



EXERCISE — Beware Overflow

version #bfdaecd01cbf44dfbd7800b940343997d9ad7d73



Copyright

This document is for internal use at EPITA ([website](#)) only.

Copyright © 2024-2025 Assistants <assistants@tickets.assistants.epita.fr>

The use of this document must abide by the following rules:

- ▷ You downloaded it from the assistants' intranet.*
- ▷ This document is strictly personal and must **not** be passed onto someone else.
- ▷ Non-compliance with these rules can lead to severe sanctions.

Contents

1	Definition	3
2	Goal	4

*<https://intra.forge.epita.fr>

File Tree

```
beware_overflow/  
├─ beware_overflow.c  (to submit)  
├─ beware_overflow.h  
└─ main.c
```

Authorized headers : You are only allowed to use the functions defined in the following headers

- err.h
- errno.h
- assert.h
- stddef.h

Compilation : Your code must compile with the following flags

- -std=c99 -pedantic -Werror -Wall -Wextra -Wvla

1 Definition

An *Integer Overflow* occurs when the maximum value of an integer is reached. In C the behaviour of a signed overflow is undefined. For an unsigned overflow, the number is reduced by the modulo of the largest representable value + 1 (see below).

Example:

```
#include <stdint.h>  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
int main(void)  
{  
    uint8_t a = 255;  
    uint8_t b = 3;  
    uint8_t c = a + b;  
    printf("%u + %u = %u\n", a, b, c);  
}
```

```
42sh$ gcc -pedantic -Werror -Wall -Wextra -std=c99 overflow.c -o overflow  
42sh$ ./overflow  
255 + 3 = 2
```

One might expect a result of 258, but the result is 2. Why?

On 8 bits there are 2^8 (256) possible values (from 0 to 255). The maximum value is 255, so:

```
a = 255  
b = 3  
c = (a + b) % (255 + 1)  
=> c = 2
```

2 Goal

The goal of this exercise is to increase the value of the pointer `ptr` by `nmemb` elements of `size` bytes. In order to do that you have to implement the following function:

```
void *beware_overflow(void *ptr, size_t nmemb, size_t size);
```

In case an overflow occurs, you must return `NULL`. Otherwise, return the increased value of the pointer. The overflow must only be checked for the `nmemb` and `size` multiplication. We assume that adding the result with `ptr` never overflows.

To check this overflow you must use the gcc builtin function. The online documentation is available [here](#), read it and choose the right function to use.

```
42sh$ gcc -Wall -Wextra -Werror -std=c99 -pedantic -o main main.c \
      beware_overflow.c
42sh$ ./main
Pointer was incremented from 0x1000 to 0x1096.
Overflow detected between 12345678904 and 12345678904.
```

Seek strength. The rest will follow.