## Lab2

A função mostra o endereço de cada byte que compõe o número inteiro armazenado na variável i.

```
lab2 > C ex1.c
      void dump (void *p, int n) {
         while (n--) {
  5
  9
      }
 10
      int main (void) {
 11
         int i = 10000;
 12
         dump(&i, sizeof(i));
 13
 14
         return 0;
 15
           OUTPUT
PROBLEMS
                   DEBUG CONSOLE
                                  TERMINAL
                                             PORTS
compilation terminated.
dvd@ATGRJ-QA-N05:~/sobas$ cd lab2
dvd@ATGRJ-QA-N05:~/sobas/lab2$ gcc -Wall -o ex1 ex1.c
dvd@ATGRJ-QA-N05:~/sobas/lab2$ ./ex1
0x7ffe03e7ec84 - 10
0x7ffe03e7ec85 - 27
0x7ffe03e7ec86 - 00
0x7ffe03e7ec87 - 00
dvd@ATGRJ-QA-N05:~/sobas/lab2$
```

Pode-se observar que ao trocarmos um int por um short int, ao invés de 4 bytes alinhados, são dispostos 2:

Lab2

```
×
lab2 > c ex1.c
  22
          THE T - TOOOD
         short s = 20;
  13
         long 1 = 289739829332245;
  14
         dump(&i, sizeof(i));
  15
         printf("space\n");
  16
         dump(&s, sizeof(s));
  17
         printf("space\n");
  18
 PROBLEMS
           OUTPUT
                    DEBUG CONSOLE
                                   TERMINAL
                                             PORTS
 dvd@ATGRJ-QA-N05:~/sobas/lab2$ gcc -Wall -o ex1 ex1.c
 dvd@ATGRJ-QA-N05:~/sobas/lab2$ ./ex1
 0x7fff2bd2737c - 10
 0x7fff2bd2737d - 27
 0x7fff2bd2737e - 00
 0x7fff2bd2737f - 00
 space
 0x7fff2bd2737a - 14
 0x7fff2bd2737b - 00
 space
 0x7fff2bd27380 - 15
 0x7fff2bd27381 - c9
 0x7fff2bd27382 - 9a
 0x7fff2bd27383 - 4f
 0x7fff2bd27384 - 84
 0x7fff2bd27385 - 07
 0x7fff2bd27386 - 01
 0x7fff2bd27387 - 00
 dvd@ATGRJ-QA-N05:~/sobas/lab2$
```

```
≺ Welcome
               c ex1.c
                            ×
lab2 > c ex1.c
       int main (void) {
 11
         long 1 = 289739829332245;
 14
         char c = 'D';
 15
         char a = 68;
 16
         dump(&i, sizeof(i));
 17
         printf("space\n");
 18
         dump(&s, sizeof(s));
 19
         printf("space\n");
 20
         dump(&1, sizeof(1));
 21
         printf("CHAR D\n");
 22
         dump(&c, sizeof(c));
 23
         printf("ASCII 68 \n");
 24
         dump(&a, sizeof(a));
 25
 26
 27
         return 0;
 28
PROBLEMS
           OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE
                                   TERM
0x7ffc4b0b0d55 - 07
0x7ffc4b0b0d56 - 01
0x7ffc4b0b0d57 - 00
CHAR D
0x7ffc4b0b0d48 - 44
ASCII 68
0x7ffc4b0b0d49 - 44
dvd@ATGRJ-QA-N05:~/sobas/lab2$
```

o valor ascii 68 corresponde ao mesmo valor "D".

```
ab2 > C ex1.c
      int main (void) {
 11
        long 1 = 289739829332245;
 14
 15
        char c = 'D';
 16
        char a = 68;
        dump(&i, sizeof(i));
 17
        printf("space\n");
 18
        dump(&s, sizeof(s));
 19
        printf("space\n");
 20
        dump(&1, sizeof(1));
 21
 22
        printf("CHAR D\n");
        dump(&c, sizeof(c));
 23
        printf("ASCII 68 \n");
 24
        dump(&a, sizeof(a));
 25
 26
        char p[] = "7509";
        printf("array de char \n");
 27
        dump(p, sizeof(p));
 28
 29
 30
         raturn a.
PROBLEMS
          OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE
                                   TERM
0x7ffc774dff41 - 44
array de char
0x7ffc774dff53 - 37
0x7ffc774dff54 - 35
0x7ffc774dff55 - 30
0x7ffc774dff56 - 39
0x7ffc774dff57 - 00
```

O array de char tem 4 elementos e 5 bytes pois um deles é o inicializador do array.

```
int main (void) {
 11
        printf("==> %d\n", string2num("1234"));
12
        printf("==> %d\n", string2num("1234") + 1);
13
        printf("==> %d\n", string2num("1234") + stri
14
        return 0;
15
16
PROBLEMS
          OUTPUT
                   DEBUG CONSOLE
                                  TERMINAL
                                            PORTS
nux-gnu/Scrt1.o: in function `_start':
(.text+0x1b): undefined reference to `main'
collect2: error: ld returned 1 exit status
dvd@ATGRJ-QA-N05:~/sobas/lab2$ gcc -Wall -o ex2 ex2.c
dvd@ATGRJ-QA-N05:~/sobas/lab2$ ./ex2
==> 1234
==> 1235
==> 1235
dvd@ATGRJ-QA-N05:~/sobas/lab2$
```

A função transforma um caracter em um int. Multiplica por 10 para jogar o caractere para esquerda fazendo com que toda a string que contém os caracteres numéricos seja convertida para um inteiro.

```
#include <ctype.h>
     #include <stdio.h>
     int string2num (char *s, int base) {
       int a = 0;
       for (; *s; s++)
         a = a*base + (*s - '0');
      return a;
10
     int main (void) {
11
       printf("==> %d\n", string2num("1234", 2));
12
       printf("==> %d\n", string2num("1234", 6) + 1);
13
14
       printf("==> %d\n", string2num("1234", 8) + string2num("1",8));
       return 0;
15
16
```

```
⋈ Welcome
                              c ex2.c
                                           X
lab2 > c ex2.c
       int string2num2(char *s, int base) {
           int a = 0;
  11
           for (; *s; s++) {
               int val;
               if (isdigit(*s)) {
  15
                  val = *s - '0';
               | else if (base > 10 && tolower(*s) >= 'a' && tolower(*s) <= 'z') {
                   val = tolower(*s) - 'a' + 10;
               a = a * base + val;
           return a;
       int main (void) {
         printf("==> %d\n", string2num("1234", 2));
         printf("==> %d\n", string2num("1234", 6) + 1);
         printf("==> %d\n", string2num("1234", 8) + string2num("1",8));
         printf("%d\n", string2num("777", 8));
 PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL
 ==> 26
 ==> 311
 ==> 669
 511
 777
 26
 41115
 1633295
```