

COMP1511 Week 9

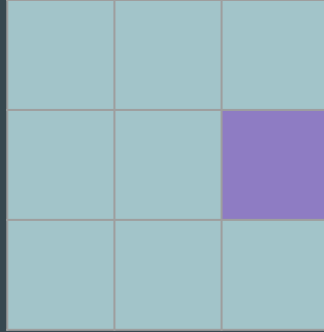
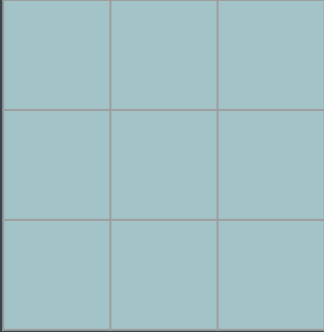
...

malloc(), free(), 1D and 2D linked lists

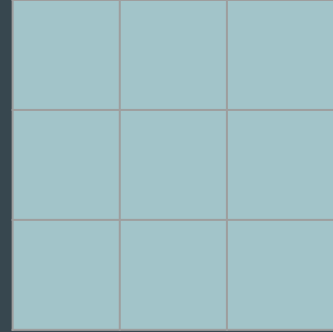
free()

- malloc() allocates memory in the heap
- free() un-allocates it

The heap



`A = malloc(sizeof(struct node))`



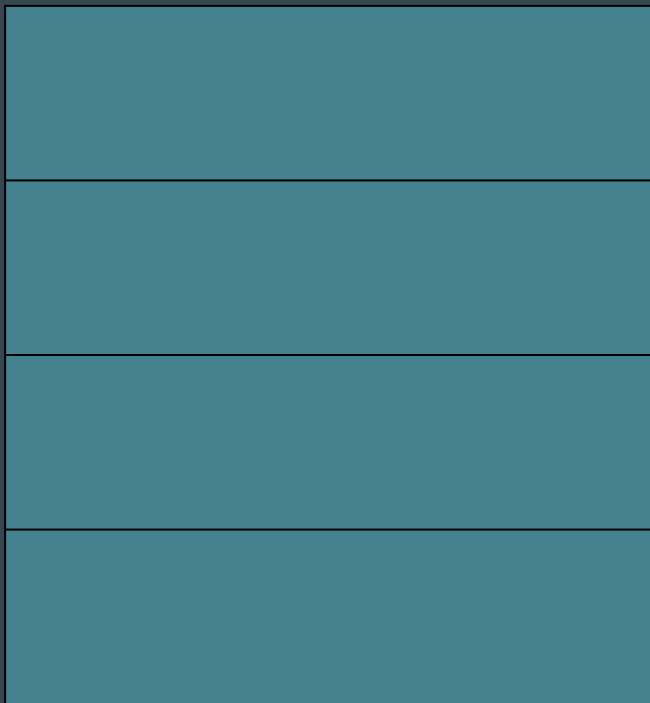
`free(A)`

Use After Free

```
struct node {  
    int data;  
};
```

...

```
struct node *first_node = malloc(sizeof(struct node));
```



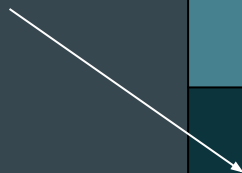
Use After Free

```
struct node {  
    int data;  
};
```

