

# Common Defects in C



# Alignment and packing

The device A communicates with device B by a protocol. In this protocol, each transaction conveys a formatted message.



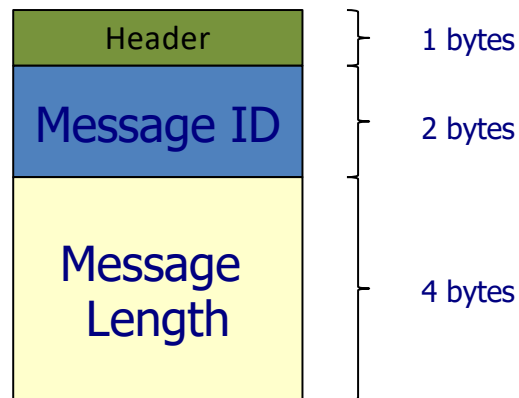
Device A



Device B

# Alignment and packing (cont) 1

- The format of message:



# Alignment and packing (cont) 2

- The solution to get fields of message
  - ✓ Create a struct which fields as the message format

```
typedef struct _MESSAGE_HEADER {  
    char        head_byte;  
    short       message_id;  
    unsigned int length;  
} MESSAGE_HEADER, * MESSAGE_HEADER_PTR;
```

- ✓ Declare a pointer which type is above struct and cast to data received

```
void receive_data_complete( void *buffer) /* Buffer is received message data */  
{  
    MESSAGE_HEADER_PTR p_message_header;  
    p_message_header = (MESSAGE_HEADER_PTR)buffer;  
    /* Add code here */  
}
```

- Are there any problems? If yes, how to fix them?

# Alignment and packing (cont) 3

<pre>struct struct1{     char a;     short b;     char c; }</pre>	<pre>struct struct2{     char a;     int b;     char c; }</pre>	<pre>struct struct3{     char a;     double b;     char c; }</pre>	<pre>struct struct4{     char a;     double* b;     char c; }</pre>	<pre>struct struct5{     char a;     struct struct3     b;     char c; }</pre>
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- What are the size of these structs?

(Assumption: int(4 bytes), double(8 bytes))

# #define

- `#define CUBE(x) x*x*x`  
`int x = 3;`  
what will be `CUBE(x + 1)`?
- `#define DOUBLE(x) x+x`  
`int x = 3;`  
what will be `DOUBLE(++x)`?  
=> How to fix it?

# #define\_2

- `#define max(a,b) ((a) > (b)? (a): (b))`  
is this always run true???
- `biggest = x[0]`  
`int i = 1;`  
`while(i<n)`  
`biggest = max(biggest, x[i++]);`  
biggest will be the biggest number in x array?
- Never pass an expression that has side effects as a macro argument

# Overflow and underflow

- `int x;`

Consider to  $x * 3/5$ . What problem in this expression?

- Can be fix that:  $(x/5) * 3$  ?

- `int x;`

`(float) (3/5) * x; ?`



# const

- `const char *p;`  
`char * const p;`  
what is difference?
- `const char *p;`  
`const char p[];`  
what is difference?

# Type

- unsigned char c;  
c = '\xff';  
if ( c != '\xff' ) printf( "Impossible!\n" )  
else printf( "Possible!\n" )  
what it will print?
- char \*p = "ab";  
char p1[2] = {'a', 'b'};  
are they identical?

# Operator

- `if(-5 <= x <= 5){...}`

is it wrong?

what it mean?

- `if ( x < 0 ) {  
 printf( "Invalid value.\n" );  
 exit;  
}`

is it exit if x is a negative number?

# array

- `int x[10][10];`  
`int y = x[ ++i, ++j ];`
- C doesn't actually have true multi-dimensional arrays
- `x[++i, ++j] ~ *(x+(++j))` which is an address, not an integer.
- In C, always use one pair of [] for each level of array subscripting

# Strings and Characters

- `char c = '\n'`
- `char *p = "\n"`  
`printf("%s", &c);`  
`printf("%s", p);`

is it the same?

How to fix?

