Review on pointer to pointer

```
ptr2
                                                                     ptr1
#include<stdio.h>
                                        i
                                                     2000
                                                                    3000
                                       50
void main()
                                                     3000
  int i = 50;
                                      2000
                                                                     4000
  int **ptr1;
  int *ptr2;
 ptr2 = &i;
  ptr1 = &ptr2;
  printf("\nThe value of **ptr1 : %d", **ptr1);
  printf("\nThe value of *ptr2 : %d", *ptr2);
```

void *

- void is an universal container
- Save first, and then process based on type

```
int main (void)
   int i;
   float f;
  void *ptr;
   i = 30;
   f=20.0;
  ptr = (void *) &i;
  print content(ptr, 0);
  ptr = (void *) &f;
  print content(ptr, 1);
```

```
print content(void *ptr, int type)
  if (type == 0)
   printf ("content:%d\n", *((int*)ptr));
  else if (type == 1)
   printf("content :%f\n", *((float *)ptr));
```

W16-on site assignment

Follow the assignment of week 13

 Modify the original program to have one universal queue (which contains a small queue and a large queue)

Use the void technique to maintain the queue

Only two malloc() is allowed

```
C queue.c
             C queue.h X
C queue.h > 등 node_info > ♦ content
       #ifndef QUEUE
       #define QUEUE_
       typedef struct type_small {
           int id;
           int location;
           int score;
       }tQueueSmall;
       typedef struct type large {
  10
           int id;
 11
 12
           int location;
           int score[8];
 13
       }tQueueLarge;
 14
 15
 16
       typedef struct node_info {
 17
           int type;
 18
           void *content;
 19
           struct node_info *next;
  20
           struct node info *prev;
  21
       }tQueueNode;
  22
 23
       typedef struct {
  24
           tQueueNode *front;
           tQueueNode *rear;
  25
  26
           int count;
  27
       }tQueue;
```

queue.c

```
int tqueue enqueue(tQueue *queue, int id, int score, int type)
19
20
         tQueueNode *queue node;
21
         void *newptr = NULL;
22
23
         int mem_location;
24
         queue_node = (tQueueNode *)malloc(sizeof(tQueueNode));
25
         our_malloc (type, (void *)&newptr, &mem_location);
27
         if (newptr == NULL)
29
             printf("
                         Enqueue Failed !!! \n\n");
30
             return 0;
```

```
C space.h X
queue.h
space.h > ...
    #ifndef SPACE_
     #define __SPACE__
    #include "main.h"
5
     #define NUM_SMALL_BYTE_BUF
                                      8
     #define NUM_LARGE_BYTE_BUF
                                      8
8
     #define SMALL_ELEMENT_SIZE
                                      32
9
    #define LARGE_ELEMENT_SIZE
                                      64
10
    #define LARGE_START
                                      (SMALL_ELEMENT_SIZE*NUM_SMALL_BYTE_BUF)
```

```
space.c ×

space.c > ① our_free(int, int)

1  #include "space.h"

2

3

4  unsigned char buffer[SMALL_ELEMENT_SIZE*NUM_SMALL_BYTE_BUF + NUM_LARGE_BYTE_BUF*LARGE_ELEMENT_SIZE];

5

6  unsigned char byte_large_buf_mask = 0;

7  unsigned char byte_small_buf_mask = 0;
```