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Week 8

Linked Lists

Assignment 2

How many bytes of memory is needed for ints/doubles/chars?

Malloc

What is it?

What values do we give it?

What does it return?



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How do we deallocate memory that we have malloced?

Malloc - Group Activity

How can we use malloc to allocate memory to the following?

```
1. An integer
2. A double
3. A character
4. An array of 10 characters
5. The following struct:
      struct my_struct {
              int number;
              char letter;
              double another_number;
```

Linked Lists



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

Draw a diagram to visualise the following instructions

1. Malloc memory for a new node, called node1

- 1. Malloc memory for a new node, called node1
- 2. Set node1 data to 3

- 1. Malloc memory for a new node, called node1
- 2. Set node1 data to 3
- 3. Set node1 next to null

- 1. Malloc memory for a new node, called node1
- 2. Set node1 data to 3
- 3. Set node1 next to null
- 4. Make a head pointer, which points to node1

- 1. Malloc memory for a new node, called node1
- 2. Set node1 data to 3
- 3. Set node1 next to null
- 4. Make a head pointer, which points to node1
- 5. Malloc memory for a new node, called node2

- 1. Malloc memory for a new node, called node1
- 2. Set node1 data to 3
- 3. Set node1 next to null
- 4. Make a head pointer, which points to node1
- 5. Malloc memory for a new node, called node2
- 6. Set node2 data to 9

- 1. Malloc memory for a new node, called node1
- 2. Set node1 data to 3
- 3. Set node1 next to null
- 4. Make a head pointer, which points to node1
- 5. Malloc memory for a new node, called node2
- 6. Set node2 data to 9
- 7. Set node2 next to null

Draw a diagram to visualise the following instructions

- 1. Malloc memory for a new node, called node1
- 2. Set node1 data to 3
- 3. Set node1 next to null
- 4. Make a head pointer, which points to node1
- 5. Malloc memory for a new node, called node2
- 6. Set node2 data to 9
- 7. Set node2 next to null

8. Insert node2 to the tail of the list, making node1 next, point to node2

- 1. Malloc memory for a new node, called node1
- 2. Set node1 data to 3
- 3. Set node1 next to null
- 4. Make a head pointer, which points to node1
- 5. Malloc memory for a new node, called node2
- 6. Set node2 data to 9
- 7. Set node2 next to null

- 8. Insert node2 to the tail of the list, making node1 next, point to node2
- 9. Malloc memory for a new node, called node3

- 1. Malloc memory for a new node, called node1
- 2. Set node1 data to 3
- 3. Set node1 next to null
- 4. Make a head pointer, which points to node1
- 5. Malloc memory for a new node, called node2
- 6. Set node2 data to 9
- 7. Set node2 next to null

- 8. Insert node2 to the tail of the list, making node1 next, point to node2
- 9. Malloc memory for a new node, called node3
- 10. Set node3 data to 5

- 1. Malloc memory for a new node, called node1
- 2. Set node1 data to 3
- 3. Set node1 next to null
- 4. Make a head pointer, which points to node1
- 5. Malloc memory for a new node, called node2
- 6. Set node2 data to 9
- 7. Set node2 next to null

- 8. Insert node2 to the tail of the list, making node1 next, point to node2
- 9. Malloc memory for a new node, called node3
- 10. Set node3 data to 5
- 11. Set node3 next to null

- 1. Malloc memory for a new node, called node1
- 2. Set node1 data to 3
- 3. Set node1 next to null
- 4. Make a head pointer, which points to node1
- 5. Malloc memory for a new node, called node2
- 6. Set node2 data to 9
- 7. Set node2 next to null

- 8. Insert node2 to the tail of the list, making node1 next, point to node2
- 9. Malloc memory for a new node, called node3
- 10. Set node3 data to 5
- 11. Set node3 next to null
- 12. Insert node3 to the head of the list.

Linked Lists Coding

Lab Time!