

typedef struct Box
 void * value;
 struct Box * next;
} Box, * Stack;

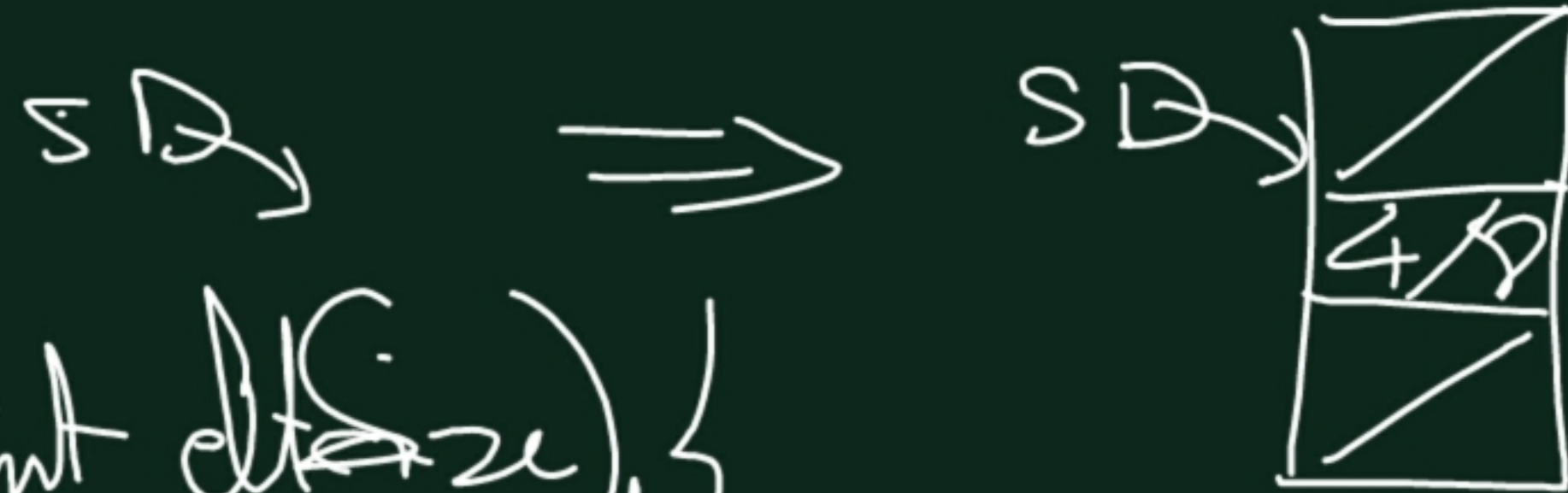
** Stack2.h — "owner" version **

```
typedef struct Box {  
    struct Box * next;  
    char value[1];  
} Box;
```

```
typedef struct {  
    Box * top;  
    int eltSize;  
    Box * available;  
} Stack;
```

```
createStack(eltSize)  
isEmpty  
push  
pop  
top  
destroyStack
```


Stack* s = createStack(sizeof(int));



Stack* createStack(int ~~eltSize~~ size) {

Stack* res = (Stack*) malloc(sizeof(Stack));

if (!res) return 0;

res → top = 0;

res → eltSize = eltSize;

res → available = 0;

return res;

