CSC 369 Midterm 3 Solution

1. a) Yes, they are part of system call's Application Programming Interface, and they are the only way to interact between computer program and OS kernel.

#### Notes

- System Calls
  - Is issued by a client
  - Is the only entry points into the kernel system
  - Provides services via API or Application Program Interface
  - Has five different types of calls

Types of System Calls	Windows	Linux
Process Control	CreateProcess() ExitProcess() WaitForSingleObject()	fork() exit() wait()
File Management	CreateFile() ReadFile() WriteFile() CloseHandle()	open() read() write() close()
Device Management	SetConsoleMode() ReadConsole() WriteConsole()	ioctl() read() write()
Information Maintenance	GetCurrentProcessID() SetTimer() Sleep()	getpid() alarm() sleep()
Communication	CreatePipe() CreateFileMapping() MapViewOfFile()	pipe() shmget() mmap()

# Example

open(), read(), write(), close(), mkdir() are other examples of system calls

#### References

1) Tutorials Point, Types of System Calls, link

#### b) Notes

- Memory API
  - Has two types of memory
    - 1. Stack
      - \* Is also called **automatic memory**
      - \* Allocations and deallocations are managed by compiler
      - \* Deallocates memory by the end of function call

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## 2. Heap

- \* Is long-lived
- \* Allocation and deallocation are managed by user
- \* Creates memory leak if memory not freed
- \* valgrind is a useful heap memoery debugging tool link
- malloc()
  - \* Is a C library call
  - \* Syntax: void \*malloc(size\_t size)
  - \* Allocates a block of size bytes to **heap memory** and if successful, returns a pointer to it
  - \* Returns NULL if memory allocation is unsuccessful

# Example

```
int *x = malloc(10 * sizeof(int));
...
free(x);
```

### • Buffer overflow

- is an error that occurs when not enough heap memory is allocated

```
char *src = "hello";
char *dst = (char *) malloc(strlen(src)); // too small!
strcpy(dst, src); // work properly
```