

Intermediate Programming

Day 16

Outline

- Exercise 15
- Linked lists
- Review questions

Exercise 15

Determine the endianness of the hardware, using the fact that:

$$950238851 = 0x38A37E83$$

Definition:

A big-endian system stores the most significant byte of a word at the smallest memory address

⇒ Little endian

```
>> gcc endian.c ... -g
>> gdb ./a.out
...
(gdb) b main
...
(gdb) r
...
(gdb) n
...
(gdb) n
...
21         printf("%u\n", *p);
(gdb) print/x ((unsigned char *)p)[0]
$1 = 0x83
(gdb) print/x ((unsigned char *)p)[1]
$2 = 0x7e
(gdb) print/x ((unsigned char *)p)[2]
$3 = 0xa3
(gdb) print/x ((unsigned char *)p)[3]
$4 = 0x38

>>
```

Exercise 15

Implement *magnitude* without using signed integers.

interp.c

```
...
unsigned int magnitude( unsigned int value )
{
    if( value & (1<<31) ) return ~value+1; // Two's complement
    else return value;
}
...
```

Exercise 15

Implement `set_seed`.

random.c

```
...  
void set_seed( int seed )  
{  
    srand( seed );  
}  
...
```

Exercise 15

Implement `gen_uniform`.

random.c

```
...  
void set_seed( int seed )  
{  
    srand( seed );  
}  
  
int gen_uniform( int max_num )  
{  
    return rand() % max_num;  
}  
...
```

Exercise 15

Generate 500 uniformly distributed random numbers and increment the associated elements of the **hist** array.

random.c

```
...  
int main( void )  
{  
    ...  
    for( unsigned int i=0 ; i<500 ; i++ ) hist[ gen_uniform(max_range) ]++;  
    ...  
}  
...
```

Exercise 15

Implement `normal_rand`.

random.c

```
...
void set_seed( int seed )
{
    srand( seed );
}

int gen_uniform( int max_num )
{
    return rand() % max_num;
}

int normal_rand( int max_num )
{
    const unsigned int N = 20;
    int sum = 0;
    for( unsigned int n=0 ; n<N ; n++ ) sum += gen_uniform( max_num );
    return sum / N;
}
```


Exercise 15

Generate 500 normally distributed random numbers and increment the associated elements of the **hist** array.

random.c

```
...  
int main( void )  
{  
    ...  
    for( unsigned int i=0 ; i<500 ; i++ ) hist[ normal_rand(max_range) ]++;  
    ...  
}  
...
```

Outline

- Exercise 15
- **Linked lists**
- Review questions

Linked lists

- Arrays:
 - ✓ Contiguous memory
 - ⇒ Fast (constant time) look-up
 - ✗ Do not support dynamic insertion/deletion

```
...  
char ar[] = { 'a' , 'b' , 'c' , 'd' };  
...
```



address space

Linked lists

- Arrays:
 - ✓ Contiguous memory
 - ⇒ Fast (constant time) look-up
 - ✗ Do not support dynamic insertion/deletion
- Linked lists:
 - ✓ Support dynamic insertion/deletion
 - ✗ Discontiguous memory
 - ⇒ Slow (linear time) look-up
 - ✗ Explicit pointer storage

```
...  
typedef struct _Node  
{  
    struct _Node *next;  
    char value;  
} Node;  
...
```



address space

Linked lists

- Arrays:

- ✓ Contiguous memory
⇒ Fast (constant time) look-up
- ✗ Do not support dynamic insertion/deletion

- Li

Note that the **struct** cannot be unnamed since we need to access it within the **struct**, before the **typedef** is complete.

- ✗ Discontiguous memory
⇒ Slow (linear time) look-up
- ✗ Explicit pointer storage

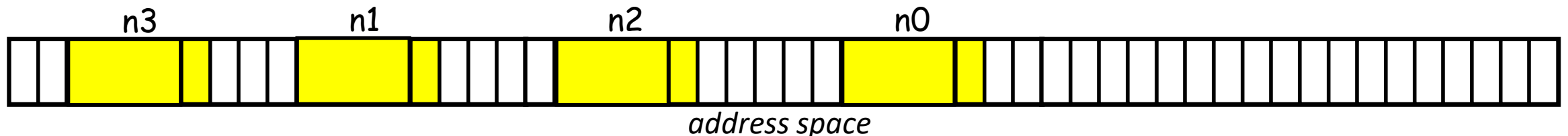
```
...  
typedef struct _Node  
{  
    struct _Node *next;  
    char value;  
} Node;  
...
```



address space

Linked lists

- Arrays:
 - ✓ Contiguous memory
 - ⇒ Fast (constant time) look-up
 - ✗ Do not support dynamic insertion/deletion
- Linked lists:
 - ✓ Support dynamic insertion/deletion
 - ✗ Discontiguous memory
 - ⇒ Slow (linear time) look-up
 - ✗ Explicit pointer storage



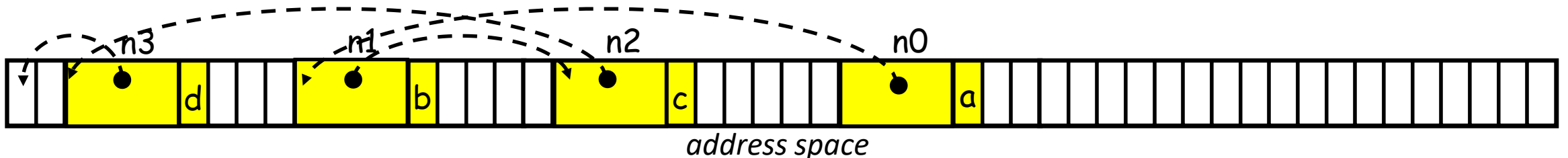
```
...
typedef struct _Node
{
    struct _Node *next;
    char value;
} Node;

Node *n0 = malloc( sizeof( Node ) );
Node *n1 = malloc( sizeof( Node ) );
Node *n2 = malloc( sizeof( Node ) );
Node *n3 = malloc( sizeof( Node ) );

...
```

