## CSC 209 Review 8 Solution

## September 11, 2020

```
int *my_malloc (int n) {
    int *res;

res = malloc(n * sizeof(int));
    if (res == NULL) {
        perror("Allocation failed.");
    }

return res;
}
```

Please see question\_1.c for details.

```
2_1
       char *duplicate(char *str) {
           char *res;
3
           res = malloc(strlen(str) + 1);
           if (res == NULL) {
5
               return res;
6
8
           strcpy(res, str);
9
10
           return res;
11
12
```

Please see question\_2.c for details.

```
int *create_array(int n, int initial_value) {
   int *p, *res;

res = malloc(n * sizeof(int));

if (res == NULL) {
   return res;
}
```

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```
for (p = res; p < res + n; p++) {
         *p = initial_value;
}

return res;
}</pre>
```

Please see question\_3.c for details.

```
4_1
           int main(void) {
               struct point {int x, y};
               struct rectangle {struct point upper_left, lower_right};
3
               struct rectangle *p;
5
               p = malloc(sizeof(struct rectangle));
               p.upper_left.x = 10;
               p.upper_left.y = 25;
9
               p.lower_right.x = 20;
11
               p.lower_right.y = 15;
12
13
               printf("%d %d\n", p.upper_left.x, p.upper_left.y);
14
               printf("%d %d\n", p.lower_right.x, p.lower_right.y);
15
16
               free(p);
18
               return 0;
19
           }
20
21
22
```

Please see question\_4.c for details.

5. b), c) and d) are legal.

```
Correct Solution

b), c) are legal.
```

## Notes

- The -> Operator
  - doesn't carry over to accessing nested members. Only works when struct is a pointer

## Example

```
p->upper_left.x
```

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```
6_1
      struct node *delete_from_list(struct node *list, int n)
2
           struct node *cur = list;
3
4
           if (cur == NULL) {
5
               return list;
6
7
8
           for (; cur->next != NULL && cur->next->value != n;
9
                 cur = cur -> next)
10
11
12
           if (cur == NULL) {
13
               return list;
14
15
16
          if (prev == NULL) {
17
               list = list->next;
18
           } else {
19
               prev->next = cur->next;
20
           }
21
22
           free(cur);
23
           return list;
24
25
```