

Haavoittuvuus löydettiin seuraamalla (TiVo muotoisen) video tiedoston lukua lähdekoodissa.

Hän löysi mahdollisen Ylivuoto ongelman, jota pystyi hyödyntämään muokkaamalla

Tämä mahdollistaa minkä tahansa ohjeiden suorittamisen koneella. Jos sitten VLC:tä

Hyökkäys mahdollistaa paljon, riippuen miten haavoittuvuus on saavutettu, ja missä.

T2.

```
/* With valgrind:
```

```
==24114== definitely lost: 400 bytes in 1 blocks
```

```
==24114== indirectly lost: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
```

```
==24114== possibly lost: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
```

```
==24114== still reachable: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
```

```
==24114== suppressed: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
```

The value is set, but it is not safe and doesn't actually belong to the array.

T3.

[illegible]

50th after freeing: 1

Valgrind: All heap blocks were freed -- no leaks are possible

Output would be:

```
free(): invalid pointer
```

Aborted (core dumped)

Part 2:

Creating a vector with malloc, and appending values to it with realloc.

After initialization: 1234

Added 9: 12349

Added 9: 123499

Added 9: 1234999

This implementation is not really useful, as it is slow to realloc each time a value is added.

Instead, most C implementations of dynamic arrays / vectors double the capacity of the vector with realloc, when capacity is exceeded.

Linked lists and dynamic arrays serve different purposes, to summarize:

Linked lists provide $O(1)$ insertion and deletion, due to the linked structure, but $O(n)$ when referencing, due to traversing the list.

Vectors on the other hand provide $O(1)$ referencing, due to contiguous blocks of memory, but $O(n)$ insertion and deletion, due to copying and allocating memory.

Koodi liittenä (T3.c)