Pre assessment Solutions

swap(int \*a, int \*b){

int t;

t = \*a;

\*a = \*b;

\*b = t;

}

The make program generates a sequence of shell commands for execution by the Unix shell

Make uses a table of dependencies input by the programmer

Make automatically updates files for the user.

When a change is made, make creates proper files with a minimum of effort.

Doesn’t compile your program

It goes to the shell and tells it to run the gcc program

Make has a macro facility

Name = string CC==gcc

$(name) $(CC)

42 in binary is 101010

42.25 = 101010.01 (2-1 / 2-2) (1/4)

If carry out and carry in is not the same for the first place then it indicates an overflow.

If you free a pointer and return it, it’ll return it but it’s prone to be overwritten.

Malloc can also return null and cause a segfault if it doesn’t have enough memory to return.

Free doesn’t return anything (not null).

Malloc does not need to be casted as a pointer because the return type is void\*