Linked lists

- Arrays:
 - ✓ Contiguous memory
 - ⇒ Fast (constant time) look-up
 - ✗ Do not support dynamic insertion/deletion
- Linked lists:
 - ✓ Support dynamic insertion/deletion
 - ✗ Discontiguous memory
 - ⇒ Slow (linear time) look-up
 - ✗ Explicit pointer storage



```
...  
typedef struct _Node  
{  
    struct _Node *next;  
    char value;  
} Node;
```

```
Node *n0 = malloc( sizeof( Node ) );  
Node *n1 = malloc( sizeof( Node ) );  
Node *n2 = malloc( sizeof( Node ) );  
Node *n3 = malloc( sizeof( Node ) );
```

```
n0->value = 'a' ; n0->next = n1;  
n1->value = 'b' ; n1->next = n2;  
n2->value = 'c' ; n2->next = n3;  
n3->value = 'd' ; n3->next = NULL;
```

...

Linked lists

- Basic operations:
 - Create a node
 - Add a node
 - ...
- Terminology:
 - The first element of a linked list is the "head"

```
charList.h
typedef struct _Node
{
    struct _Node *next;
    char value;
} Node;

...
```


Linked lists

- Create a node
 - Allocate the linked-list element
 - Set its members

charList.c

```
#include "charList.h"
#include <stdlib.h>

Node *create_node( char c )
{
    Node *n = malloc( sizeof( Node ) );
    if( !n ) return NULL;
    n->next = NULL ; n->value = c;
    return n;
}
```

charList.h

```
typedef struct _Node
{
    struct _Node *next;
    char value;
} Node;

Node *create_node( char c );
...
```

Linked lists

- Create a node
 - Allocate the linked-list element
 - Set its members

charList.c

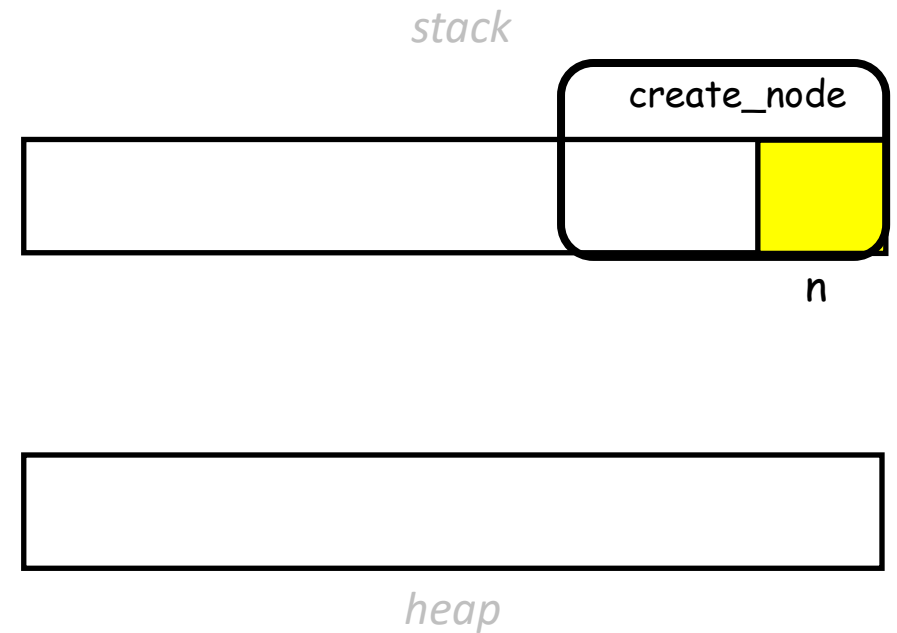
```
#include "charList.h"
#include <stdlib.h>

Node *create_node( char c )
{
    Node *n = malloc( sizeof( Node ) );
    if( !n ) return NULL;
    n->next = NULL ; n->value = c;
    return n;
}
```

charList.h

```
typedef struct _Node
{
    struct _Node *next;
    char value;
} Node;

Node *create_node( char c );
...
```



