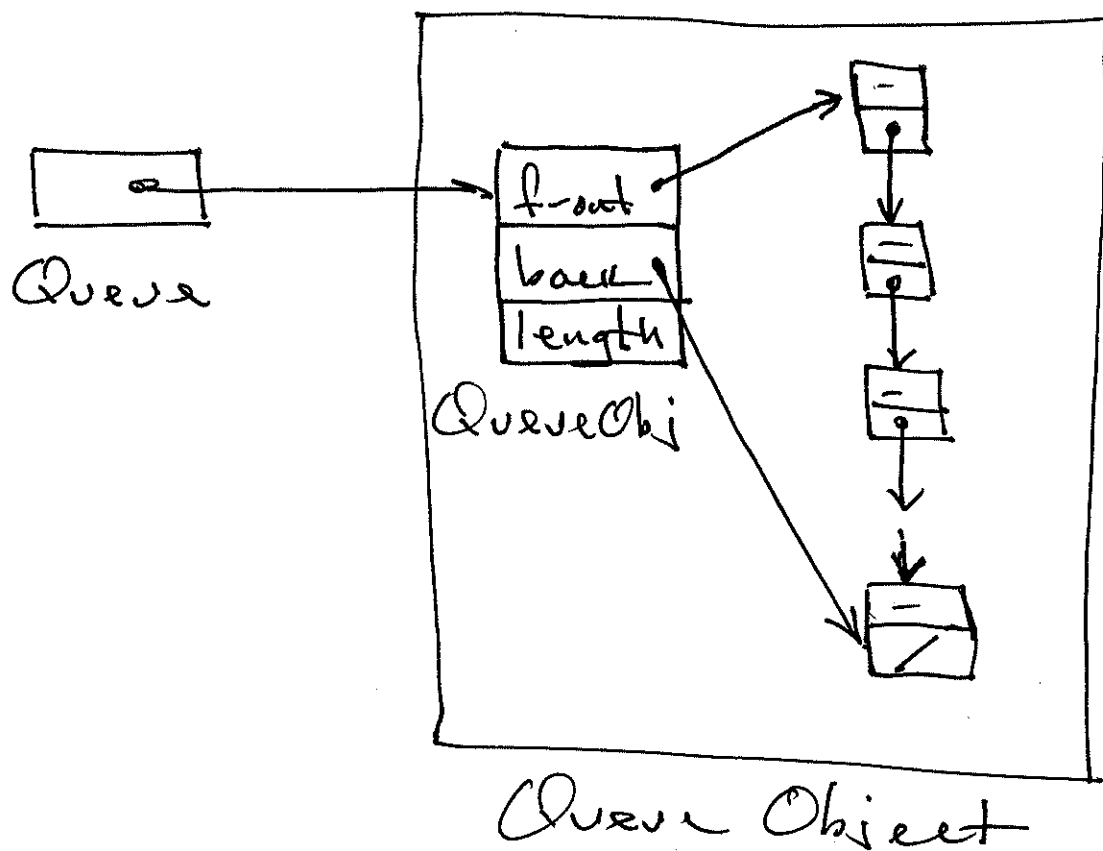


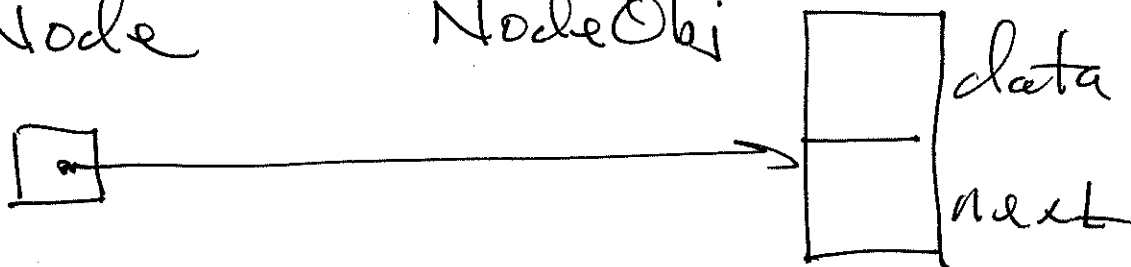
Recall Queue example



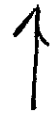
Private type:

