



# **C** Common Defects

<Training Topic /Lesson Name>



## Alignment and packing





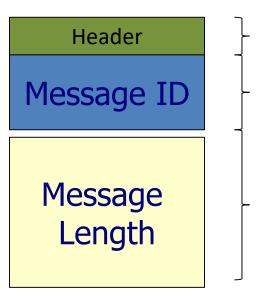
1 bytes

2 bytes

4 bytes

Are there any problems? If yes, how to fix them???

# The format of message:



## Alignment and packing





```
struct struct1{
    double d1; /* 8 bytes */
    char c; /* 1 byte */
    double d2; /* 8 bytes */
};

struct struct1{
    double d1; /* 8 bytes */
    char c; /* 1 byte */
    char padding[7];/* 7 bytes */
    double d2; /* 8 bytes */
};
```

■ You might think that sizeof(struct my\_struct) should be 17 bytes, but it's actually 24 bytes. This is because of self-alignment. Compiler inserted 7 bytes of padding between c and x to keep the structure aligned.

## #define





```
#define SQUARE(x) x*x
int x = 2;
what will be SQUARE(x + 1)?
```

```
#define DOUBLE(x) x+x
int x = 3;
what will be DOUBLE((++x))??
```

How to fix it???

## #define





- #define max(a,b) ((a) > (b)? (a): (b))
  is this always run true???
- biggest = x[0]
  int i = 1;
  while(i<n)
  biggest = max(biggest, x[i++]);</pre>

biggest will be the biggest number in x array???

Never pass an expression that has side effects as a macro argument

#### **Semicolons**





```
#define MAX 10;
int arr[MAX];
What's problem?
```

```
int x = 1, y = 2;
if (x > y);
    printf("Impossible\n");
if (x < y);
    printf("Possible\n");</pre>
```

What it will print???

### **Semicolons**





```
int test(int i)
  if(i > 0)
    return
    i = -1;
  if(i < 0)
    return
    i = 2;
 int a = -1;
printf("%d", test(a));
  What it will print???
```

## Overflow and underflow





- int x; Consider to x\*3/5. What problem in this expression???
- Can be fix that: (x/5) \*3 ???

```
int x; (float) (3/5) *x; ???
```

char buf[8];
printf("What is your name?\n");
scanf("%s", buf);

#### What's problem???

• float x; Consider to (x/1e20) \*1e30;. What problem in this expression???

## Const





- const char \*p;
  char \* const p;
  what is difference???
- const char \*p;
  const char p[];
  what is difference???





```
• char x;
    for(x=0;x<200;x++)
        printf("%d ",x);
    putchar('\n');)
What's problem??</pre>
```

# **Type**





```
unsigned char c;
c = '\xff';
if ( c != '\xff' ) printf( "Impossible!\n" )
else printf( "Possible!\n" )
what it will print???
```

```
char *p = "ab";
char p1[2] = { 'a', 'b'};
are they identical???
```





```
float f = 0.1;
if (f != 0.1)
    printf("Impossible");
else
    printf("Possible");
```

## What it will print???

## **Operator**





if (-5 <= x <= 5) {...}
is it wrong???
what it mean???</pre>

```
if (x < 0) {
  printf("Invalid value.\n");
  exit;
}</pre>
```

is it exit if x is a negative number???

# **Array**





```
• int x[10][10];
int y = x[++i, ++j];
```

C doesn't actually have true multi-dimensional arrays

Which is an address, not an integer.

In C, always use one pair of [] for each level of array subscripting

## **Strings and Characters**





```
• char c = \n';
```

```
char *p = "\n";
printf("%s", &c);
printf("%s", p);
```

Is it the same???

How to fix???

#### **Precedence**





• r to an 8-bit value whose low-order bits are those of 1 and whose high-order bits are those of h:

```
r = h << 4 + 1;
```

- but the real mean: r = h << (4 + 1);
- How to fix???
- r = (h << 4) + 1;
- r = h << 4 | 1;
- \*p++ *is* ???

#### **Precedence**





- *Arithmetic operators* (++, --, +, -, ...)
- Shift Operators (<<, >>)
- Relation Operator (==,!=, <, <=, >, >=)
- Logical Operators ( & &, | | )
- Assignment Operators

## Memory





```
void b(char **p) {
      char * str="print this string";
      *p = str;
  int main(void) {
      char * s;
      b(&s);
      s[0]='j';
      return 0;
```

What's problem???

## **Memory**





```
int main(void) {
    char *line = NULL;
    size_t size = 0;
    getline(&line, &size, stdin);
    return 0;
}
```

What's problem???

# **Syntax**





```
if (xcnt < 2)
return
date = x[0];
time = x[1];
What it mean???</pre>
```

• int x = 3;

```
int *p = &x;
```

int y = x/\*p /\* p point to x \*/;

What is value of y???

# **Syntax**





```
int *g(), (*h)();
are these the same???
```

```
struct foo{
   int x;
}
f()
{
...
}
```

what's problem???

## **Pointer**





```
char * curstr;
 char * prvstr;
 curstr = (char *) malloc(10);
 prvstr = (char *) malloc( 10 );
 strcpy(curstr, "abc");
 prvstr = curstr;
 strcpy(curstr, "xyz");
 what is prystr value????
```

\*prvstr = \*curstr; ???





```
char *p;
if (p == (char *) 0) ...
if (strcmp(p, (char *) 0) == 0) ...
are they the same???
```

```
char c;
while ((c=getchar()) != EOF)
putchar(c);
```

How this code works???

## **Function pointer**





- Definition: Function pointer is a pointer that points to functions
- Declaration:

```
<return_type> (* pfunc)(arg1, arg2);
```

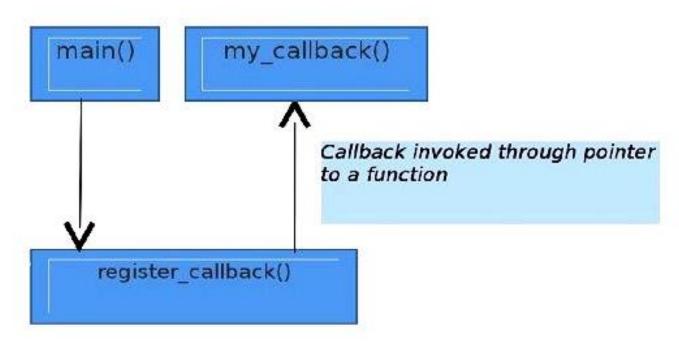
- Purpose
  - ✓ Menu implementation
  - √ Callback function

# **Function pointer**





#### Callback function







# Thank you

