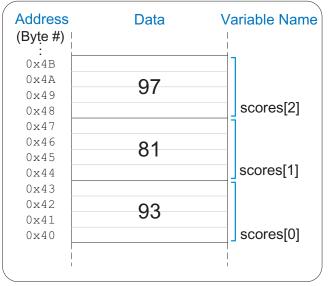
Lecture 13 <8>



Memory Example: Array

C Code Example eC.21 ARRAY INITIALIZATION AT DECLARATION USING { }

long scores[3]={93, 81, 97}; // scores[0]=93; scores[1]=81; scores[2]=97;



Address (Byte #)	Data	Variable Name
0x4B	0x00]
0x4A	0x00	
0x49	0x00	
0x48	0x61	scores[2]
0x47	0x00	1
0x46	0x00	
0x45	0x00	
0x44	0x51	scores[1]
0x43	0x00]
0x42	0x00	
0x41	0x00	
0x40	0x5D	scores[0]
] []

Figure eC.4 scores array stored in memory

Memory

Memory

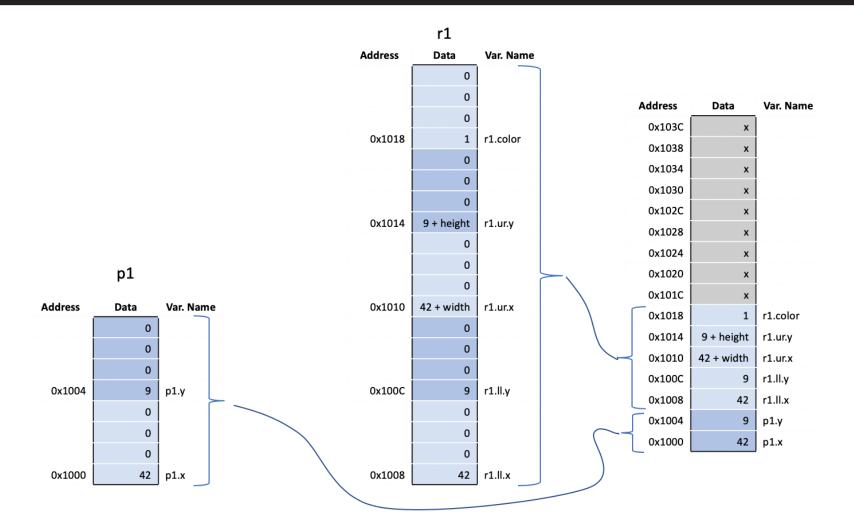


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Lecture 13 <9>



Memory Example: Structure





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Lecture 13 <10>



Pointers

- A pointer is an address in memory
- Pointer variables are declared with * and a data type to which the pointer points int salary1, salary2;

int *ptr; // a pointer to an integer

- & returns address of a variable
 salary1 = 98500; // suppose this is at address 100 in memory
 ptr = &salary1; // ptr contains 100 (the address of salary1)
- * dereferences a pointer (finds value it points to)
 salary2 = *ptr + 1000; // salary2 gets 99500



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Arrays and Pointers

- An array in C is viewed as the address of the zeroth element
- Equivalent to a pointer to the beginning of the array

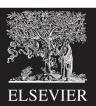


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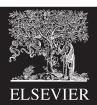
Add	ess Data	Var. Name
Now add	зс х	
int arv[4]; int a = 37, b;)38 x	
int *ptr;)34 x	
int j;)30 x	
0x1	02C x	
0x1)28 x	
0x1)24 x	
0x1)20 x	
0x1	01C x	
0x1	018 1	r1.color
0x1	014 9 + height	r1.ur.y
0x1	010 42 + width	r1.ur.x
0x1	ос 9	r1.ll.y
0x1	008 42	r1.ll.x
0x1	904 9	p1.y
0x1	42	p1.x





