



Chapter 15 Linked List (鍵結串列)







Memory Allocation

- Static Allocation
 - Compile-time
 - Fixed size of memory size
 - Example: int arr[9][9]; // allocate 9x9 2D array

- Dynamic Allocation
 - -Run-time
 - Efficiently utilize memory





Dynamic Allocation

• Use the standard function malloc()

pointer-variable = (data-type *) malloc(int memory-size-in-byte);

• Example:

- Allocate an 1D integer array with size 3

int *ptr;

ptr = (int *)malloc(12);

int *ptr;

ptr = (int *)malloc(3 * sizeof(int));

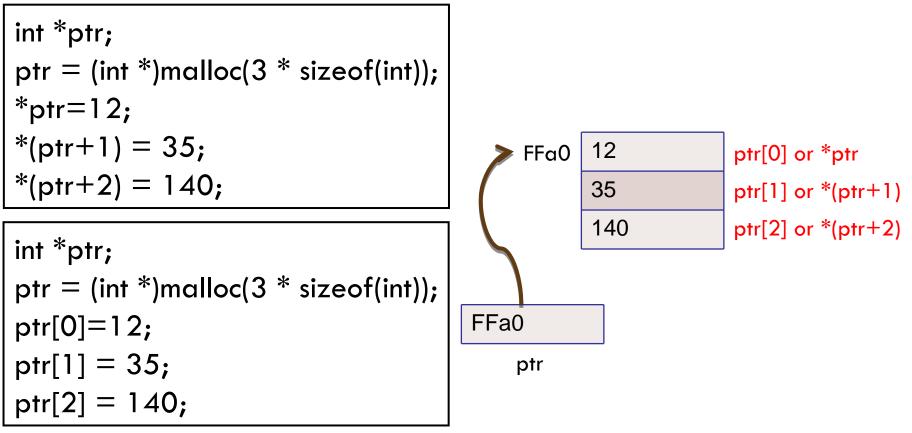
Bad coding style

Good coding style



Access Memory

Access k-th element by *(ptr+k-1) or ptr[k-1]







Initialize Memory

• Use the standard function memset()

memset(pointer-variable, int value, int memory-size-in-byte);

Initialize all elements to 10

int *ptr;
ptr = (int *)malloc(3 * sizeof(int));
memset(ptr, 10, 3 * sizeof(int));



Free Memory

- Use the standard function free
- Can not access the pointer after free()

free(pointer-variable);

int *ptr; ptr = (int *)malloc(3 * sizeof(int)); *ptr=12; *(ptr+1) = 35; *(ptr+2) = -15; free(ptr);





Dynamic Allocation Example: Array

01	/* 動態記憶體配置的範例	*/ /* OUTPUT
02	#include <stdio.h></stdio.h>	
03	#include <stdlib.h></stdlib.h>	*ptr+0=12
04	int main(void)	*ptr+1=35
05	{	*ptr+2=140
06	int *ptr,i;	*/
07	<pre>ptr=(int *) malloc</pre>	(3*sizeof(int)); /* 配置3個存放整數的空間 */
08		
09	*ptr=12;	/* 把配置之記憶空間的第1個位置設值為12 */
10	*(ptr+1)=35;	/* 把第 2 個位置設值為 35 */
11	*(ptr+2)=140;	/* 把第3個位置設值為140 */
12		
13	for(i=0;i<3;i++)	
14	printf("*ptr+%d=	=%d\n",i,*(ptr+i)); /* 印出存放的值 */
15		
16	free(ptr);	/* 釋放由 ptr 所指向的記憶空間 */
17	<pre>system("pause");</pre>	
18	return 0;	
19	}	
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Dynamic Allocation Example: Structure

01	/* 配置記憶空間給結構變數 */				
02	#include <stdio.h></stdio.h>				
03	#include <stdlib.h></stdlib.h>				
04	int main(void)				
05	{				
06	int num,i;				
07	struct student /* 定義結構 student */				
08	{				
09	char name[10];				
10	int score;				
11	} *ptr; /* 宣告指向結構 student 的指標 ptr */				
12					
13	printf("Number of student: ");				
14	scanf("%d",#);				
15					
16	<pre>ptr=(struct student *) malloc(num*sizeof(struct student));</pre>				
17					