Node

NodeObj



```
typedef A B;
```



alias for A

```
typedef struct NodeObj* Node;
```

```
typedef struct NodeObj {
```

```
    int data;
```

```
    Node next;
```

```
} NodeObj;
```

B

A

See Queue.h

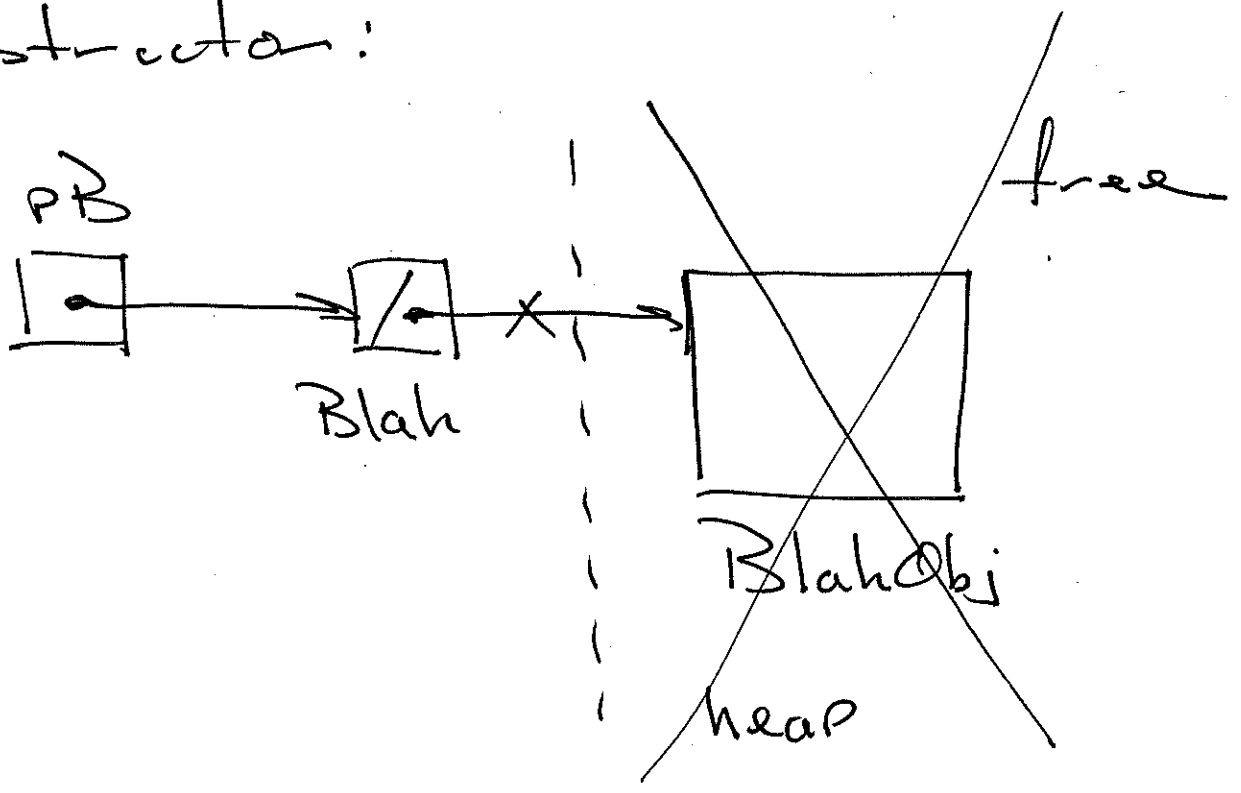
Queue.c

QueueTest.c

note:

(*N). data same as N → data

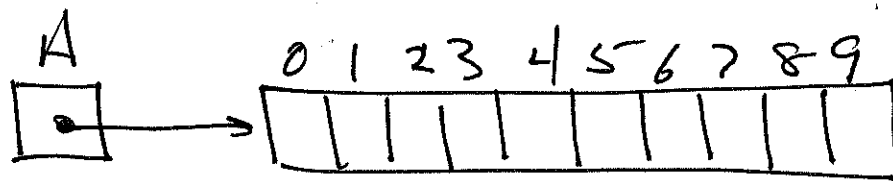
Destructor:



Variable length Arrays in C (VLA)

