

~~and a lot~~
RISHI

memory allocated at the time of execution [run time]

(DMA) Dynamic Memory Allocation

- * Heap is the segment of memory where dynamic memory allocation takes place.
- * memory is allocated without any order

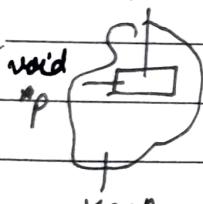
POINTERS play an imp role in DMA

functions:

- malloc()
- calloc()
- realloc()
- free()

<stdlib.h>

(1) malloc() → allocates a memory block acc. to size, or success returns a pointer pointing to the first byte
Syntax: (void*) malloc (size_t size); [else NULL]



why?
void pointer

Because malloc ko

Pta hi nahi hai
kisko memory
dua

BS de rhe hai

e.g.
int *ptr = (int *) malloc(4);
yeh wale iska address
pointer mein store hogi.

int size;

int *ptr; ^(size of array)

cout << "enter the no. of values";

cin >> size;

```
{ ptr = new int [size]; }  
for (int i=0; i<size; i++)
```

cin > ptr[i];

* initialized
with some
garbage value

(2) `alloc()` → multiple blocks of memory
→ needs two arguments

Syntax: `void * alloc (size_t n, size_t size);`
 ↓
 no. of
Blocks ↓
 size of
Blocks

e.g. `int * ptr = (int *) alloc (10, size of (int));`

equivalent `malloc()`

`int * ptr = int * malloc (10 * size of (int));`

Memory allocated is aligned to zero.

Returns NULL when not enough memory.

(3) `realloc()` → change the size of the memory block
without losing the old data.

Syntax: `void * realloc (void * ptr, size_t newsize);`

↓
 pointer to
the previously
allocated
memory

e.g. `int * ptr = (int *) malloc (size of (int))`

→ `ptr = int * realloc (ptr, 2 * size of (int));`

↓
 previous
wall ↴ because
and ek pehle
abhi kr
rakh.

ya
hum
doston
memory
deke.

④ `free()` → Releas the dynamically allocated
memory in heap
syntax void `free(ptr)`

e.g. `int *ptr = (int *) malloc(4 * sizeof(int));`

`free(ptr);`

`int → input()`

{

Array

(1) 1D address of $A[i]$ = Base address + no. of bytes (i - lower limit)

(2) 2D Row Major

address of $A[i][j] = \text{Base address} + \text{no. of bytes} [\text{no. of columns}(i-LBR) + (j-LBC)]$

(3) Column Major

address of $A[i][j] = B + \text{no. of bytes} [(i-LBR) + \text{no. of rows}(j-LC)]$

$A [LBR \dots UBR, LBC \dots UBC]$

(4) $M = (UBR - LBR) + 1$

$N = (UBC - LBC) + 1$

operations in
Array
~~~~~  
↑ insert  
↓ delete  
search

int delete (int arr[], int pos)

{ int temp = arr[pos];

for (int i = pos; i < n-1; i++)

{ arr[i] = arr[i+1];

n--;

} return temp;

int traverse (int arr[], int n)

{ for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

{ cout << arr[i];

}

}

int search (int arr[], int n, int num)

{ for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

{ if (arr[i] == num)

return i;

}

void insert (int arr[], int num, int pos)

{ for (int i = n-1; i >= pos; i--)

{ arr[i+1] = arr[i];

arr[pos] = num

n++;

}

# Single Link list

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```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
struct LL {
    int item;
    struct LL *next;
} ;
typedef struct LL node;
node *head = NULL;
int flag = 0;
```

\* void create()

```
{ if (head == NULL)
    head = new node;
cout << "Enter the element: ";
cin >> head->item;
head->next = NULL;
else
    { node *p = head, *q;
    while (p->next != NULL)
        p = p->next; }
```

```
q = new node;
cout << "Enter the element";
cin >> q->item;
q->next = NULL;
p->next = q;
```

\* void display()

```
{ node *p = head;
if (p == NULL)
    cout << "List is empty"; }
```

return;  
}

while (p != NULL)
{

cout << " " << p->item;
p = p->next;

}

\* void insert\_beg()

```
{ node *p;
p = new node;
cin >> p->item;
p->next = head;
head = p;
```

}

\* void insert\_mid()

```
{ int num;
cout << "Enter the item after
which number you want
to add the node";
cin >> num;
node *p = head;
while (p->item != num)
    p = p->next;
```

p = p->next;

}

node \*q;

q = new node;

cin >> q->item;

q->nent = p->nent  
p->nent = q;  
}

else  
{

while (p->nent->nent != NULL)  
{

    p = p->nent;  
    }

int ele;