Linked lists

- Create a node
 - Allocate the linked-list element
 - Set its members

charList.c

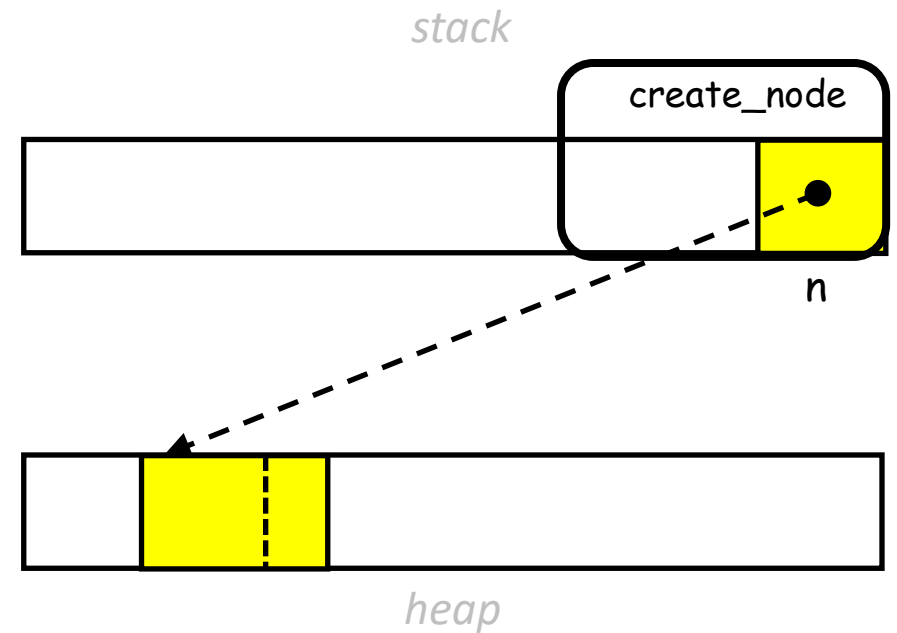
```
#include "charList.h"
#include <stdlib.h>

Node *create_node( char c )
{
    Node *n = malloc( sizeof( Node ) );
    if( !n ) return NULL;
    n->next = NULL ; n->value = c;
    return n;
}
```

charList.h

```
typedef struct _Node
{
    struct _Node *next;
    char value;
} Node;

Node *create_node( char c );
...
```



Linked lists

- Create a node
 - Allocate the linked-list element
 - Set its members

charList.c

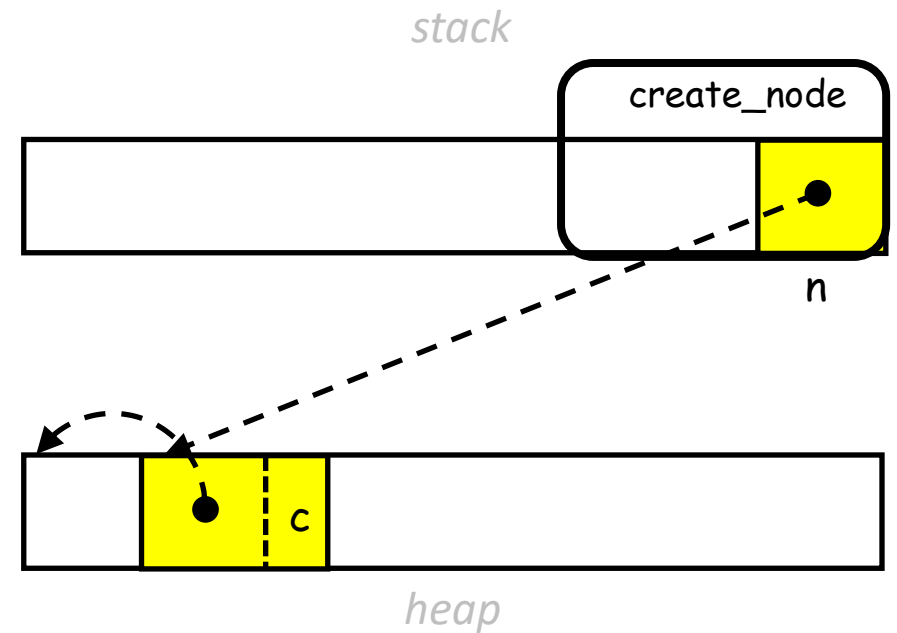
```
#include "charList.h"
#include <stdlib.h>

Node *create_node( char c )
{
    Node *n = malloc( sizeof( Node ) );
    if( !n ) return NULL;
    n->next = NULL ; n->value = c;
    return n;
}
```

charList.h

```
typedef struct _Node
{
    struct _Node *next;
    char value;
} Node;

Node *create_node( char c );
...
```



Linked lists

- Create a node
 - Allocate the linked-list element
 - Set its members

charList.c

```
#include "charList.h"
#include <stdlib.h>

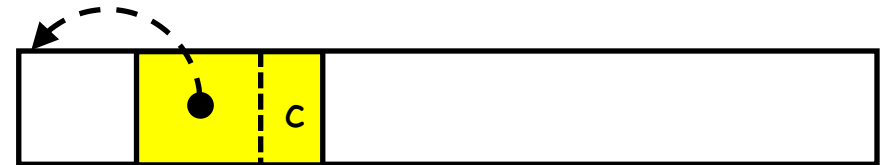
Node *create_node( char c )
{
    Node *n = malloc( sizeof( Node ) );
    if( !n ) return NULL;
    n->next = NULL ; n->value = c;
    return n;
}
```

charList.h

```
typedef struct _Node
{
    struct _Node *next;
    char value;
} Node;

Node *create_node( char c );
...
```

stack



heap

Linked lists

- Add a node
 - Create the node
 - Update the pointers

charList.c

```
#include "charList.h"
#include <stdlib.h>
...
int add_after( Node *n , char c )
{
    Node *newN = create_node( c );
    if( !newN ) return 1;
    newN->next = n->next;
    n->next = newN;
    return 0;
}
```

charList.h

```
typedef struct _Node
{
    struct _Node *next;
    char value;
} Node;

Node *create_node( char c );
int add_after( Node *n , char c );
...
```