To create an array do!

```
int A[10];
```



all stack memory

Can also do (since ISO C99):

```
int n; // get n from user
```

```
int A[n];
```

Don't do this

```
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
```

```
    A[i] = something;
```

```
}
```

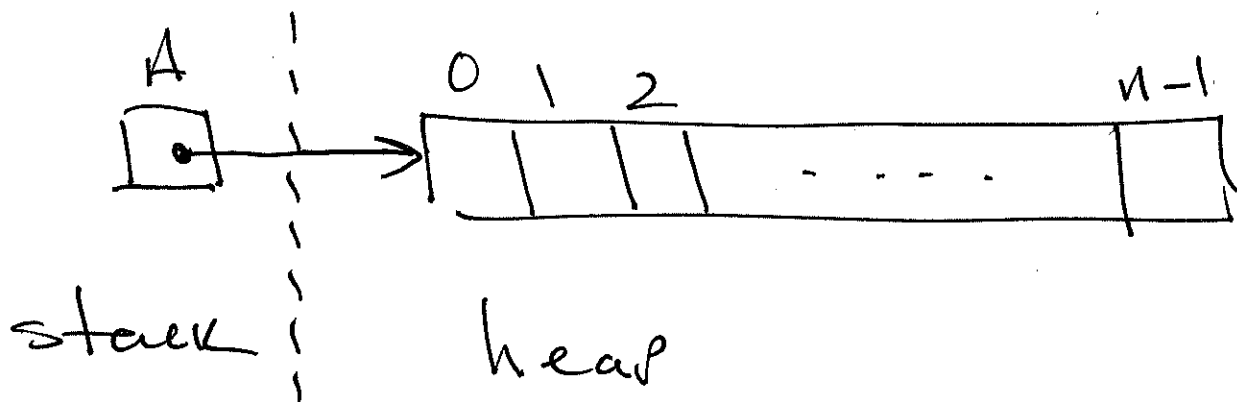
Don't use VLA's

instead use heap memory

```
int n; // get n somehow.
```

```
int* A;
```

```
A = calloc(n, sizeof(int));
```

