

Tools

“to get a deeper understanding of the language”



Deep C - a 3 day course
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A glimpse into tools often
used when developing C

Exercise: Deep thought, Part I

dt.c

```
#include "dt.h"

int dt_base_value;
#define MULTIPLIER 7
static int dt_answer;

static void run_computer(void)
{
    dt_answer = dt_base_value * MULTIPLIER;
}

int dt_get_answer(void)
{
    run_computer();
    return dt_answer;
}
```

dt.h

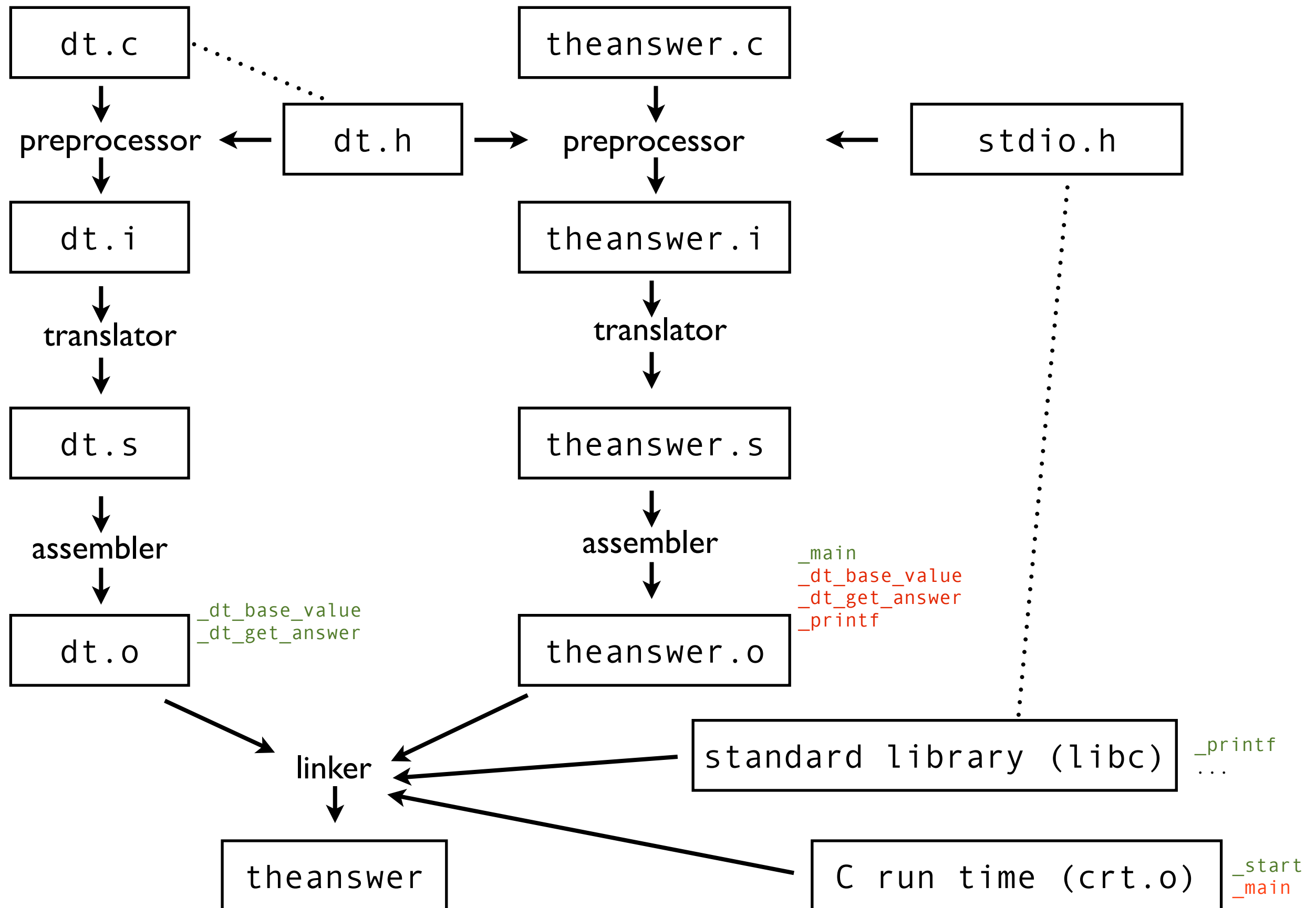
```
extern int dt_base_value;
int dt_get_answer(void);
```

theanswer.c

```
#include "dt.h"
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    dt_base_value = 6;
    int answer = dt_get_answer();
    printf("The answer is %d\n",
           answer);
}
```

```
$ cc -c dt.c
$ cc -c theanswer.c
$ cc -o theanswer theanswer.o dt.o
$ ./theanswer
The answer is 42
$
```



