char **filename;

// allocate enough space for 3 pointers
filename = malloc(3 * (sizeof(char *)));
filename[0] = malloc(12 * sizeof(char));

// Above this is done for you. Fill in the rest.
// Note that you may encounter errors.

filename[1] = "constant";
char str[4] = "abc";
filename[2] = str;

filename[0][0] = 'z';
filename[1][0] = 'z';
filename[2][0] = 'z';

Note that when malloc is called, it reserves some number of bytes of space in the heap, and returns a pointer to that reserved space.
int main() {
    char str1[4] = {'c','s','c','\0'};
    char str2[6];
    char *literal = "209";

    strncpy(str2, str1, sizeof(str2));
    strncat(str2, literal, sizeof(str2) - strlen(str2));
}

Trace this through and think about the third argument to the string functions.

Is this code correct? What will really happen?