

This sheet will not be graded (feel free to write on it).

C Function Definitions

```
size_t fread(void *ptr, size_t size, size_t nmemb, FILE *stream);
```

The function `fread()` reads `nmemb` items of data, each `size` bytes long, from the stream pointed to by `stream`, storing them at the location given by `ptr`. If `fread` receives an EOF before the total number of expected bytes has been read, it still stores the bytes read so far into `ptr`.

Note that `fread()` does not add a null byte after input.

```
char *fgets(char *s, int size, FILE *stream);
```

`fgets()` reads in at most one less than `size` characters from `stream` and stores them into the buffer pointed to by `s`. Reading stops after an EOF or a newline. If a newline is read, it is stored into the buffer. A terminating null byte (`'\0'`) is stored after the last character in the buffer.

```
char *gets(char *s);
```

`gets()` reads a line from `stdin` into the buffer pointed to by `s` until either a terminating newline or EOF, which it replaces with a null byte (`'\0'`).

SQL Syntax

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...  
FROM table_name  
WHERE condition
```

```
INSERT INTO table_name (column1, column2, column3, ...)  
VALUES (value1, value2, value3, ...)
```

```
UPDATE table_name  
SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2, ...  
WHERE condition
```

```
DELETE FROM table_name WHERE condition
```

General Exam Assumptions

Unless otherwise specified, you can assume these facts on the entire exam:

- Memory safety:
 - You are on a little-endian 32-bit x86 system.
 - There is no compiler padding or saved additional registers.
 - If stack canaries are enabled, they are four completely random bytes (no null byte).
 - You can write your answers in Python syntax (as seen in Project 1).
 - Unless otherwise specified, all other memory safety defenses are disabled.
 - Unless otherwise specified, each x86 instruction is 4 bytes long in machine code.
- Cryptography:
 - The attacker knows the algorithms being used (Shannon's maxim).
 - $\parallel$ denotes concatenation.
 - H refers to a secure cryptographic hash function.
 - g and p refer to a public generator element and large prime modulus, respectively.
 - IV s are randomly generated per encryption unless otherwise specified.
 - Enc refers to an IND-CPA secure encryption scheme unless otherwise specified.