Dynamic Allocation Example: Structure (Cont.)

```
18
      for(i=0;i<num;i++)</pre>
19
      {
20
         fflush(stdin);
                                        /* 清空緩衝區的內容 */
21
         printf("name for student %d: ",i+1);
                               /* 將鍵入的字串寫入 name 成員 */
22
         qets((ptr+i)->name);
23
         printf("score for student %d: ",i+1);
24
         scanf("%d", & (ptr+i)->score); /* 將鍵入的整數寫入 score 成員 */
25
      }
26
      for(i=0;i<num;i++)</pre>
27
         printf("%s: score=%d\n", (ptr+i)->name, (ptr+i)->score);
28
29
      free(ptr);
                                         /* 釋放記憶空間 */
30
                          /* OUTPUT-----
31
      system("pause");
                          Number of student: 2
      return 0;
32
                          name for student 1: Jenny
33
   }
                          score for student 1: 65
                          name for student 2: Teresa
                          score for student 2: 88
                          Jenny: score=65
                          Teresa: score=88
                                        ----*/ © All Rights Reserved by Yuan-Hao Chang
```





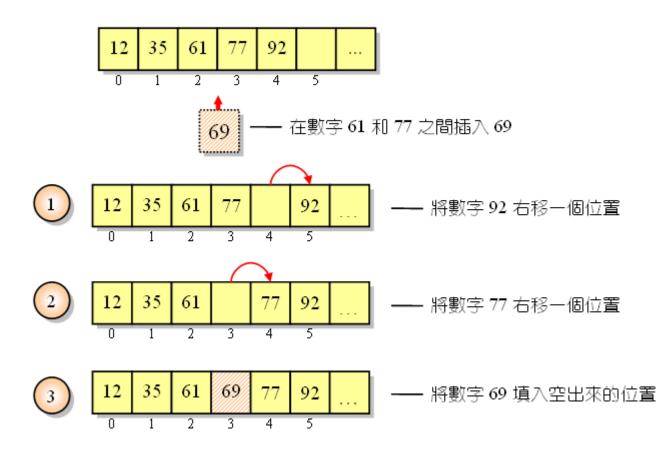
List

- Ordered data could construct a list.
- Two types of lists:
 - Sequential list: Continuous memory address to store the list
 - Advantage: Easy to access
 - Disadvantage:
 - Large overheads on insertion and deletion
 - Memory space shortage or waste problems
 - -Linked list: Pointers that link elements of the list together
 - Advantage: Flexible on memory usage and memory allcation
 - Disadvantage: Large overheads on searching elements in the list





List with Array



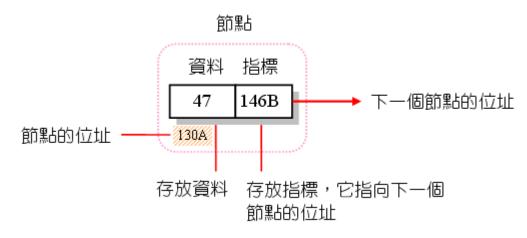


Linked List

• A node of a linked list consists of at least two fields.

• For example:

- The first field is to store data (資料).
- The second field is a pointer (指標) to store the address of the next element.

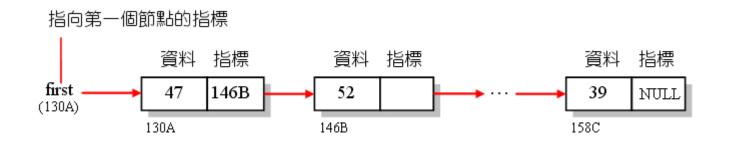






Linked List (Cont.)

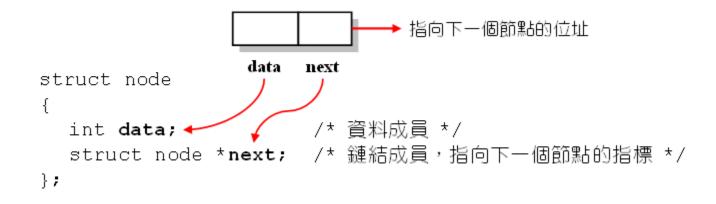
- A linked list is composed of multiple nodes (節點).
 - -Each node points to the next node.