Exercise: Deep thought, Part 2

```
dt.c
#include "dt.h"

int dt_base_value;
static int dt_answer;

static void run_computer(int multiplier)
{
    dt_answer = dt_base_value * multiplier;
}

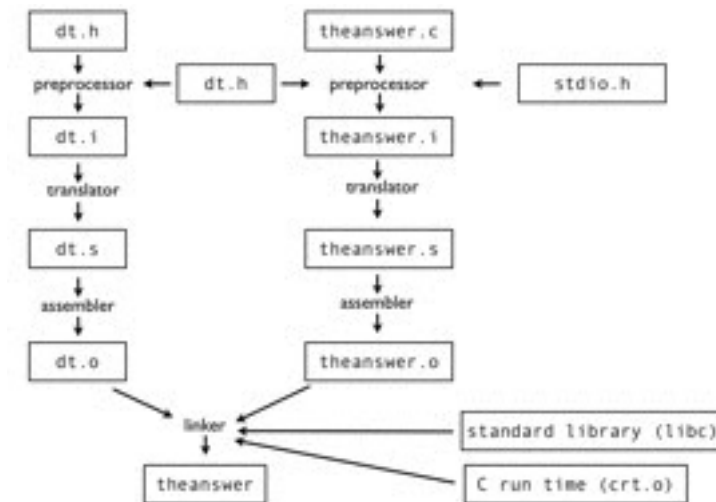
void dt_init(void)
{
    dt_base_value = 6;
}

int dt_compute_answer(void)
{
    run_computer(7);
    return dt_answer;
}

dt.h
void dt_init(void);
int dt_compute_answer(void);

theanswer.c
#include <stdio.h>
#include "dt.h"

int main(void)
{
    dt_init();
    int answer = dt_compute_answer();
    printf("The answer is %d\n",
        answer);
}
```



```
$ cc -E dt.c >dt.i
$ cat dt.i
$ cc -S dt.i
$ cat dt.s
$ cc -c dt.s
$ nm dt.o
```

```
$ cc -c -save-temps theanswer.c
$ ls theanswer.*
$ nm theanswer.o
```

```
$ ld -lc -o theanswer dt.o theanswer.o /usr/lib/crt1.o
$ ./theanswer
The answer is 42
```

Exercise: Deep thought, Part 3

dt.c	dt.h
<pre>#include "dt.h" int dt_base_value; static int dt_answer; static void run_computer(int multiplier) { dt_answer = dt_base_value * multiplier; } void dt_init(void) { dt_base_value = 6; } int dt_compute_answer(void) { run_computer(7); return dt_answer; }</pre>	<pre>void dt_init(void); int dt_compute_answer(void);</pre>
	<pre>theanswer.c #include <stdio.h> #include "dt.h" int main(void) { dt_init(); int answer = dt_compute_answer(); printf("The answer is %d\n", answer); }</pre>

```
$ cc -g -o theanswer dt.c theanswer.c
$ gdb theanswer
(gdb) run
(gdb) break run_computer
(gdb) run
(gdb) set dt_base_value = 8
(gdb) cont
(gdb) disassemble run_computer
(gdb) set disassembly-flavor intel
(gdb) disassemble run_computer
(gdb) help
(gdb) quit
```

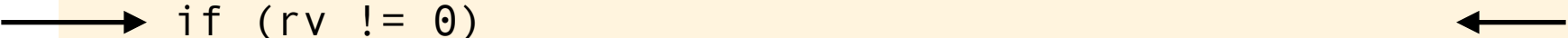
test seams

- suppose I want to test a scenario where `getaddrinfo()` fails

message.c

```
#include "message.h"
#include <netdb.h> // getaddrinfo();
...

int send_message(const char * msg, size_t size)
{
    struct addrinfo hints =
    {
        .ai_family = AF_UNSPEC,
        .ai_socktype = SOCK_STREAM,
        .ai_flags = AI_PASSIVE
    };
    const char * port = "3490";
    struct addrinfo * serv_info;
    int rv = getaddrinfo(NULL, port, &hints, &serv_info);
    if (rv != 0)
    {
        fputs("getaddrinfo: ", stderr);
        fputs(gai_strerror(rv), stderr);
        fputc('\n', stderr);
        return EXIT_FAILURE;
    }
    ...
}
```



The diagram consists of two horizontal arrows. The first arrow on the left points from the left margin towards the `if (rv != 0)` line. The second arrow on the right points from the right margin towards the `if (rv != 0)` line. This indicates the entry point into the error handling block.

