

Example 1a (Creating a single node using c++)

```
struct node {
    int data;
    node *next;
};

int main()
{
    node *head;

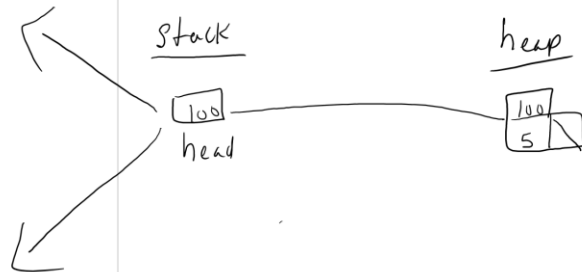
    head = new node; //Now head points to a node struct
    head->next = NULL; //The node head points to has its next pointer
                      //set equal to a null pointer
    head->data = 5; //By using the -> operator, you can modify the node
                  //a pointer (head in this case) points to.
    delete head;
}
```

Example 1b (Creating a single node using c)

```
struct node {
    int data;
    node *next;
};

int main()
{
    node *head; //This will be the unchanging first node

    head = (node *)malloc(sizeof(struct node));
    head->next = NULL; //The node head points to has its next pointer
                      //set equal to a null pointer
    head->data = 5; //By using the -> operator, you can modify the node
                  //a pointer (head in this case) points to.
    free(head);
}
```



A "head" pointer local to BuildOneTwoThree() keeps the whole list by storing a pointer to the first node.

Each node stores one data element (int in this example).

Each node stores one next pointer.

The next field of the last node is NULL.

```
/*
Build the list {1, 2, 3} in the heap.
Returns the first pointer to the caller.
*/
struct node {
    int data;
    node *next;
};

struct node* build() {
    struct node* first = NULL;
    struct node* second = NULL;
    struct node* third = NULL;

    // allocate 3 nodes in the heap
    first = (node *)malloc(sizeof(struct node));
    second = (node *)malloc(sizeof(struct node));
    third = (node *)malloc(sizeof(struct node));

    first->data = 1; // setup first node
    first->next = second; // note: pointer assignment rule

    second->data = 2; // setup second node
    second->next = third;

    third->data = 3; // setup third link
    third->next = NULL;

    return first;
}

int main()
{
    node *head=build();
}
```