If (head == NULL)  
{ cout << "No element to be  
deleted";

return;

}

node \* p = head;

ele = p->item;

head = p->nent;

delete (p);

cout << "Deleted element" << ele;

}

    ele = p->item->item;  
    delete (p->nent);  
    p->nent = NULL;  
    cout << "Deleted elem" << ele;

}

}

\* void del\_mid()

{

int num;

If (head == NULL)

{

cout << "No element to

be deleted";

return;

}

\* void del\_end()

{

If (head == NULL)

{

cout << "No element to be

deleted" &;

return;

}

node \* p = head;

If (p->nent == NULL)

cout << "Deleted elem" << p->item;

delete (p);

head = NULL;

cout << "Enter the ele  
to be deleted" ;

cin >> num;

node \* p = head, \*q;

while (p->nent->item!

= num)

{

    p = p->nent;

}

$q = p \rightarrow \text{next} \rightarrow \text{next};$   
delete ( $p \rightarrow \text{next}$ );

$p \rightarrow \text{next} = q;$   
3

void search()  
S

int ele;

node \*p;

cout << "enter the element";

cin >> ele;

for ( $p = \text{head}; p \neq \text{NULL}; p = p \rightarrow \text{next}$ )  
E

if ( $p \rightarrow \text{item} == \text{ele}$ )  
E

cout << "found";

flag = 1;

break; 3

if (flag == 0)  
E

cout << "not found";  
3.

void reverse()

S

node \*p, \*q;

$p = \text{NULL};$

$q = \text{NULL};$

while ( $\text{head} \neq \text{NULL})$

E  $q = \text{head} \rightarrow \text{next};$

$\text{head} \rightarrow \text{next} = p;$

$p = \text{head};$

3  $\text{head} = q;$

3

void delete\_whole ()

E

node \* p = head,

while ( $p \neq \text{NULL})$

E  $p = p \rightarrow \text{next};$

delete (head);

head = p;

3

3

3

## double linked list

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
struct LL
{
    int data;
    struct LL *prev;
    struct LL *next;
};
```

```
typedef struct LL node;
node *head = NULL;
```

```
void create()
```

{

```
if (head == NULL)
{
```

```
head = new node;
```

```
cin >> head->data;
```

```
head->next = NULL;
```

```
head->prev = NULL;
```

}

else

{

```
node *p, *q;
```

```
p = head;
```

```
while (p->next != NULL)
```

{

```
    p = p->next
```

}

```
q = new node;
```

```
cin >> q->data;
```

```
q->next = NULL;
```

```
q->prev = p;
```

```
p->next = q;
```

}

### void insert\_beg()

{

```
node *p;
```

```
p = new node;
```

```
p->prev = NULL;
```

```
p->next = head;
```

```
head->prev = p;
```

```
head = p;
```

}

### void insert\_mid()

{

```
int num;
```

cout << "Enter the no. after which you want to add an element:";

```
cin >> num;
```

```
node *p;
```

```
p = head;
```

```
while (p->data != num)
```

{

```
    p = p->next;
```

}

```
node *q;
```

```
q = new node;
```

```
p->next->prev = q;
```

```
q->prev = p;
```

```
q->next = p->next;
```

```
p->next = q;
```

```
q->prev = p;
```

if  
sepa

void del-beg()

PAGE:

DATE:

{ int ele;

if (head == NULL)

{ cout << "no element to be deleted";  
return;

}

node \* p;

p = head

ele = p->data;

head = p->next,

p->next->prev = NULL;

delete(p);

cout << "deleted element" << ele;

}

void del-end()

{

int ele;

if (head == NULL)

{ cout << "No element to be  
deleted";  
return;

}

node \* p = head;

while (p->next != NULL)

{ if (p->next == NULL)  
break; }

cout << "deleted element" << p->data;  
delete(p);

head = NULL;

}

else  
{

while (p->next->next != NULL)

{

p = p->next;

}

int ele;

ele = p->next->data;

delete(p->next);

cout << "deleted ele" << ele;

}

}

S

void del-mid()

int num;

if (head == NULL)

{

cout << "No element to be  
deleted";  
return;

}

S

cout << "enter the no. to be  
deleted";  
cin >> num;

node \* p = head;

while (p->next->data != num)

{

p = p->next;

S

node \* q;

q = p->next->next;

delete(p->next);

p->next = q;

q->prev = p;

S

void display()

{

node \*p = head;

If (p == NULL)

{ cout << "list is empty";

}

while (p != NULL)

{

cout << " " << p->data << endl;

p = p->next;

}

}