New odd	Address	Data	Var. Name
Now add int ary[4]; // suppose at addresses 0x101C, 0x1020, 0x1024, 0x1028	0x103C	x	
<pre>int ary[4]; // suppose at addresses 0x101C, 0x1020, 0x1024, 0x1028 int a = 37, b;</pre>	0x1038	x	
int *ptr;	0x1034	x	
int i;	0x1030	x	
	0x102C	x	
	0x1028	x	ary[3]
	0x1024	x	ary[2]
	0x1020	x	ary[1]
	0x101C	x	ary[0]
	0x1018	1	r1.color
	0x1014	9 + height	r1.ur.y
	0x1010	42 + width	r1.ur.x
	0x100C	9	r1.ll.y
	0x1008	42	r1.ll.x
	0x1004	9	p1.y
	0x1000	42	p1.x





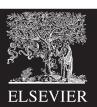
New edd	Address	Data	Var. Name
Nowadd int arv[4]; // suppose at addresses 0x101C, 0x1020, 0x1024, 0x1028	0x103C	x	
\Rightarrow int a = 37, b; // suppose program places at addresses 0x1020, 0x1024, 0x1020	0x1038	x	
int *ptr;	0x1034	x	
int i;	0x1030	x	b
	0x102C	37	а
	0x1028	x	ary[3]
	0x1024	x	ary[2]
	0x1020	x	ary[1]
	0x101C	x	ary[0]
	0x1018	1	r1.color
	0x1014	9 + height	r1.ur.y
	0x1010	42 + width	r1.ur.x
	0x100C	9	r1.ll.y
	0x1008	42	r1.ll.x
	0x1004	9	p1.y
	0x1000	42	p1.x





Nowada	Address	Data	Var. Name
Now add int ary[4]; // suppose at addresses 0x101C, 0x1020, 0x1024, 0x1028	0x103C	x	
<pre>int arv[4]; // suppose at addresses 0x101C, 0x1020, 0x1024, 0x1028 int a = 37, b; // suppose program places at addresses 0x102C, 0x1030</pre>	0x1038	x	
⇒ int *ptr; // suppose ptr is at address 0x1034, initially undefined	0x1034	x	ptr
int i;	0x1030	x	b
	0x102C	37	а
	0x1028	x	ary[3]
	0x1024	x	ary[2]
	0x1020	x	ary[1]
	0x101C	x	ary[0]
	0x1018	1	r1.color
	0x1014	9 + height	r1.ur.y
	0x1010	42 + width	r1.ur.x
	0x100C	9	r1.ll.y
	0x1008	42	r1.ll.x
	0x1004	9	p1.y
	0x1000	42	p1.x

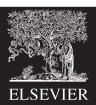




Newcodd	Address	Data	Var. Name
Now add int ary[4]; // suppose at addresses 0x101C, 0x1020, 0x1024, 0x1028	0x103C	x	
int a = 37, b; // suppose program places at addresses 0x1020, 0x1024, 0x1020	0x1038	x	į
int *ptr; // suppose ptr is at address 0x1034, initially undefined	0x1034	x	ptr
→ int i; // suppose at address 0x1038, initially undefined	0x1030	x	b
	0x102C	37	а
	0x1028	x	ary[3]
	0x1024	x	ary[2]
	0x1020	х	ary[1]
	0x101C	x	ary[0]
	0x1018	1	r1.color
	0x1014	9 + height	r1.ur.y
	0x1010	42 + width	r1.ur.x
	0x100C	9	r1.ll.y
	0x1008	42	r1.ll.x
	0x1004	9	p1.y



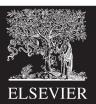
0x1000



Nowodd	Address	Data	Var. Name
Now add int arv[4]; // suppose at addresses 0x101C, 0x1020, 0x1024, 0x1028	0x103C	x	
int a = 37, b; // suppose program places at addresses 0x1020, 0x1024, 0x1020	0x1038	x	i
int *ptr; // suppose ptr is at address 0x1034, initially undefined	0x1034	x	ptr
<pre>int i; // suppose at address 0x1038, initially undefined</pre>	0x1030	x	b
	0x102C	37	а
for (j=0; j<3; j++) ary[j] = j*j;	0x1028	x	ary[3]
ptr = &a	0x1024	x	ary[2]
b = *ptr;	0x1020	x	ary[1]
<pre>*ptr = 3;</pre>	0x101C	x	ary[0]
<pre>ptr = arv; ptr[1] = b;</pre>	0x1018	1	r1.color
(ptr+2) = 7	0x1014	9 + height	r1.ur.y
arv[4] = 1;	0x1010	42 + width	r1.ur.x
*(ptr+5) = 2	0x100C	9	r1.ll.y
	0x1008	42	r1.ll.x
	0x1004	9	p1.y



