C Programming

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TP 01

Exercice 1: (Quick Recap)

1. In how many bits an integer is stored?
2. In how many bytes an integer is stored?
3. What would be printed if you run the following program:

```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    printf("%d\n", 1 >> 1);
    printf("%d\n", 1 << 1);
    printf("%d\n", 1 << 2);
    return (0);
}
```

   - Explain the behavior.
   - Explain why shifting an integer by 1, is equivalent to multiplying it by 2.

4. What is the range of values, that could be stored in an unsigned char.
5. what is the range of values, that could be stored in a char.
6. which bit is reserved to represent the sign, in the case of an integers.

Exercice 2:

Consider the following program:

```c
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>


int **dummy(int **x, int n)
{
        int **y;
```

```
        int i;
        int j;

        i = 0;
        y = (int**)malloc(sizeof(int*) * (n + 1));
        while (i < n)
        {
                y[i] = (int*)malloc(sizeof(int) * n);
                j = 0;
                while(j < n)
                {
                        y[i][j] = j;
                        j++;
                }
                i++;
        }
        y[n] = x[0];
        return(y);
}

int main()
{
        int n;
        int **x;
        int i;
        int j;

        n = 10;
        i = 0;
        x = (int**)malloc(sizeof(int*) * n);
        while (i < n)
        {
                x[i] = (int*)malloc(sizeof(int) * n);
                j = 0;
                while(j < n)
                {
                        x[i][j] = j;
                        j++;
                }
                i++;
        }
        x = dummy(x, n);
        i = 0;
        while (i < n + 1)
        {
                j = 0;
                while (j < n)
                {
                        printf("%d ", x[i][j]);
                        j++;
                }
                printf("\n");
                i++;
        }
}
```

Using valgrind, hunt down every memory leak and eliminate it.

Exercice 3:

1. Put your .c files and .h files in the directories srcs and includes respectively.
2. Create a makefile that compiles bitwise functions into a static library.

The makefile should contain the following:

- A variable which holds the names of your .c files.
  Note: for a multi line variable definition use backslash at the end of the line.
- A variable which holds the name of your library.
- A default rule 'all', which executes when we run make without specifying any rule name.
- A rule with the same name of your library, that compiles your library.
- A rule 'clean', that removes .o files.
- A rule 'fclean' (full clean), that removes .o files and the library
  Note: fclean depends on clean, so consider making it a dependency
- A rule re, that recompiles your library.

Exercice 4:

Write a program to store n elements in an array, then print the elements using pointer arithmetic only (don't use array indexing).