Linked lists

- Add a node
 - **Create the node**
 - Update the pointers

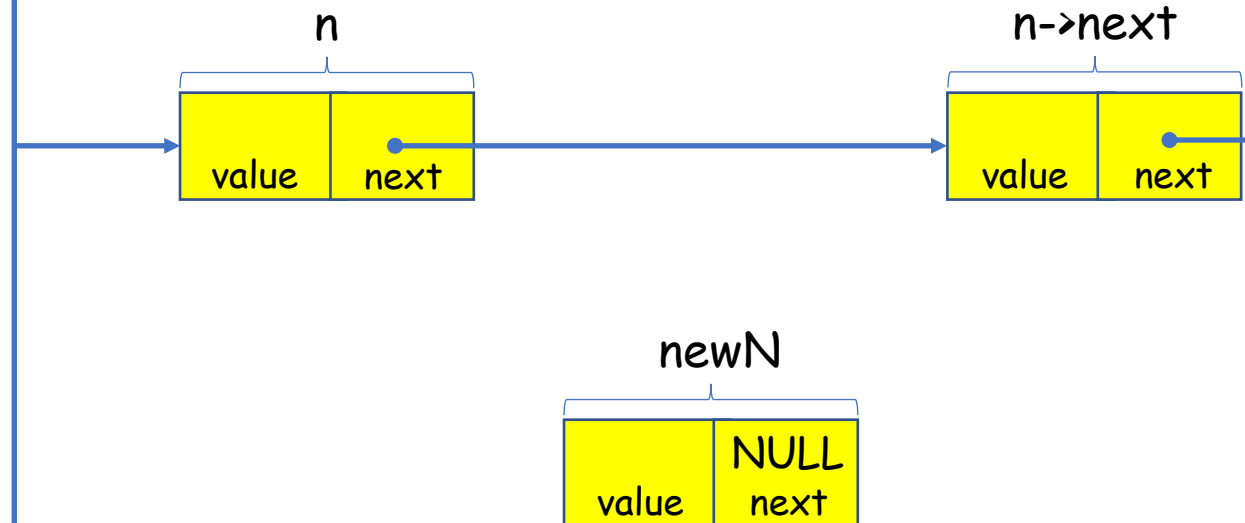
charList.c

```
#include "charList.h"
#include <stdlib.h>
...
int add_after( Node *n , char c )
{
    Node *newN = create_node( c );
    if( !newN ) return 1;
    newN->next = n->next;
    n->next = newN;
    return 0;
}
```

charList.h

```
typedef struct _Node
{
    struct _Node *next;
    char value;
} Node;

Node *create_node( char c );
int add_after( Node *n , char c );
...
```



Linked lists

- Add a node
 - Create the node
 - **Update the pointers**

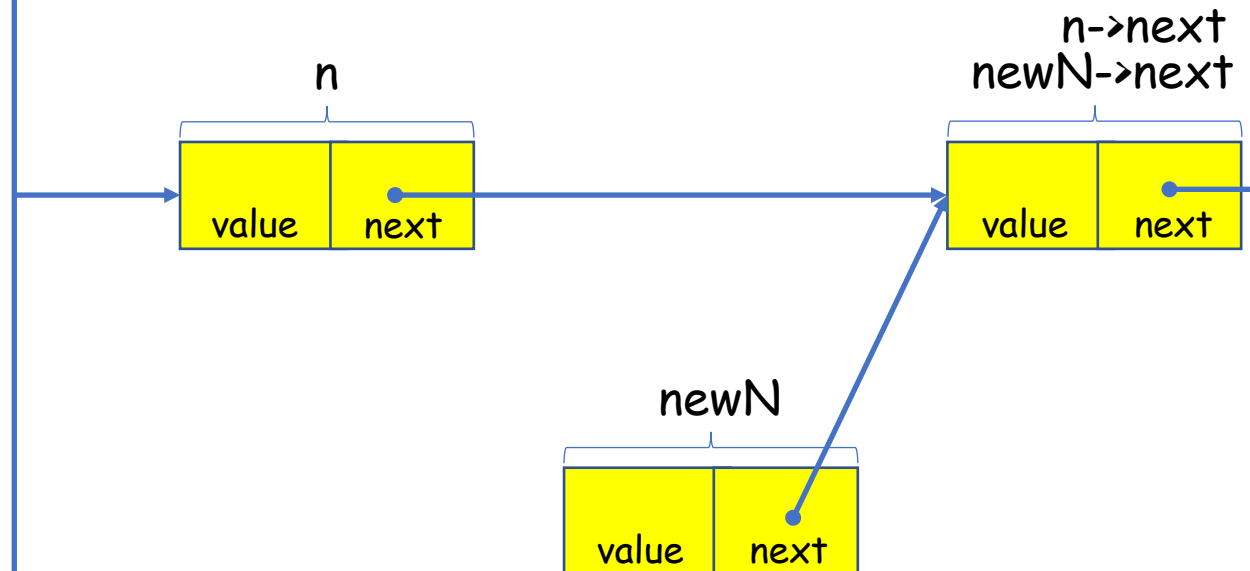
charList.c

```
#include "charList.h"
#include <stdlib.h>
...
int add_after( Node *n , char c )
{
    Node *newN = create_node( c );
    if( !newN ) return 1;
    newN->next = n->next;
    n->next = newN;
    return 0;
}
```

charList.h

```
typedef struct _Node
{
    struct _Node *next;
    char value;
} Node;

Node *create_node( char c );
int add_after( Node *n , char c );
...
```



