```
1: // $Id: numlist.c,v 1.6 2014-02-07 17:13:33-08 - - $
 2:
 3: //
 4: // Demo of how to use malloc and free.
 6:
 7: #include <assert.h>
 8: #include <libgen.h>
 9: #include <stdio.h>
10: #include <stdlib.h>
11:
12: //
13: // Declare the type of the handle, or pointer, to the struct.
14: // In Java, the same name is used for both the handle and the
15: // struct.
16: //
17: // Declare the type of the node. This is much like Java, except
18: // that the word "struct" is used. C does not allow functions
19: // to be declared inside structs, as does Java.
20: //
21: typedef struct node node;
22: struct node {
23:
       double item;
24:
       node *link;
25: };
26:
27: //
28: // The main program allocates some nodes, pushes them onto a list,
29: // prints them out, and then frees up the nodes.
30: //
31: int main (int argc, char **argv) {
32:
       char *progname = basename (argv[0]);
33:
34:
       //
       // Declare and set the head of the list to NULL.
35:
36:
       //
37:
38:
       node *head = NULL;
39:
       //
40:
41:
       // Loop, pushing some random numbers onto the list. Note that
42:
       // `->' in C means `.' in Java. Malloc(3c) is used to allocate
       // storage, like 'new' in Java. Always check with 'assert' that
43:
44:
       // malloc has actually returned the address of new memory.
45:
       // `sizeof' returns the number of bytes necessary for its
       // argument.
46:
47:
       //
48:
       int max = argc < 2 ? 10 : atoi (argv[1]);
49:
       printf ("%s: looping %d times\n", progname, max);
50:
       for (int count = 0; count < max; ++count) {</pre>
51:
          node *tmp = malloc (sizeof (struct node));
52:
          assert (tmp != NULL);
53:
          tmp->item = drand48() * 1e6;
          tmp->link = head;
54:
          head = tmp;
55:
56:
       }
```

```
57:
58:
       //
       // Loop down the list, printing out each entry in debug mode.
59:
60:
       printf ("&head= %p\n", &head);
61:
62:
       printf ("head= %p\n", head);
63:
       for (node *curr = head; curr != NULL; curr = curr->link) {
          printf ("%p -> struct node {item= %.15g, link= %p}\n",
64:
65:
                  curr, curr->item, curr->link);
66:
67:
       printf ("NULL= %p\n", NULL);
68:
69:
       //
       // Free up all of the nodes.
70:
71:
       //
72:
       while (head != NULL) {
73:
          node *old = head;
74:
          head = head->link;
75:
          free (old);
76:
       }
77:
78:
       //
79:
       // Deliberately cause some memory leaks and throw away result.
80:
       //
       for (int leaks = 0; leaks < 4; ++leaks) malloc (256);</pre>
81:
82:
       malloc (4096);
83:
84:
       return EXIT_SUCCESS;
85: }
86:
87: /*
88: //TEST// valgrind --leak-check=full --log-file=numlist.lisval \
                      ./numlist >numlist.lisout 2>&1
89: //TEST//
90: //TEST// mkpspdf numlist.ps numlist.c* numlist.lis*
91: */
92:
```

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\$cmps012b-wm/Labs-cmps012m/lab6c-malloc-free/misc/ numlist.c.log

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\$cmps012b-wm/Labs-cmps012m/lab6c-malloc-free/misc/numlist.lisout

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```
1: numlist: looping 10 times
2: &head= 0xffefff500
3: head= 0x9c9a360
4: 0x9c9a360 -> struct node {item= 454433.423738244, link= 0x9c9a310}
5: 0x9c9a310 -> struct node {item= 526750.279762108, link= 0x9c9a2c0}
6: 0x9c9a2c0 -> struct node {item= 487217.223946828, link= 0x9c9a270}
7: 0x9c9a270 -> struct node {item= 92297.6476986754, link= 0x9c9a220}
8: 0x9c9a220 -> struct node {item= 91330.6121122943, link= 0x9c9a1d0}
9: 0x9c9a1d0 -> struct node {item= 364602.248390607, link= 0x9c9a180}
10: 0x9c9a180 -> struct node {item= 176642.642542916, link= 0x9c9a130}
11: 0x9c9a130 -> struct node {item= 41631.0015946131, link= 0x9c9a0e0}
12: 0x9c9a0e0 -> struct node {item= 985.394674650308, link= 0x9c9a090}
13: 0x9c9a090 -> struct node {item= 3.90798504668055e-08, link= (nil)}
14: NULL= (nil)
```

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\$cmps012b-wm/Labs-cmps012m/lab6c-malloc-free/misc/ numlist.lisval

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```
1: ==26755== Memcheck, a memory error detector
    2: ==26755== Copyright (C) 2002-2013, and GNU GPL'd, by Julian Seward et al
    3: ==26755== Using Valgrind-3.10.1 and LibVEX; rerun with -h for copyright
info
    4: ==26755== Command: ./numlist
    5: ==26755== Parent PID: 26754
    6: ==26755==
    7: ==26755==
    8: ==26755== HEAP SUMMARY:
    9: ==26755==
                     in use at exit: 5,120 bytes in 5 blocks
                   total heap usage: 16 allocs, 11 frees, 5,296 bytes allocated
   10: ==26755==
   11: ==26755==
   12: ==26755== 1,024 bytes in 4 blocks are definitely lost in loss record 1 o
f 2
   13: ==26755==
                    at 0x4C29BBD: malloc (in /opt/rh/devtoolset-3/root/usr/lib6
4/valgrind/vgpreload_memcheck-amd64-linux.so)
   14: ==26755==
                    by 0x400B4C: main (numlist.c:81)
   15: ==26755==
   16: ==26755== 4,096 bytes in 1 blocks are definitely lost in loss record 2 o
                    at 0x4C29BBD: malloc (in /opt/rh/devtoolset-3/root/usr/lib6
   17: ==26755==
4/valgrind/vgpreload_memcheck-amd64-linux.so)
   18: ==26755==
                    by 0x400B60: main (numlist.c:82)
   19: ==26755==
   20: ==26755== LEAK SUMMARY:
   21: ==26755==
                    definitely lost: 5,120 bytes in 5 blocks
   22: ==26755==
                    indirectly lost: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
   23: ==26755==
                      possibly lost: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
   24: ==26755==
                    still reachable: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
   25: ==26755==
                         suppressed: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
   26: ==26755==
   27: ==26755== For counts of detected and suppressed errors, rerun with: -v
   28: ==26755== ERROR SUMMARY: 2 errors from 2 contexts (suppressed: 1 from 1)
```