```
// Implements a list of numbers with an array of fixed size
 1
 2
 3
    #include <stdio.h>
 4
    int main(void)
 5
 6
    {
 7
        // List of size 3
        int list[3];
 8
 9
        // Initialize list with numbers
10
11
        list[0] = 1;
12
        list[1] = 2;
13
        list[2] = 3;
14
15
        // Print list
16
        for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
17
18
            printf("%i\n", list[i]);
19
        }
20
    }
```

```
// Implements a list of numbers with an array of dynamic size
 1
 2
    #include <stdio.h>
 3
    #include <stdlib.h>
    int main(void)
 6
 7
    {
 8
        // List of size 3
 9
        int *list = malloc(3 * sizeof(int));
        if (list == NULL)
10
11
        {
12
             return 1;
        }
13
14
15
        // Initialize list of size 3 with numbers
16
        list[0] = 1;
        list[1] = 2;
17
18
        list[2] = 3;
19
20
        // List of size 4
        int *tmp = malloc(4 * sizeof(int));
21
22
        if (tmp == NULL)
23
        {
             free(list);
24
25
             return 1;
        }
26
27
28
        // Copy list of size 3 into list of size 4
        for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
29
        {
30
            tmp[i] = list[i];
31
32
        }
33
34
        // Add number to list of size 4
        tmp[3] = 4;
35
36
        // Free list of size 3
37
        free(list);
38
39
40
        // Remember list of size 4
41
        list = tmp;
42
```

```
// Print list
for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)

for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)

for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)

for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)

free (ist);

free list
free(list);
free(list);
freturn 0;

free(list)</pre>
```

```
// Implements a list of numbers with an array of dynamic size using realloc
 1
 2
    #include <stdio.h>
 3
    #include <stdlib.h>
    int main(void)
 6
 7
    {
 8
        // List of size 3
 9
        int *list = malloc(3 * sizeof(int));
        if (list == NULL)
10
11
        {
12
             return 1;
        }
13
14
15
        // Initialize list of size 3 with numbers
16
        list[0] = 1;
17
        list[1] = 2;
        list[2] = 3;
18
19
20
        // Resize list to be of size 4
        int *tmp = realloc(list, 4 * sizeof(int));
21
22
        if (tmp == NULL)
23
        {
            free(list);
24
25
             return 1;
26
27
        list = tmp;
28
29
        // Add number to list
        list[3] = 4;
30
31
32
        // Print list
33
        for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
34
35
             printf("%i\n", list[i]);
36
        }
37
        // Free list
38
39
        free(list);
40
        return 0;
41
   }
```

```
// Implements a list of numbers with linked list
 1
 2
 3
    #include <stdio.h>
    #include <stdlib.h>
 5
    // Represents a node
 6
 7
    typedef struct node
 8
 9
        int number;
10
        struct node *next;
    }
11
12
    node;
13
    int main(void)
14
15
16
        // List of size 0
        node *list = NULL;
17
18
        // Add number to list
19
        node *n = malloc(sizeof(node));
20
21
        if (n == NULL)
22
        {
23
             return 1;
        }
24
25
        n->number = 1;
        n->next = NULL;
26
27
        list = n;
28
29
        // Add number to list
        n = malloc(sizeof(node));
30
        if (n == NULL)
31
32
        {
33
             free(list);
34
             return 1;
        }
35
        n->number = 2;
36
        n->next = NULL;
37
38
        list->next = n;
39
40
        // Add number to list
        n = malloc(sizeof(node));
41
42
        if (n == NULL)
```

```
43
        {
            free(list->next);
44
45
            free(list);
            return 1;
46
        }
47
        n->number = 3;
48
49
        n->next = NULL;
50
        list->next->next = n;
51
52
        // Print list
53
        for (node *tmp = list; tmp != NULL; tmp = tmp->next)
54
55
            printf("%i\n", tmp->number);
56
        }
57
        // Free list
58
59
        while (list != NULL)
60
        {
61
            node *tmp = list->next;
62
            free(list);
            list = tmp;
63
64
        }
65
        return 0;
66
   }
```

```
// Implements a list of numbers as a binary search tree
 1
 2
 3
    #include <stdio.h>
    #include <stdlib.h>
 5
    // Represents a node
 6
7
    typedef struct node
 8
 9
        int number;
10
        struct node *left;
11
        struct node *right;
12
    }
    node;
13
14
    void free_tree(node *root);
15
16
    void print tree(node *root);
17
18
    int main(void)
    {
19
20
        // Tree of size 0
        node *tree = NULL;
21
22
        // Add number to list
23
        node *n = malloc(sizeof(node));
24
25
        if (n == NULL)
        {
26
27
             return 1;
28
        n->number = 2;
29
        n->left = NULL;
30
        n->right = NULL;
31
32
        tree = n;
33
34
        // Add number to list
        n = malloc(sizeof(node));
35
        if (n == NULL)
36
        {
37
38
            free tree(tree);
39
             return 1;
40
        }
        n->number = 1;
41
        n->left = NULL;
42
```

```
43
        n->right = NULL;
44
        tree->left = n;
45
46
        // Add number to list
        n = malloc(sizeof(node));
47
48
        if (n == NULL)
49
        {
50
            free tree(tree);
51
             return 1;
52
        }
53
        n->number = 3;
54
        n->left = NULL;
55
        n->right = NULL;
56
        tree->right = n;
57
58
        // Print tree
59
        print tree(tree);
60
61
        // Free tree
62
        free tree(tree);
63
        return 0;
64
    }
65
66
    void free_tree(node *root)
67
68
        if (root == NULL)
69
        {
70
             return;
71
72
        free_tree(root->left);
73
        free_tree(root->right);
74
        free(root);
75
    }
76
77
    void print tree(node *root)
78
    {
79
        if (root == NULL)
80
81
             return;
82
83
        print tree(root->left);
84
        printf("%i\n", root->number);
```