Linked lists

- Add a node
 - Create the node
 - **Update the pointers**

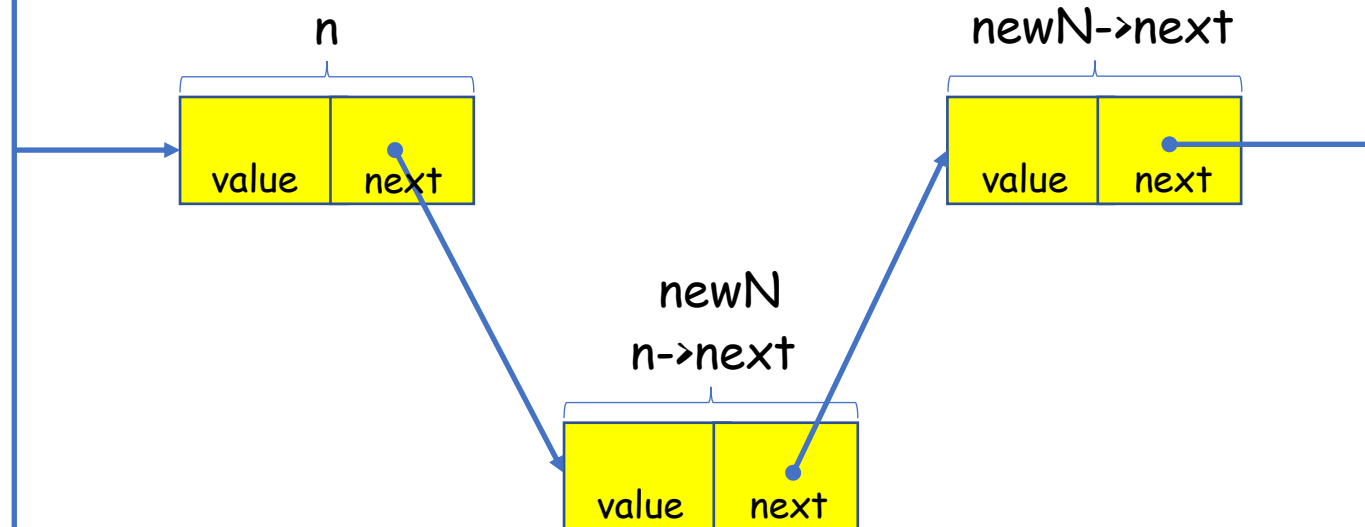
charList.c

```
#include "charList.h"
#include <stdlib.h>
...
int add_after( Node *n , char c )
{
    Node *newN = create_node( c );
    if( !newN ) return 1;
    newN->next = n->next;
    n->next = newN;
    return 0;
}
```

charList.h

```
typedef struct _Node
{
    struct _Node *next;
    char value;
} Node;

Node *create_node( char c );
int add_after( Node *n , char c );
...
```



Linked lists

- Add a node
 - Create the node
 - Update the pointers

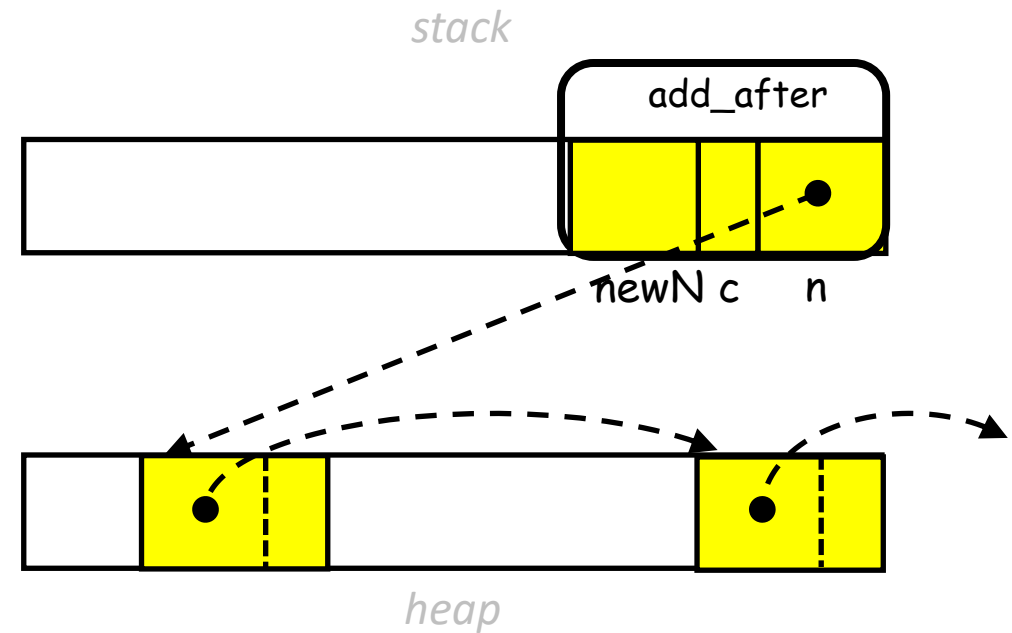
charList.c

```
#include "charList.h"
#include <stdlib.h>
...
int add_after( Node *n , char c )
{
    Node *newN = create_node( c );
    if( !newN ) return 1;
    newN->next = n->next;
    n->next = newN;
    return 0;
}
```

charList.h

```
typedef struct _Node
{
    struct _Node *next;
    char value;
} Node;

Node *create_node( char c );
int add_after( Node *n , char c );
...
```