}



int isEmpty(Stack* s) {

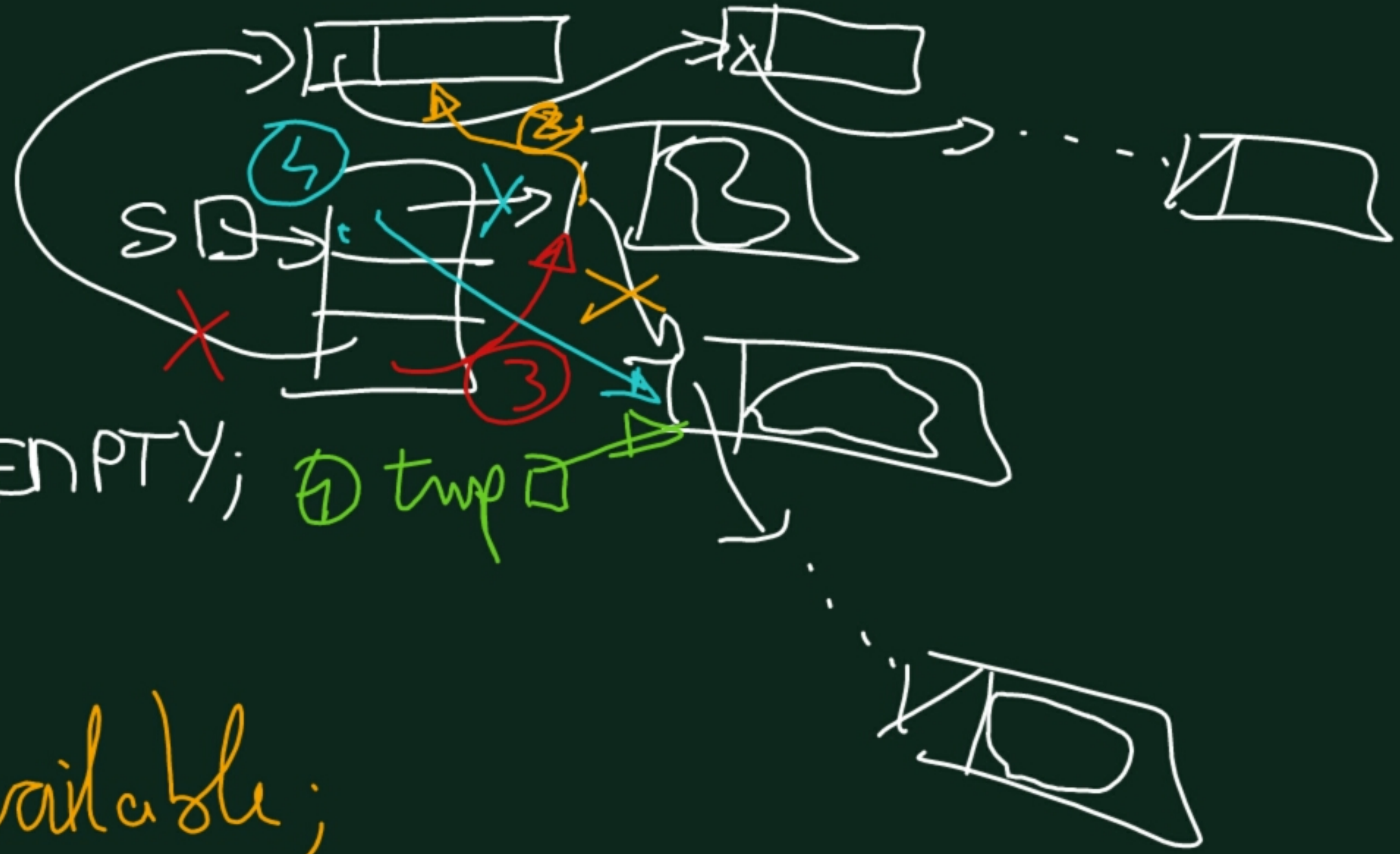
return !s → top;

}


```

st = pop(s);
status pop(Stack* s) {
    Box* tmp;
    if (!s->top) return EMPTY;
    tmp = s->top->next;
    s->top->next = s->available;
    s->available = s->top;
    s->top = tmp;
    return OK;
}

```




```

status top (Stack * s, void * res) {
    if (!s->top) return EMPTY;
    memcpy(res, s->top->value,
           s->eltSize);
    return OK;
}

```



- create 2 ints ^{1 and 2} and 1 stack
- push ints onto stack
- while stack not empty

- print top
- pop stack

- destroy stack

expected output:
2
1

```
if (st = pop(s)) {
    printf(" ");
    return 4;
}
```

```
int st = 1, e2 = 2;
Stack *s = createStack(sizeof(int));
if (!s) return 1;
if (st = push(s, &e1)) {
    printf("push", message(s));
    return 2;
}
if (st = push(s, &e2)) {
    while (!isEmpty(s)) {
        int e;
        if (st = top(s, &e)) {
            printf(" ");
            return 3;
        }
    }
    destroyStack(s);
    return 0;
}
```


<https://tiny.one/examC1601>

4:10

** apply.h **

```
void apply(void * a, int nElts, int eltSize,  
           void (* f) (void *, void *), void * res);
```



```

/* apply.c */
#include "apply.h"
void apply(void* a, int nElt, int eltSize, void (*f)(void*), void* res) {
    int end = a + nElt * eltSize;
    while (a != end) {
        f(a, res);
        a += eltSize;
        res += eltSize;
    }
}

// Diagrams:
// 1. Memory layout for 'a' (array of 4 elements):
//    a -> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] -> end
//    (The first element is highlighted in green in the original image)

// 2. Memory layout for 'res' (array of 4 elements):
//    res -> [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
//    (The first element is highlighted in green in the original image)

// 3. Memory layout for 'in' and 'out' arrays:
//    in: [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
//    out: [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
//    (The first element of 'in' is highlighted in green in the original image)

```