Linked List Consturction



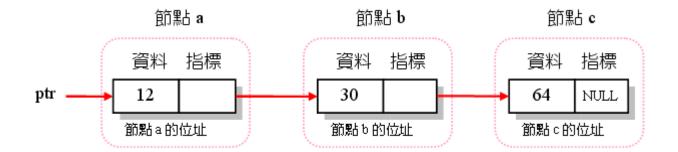


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Linked List Example (1/3)



- 01 /* 建立3節點的鏈結串列*/
- 02 #include<stdio.h>
- 03 #include<stdlib.h>

```
04 struct node
```

```
05 {
```

```
06 int data;
```

```
07 struct node *next;
```

```
08 };
```

```
09 typedef struct node NODE; /* 將 struct node 定義成 NODE 型態 */
10
```

/* 資料成員 */

/* 鏈結成員,存放指向下一個節點的指標 */





Linked List Example (2/3) int main(void) 11

11	ΤI	ic marn(voru)	
12	{		
13		NODE a,b,c;	/* 宣告 a,b,c 為 NODE 型態的變數 */
14		NODE *ptr=&a	/* 宣告ptr,並將它指向節點a */
15		a.data=12;	/* 設定節點a的data 成員為12 */
16		a.next=&b	/* 將節點a的 next 成員指向下一個節點,即b */
17		b.data=30;	
18		b.next=&c	
19		c.data=64;	
20		c.next=NULL;	/* 將節點c的 next 成員設成 NULL */
21			
22		while (ptr!=NULL)	/* 當 ptr 不是 NULL 時,則執行下列敘述 */
23		{	
24		printf("address=	=%p, ",ptr); /* 印出節點的位址 */
25		printf("data=%d,	, ",ptr->data); /* 印出節點的 data 成員 */
26		printf("next=%p\	\n",ptr->next); /* 印出下一個節點的位址 */
27		ptr=ptr->next;	/* 將 ptr 指向下一個節點 */
28		}	
29		<pre>system("pause");</pre>	
30		return 0;	
31	}		

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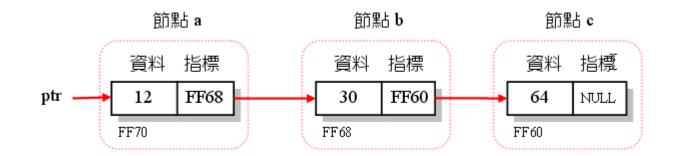




Linked List Example (3/3)



address=0022FF70, data=12, next=0022FF68 address=0022FF68, data=30, next=0022FF60 address=0022FF60, data=64, next=00000000







Linked List with Dynamic Allocation (1/3)

01	/* 以動態記憶體配置鏈結串列 */	
02	#include <stdio.h></stdio.h>	
03	#include <stdlib.h></stdlib.h>	
04	struct node	
05	{	
06	int data;	/* 資料成員 */
07	struct node *next;	/* 鏈結成員,存放指向下一個節點的指標 */
08	};	
09	typedef struct node NODE;	/* 將 struct node 定義成 NODE 型態 */
10		
11	int main(void)	
12	{	
13	int i,val,num;	
14	NODE *first,*current,*pre	evious; /* 建立3個指向 NODE 的指標 */
15	printf("Number of nodes:	");
16	scanf("%d",#);	/* 輸入節點的個數 */

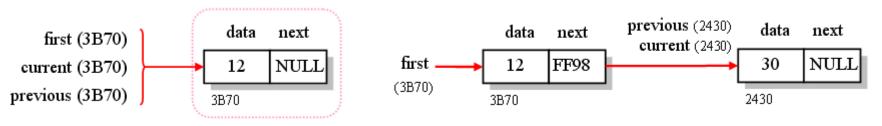
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Linked List with Dynamic Allocation (2/3)

17	<pre>for(i=0;i<num;i++)< pre=""></num;i++)<></pre>
18	{
19	current=(NODE *) malloc(sizeof(NODE)); /* 建立新的節點 */
20	printf("Data for node %d: ",i+1);
21	scanf("%d",&(current->data)); /* 輸入節點的 data 成員 */
22	if(i==0)
23	first=current;
24	else
25	previous->next=current; /* 把前一個節點的 next 指向目前的節點 */
26	current->next=NULL; /* 把目前的節點的 next 指向 NULL */
27	previous=current; /* 把前一個節點設成目前的節點 */
28	}



After the first iteration

After the second iteration





Linked List with Dynamic Allocation (3/3)