Linked lists

- Add a node
 - Create the node
 - Update the pointers

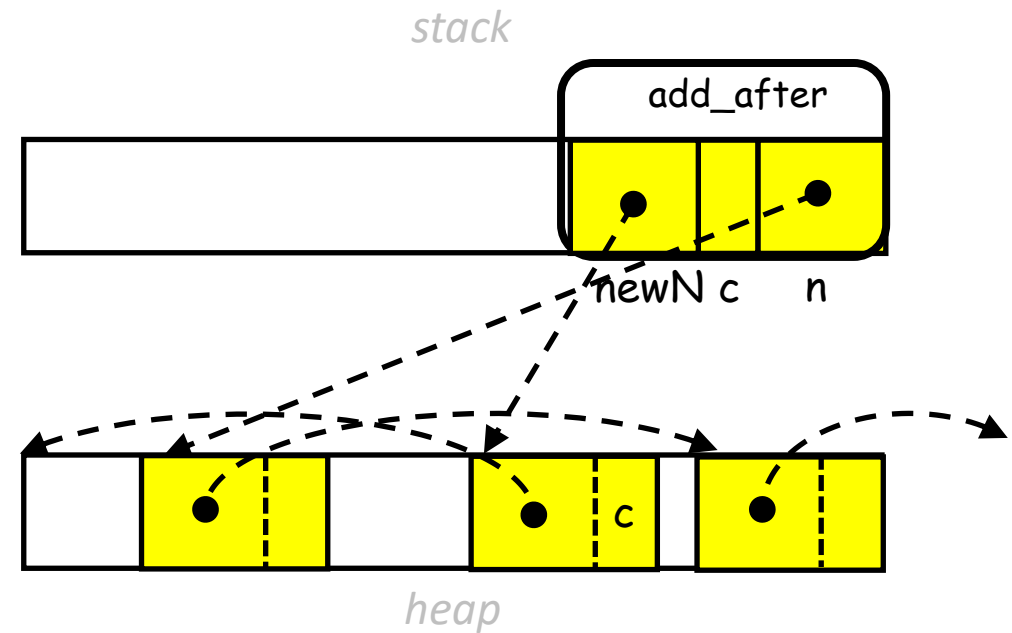
charList.c

```
#include "charList.h"
#include <stdlib.h>
...
int add_after( Node *n , char c )
{
    Node *newN = create_node( c );
    if( !newN ) return 1;
    newN->next = n->next;
    n->next = newN;
    return 0;
}
```

charList.h

```
typedef struct _Node
{
    struct _Node *next;
    char value;
} Node;

Node *create_node( char c );
int add_after( Node *n , char c );
...
```



Linked lists

- Add a node
 - Create the node
 - Update the pointers

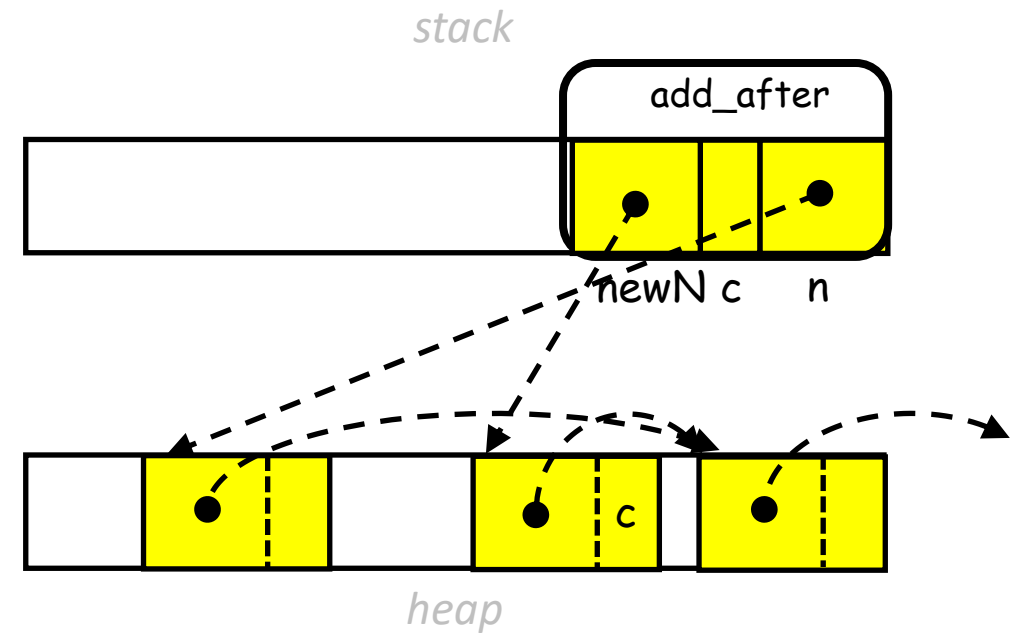
charList.c

```
#include "charList.h"
#include <stdlib.h>
...
int add_after( Node *n , char c )
{
    Node *newN = create_node( c );
    if( !newN ) return 1;
    newN->next = n->next;
    n->next = newN;
    return 0;
}
```

charList.h

```
typedef struct _Node
{
    struct _Node *next;
    char value;
} Node;

Node *create_node( char c );
int add_after( Node *n , char c );
...
```



