

Puzzle 1: What is the value of `p[strlen(p)]` , if `p` points to "Sys" ?

Hint: `strlen("") ==0` `strlen("@")==1` , `strlen(NULL)==#@?#WT?!`

Q1: How do I find out how to use
 ____ < useful function or system call here> ____?

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Puzzle 2: How do I find out how to use stat in C?

Q2: What are the manual sections?

- Section 2:
- Section 3:
- Section 7:

Q3: How do I allocate and free heap memory in C?

- Allocate:
- Free:

Q4: Can I make a pointer *really free* by freeing it twice?

Q5: What do we call a pointer that has been free'd?

Best Practice: Always set free'd pointers to NULL.

```
1: // ... code ...
2: free(ptr);
3: ptr = 0;
```

Puzzle 3: Fix a custom string concatenation function:

```
1: void mystrcat(char *dest, const char *src) {
2:
3:
4:     while (*src) {
5:
6:         dest = src;
7:
8:         src++; dest++;
9:
10:
11:     }
12:
13: }
14: }
```

Puzzle 4 – Print Arguments?

```
1: int main(
2:
3:
4:
5:
6:
7:
8:
9:
10:
11:
12:
13:
14: }
```

Puzzle 5: Fix my custom string duplication function

```
1: char *mystrdup(const char *src) {
2:
3:
4:     char *p = sizeof(src);
5:
6:
7:     strcpy(src, p);
8:
9:
10:    return p;
11: }
```

Q6: What is the purpose of a file stream, just files?

A “file stream” (or “file descriptor” in system calls) is the base interface to EVERYTHING external to RAM. This includes:

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- Standard Streams:
 - `stdin`:
 - `stdout`:
 - `stderr`:

Q7: Writing to file streams: `fprintf`

What if the output of the following code snippet?

```
1: fprintf(stderr, "CS 241: ");
2: fprintf(stdout, "System ");
3: fprintf(stderr, "Programming ");
4: fprintf(stdout, "\n");
```

⇒ Result:

Q8: What is `asprintf()`?

```
int asprintf(char **strp, const char *fmt, ...)
```

⇒ `char **strp`:

⇒ `const char *fmt`:

Puzzle 6: Pointer Arithmetic

```
1: // Count the number of elements in an int-array
2: // before the number -1 appears in the array:
3: int count_before(int *array) {
4:     int *ptr = array;
5:
6:
7:     while (*ptr != -1) { ptr++; }
8:
9:
10:    return (ptr - array) / _____;
11: }
```

Debug Less: Use `assert` e.g. `assert(ptr && counter > 5);`

C provides the library macro `assert` that be used to find bugs in debugging and completely disappear in production code! Two modes:

- Debug mode (-g flag):
- Production mode (#NDEBUG):

Best Practice: Always assert pre-conditions and assumptions.

Puzzle 7: Putting it altogether

```
1: // Sum an array of positive numbers, storing
2: // the result in `result` (by ref)
3: // and use asprintf to return a text version of result
4: char* mysum(const int *ptr, int *result) {
5:
6:
7:
8:
9:     while ( *ptr ) {
10:
11:
12:         sum += *(ptr++);
13:
14:
15:     }
16:     char *text = NULL;
17:
18:     asprintf(
19:         return text;
20:
21:     }
```