include test seam

- [-iquote folder] adds a new #include "... " folder
- [-isystem folder] adds a new #include "... /<...> " folder

```
CFLAGS += -iquote ./local_seam
CFLAGS += -isystem ./system_seam

target: ...
    @gcc -v $(CFLAGS) ... -o $@
```

makefile

↓
verbose

```
#include "... " search starts here:
./local_seam
#include <...> search starts here:
./system_seam
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/4.8/include
/usr/local/include
/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/4.8/include-fixed
/usr/include/x86_64-linux-gnu
/usr/include
End of search list.
```


fake function test seam

- a test can be compiled against selected fake functions

test_send_message/getaddrinfo_failure_prints_gai_diagnostic_to_stderr.c

```
#include "message.h"
#include <netdb.h>
...
int getaddrinfo(const char * host_name, const char * server_name,
               const struct addrinfo * hints, struct addrinfo ** result)
{
    ...
    return 42; // force failure
}
                                     ←
int main(void)
{
    const char message[] = "Hello, world";
    int rv = send_message(message, sizeof message);
    assert(rv == EXIT_FAILURE);
    assert(...);
    assert(...);
}
```

message.c

...

fake function test seam

- the excellent FFF* makes writing fakes very easy and allows multiple tests per source file

test_send_message.c

```
#include "message.h"
#include "fff.h"
...
FAKE_VALUE_FUNC(int, getaddrinfo, const char *, const char *,
                  const struct addrinfo *, struct addrinfo **)
FAKE_VALUE_FUNC(int, fputs, const char *, FILE *)
...
static void getaddrinfo_failure_prints_gai_diagnostic_to_stderr(void)
{
    ...
    getaddrinfo_fake.return_val = EAI_AGAIN;

    const char message[] = "Hello, world";
    int rv = send_message(message, sizeof message);
    assert(rv == EXIT_FAILURE);
    assert(getaddrinfo_fake.call_count == 1);
    assert(fputs_fake.call_count == 2);
    assert(strcmp("getaddrinfo: ", fputs_fake.arg0_history[0]) == 0);
    assert(fputs_fake.arg1_history[0] == stderr);
    assert(strcmp(gai_strerror(getaddrinfo_fake.return_val),
                  fputs_fake.arg0_history[1]) == 0);
    assert(fputs_fake.arg1_history[1] == stderr);
    ...
}
```

link time test seam

- use `[-Wl,--wrap=func]` to redirect func to `__wrap_func`
- only works *across* translation units

```
target: dependencies
    @gcc -Wl,--wrap=getaddrinfo ... -o $@
```

makefile

test_send_message/getaddrinfo_failure_prints_gai_diagnostic_to_stderr.c

```
#include "message.h"
...
int __wrap_getaddrinfo(const char * host_name, const char * server_name,
                      const struct addrinfo * hints, struct addrinfo ** result)
{
    ...
    return 42;
}

int main(void)
{
    const char message[] = "Hello, world";
    int rv = send_message(message, sizeof message);
    assert(rv == EXIT_FAILURE);
    assert(...);
    assert(...);
}
```

run time test seam

- using function pointers

```
#include "..."  
  
struct netdb_api  
{  
    int (*getaddrinfo)(const char *, const char *,  
                       const struct addrinfo *, struct addrinfo **);  
    ...  
};  
  
extern const struct netdb_api netdb;
```

```
#include "message.h"  
#include "netdb_api.h"  
  
int send_message(const char * msg, size_t size)  
{  
    ...  
    const char * port = "3490";  
    struct addrinfo * serv_info;  
    int rv = netdb.getaddrinfo(NULL, port, &hints, &serv_info);  
    if (rv != 0)  
    {  
        fputs("getaddrinfo: ", stderr);  
        fputs(gai_strerror(rv), stderr);  
        fputc('\n', stderr);  
        return EXIT_FAILURE;  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

run time test seam

- using function pointers
also allows multiple tests per source file

```
#include "message.h"
...
#define UNUSED(var) ((void)var)

int fake_getaddrinfo(
    const char * host_name,
    const char * server_name,
    const struct addrinfo * hints,
    struct addrinfo ** result)
{
    UNUSED(host_name);
    ...
    return 42; // force failure
}

static void getaddrinfo_failure_prints_gai_diagnostic_to_stderr(void)
{
    const char message[] = "Hello, world";
    netdb.getaddrinfo = fake_getaddrinfo;
    int rv = send_message(message, sizeof message);
    assert(rv == EXIT_FAILURE);
    assert(...);
    assert(...);
}
```

summary

- hello world!
- behaviour
- vocabulary of the language
- preprocessor, translator, assembler, linker
- standard library and C run-time
- test seams
 - extra #include paths
 - fake functions
 - linker wrapping
 - function pointers