0x1000



Neweda	Address	Data	Var. Name
Now add int arv[4]; // suppose at addresses 0x101C, 0x1020, 0x1024, 0x1028	0x103C	x	
int a = 37, b; // suppose program places at addresses 0x1020, 0x1024, 0x1020 int a = 37, b; // suppose program places at addresses 0x102C, 0x1030	0x1038	3	i
int *ptr; // suppose ptr is at address 0x1034, initially undefined	0x1034	x	ptr
int i; // suppose at address 0x1038, initially undefined	0x1030	x	b
	0x102C	37	а
➡ for (j=0; j<3; j++) ary[j] = j*j;	0x1028	x	ary[3]
ptr = &a	0x1024	4	ary[2]
b = *ptr;	0x1020	1	ary[1]
<pre>*ptr = 3;</pre>	0x101C	0	ary[0]
ptr = arv; ptr[1] = b;	0x1018	1	r1.color
(ptr+2) = 7	0x1014	9 + height	r1.ur.y
arv[4] = 1;	0x1010	42 + width	r1.ur.x
*(ptr+5) = 2	0x100C	9	r1.ll.y
	0x1008	42	r1.ll.x
	0x1004	9	p1.y



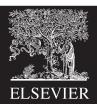
0x1000



Newseda	Address	Data	Var. Name
Now add int arv[4]; // suppose at addresses 0x101C, 0x1020, 0x1024, 0x1028	0x103C	x	
int a = 37, b; // suppose program places at addresses 0x1020, 0x1024, 0x1020 int a = 37, b; // suppose program places at addresses 0x102C, 0x1030	0x1038	3	i
int *ptr; // suppose ptr is at address 0x1034, initially undefined	0x1034	0x102C	ptr
<pre>int i; // suppose at address 0x1038, initially undefined</pre>	0x1030	x	b
	0x102C	37	а
for $(i=0; i<3; i++) ary[i] = i*i;$	0x1028	x	ary[3]
\Rightarrow ptr = &a // ptr = 0x102C	0x1024	4	ary[2]
b = *ptr; *ptr = 2:	0x1020	1	ary[1]
*ptr = 3; ptr = arv;	0x101C	0	ary[0]
ptr[1] = b;	0x1018	1	r1.color
*(ptr+2) = 7	0x1014	9 + height	r1.ur.y
arv[4] = 1;	0x1010	42 + width	r1.ur.x
*(ptr+5) = 2	0x100C	9	r1.ll.y
	0x1008	42	r1.ll.x
	0x1004	9	p1.y

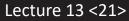


0x1000



N av and a	Address	Data	Var. Name
Now add int ary[4]; // suppose at addresses 0x101C, 0x1020, 0x1024, 0x1028	0x103C	x	
int a = 37, b; // suppose program places at addresses 0x1020, 0x1020, 0x1024, 0x1020	0x1038	3	i
int *ptr; // suppose ptr is at address 0x1034, initially undefined	0x1034	0x102C	ptr
int j; // suppose at address 0x1038, initially undefined	0x1030	37	b
	0x102C	37	а
for (j=0; j<3; j++) ary[j] = j*j;	0x1028	x	ary[3]
$ptr = &a // ptr = 0 \times 102C$	0x1024	4	ary[2]
b = *ptr; // dereference pointer, b = 37	0x1020	1	ary[1]
*ptr = 3; ptr = ary;	0x101C	0	ary[0]
ptr[1] = b;	0x1018	1	r1.color
*(ptr+2) = 7	0x1014	9 + height	r1.ur.y
arv[4] = 1;	0x1010	42 + width	r1.ur.x
*(ptr+5) = 2	0x100C	9	r1.ll.y
	0x1008	42	r1.ll.x
	0x1004	9	p1.y





