```c
void foo(int x, int* y, int z[]) {

    x = x + *y + z[1];

    *y = 54;


    y = &x;

    *y = 66;


    z[0] = z[1];

    z[1] = z[2];


    printf("%i %i %i %i\n", x, *y, z[0], z[1]);

}


int main() {

    int a = 4;

    int b = 100;

    int* c = &a;

    int d[] = {8, 30, 60};


    foo(b, c, d);


    printf("%i %i %i %i %i\n", a, b, *c, d[0], d[1]);

    return EXIT_SUCCESS;

}
```

### Solution to Practice Problem 2 – Part 1, Output:

*Draw a box-and-pointer diagram* to indicate what the following snippets of code are doing. Also show what is output.

Arrays can be thought of as pointers (to the beginning of the array), so treat them as such in this problem.

**Output**:

66 66 30 60

54 100 54 30 60

**Box and pointer diagram** (you can just cross out things to show how they change as the code executes):

**First compare your Output to our Output above.**

- **If your answer is wrong, rework the problem if you can.** Ask questions as needed.

- If your answer is right, continue by comparing your box and pointer diagram to our solution.