Linked lists

- Add a node
 - Create the node
 - Update the pointers

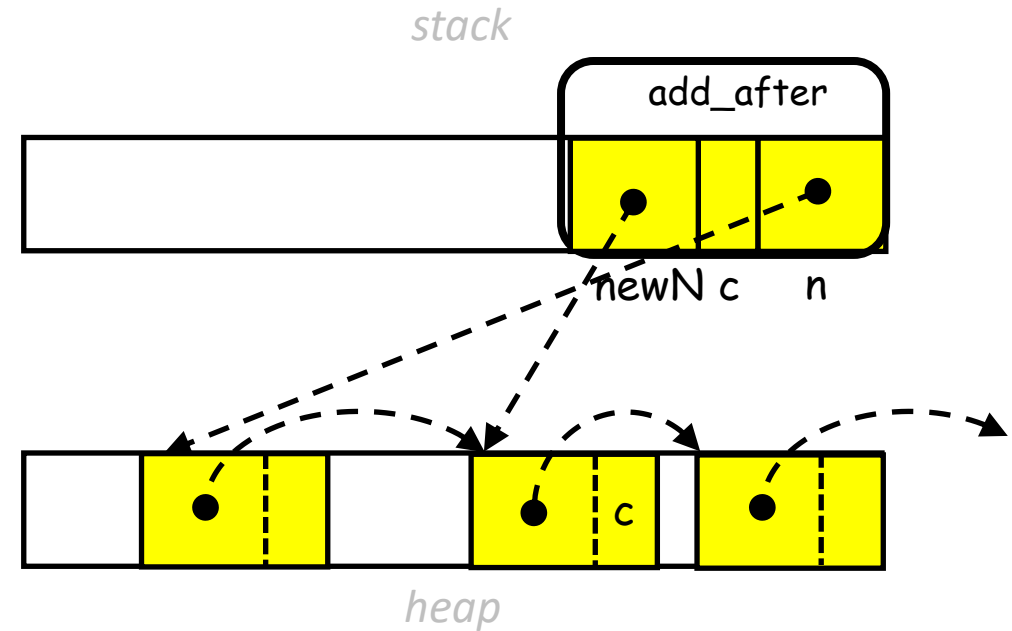
charList.c

```
#include "charList.h"
#include <stdlib.h>
...
int add_after( Node *n , char c )
{
    Node *newN = create_node( c );
    if( !newN ) return 1;
    newN->next = n->next;
    n->next = newN;
    return 0;
}
```

charList.h

```
typedef struct _Node
{
    struct _Node *next;
    char value;
} Node;

Node *create_node( char c );
int add_after( Node *n , char c );
...
```



Linked lists

- Add a node
 - Create the node
 - Update the pointers

charList.c

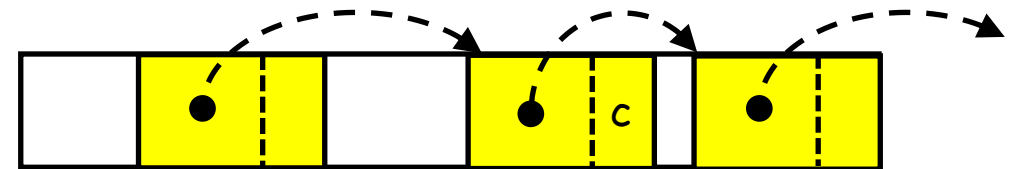
```
#include "charList.h"
#include <stdlib.h>
...
int add_after( Node *n , char c )
{
    Node *newN = create_node( c );
    if( !newN ) return 1;
    newN->next = n->next;
    n->next = newN;
    return 0;
}
```

charList.h

```
typedef struct _Node
{
    struct _Node *next;
    char value;
} Node;

Node *create_node( char c );
int add_after( Node *n , char c );
...
```

stack



heap

Linked lists

- Getting the length
 - Increment a counter
 - Advance to the next node (if it isn't NULL)

charList.c

```
#include "charList.h"
#include <stdlib.h>
...
int length( const Node *head )
{
    int len=0;
    while( head ){ len++ ; head = head->next; }
    return len;
}
```

charList.h

```
typedef struct _Node
{
    struct _Node *next;
    char value;
} Node;

Node *create_node( char c );
int add_after( Node *n , char c );
int length( const Node *head );
```

Linked lists

- Printing
 - Print out the value in the current node
 - Advance to the next node (if it isn't NULL)

charListIO.c

```
#include "charList.h"
#include <stdio.h>

void print( const Node *head )
{
    for( const Node *n=head ; n!=NULL ; n=n->next )
        printf( " %c" , n->value );
    printf( "\n" );
}
```

charList.h

```
typedef struct _Node
{
    struct _Node *next;
    char value;
} Node;

Node *create_node( char c );
int add_after( Node *n , char c );
int length( const Node *head );
```

charListIO.h

```
#include "charList.h"
void print( const Node *head );
```


main.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "charList.h"
#include "charListIO.h"
int main( void )
{
    Node *head = NULL , *n;
    char c;
    while( fscanf( stdin , " %c" , &c )==1 )
    {
        if( !head ) head = create_node( c );
        else
        {
            n = head;
            while( n->next ) n = n->next;
            add_after( n , c );
        }
    }
    print( head );
    return 0;
}
```

charList.h

```
typedef struct _Node
{
    struct _Node *next;
    char value;
} Node;

Node *create_node( char c );
int add_after( Node *n , char c );
int length( const Node *head );
```

charListIO.h

```
#include "charList.h"
void print( const Node *head );
```

```
>> gcc -std=c99 -Wall -Wextra -g main.c charList.c charListIO.c
In file included from charListIO.h:1:0,
                 from main.c:5:
charList.h:3:16: error: redefinition of struct _Node
    typedef struct _Node
                   ^~~~~
...
>>
```

main.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "charList.h"
#include "charListIO.h"
int main( void )
{
    Node *head = NULL , *n;
    char c;
    while( fscanf( stdin , " %c" , &c )==1 )
    {
        if( !head ) head = create_node( c );
        else
        {
            n = head;
            while( n->next ) n = n->next;
            add_after( n , c );
        }
    }
    print( head );
    return 0;
}
```

charList.h

```
typedef struct _Node
{
    struct _Node *next;
    char value;
} Node;

Node *create_node( char c );
int add_after( Node *n , char c );
int length( const Node *head );
```

charListIO.h

```
#include "charList.h"
void print( const Node* head );
```

```
>> gcc -std=c99 -Wall -Wextra -g main.c charList.c charListIO.c
In file included from charListIO.h:1:0,
                 from main.c:5:
charList.h:3:16: error: redefinition of struct _Node
    typedef struct _Node
                   ^~~~~
...
>>
```

main.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "charList.h"
#include "charListIO.h"
int main( void )
{
    Node *head = NULL , *n;
    char c;
    while( fscanf( stdin , " %c" , &c )==1 )
    {
        if( !head ) head = create_node( c );
        else
        {
            n = head;
            while( n->next ) n = n->next;
            add_after( n , c );
        }
    }
    print( head );
    return 0;
}
```

charList.h