0x1000



N av a dal	Address	Data	Var. Name
Now add int arv[4]; // suppose at addresses 0x101C, 0x1020, 0x1024, 0x1028	0x103C	x	
int a = 37, b; // suppose program places at addresses 0x1020, 0x1020, 0x1020	0x1038	3	i
int *ptr; // suppose ptr is at address 0x1034, initially undefined	0x1034	0x102C	ptr
<pre>int i; // suppose at address 0x1038, initially undefined</pre>	0x1030	37	b
	0x102C	3	а
for $(i=0; i<3; i++) ary[i] = i*i;$	0x1028	x	ary[3]
ptr = &a // ptr = 0x102C	0x1024	4	ary[2]
b = *ptr; // dereference pointer, b = 37 → *ptr = 3; // a = 3	0x1020	1	ary[1]
<pre> *ptr = 3; // a = 3 ptr = ary; </pre>	0x101C	0	ary[0]
ptr[1] = b;	0x1018	1	r1.color
*(ptr+2) = 7	0x1014	9 + height	r1.ur.y
arv[4] = 1;	0x1010	42 + width	r1.ur.x
*(ptr+5) = 2	0x100C	9	r1.ll.y
	0x1008	42	r1.ll.x
	0x1004	9	p1.y



0x1000



	New and d		Address	Data	Var. Name
	Now add	// suppose at addresses 0x101C, 0x1020, 0x1024, 0x1028	0x103C	x	
		// suppose program places at addresses 0x1020, 0x1024, 0x1020	0x1038	3	i
	<pre>int *ptr;</pre>	// suppose ptr is at address 0x1034, initially undefined	0x1034	0x101C	ptr
	int i;	<pre>// suppose at address 0x1038, initially undefined</pre>	0x1030	37	b
			0x102C	3	а
		i + j = i * i;	0x1028	x	ary[3]
		// ptr = 0x102C	0x1024	4	ary[2]
	·····	<pre>// dereference pointer, b = 37 // a = 2</pre>	0x1020	1	ary[1]
_	·····	// a = 3 // ptr = 0x101C	0x101C	0	ary[0]
	ptr[1] = b;		0x1018	1	r1.color
	*(ptr+2) = 7		0x1014	9 + height	r1.ur.y
	arv[4] = 1;		0x1010	42 + width	r1.ur.x
	*(ptr+5) = 2		0x100C	9	r1.ll.y
			0x1008	42	r1.ll.x
			0x1004	9	p1.y