29		current=first;	/* 設定 current 為第一個節點 */	
30		while (current!=NUI	JL) /* 如果還沒有到串列末端,則進行走訪的動作 */	
31		{		
32		printf("address=	%p, ",current); /* 印出節點的位址 */	
33		printf("data=%d,	",current->data); /* 印出節點的 data 成員 */	
34		printf("next=%p\n",current->next); /* 印出節點的 next 成員 */		
35		current=current->next; /* 設定 current 指向下一個節點 */		
36		}		
37		<pre>system("pause");</pre>		
38		return 0;	/* OUTPUT	
39	}		<pre>Number of nodes: 3 Data for node 1: 12 Data for node 2: 30 Data for node 3: 64 address=003D3B70, data=12, next=003D2430 address=003D2430, data=30, next=003D2440 address=003D2440, data=64, next=00000000*/</pre>	





Basic Operations of Linked List (1/4)

 Header file declaration for the basic operation functions (e.g., linklist.h)

	/* linklist.h, 鏈結串列的標頭	檔 */	
02	struct node		
03	{		
04	int data;	/* 資料成員	*/
05	struct node *next;	/* 鏈結成員,	存放指向下一個節點的指標 */
06	};		
07	typedef struct node NODE;	/* 將 struct	node 定義成 NODE 型態 */
08			
09	NODE *createList(int *, int	;;	/* 串列建立函數 */
10	<pre>void printList(NODE *);</pre>		/* 串列列印函數 */
11	<pre>void freeList(NODE *);</pre>		/* 釋放串列記憶空間函數 */
12	<pre>void insertNode(NODE *,int</pre>);	/* 插入節點函數 */
13	NODE *searchNode(NODE *, ir	nt);	/* 搜尋節點函數 */
14	NODE *deleteNode(NODE *, NO)DE *);	/* 刪除節點函數 */

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Basic Operations of Linked List (2/4)

Use arr[] to create a linked list

```
01 /* createList(), 串列建立函數 */
   NODE *createList(int *arr, int len)
02
03
   {
04
      int i:
05
      NODE *first,*current,*previous;
06
      for(i=0;i<len;i++)</pre>
07
      {
08
         current=(NODE *) malloc(sizeof(NODE));
09
         current->data=arr[i]; /* 設定節點的資料成員 */
                                     /* 判別是否為第一個節點 */
10
         if(i==0)
11
           first=current;
12
         else
           previous->next=current; /* 把前一個節點的 next 指向目前節點 */
13
14
         current->next=NULL;
15
         previous=current;
16
      }
17
      return first;
18 }
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```

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Basic Operations of Linked List (3/4)

The function to print the data in the nodes of the link list

```
01 /* printList(),串列列印函數 */
   void printList(NODE* first)
02
03
   {
      NODE* node=first; /* 將 node 指向第一個節點 */
04
05
      if(first==NULL) /* 如果串列是空的,則印出 List is empty! */
06
        printf("List is empty!\n");
                              /* 否則走訪串列,並印出節點的 data 成員 */
07
      else
08
      {
09
        while(node!=NULL)
10
         ł
           printf("%3d", node->data);
11
12
           node=node->next;
13
         }
14
        printf("\n");
15
      }
16 }
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```

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Basic Operations of Linked List (4/4)

• Free the memory space allocated for the linked list

01	/* freeList(),釋放記憶空間函數	*/
02	void freeList(NODE* first)	
03	{	
04	NODE *current,*tmp;	
05	current=first;	/* 設定 current 指向第一個節點 */
06	while (current!=NULL)	
07	{	
08	tmp=current;	/* 先暫存目前的節點 */
09	current=current->next;	/* 將current指向下一個節點 */
10	free(tmp);	/* 將暫存的節點釋放掉 */
11	}	
12	}	





Linked List Example with Operation Functions

01	/+	谷南水井 中 万山的 2争 大力 、 万山 CD 653 号D 小音 A曲 的 3 深长行 、	+ /	U
ΟŢ	/ ^	鏈結串列的建立、列印與記憶體的釋放。	^/	to

- 02 #include<stdio.h>
- 03 #include<stdlib.h>
- 04 #include "linklist.h"

```
Use array {14,27,32,46}
to create a linked list
```

```
/* 含括標頭檔 linklist.h */
```

- 06 int main(void)
- 07 {

05

- 08 NODE *first;
- 09 int arr[]={14,27,32,46};
- 10 first=createList(arr,4);
- 11 printList(first);
- 12 freeList(first);
- 13 system("pause");
- 14 return 0;
- 15 }
- 16 /* 請將 createList()函數放在此處 */
- 17 /* 請將 printList()函數放在此處 */
- 18 /* 請將 freeList()函數放在此處 */

- /* 建立陣列 arr[] */
- /* 以陣列元素建立鏈結串列 */
- /* 印出鏈結串列的內容 */
- /* 釋放記憶空間 */





Node Searching

 This function could search where is the node containing "item."

