**CSE 484 In-section Worksheet #3**

Q1. Which gdb command allows us to:

view the four words starting at ebp in hex?

view the next five instructions at eip?

view all instructions for function foo?

Q2. What happens to the stack when the x86 instruction RET is called?

Q3. What do tmalloc() and tfree() do?

Q4. What’s the issue with this code?

char \*p; char \*q;

if ( (p = tmalloc(128)) == NULL)

{ exit(EXIT\_FAILURE); }

if ( (q = tmalloc(128)) == NULL)

 {exit(EXIT\_FAILURE); }

A

tfree(p);

tfree(q);

B

if ( (p = tmalloc(256)) == NULL)

{exit(EXIT\_FAILURE); }

obsd\_strlcpy(p, arg, 256);

C

tfree(q);

Q5. Based on tmalloc.c, draw what the heap/free list looks like at points, A, B, and C. Include chunk structure and label p (at or before point B), p (at point C), and q. Where is buf copied?

Q6. Given your diagrams and the following code for chunk consolidation (from tmalloc.c), what do the following statements do when executed in the call tfree(q) after point C?

q->s.r = p->s.r;

p->s.r->s.l = q;