C Programming and Debugging

CS 35L Spring 2020 – Section 7

Assignment 10

- Form teams of 2
- Choose a recent CS story
- Presentation + Review
- Use the Google Sheet to add your names and check what stories other teams have chosen.
- No teammate? Add name to random list column and you will be randomly paired.

Pointers review

Variables that store memory addresses

```
    Declaration: <variable_type> *<name>;

            int *ptr;
                  int
                  int var = 77;
                  define an int variable
                  ptr = &var;
                  let ptr point to the variable var
```

(De)Referencing

- Referencing: get the address of a variable
- Dereferencing: getting the value that the pointer is currently pointing to

Example:

Pointer Example

int *x;

int *y;

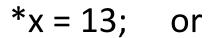
int var; x = &var;

*x = 42;

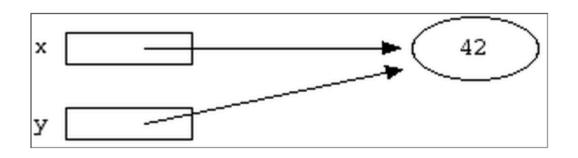


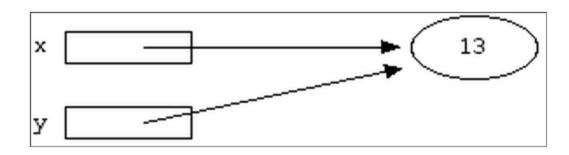
Pointer Example

$$y = x$$
;



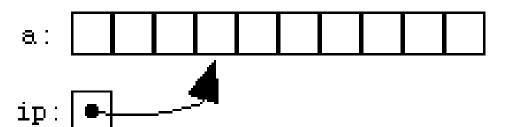
*y = 13;

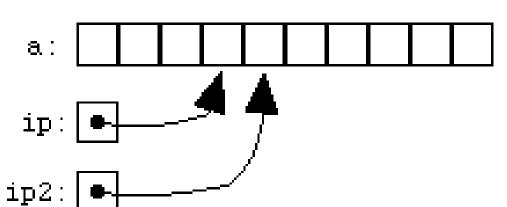




Pointer Arithmetic

```
int *ip;
int a[10];
ip = &a[3];
```





Pointers to Functions

- Also known as: function pointers or functors
- Goal: write a sorting function
 - Has to work for ascending and descending sorting order + other
- How?
 - Write multiple functions
 - Provide a flag as an argument to the function
 - Polymorphism and virtual functions
 - Use function pointers!!

Pointers to Functions

Declaration
 double (*func_ptr) (double, double);
 func_ptr = &pow;
 func_ptr = pow;
Usage:
 double result = (*func_ptr)(1.5, 2.0);
 double result = func_ptr(1.5, 2.0);

qsort Example

qsort Example

```
int compare (const void * a, const void * b) {
      return ( *(int*)a - *(int*)b );
//(int*) type casts 'a' to an int pointer
//*(int*) dereferences the pointer (access value)
int main () {
      int values[] = { 40, 10, 100, 90, 20, 25 };
      qsort (values, 6, sizeof(int), compare);
      int n;
      for (n = 0; n < 6; n++)
            printf ("%d ",values[n]);
      return 0;
```

Dynamic Memory

- Memory that is allocated at runtime
- Allocated on the <u>heap</u>

void *malloc (size_t size);

Allocates size bytes and returns a pointer to the allocated memory

void *realloc (void *ptr, size_t size);

 Changes the size of the memory block pointed to by ptr to size bytes

void free (void *ptr);

Frees the block of memory pointed to by ptr

Valgrind

- Powerful dynamic analysis tool
- Useful to detect memory leaks

Example:

Lab Assignment

- Install an old version of coreutils
- Is has a bug (again!)
- **Is** –**It**
- -rw-r--r-- 1 eggert csfac 0 1918-11-11 11:00:00.000000000 +0000 wwiarmistice-cs35L
- -rw-r--r-- 1 eggert csfac 0 2018-10-29 16:43:16.805404419 +0000 now1
- -rw-r--r-- 1 eggert csfac 0 2018-10-29 16:43:15.801376773 +0000 now
- Build old coreutils (will fail, report why)
- Apply patch to coreutils (why did it work?)
- Reproduce error and debug (hint: what function in ls.c compares timestamps?)
- Fix the error and create a patch (diff –u)
- Reproduce the error on SEASnet (why is it bugging yet again?)