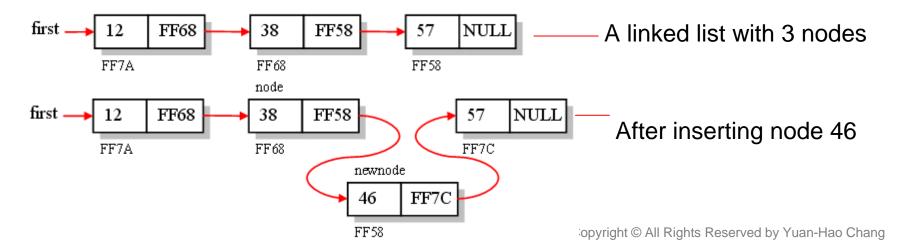
```
/* searchNode()函數,可傳回第一個存放 item 之節點的位址 */
01
   NODE* searchNode (NODE* first, int item)
02
03
   {
04
     NODE *node=first;
05
     while (node!=NULL)
06
     {
07
        if (node->data==item) /* 如果 node 的 data 等於 item */
08
          return node;
                                /* 傳回 node,即該節點的位址 */
09
        else
10
          node=node->next;
                                /* 否則將指標指向下一個節點 */
11
     }
12
                       /* 如果找不到符合的節點,則傳回 NULL */
     return NULL;
13 }
```





Node Insertion

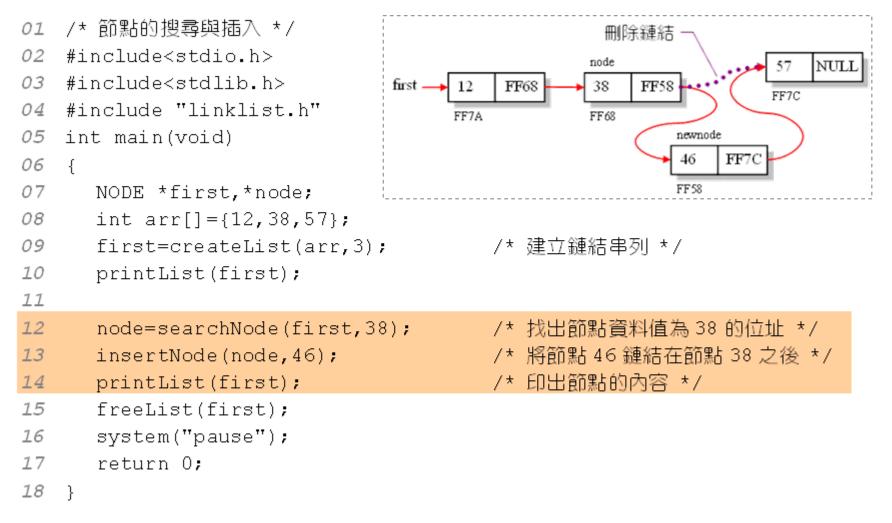
```
/* insertNode(),可在 node 之後加入一個新的節點 */
01
02
  void insertNode(NODE *node,int item)
03
  {
04
    NODE *newnode;
05
    newnode=(NODE *) malloc(sizeof(NODE)); /* 取得新節點的位址 */
06
                               /* 將新節點的 data 設為 item */
    newnode->data=item;
07
    /* 將原節點的 next 指向新節點 */
08
    node->next=newnode;
09
  }
```







Application: Node Searching and Insertion

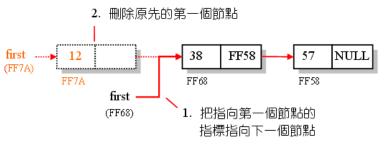




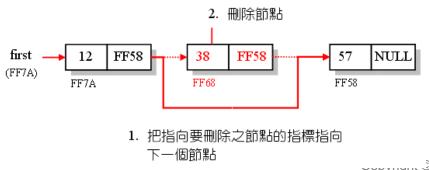
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Node Deletion

- Three condition upon node deletion:
 - 1. An empty list: Node operation is performed.
 - 2. The deleted node is the first node in the list:
 - Move "first" to the next node", and then delete the first node.