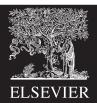
0x1000



	Navy a dal		Address	Data	Var. Name
	Now add	// suppose at addresses 0x101C, 0x1020, 0x1024, 0x1028	0x103C	x	
		<pre>// suppose at addresses 0x101c, 0x1020, 0x1024, 0x1020 // suppose program places at addresses 0x102C, 0x1030</pre>	0x1038	3	i
	int *ptr;	// suppose ptr is at address 0x1034, initially undefined	0x1034	0x101C	ptr
	int i;	<pre>// suppose at address 0x1038, initially undefined</pre>	0x1030	37	b
	······		0x102C	3	а
		i + + i = i * i;	0x1028	x	ary[3]
		// ptr = 0x102C	0x1024	4	ary[2]
	·····	<pre>// dereference pointer, b = 37</pre>	0x1020	37	ary[1]
	~~~~~	// a = 3	0x101C	0	ary[0]
_		// $ptr = 0 \times 101C$ // $ary[1] = 37$	0x1018	1	r1.color
7	*(ptr+2) = 7		0x1014	9 + height	r1.ur.y
	arv[4] = 1;		0x1010	42 + width	r1.ur.x
	*(ptr+5) = 2		0x100C	9	r1.ll.y
			0x1008	42	r1.ll.x
			0x1004	9	p1.y



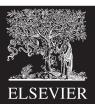
0x1000



Navy and d	Address	Data	Var. Name
Now add int arv[4]; // suppose at addresses 0x101C, 0x1020, 0x1024, 0x1028	0x103C	x	
int a = 37, b; // suppose program places at addresses 0x1020, 0x1020, 0x1024, 0x1020	0x1038	3	i
int *ptr; // suppose ptr is at address 0x1034, initially undefined	0x1034	0x101C	ptr
int i; // suppose at address 0x1038, initially undefined	0x1030	37	b
	0x102C	3	а
for (j=0; j<3; j++) ary[j] = j*j;	0x1028	x	ary[3]
$ptr = &a // ptr = 0 \times 102C$	0x1024	7	ary[2]
<pre>b = *ptr; // dereference pointer, b = 37</pre>	0x1020	37	ary[1]
<pre>*ptr = 3;  // a = 3 ptr = ary;  // ptr = 0x101C</pre>	0x101C	0	ary[0]
<pre>ptr = arv; // ptr = 0x101C ptr[1] = b; // arv[1] = 37</pre>	0x1018	1	r1.color
<pre>*(ptr+2) = 7 // ary[2] = 7, note offset is in integer sizes, not bytes</pre>	0x1014	9 + height	r1.ur.y
arv[4] = 1;	0x1010	42 + width	r1.ur.x
*(ptr+5) = 2	0x100C	9	r1.ll.y
	0x1008	42	r1.ll.x
	0x1004	9	p1.y



0x1000



	N		Address	Data	Var. Name
	Now add	// suppose at addresses $0x1010$ $0x1020$ $0x1024$ $0x1029$	0x103C	x	
		<pre>// suppose at addresses 0x101C, 0x1020, 0x1024, 0x1028 // suppose program places at addresses 0x102C, 0x1030</pre>	0x1038	3	į
	int *ptr;	// suppose ptr is at address 0x1034, initially undefined	0x1034	0x101C	ptr
	int i;	// suppose at address 0x1038, initially undefined	0x1030	37	b
			9x102C	1	а
		i + j = i * i;	0x1028	x	ary[3]
		$// ptr = 0 \times 102C$	0x1024	7	ary[2]
	······	<pre>// dereference pointer, b = 37</pre>	0x1020	37	ary[1]
	~~~~~	//a = 3	0x101C	0	ary[0]
	<pre>ptr = ary; ptr[1] = b;</pre>	// ptr = 0x101C // ary[1] = 37	0x1018	1	r1.color
	••••••	<pre>// ary[2] = 7, note offset is in integer sizes, not bytes</pre>	0x1014	9 + height	r1.ur.y
_>		//a = 1, BAD: trash variable past end of array	0x1010	42 + width	r1.ur.x
	*(ptr+5) = 2		0x100C	9	r1.ll.y
			0x1008	42	r1.ll.x



0x1004

0x1000



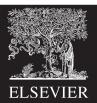
9 p1.y

42

NL				Address	Data	Var. Name
	wadd	,,	α	0x103C	x	
			suppose at addresses 0x101C, 0x1020, 0x1024, 0x1028 suppose program places at addresses 0x102C, 0x1030	0x1038	3	į
	it *ptr;		suppose ptr is at address 0x1034, initially undefined	0x1034	0x101C	ptr
	it i;		suppose at address 0x1038, initially undefined	0x1030	2	b
~~~~				0x102C	1	а
			+) ary[j] = j*j;	0x1028	х	ary[3]
			$ptr = 0 \times 102C$	0x1024	7	ary[2]
	······		dereference pointer, b = 37	0x1020	37	ary[1]
~	~~~~		a = 3	0x101C	0	ary[0]
	~~ ~~~~		$ptr = 0 \times 101C$	0x1018	1	r1.color
~~~~	~~		<pre>ary[1] = 37 ary[2] = 7, note offset is in integer sizes, not bytes</pre>	0x1014	9 + height	r1.ur.y
	· · ·		a = 1, BAD: trash variable past end of array	0x1010	42 + width	r1.ur.x
~~~~	~~		b = 2, BAD: trash variable past end of array	0x100C	9	r1.ll.y
			· · ·	0x1008	42	r1.ll.x
				0x1004	9	p1.y



0x1000



9 p1.y 42 p1.x

#### Pointers and Structures

```
rect *rptr; // Let rptr know it's pointing to a rect
rptr = &r1; // Have rptr point at r1
```

```
(*rptr).color = 3; // Change r1.color to 3
rptr->color = 4; // Change r1.color to 4
```

// Use dot "." when you are using the structure name.
// Arrow "->" is preferred when you are using the pointer.



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#### Passing Structures to Functions

Complex data structures and arrays are normally passed to C programs by address rather than copied; it's more efficient.