```
#ifndef charList_included
#define charList_included
typedef struct _Node
{
    struct _Node *next;
    char value;
} Node;

Node *create_node( char c );
int add_after( Node *n , char c );
int length( const Node *head );
#endif // charList_included
```

charListIO.h

```
#ifndef charListIO_included
#define charListIO_included
#include "charList.h"
void print( const Node *head );
#endif // charListIO_included
```

main.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "charList.h"
#include "charListIO.h"
int main( void )
{
    Node *head = NULL , *n;
    char c;
    while( fscanf( stdin , " %c" , &c )==1 )
    {
        if( !head ) head = create_node( c );
        else
        {
            n = head;
            while( n->next ) n = n->next;
            add_after( n , c );
        }
    }
    print( head );
    return 0;
}
```

```
>> gcc -std=c99 -Wall -Wextra -g main.c charList.c charListIO.c
>> ./a.out
b c d ae
```

charList.h

```
#ifndef charList_included
#define charList_included
typedef struct _Node
{
    struct _Node *next;
    char value;
} Node;

Node *create_node( char c );
int add_after( Node *n , char c );
int length( const Node *head );
#endif // charList_included
```

charListIO.h

```
#ifndef charListIO_included
#define charListIO_included
int print( const Node *head );
#endif
```

main.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "charList.h"
#include "charListIO.h"
int main( void )
{
    Node *head = NULL , *n;
    char c;
    while( fscanf( stdin , " %c" , &c )==1 )
    {
        if( !head ) head = create_node( c );
        else
        {
            n = head;
            while( n->next ) n = n->next;
            add_after( n , c );
        }
    }
    print( head );
    return 0;
}
```

charList.h

```
#ifndef charList_included
#define charList_included
typedef struct _Node
{
    struct _Node *next;
    char value;
} Node;

Node *create_node( char c );
int add_after( Node *n , char c );
int length( const Node *head );
#endif // charList_included
```

charListIO.h

```
#ifndef charListIO_included
#define charListIO_included
int print( Node *head );
#endif
```

```
>> gcc -std=c99 -Wall -Wextra -g main.c charList.c charListIO.c
>> ./a.out
b c d ae
  b c d a e
>>
```

main.c

charList.h

`#ifndef charList_included`

Problems with the code:

- We allocate but don't deallocate
- The characters are stored in the order they were read, not in alphabetical order

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "charList.h"
#include "charListIO.h"
int main( void )
{
    Node *head = NULL , *n;
    char c;
    while( fscanf( stdin , " %c" , &c )==1 )
    {
        if( !head ) head = create_node( c );
        else
        {
            n = head;
            while( n->next ) n = n->next;
            add_after( n , c );
        }
    }
    print( head );
    return 0;
}

```

```

    struct _Node {
        Node *next;
        char value;
    } Node;

```

```

Node *create_node( char c );
int add_after( Node *n , char c );
int length( const Node *head );
#endif // charList_included

```

charListIO.h

```

#ifndef charListIO_included
#define charListIO_included

```

```

>> gcc -std=c99 -Wall -Wextra -g main.c charList.c charListIO.c
>> ./a.out
b c d ae
  b c d a e
>>

```

```

    print( head );
    #include

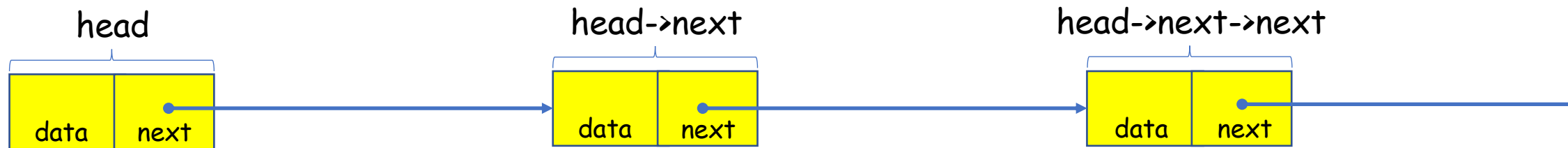
```

Outline

- Exercise 15
- Linked lists
- Review questions

Review questions

1. Describe the linked list structure by a diagram.



Review questions

2. Compare arrays and linked lists. Write down their pros and cons.

- Arrays:
 - ✓ Contiguous memory
 - ⇒ Fast (constant time) look-up
 - ✗ Do not support dynamic insertion/deletion
- Linked lists:
 - ✓ Support dynamic insertion/deletion
 - ✗ Discontiguous memory
 - ⇒ Slow (linear time) look-up
 - ✗ Explicit pointer storage

Review questions

3. What is a linked list's head?
How is it different from a node? Explain.

The head is a pointer to the first node in the list.
It could be NULL (if the list is empty) and does not have anything point to it (so the rest of the list is accessible through it).

Review questions

4. How do you calculate **length** of a linked list?

```
int length( const Node *head )  
{  
    int len=0;  
    for( ; head ; head=head->next ) len++;  
    return len;  
}
```

Review questions

5. How do you implement `add_after` of a linked list?

```
int add_after( Node *n , char c )
{
    Node *newN = create_node( c );
    if( !newN ) return 1;
    newN->next = n->next;
    n->next = newN;
    return 0;
}
```

Exercise 16

- Website -> Course Materials -> Exercise 16