- 3. The deleted node is not the first node in the list:
 - Pont the next node of the next node, and free the space.







Node Deletion Function

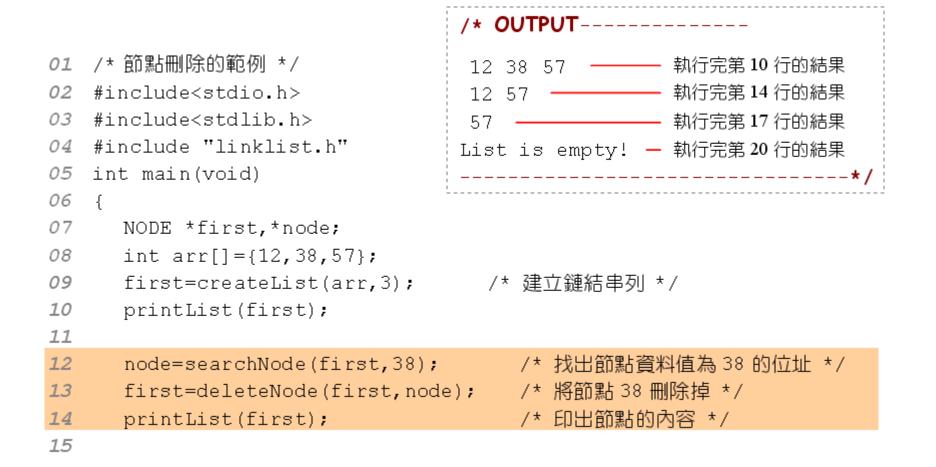
	删掉 node,傳回刪掉 node 之後,串列第一個節點的位址 */
02 NOD:	E* deleteNode(NODE *first, NODE *node)
03 {	
04 N	ODE *ptr=first;
05 i	f(first==NULL) /* 如果串列是空的,則印出Nothing to delete! */
06 {	
07	<pre>printf("Nothing to delete!\n");</pre>
08	return NULL;
09 }	
10 i	.f(node==first) /* 如果刪除的是第一個節點 */
11	first=first->next; /* 把first 指向下一個節點 */
12 e	lse /* 如果删除的是第一個節點以外的其它節點 */
13 {	
14	while(ptr->next!=node) /* 找到要刪除之節點的前一個節點 */
15	ptr=ptr->next;
16	ptr->next=node->next; /* 重新設定ptr的next成員 */
17 }	
<i>18</i> f	ree(node);
<i>19</i> r	eturn first;
20 }	

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Node Deletion Example (1/2)







Node Deletion Example (2/2)

16	<pre>16 first=deleteNode(first,first)</pre>				余掉第	一個貿	ໂ點★/				
17	printList(first);		1	* 印と	出節點	的内容	\$ */				
18											
19	first=deleteNode(first	; /* 刪除掉第一個節點*/									
20	printList(first);			/* 印出節點的內容 */							
21											
22	freeList(first);										
23		first 🛶	12	FF58		38	FF58	57		ULL	
24	system("pause");	(FF7A)		11.30			1158				
25	return 0;		FF7A			FF68		FF	58 		
26 }											
/* OUTPUT											
12 38 57 執行完第 10 行的結果			1								
12 57 執行完第 14 行的結果			 								
57			 								
List is empty! — 執行完第 20 行的結果											

			-								





Lab 15

- 試以malloc() 配置3個可存放double型態的變數(即利用malloc(3*sizeof(double))的語法)之記憶空間,然後在for迴圈裡,分別以scanf()函數輸入三個浮點數,最後再計算它們的總和與平均值。
- 定義下列結構: struct student { int num; struct student *next;

}; 試使用上列結構建立可存放 int 型態的變數 linked list。請使 用while迴圈,在 while 迴圈以scanf() 函數輸入整數並存到一 個新建的node,然後把該node加在linked list的最後,若輸入 值為零,則離開迴圈並印出linked list中所有的直並算出list中 的node數及平均值。