Administrative Stuff

- Bit ops assignment due Wednesday
- Quiz 3 next Tuesday, October 11
  - could cover anything we’ve done up to and including today
- Midterm Tuesday, October 18
- Practice floating point problems and solutions on website
Last Time

- Passing things to functions
- `malloc()`
- scope
  - globals
  - `extern`
  - `static`
  - role of the linker
What Happens?

```c
unsigned char x=5;
unsigned char y=10;

printf("%u-%u=%u\n", x, y, (x-y));
```
How about here?

```c
char x=65;
x*=2;
printf("x=%d\n", x);
```
Write a function which is passed two C strings: \textit{b} (for beginning) and \textit{e} (for end). The function returns a new string consisting of all of the elements of \textit{b} followed by all of the elements of \textit{e}.

The function returns the new string on success or \texttt{NULL} on error.

It is up to the caller to free any memory allocated by your function.

You may assume that neither \textit{b} nor \textit{e} are \texttt{NULL}. 
Fake Quiz 2

Write a function which is passed \( A \), which is an array of int, and \( len \), which is \( A \)'s length. The function reverses all of the elements of \( A \) in place (i.e., do not allocate a new temporary array to do the reversal).

Do not use the \( [] \) operator in the body of your function.
structs