...

```
struct node *first_node = malloc(sizeof(struct node));
```

first_node

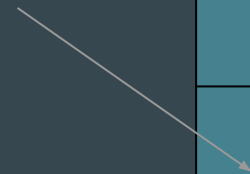


first_node's data

Use After Free

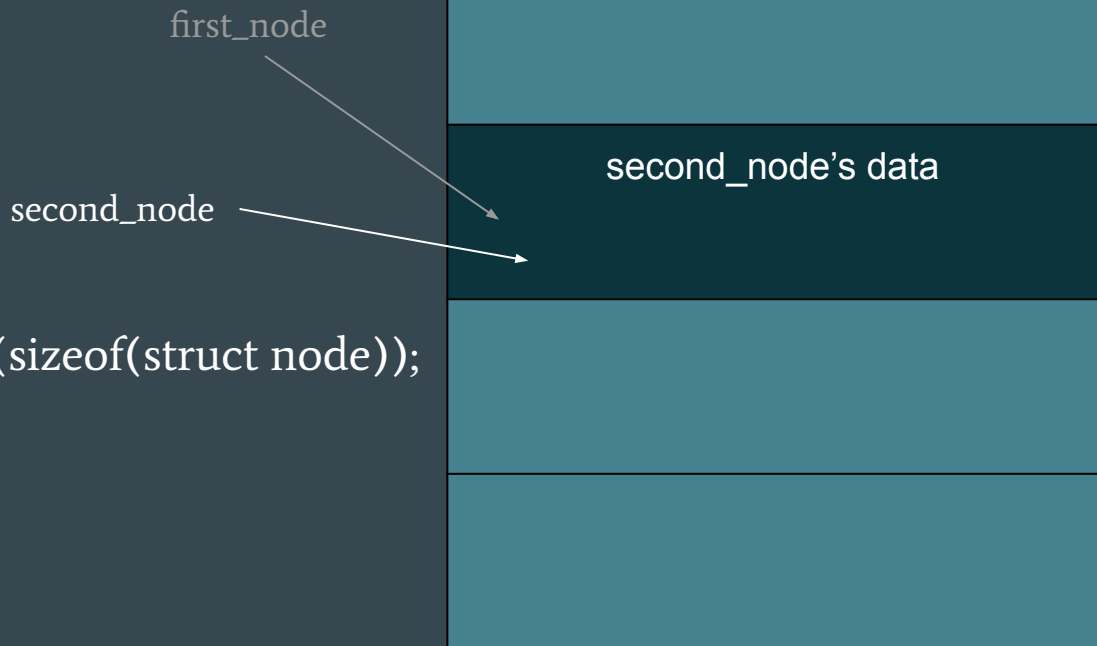
```
free(first_node);
```

first_node



Use After Free

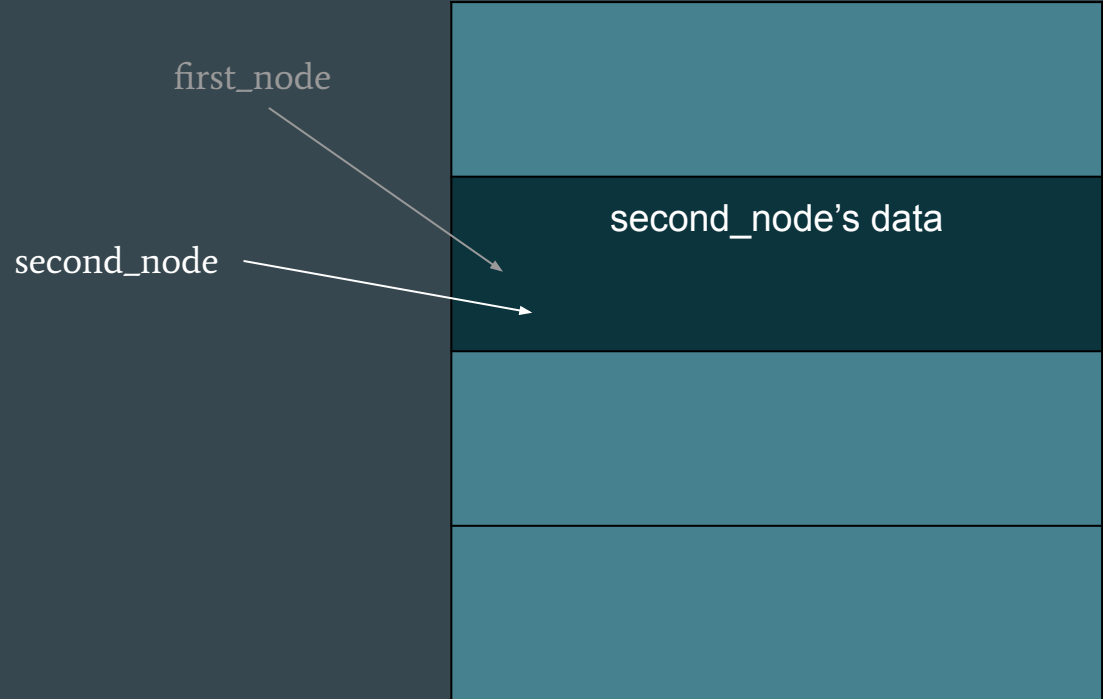
```
struct node *second_node = malloc(sizeof(struct node));
```



Use After Free

```
printf("%d\n", first_node->data);
```

```
???
```



Memory Leaks

- What if you forget to free() something?
- Can use `gcc --leak-check` to find leaks!

General Linked Lists Points to Consider

What should happen if the list

- Is empty?
- Contains one node?
- Contains multiple nodes?

General Linked Lists Points to Consider

If you're inserting/deleting/searching for a node, it can also be useful to consider what happens if the node is

- At the start of the list?
- In the middle?
- At the end?
- Not in the list at all?

General Linked Lists Points to Consider

If you want to loop through every node in a linked list:

```
struct node *curr = head;
while (curr != NULL) {
    // do stuff
    curr = curr->next;
}

// after finishing the loop, curr == NULL
```

General Linked Lists Points to Consider

If you want to find the last node of a linked list:

```
struct node *curr = head;
while (curr->next != NULL) {
    // do stuff
    curr = curr->next;
}
```

```
// after finishing the loop, curr == the last node of the list
```

