Topic 10b - Searching and Pointers - Review

Searching (brief Review)

- What is the difference between searching from 1 element and searching for the # of instances?
 - 1 element we search until found
 - # of instances we search the entire list
- How do we search for 1 element?
 - Sequential search
- How do we search for the # of instances?
 - Search the entire list and count the instances

Topic 11 - Checking for valid inputs

2

```
int *ptr;
                             Searching a list
bool found;
                            for one instance
   = head;
found = false;
while(ptr != NULL && !found)
                                     NOTE: we should make
                                     sure we are not at the
    if (ptr->item == searchItem)
                                     end of our list AND
                                     if we are looking for one
                                     element we should stop
       found = true;
                                     searching when it is found
    }
    else
       ptr = ptr-> next;
```

Pointers as a return type

```
PersonNode *CreateList()
{
    return head;
}
```

Write the code to create a link-list of type PersonNode
Assume you are using an input file

5

Pointers can be passed too

```
void OutputList(PersonNode *head)
{
    PersonNode *perPtr;
    perPtr = head;
}
```

Write the code to output a list of type PersonNode

Topic 10 - Strings, Word Wrapping

6

Managing Pointers in Function

- If you need to update a pointer in a function you can
 - Pass is as value and return the pointer
 PersonNode *StackPush(PersonNode *head, PersonNode newNode)

```
{
    ...
    return head;
}
In main:
```

stackTop = StackPush(stackTop, node);

7

Managing Pointers in Function

- If you need to update a pointer in a function you can
 - Pass it as reference

```
Void StackPush(PersonNode **head, (or &*head)
PersonNode newNode)
```

```
...
*head = perPtr;
}
In main:
```

StackPush(&stackTop, node);

8