

This report is result of programming exercise from Tonian.com

1. Realization of:

```
extern sg_entry_t *sg_map(void *buf, int length);  
extern void sg_destroy(sg_entry_t *sg_list);  
extern int sg_copy(sg_entry_t *src, sg_entry_t *dest, int src_offset, int count);
```

See attached file sg_copy.c

2. Find all possible mistakes (there might be none) in the following piece of code. The function apparently takes an RTP packet, and creates a new RTP packet with all the fields same as the previous RTP packet except that the sequence number and timestamp are changed.

All my remarks colored by red color.

```
struct rtp_packet {
    int version:2;
    int padding:1;
    int extension:1;
    int ccount:4;
    int marker:1;
    int payloadtype:7;
    int sequence:16;
    int ssrc;
    int timestamp;
    int payload_length;

    char *payload;
};

/* Fixing errors of in-function definitions */
typedef struct rtp_packet rtp_packet;

void *create_packet(void *p)
{

    rtp_packet *ptr; /* Error: must be struct rtp_packer * ptr - fixed by adding typedef */
    rtp_packet *dummy; /* Error: must be struct rtp_packet * dummy */

    ptr = (rtp_packet *) p;

    dummy = (rtp_packet *) malloc(1, sizeof(rtp_packet *));
    /* here are 2 errors, fixed in the next lines:
    * Error 1: the malloc syntax requires only one argument, the size of required memory
    * Error 2: here should be allocation of the structure, not a pointer to the structure */
    *dummy = (rtp_packet *) malloc(sizeof(rtp_packet)); */

    if (dummy == NULL) {
        return NULL;
    }

    /* Error 1. Logical error.
    * Error 2. Memory leak */

    *dummy = *ptr;

    /* Error: freeing the external buffer (void *p)
    * Here are several problems:
    * 1. This is destroy the original buffer, what is wrong, but...
    * 2. This buffer can be not allocated by malloc family, but be just regular variable passed by
    address, like:
```

```
*  
* struct rtp_packet packet;  
* create_packet(&packet); <-- crash*/  
  
free(ptr);  
  
/* ptr now points to a junk */  
ptr = dummy;  
  
/* crash of the application or kernel: trying to free a random memory */  
free(dummy);  
  
/* Meaningless, the application / kernel have been crashed. */  
ptr->sequence ++;  
ptr->timestamp += 160;  
  
/* Nevermore here */  
return ptr;  
}
```

In the attached snipped2.c I fixed all bugs. See there correct function.

3. Pointer manipulation: The following function is suppose to delete an element from a singly linked list. Will it work? If yes, show the steps when the linked list has initially 4 elements and the last element is supposed to be deleted. If not, point out a mistake.

My remarks are red.

```

/*
 * remove_from_pending_list: removes the pkt from the list when
 * it is no longer needed. pending_list is a global variable.
 */
void remove_from_pending_list(packet *p)
{
    /* Here is the problem number 1: the '**i' points to the memory where 'pending_list' pointer is kept
     * So if changing the value of *i is the same as changing value of 'pending_list' */

    packet **i = &pending_list;

    for (;(*i) != NULL && ((*i) != p); *i = ((*i)->next)) {
        /* do nothing */;
    }

    /* Now '*i' points to the 'p'. As well, the 'pending_list' now doesn't point to the list head;
     * Instead of head of the list it contains address of 'p'

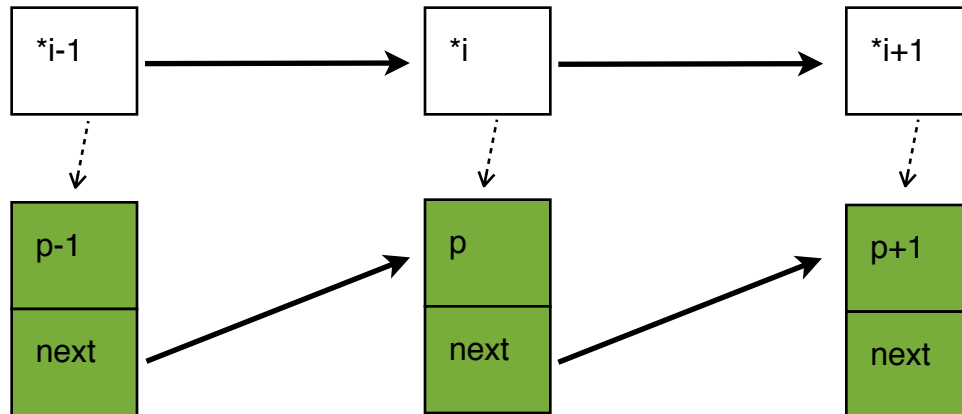
    /* And here is the problem number 2:
     * Even if we change declaration
     *     packet **i = &pending_list;
     * to
     *     packet *i = pending_list;
     * and then scroll the 'i' so that it points to 'p'
     * Now we just set p to p->next and next command deallocates the 'p' - so the pointer
     * which pointed to 'p' points to a junk
     * See figures on the next page */

    if (*i != NULL) {
        (*i) = (*i)->next;
    }

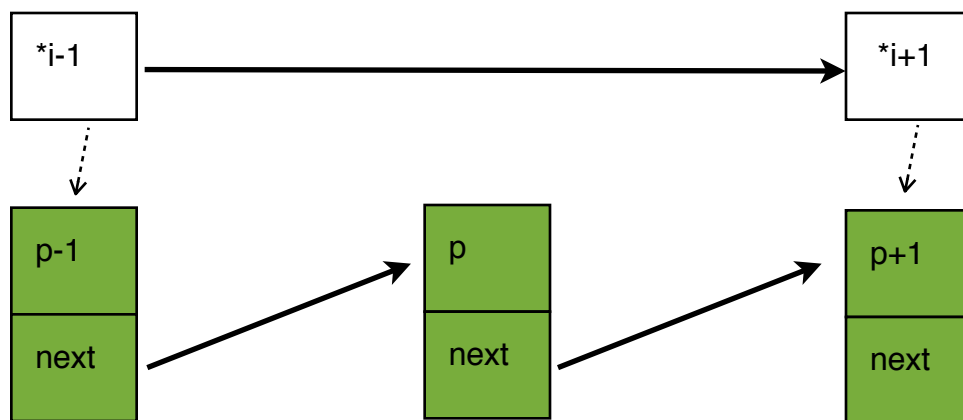
    if (p != NULL) {
        packetfree(p);
    }
}

```

1. Snippet 3: Before deleting a node.



2. $*i = (*i) \rightarrow \text{next}$



3. $\text{free}(p)$

