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Lawrence's Angrave - CS241-02 See-C-Crash
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Today: Macros | Pointer arithmetic | printf buffer | malloc/free
QO. Fix my malloc implementation
size_t total= 0;
char space[10000];
void* malloc(size t request) {
          if(request + total > _____) return NULL;
          total += request;
          return _____;
void free(void*ptr) { ____?____ }
Q1. How/why does this macro work?
#define numelements(A) sizeof(A) / sizeof(A[0])
int data [] = \{10,20,30\};
for(int i = 0; i < numelements(data); i++ ) {... }</pre>
Q2. Why is this code broken?
#define max(a,b) a < b? a: b
int result = max(10,5) + 1;
printf("Result:%d", result);
Q3 Spot the error(s)
int fl(int n) {
 int i;
 double* data = malloc( n* sizeof (double*) );
 while (i < n) data[i++] = 12.3;
}
Q4 Is the following line valid?
printf("%p %p", main, malloc);
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Q5 What do you think of my logging function? How would you fix it?
char buffer[10000];
void log(const char*why, const char*mesg) {
 streat(buffer, why);
 streat(buffer, mesg); // append to my internal buffer
 if(strlen(buffer) < 500) return; // Do no writing for now
 write(2, buffer, strlen(buffer)); // Send all of the buffer to stderr
 *buffer = 0; // ?
}
Q6 When will printf call write(1, buffer,...)?
Q7 Pointer arithmetic
Write a function to return the number of items in an int array before a
value of -1 is found. Tricky: Use pointer arithmetic (no counters allowed!)
count before(int* array) {
 int* ptr = array;
Q8 What would you call at line 2 such that p1 can be equal to p2?
void* pl = malloc( 10 );
??____
void *p2 = malloc(8);
```

Q10 main(int argc, char** argv) What is special about argv[0] What is special about argv[argc] How do you print out all of the arguments of a program? int main(int argc, char** argv) { Q11 Which of the following would print out an address in the stack? int abc = 5; int main() { fl(10, abc); return 0;} int fl(int vl, int* v2) { printf("%p", &v1); printf("%p", &v2);

Q9 When are sprintf and fprintf useful?

printf("%p", v2);

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const char* fl() {
     const char blah[] = "Hello";
     return blah;
}
const char* f2() {
     const char* foo = "Hi";
     return foo;
}
const char* f3() {
     const char* yo = malloc(2);
     strcat(yo, "Hi");
     return yo;
}
Q13
How do I change your variable? Complete the main function to print the
message created by the getMessage function
int main() {
     puts(____);
void getMessage(char**mesg) {
 *mesg = malloc(10);
 strcpy(*mesg, "I C!");
```