```
void createRect(int xl, int yl, int width, int height, int color, rect *r) {
   r->ll.x = x1; r->ll.y = yl;
   r->ur.x = xl + width; r->ur.y = yl + height;
   r->color = color;
}
int main(void) {
   rect r1;
   createRect(3, 5, 10, 20, 1, &r1);
}
```





#### Local Variable Hazard

```
void doubleWidthRect(rect *r1, rect *r2) {
  rect s;
  s.ll.x = r1->ll.x;
  s.ll.y = r1->ll.y;
  s.ur.x = (r1->ur.x - r1->ll.x) * 2 + r1->ll.x;
  s.ur.y = r1->ll.y;
  r2 = &s; // bad; s is a local variable and is lost
}
```





#### Solution

Be sure to declare rectangle r 2 in calling function. Then:

```
void doubleWidthRect(rect *r1, rect *r2) {
    r2->ll.x = r1->ll.x;
    r2->ll.y = r1->ll.y;
    r2->ur.x = (r1->ur.x - r1->ll.x) * 2 + r1->ll.x;
    r2->ur.y = r1->ll.y;
}
```



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# Multidimensional Arrays

Stored in consecutive addresses
 – last dimension first

#### double field[2][3][3];

Address0	Entry
0x1068	field[1][2][2]
0x1060	field[1][2][1]
0x1068	field[1][2][0]
0x1060	field[1][1][2]
0x1068	field[1][1][1]
0x1060	field[1][1][0]
0x1068	field[1][0][2]
0x1060	field[1][0][1]
0x1068	field[1][0][0]
0x1060	field[0][2][2]
0x1068	field[0][2][1]
0x1060	field[0][2][0]
0x1068	field[0][1][2]
0x1060	field[0][1][1]
0x1058	field[0][1][0]
0x1050	field[0][0][2]
0x1048	field[0][0][1]
0x1040	field[0][0][0]



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Lecture 13 <32>



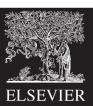
# Complex Structures in Memory

typedef struct foo {
 double d[4][5];
 unsigned short s[16];
} foo;

foo z[10]; int s5 = sizeof(z[0]); // 8*4*5 + 2*16 = 192 = 0xC0 int s5 = sizeof(z); // 10*192 = 1920 = 0x780

Address	Entry
0x277E	z[9].s[15]
0x217E	z[1][s[15]
0x20C0	z[1].d[0][0]
0x20BE	z[0].s[15]
0x20A2	z[0].s[1]
0x20A0	z[0].s[0]
0x2098	z[0].d[3][4]
0x2008	z[0].d[0][1]
0x2000	z[0].d[0][0]





# Memory Allocation

- malloc returns a pointer to allocated memory of a certain number of bytes.
- free frees this memory.
- These functions are declared in stdlib





#### Variable Sized Arrays

- In standard C, multidimensional array sizes must be declared at compile time.
- Treat variable-sized M row x N column array as 1dimensional array of M x N entries



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#### Variable Dimension Matrix Example

```
#include <stdlib.h> // for malloc
double* newMatrix(int m, int n) {
  double *mat:
  mat = (double*)malloc(m*n*sizeof(double));
  return mat;
}
double* newIdentityMatrix(int n) {
  double *mat = newMatrix(n, n);
  int i, j;
  for (i=0: i<n: i++)
    for (j=0; j<n; j++)
      mat[j+i*n] = (i==j);
  return mat;
```



}



# Variable Dimension Matrix Example

void scaleMatrix(double *mat, double *scaled, int m, int n, double c) {
 int i, j;

```
for (i=0; i<m; i++)
    for (j=0; j<n; j++)
        scaled[j+i*n] = mat[j+i*n]*c;
}
int main(void) {
    double *m1, *m2;
    m1 = newIdentityMatrix(3);
    m2 = newMatrix(3, 3);
    scaleMatrix(m1, m2, 3, 3, 10);
    free(m1);
}</pre>
```



