

1.

A: array [0..9] of record

s : short = 2 bytes

c : char = 1 byte

t : short = 2 bytes

d : char = 1 byte

r : real = 8 bytes

i : integer = 4 bytes

$2+1+2+1+8+4 = 18$ bytes + padding of 4 bytes = 22 bytes

$22 \text{ bytes} * 10 = 220$ bytes total need to store the array.

2.

Type T = array [1..10] of integer

S = T

a : T

b : T

c : S

d : array [1..10] of integer

a) a b c and d have structural equivalence

b) a and b are structural name equivalent

c) a b and c are loose name equivalent

3) To fix the run-time error we need to fix the allocate function and the fact that the passed variable of q in the function would try to allocate a new pointer and overwrite itself. To fix this particular issue we need to pass the the Cell struct by reference and then allocate the memory to the pointer that is passed in.

code to fix the error:

```
void AllocateCell(Cell **q) {  
    *q = (Cell *) malloc(sizeof(Cell));  
}
```

```
int main() {  
    Cell *c;  
    AllocateCell(&c);  
    c->a = 1;  
    free(c);  
    return 0;  
}
```

4) Address of A[0][0] is 1000

the address of A[3][7] would be $1000 + [3] * 10 * 8 + [7] * 8 = 1000 + 240 + 56 = 1296$

This is because the size of the int is 4 and size of the character c is 1 which makes the size of the struct to be 5. the virtual size of the struct is 8 because of the padding. so its the column * column size * 8 + the row * 8.