

## Lab 3.5 Worksheet

1. Chippy, the class mascot, has recently started interning for Rainforest, a successful online retailing company. To improve shipping, Chippy has written the C function `packagify` that takes information about a package and bundles it up into a `struct`.

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>

typedef struct {
    int id; float longitude; float latitude; char* status;
} package_t;

package_t* packagify(int id, float longitude, float latitude, int status) {
    package_t package = {id, longitude, latitude};
    switch (status) {
        case 0:
            package.status = malloc(12 * sizeof(char));
            memcpy(package.status, "Not shipped", 12);
            break;
        case 1: package.status = "In transit"; break;
        case 2: package.status = "Delivered"; break;
    }

    return &package;
}
```

However, the lead engineer on Chippy's team has found several problems with `packagify`. What are these issues? At a high level, how can these issues be resolved? There may be multiple solutions.

2. Your friend is trying their hand in the art of pointer magic and has written up the following C program. When you ask them to explain the code, they just enigmatically say that “a magician never reveals their secrets.”

What do the functions `abracadabra` and `hocuspocus` do? Before the program exits, what is the state of `matrix`?

```
void abracadabra(int** matrix, int i, int n) {
    int* p1 = *(matrix + i);
    int* p2 = p1 + (n - 1);
    int temp = *p1;
    *p1 = *p2;
    *p2 = temp;
}

void hocuspocus(int** matrix, int i, int n) {
    int** p1 = matrix + i;
    int** p2 = matrix + (n - 1);
    int* temp = *p1;
    *p1 = *p2;
    *p2 = temp;
}

int main() {
    int r1[] = {1, 2, 3, 4};
    int r2[] = {5, 6, 7, 8};
    int r3[] = {9, 10, 11, 12};
    int r4[] = {13, 14, 15, 16};
    int* matrix[4] = {r1, r2, r3, r4};

    hocuspocus(matrix, 0, 4);
    abracadabra(matrix, 3, 4);
    abracadabra(matrix, 2, 4);
    hocuspocus(matrix, 1, 4);
}
```