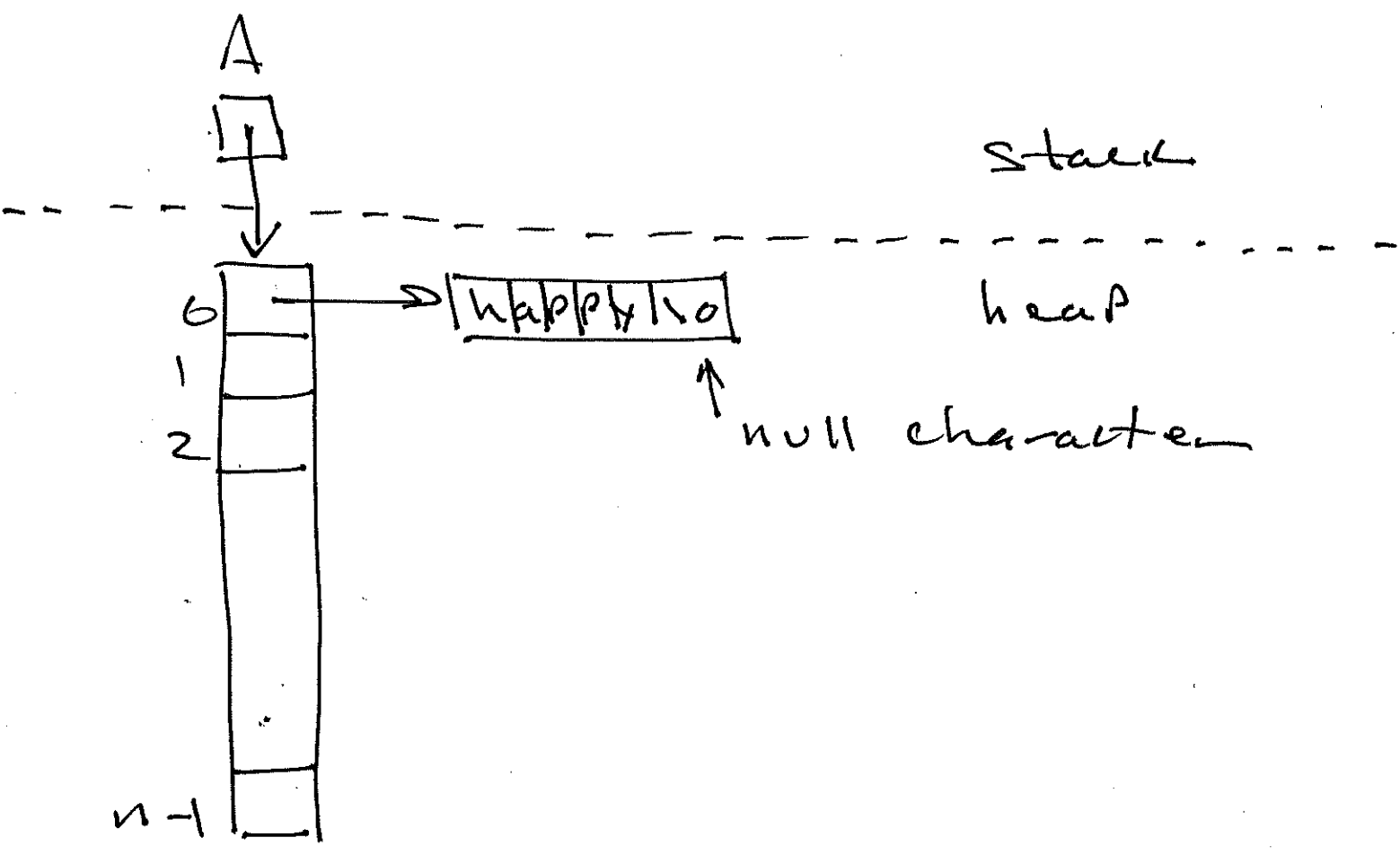


// later

```
free(A);
```

```
A = NULL;
```

Pal : Lex.c

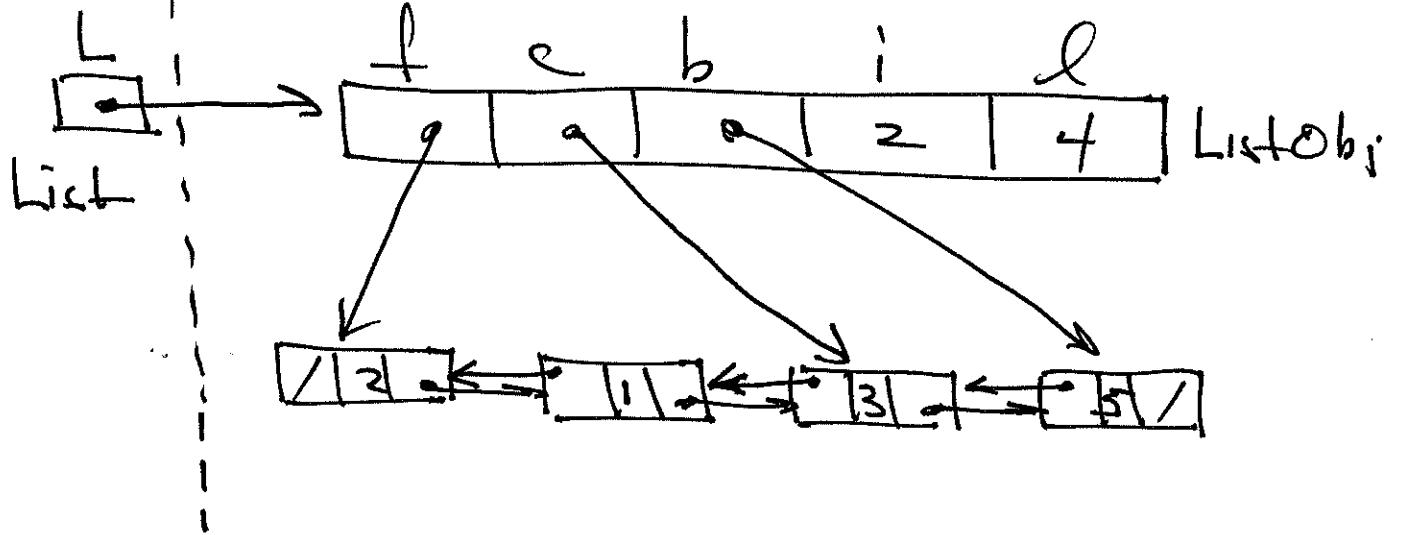


List ADT

client view: $(\overset{0}{2}, \overset{1}{1}, \overset{2}{\underline{3}}, \overset{3}{5})$

inside view:

