

Course Admin Tammy Zhong She/Her

+ Announcements

ASSIGNMENT 1 MARKS RELEASE EARLY TO MID THIS WEEK :)

(ANY ISSUES PLEASE EMAIL CSI511)

MYEXPERIENCE

SURVEY

KEEP AN EYE ON YOUR UNSW EMAIL FOR IT

WE WOULD LOVE YOUR FEEDBACK

+ Announcements

FINAL EXAM INFO

SASHA WILL GO THROUGH ON WEDNESDAY :)

WEEK 10 PRACTICE EXAM

WILL BE HELD IN LABS

IF YOU ARE ENROLLED IN ONLINE TUT-LAB, YOU WILL BE ABLE TO SIGN UP TO AN IN-PERSON LAB VIA LINK* ON FORUM



WEEK II **REVISION SESSIONS** (LAST SET OF REVISION SESSIONS) LOOK OUT FOR SIGN UPS FOR THOSE ON THE FORUM THIS/NEXT WEEK

LIVE CODE HERE:

<u>https://cgi.cse.unsw.edu.au/~cs1511/24T1/live/week 9/</u>



LAST FEW LECTURES:

- Linked Lists
 - o insert at head
 - traverse (and print) a linked list
 - insert at tail
 - insert anywhere
 - deletion of specific nodes
 - at head
 - at tail
 - in between two nodes





LINKED LIST CODE WRITING CHECKLIST :) For any linked list operations you try and code up:

Are you drawing diagrams as you code -Draw, Code, Repeat! (It's so much easier to debug this way!)

Have you considered all the possible cases we can operate in? Here are <u>some</u> we mentioned that might apply:

- How many nodes do we have in the list?
 - *Empty list?*
 - Only one node in the list?

on:

- at the head?
- between two nodes?
- at the tail?

then there's nothing to delete! • More than one / many nodes in the list?

Which node/where in the list do we want to operate

FAQ:)

When do we use malloc(...)? when we have "new" data to be inserted into a list working with existing data doesn't count e.g. printing the list, we don't need malloc(...)

When do we use free(...)?

- memory malloc-ed

 when we are trying to "remove" any node(s) • whenever we use malloc(...) in our programs, there should be a corresponding free(...) for each piece of

WE SPOKE ABOUT MEMORY LEAKS BUT...

HOW DO I GO ABOUT CHECKING FOR MEMORY LEAKS IN MY CODE? (OTHER THAN MANUALLY LOOKING AT IT)

WE SPOKE ABOUT MEMORY LEAKS **BUT...**







UH OH! - BUG IN OUR INSERT_AT_POSITION FUNCTION **PREVIOUSLY CODED?!**

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN YOU TRY AND INSERT A NODE AT POSITION LENGTH + 1?

E.G. INSERTING A NODE AT POSITION 6 IN A LINKED LIST OF 5 NODES

(WHICH IS INVALID)

Let's look back at our linked list.c code from last week...



FEI (frequently encountered issues)

Accessing NULL pointer

-Uninitialised pointer-

Memory leak

r	variable	0		

Accessing NULL pointer variable

Runtime error: accessing a field via a NULL pointer dcc explanation: You are using a pointer which is NULL A common error is using $p \rightarrow field$ when p == NULL.

Execution stopped in insert_at_position(data=0, position=6, head=0x602000000070) in linked_list.c at line 126:

current = current->next;

```
// current == NULL --- reached the end of the list
// OR ---- BUGGGG MISSED -- IT's not OR but AND/OR
// counter == position --- we have reached the position we want to insert
if (counter == position) { // && current != NULL
       new_node->next = current->next;
        current->next = new node;
        return head;
```

Values when execution stopped:

counter = 6current = NULL position = 6new_node->next = NULL

(Screenshot of example output you might get from dcc)

FEI (FREQUENTLY ENCOUNTERED ISSUES)





FEI (FREQUENTLY ENCOUNTERED ISSUES)

Uninitialised pointer

• z5163340@nw-k17-login1:~/public html/24T1 1511/test\$ dcc linked list.c -o linked list linked_list.c:32:37: warning: variable 'some_ptr' is uninitialized when used here [-Wuninitialized] struct node *head = create node(7, some ptr);

linked list.c:31:23: note: initialize the variable 'some_ptr' to silence this warning struct node *some ptr;

= NULL

dcc explanation: you are using variable 'some_ptr' before it has been assigned a value. Be sure to assign a value to '**some_ptr**' before trying to use its value. Don't understand? Get AI-generated help by running: dcc-help s z5163340@nw-k17-login1:~/public html/24T1 1511/test\$./linked list

Runtime error: member access within misaligned address 0x00000000001 for type 'struct node', which requires 8 byte al Execution stopped in print list(head=0x602000000070) in linked list.c at line 72:

```
void print_list(struct node *head) {
       struct node *current = head;
       while (current != NULL) { // while we have not reached the end of the list
               printf("%d ", current->data);
               current = current->next;
```

```
printf("\n");
```

Values when execution stopped:

current = 0x1

Function call traceback:

print list(head=0x60200000070) called at line 37 of linked_list.c main()



(Screenshot of example output you might get from dcc)



A BIGGER LINKED LIST PROGRAM (BIGGER THAN WHAT WE HAVE DONE SO FAR, SMALLER THAN ASSN 2)

(Starter code is in the live lecture code url!)

• Working with a larger prorgam • Putting linked list in a context • Understanding provided code in multiple files • More variations of linked list operations

LECTURE LINKED LIST PROGRAM

Context: Email Management System

- managing emails using linked list
- Files/code provided (3 files):
 - `email_management_system.c` (TODO)
 - `email_management_system.h` (PROVIDED)
 - `*main.c*` (PROVIDED)
- Task:
 - Complete all `TODO` function definitions in `email_management_system.c`
- Assumption: all emails ever created in a program have unique subjects (to simplify for demo)

LET' S FIRST UNDERSTAND WHAT THE PROVIDED CODE IS DOING + HOW THEY CONNECT TOGETHER

A VISUAL REPRESENTATION OF WHAT THE LINKED LIST FOR THIS PROGRAM CAN LOOK LIKE...

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CODING TIME!

Email Management System







BREAK TIME!









MORE CODING TIME!

Email Management System







FEEDBACK (PRETTY PLEASE WITH A CHERRY ON TOP)







If you have any questions:

COURSE RELATED COURSE FORUM + HELP SESSIONS!

ADMIN RELATED

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