# Precedence

- $r$  to an 8-bit value whose low-order bits are those of  $l$  and whose high-order bits are those of  $h$ :  
 $r = h \ll 4 + l$ ;
- but the real mean:  $r = h \ll (4 + l)$ ;

## How to fix?

- $r = (h \ll 4) + l$ ;
- $r = h \ll 4 \mid l$ ;
- $*p++$  is ?

## Precedence (cont.)

- Arithmetic operators (++ , -- , + , - , ...)
- Shift Operators (<< , >>)
- Relation Operator (== , != , < , <= , > , >=)
- Logical Operators ( && , ||)
- Assignment Operators

# Syntax

- `if (xcnt < 2)`  
    `return;`  
    `date = x[0];`  
    `time = x[1];`  
    what it mean?
- `int x = 3;`  
    `int *p = &x;`  
    `int y = x /* p point to x */;`  
    what is value of y?



## Syntax (cont.)

- `int *g(), (*h)();`  
are these the same?
- `struct foo{`  
    `int x;`  
    `}`  
    `f() {`  
        `...`  
    `}`  
what's problem?

# Pointer

- `char * curstr;`  
`char * prvstr;`  
`curstr = (char *) malloc( 10 );`  
`prvstr = (char *) malloc( 10 );`  
`strcpy( curstr, "abc" );`  
`prvstr = curstr;`  
`strcpy( curstr, "xyz" );`  
`what is prvstr value?`
- `*prvstr = *curstr; ?`

# Misc

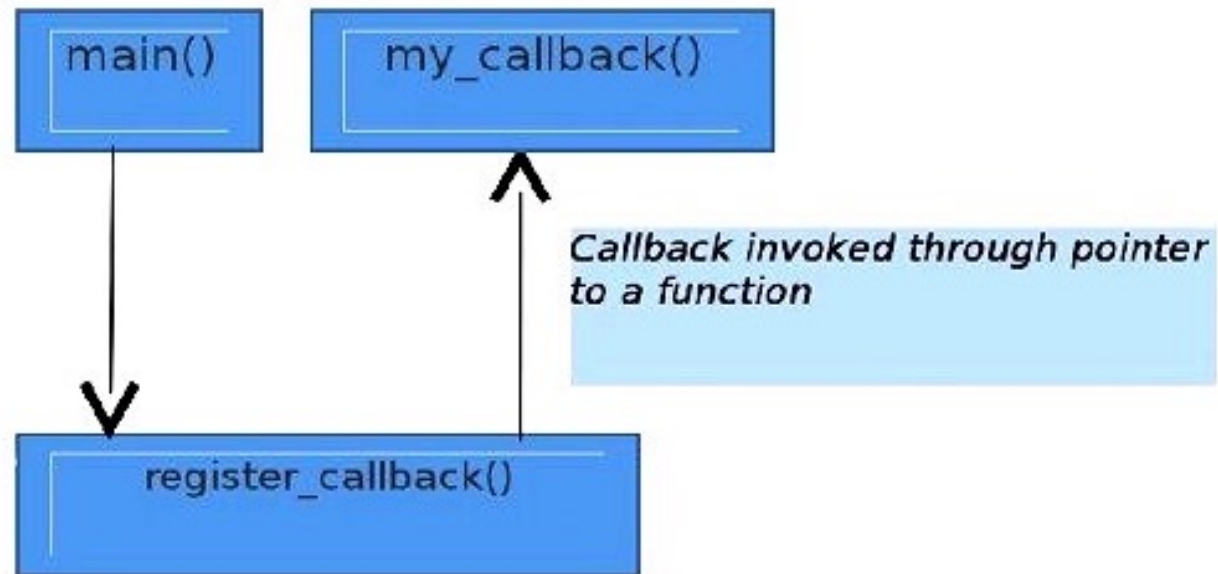
- `char *p;`  
`if(p == (char *) 0) ...`  
`if(strcmp(p, (char *) 0) == 0) ...`  
**are they the same?**
- `char c;`  
`while ((c = getchar()) != EOF)`  
`putchar(c);`  
**what is problem?**

# Function pointer

- Definition: Function pointer is a pointer that points to functions
- Declaration:  
`<return_type> (* pfunc)(arg1, arg2);`
- Purpose
  - ✓ Menu implementation
  - ✓ Callback function

# Function pointer

- Callback function



# Thank you

## Q&A