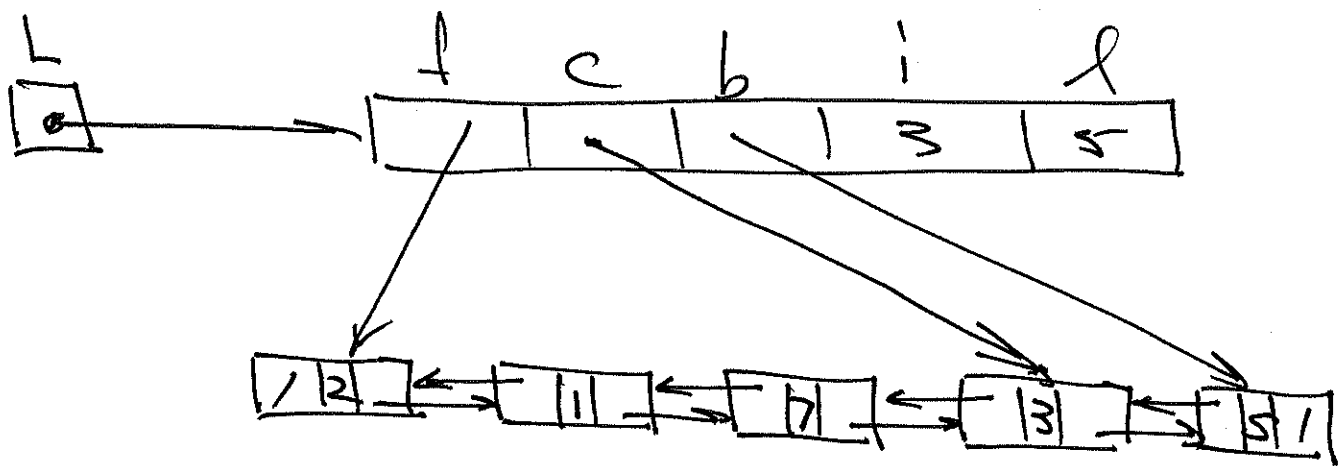
stack | heap



Do: Insert Before ($L, 7$)

client view: $(2, 1, 7, \underline{3}, 5)$

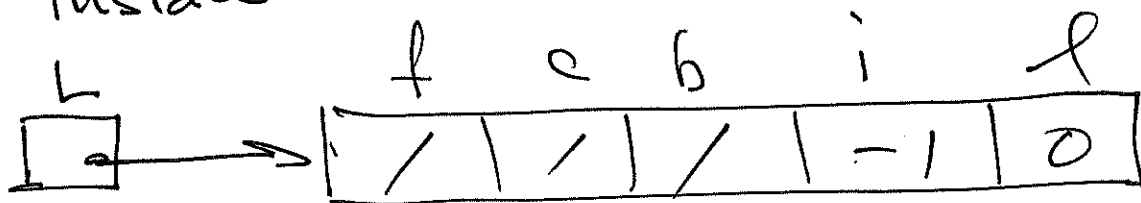
inside view:



Empty state:

client: $()$

inside



Example: Suppose List ADT is done.
How to insert array indices into list.

$$A = (\overset{0}{\text{"c"}}, \overset{1}{\text{"a"}}, \overset{2}{\text{"b"}}, \overset{3}{\text{"d"}})$$

Want: $L = (1, 2, 0, 3)$

start: $L = ()$

insert 0: $L = (0)$

insert 1: $L = (\underline{0})$

$$L = (1, \underline{0})$$

insert 2: $L = (\underline{1}, 0)$

$$L = (1, \underline{0})$$

$$L = (1, 2, \underline{0})$$

$$\text{insert } 3: L = (\underline{1}, 2, 0)$$

$$L = (1, \underline{2}, 0)$$

$$L = (1, 2, \underline{0})$$

$$L = (1, 2, 0)$$

$$L = (1, 2, 0, 3)$$