# EECS 280 Discussion #12

Week of March 31

## Outline

- Administrivia
- Deep Copies
- Linked Lists

## Administrivia

- Project 4
  - Should be graded early next week
  - No release of grading test cases
- Project 5
  - Due April 15th @ 11:59 PM
- Discussion: 1 more content, then review

## Outline

- Administrivia
- Deep Copies
  - Shallow Copies
  - Enter Pointers...
  - Resolution
- Linked Lists

# Shallow Copies

- Consider instances when we "copy" structures/ objects
  - Pass by value
  - Assignment
- By default, values of member variables are copied
  - Isn't this what we want?

# A Shallow Copy

```
class MyStuff {
  public:
    int foo;
    char bar;
};
MyStuff a;
MyStuff b;
a.foo = 5;
a.bar = 'c';
b = a;
```

# A Shallow Copy

```
class MyStuff {
  public:
    int foo;
    char bar;
};
MyStuff a;
MyStuff b;
a.foo = 5;
a.bar = 'c';
b = a;
```

<u>a</u> foo:5 bar:c

b foo:5 bar:c

```
class MyStuff2 {
  public:
    int *foo;
};

MyStuff2 a;
MyStuff2 b;
a.foo = new int(5);
b = a;
```

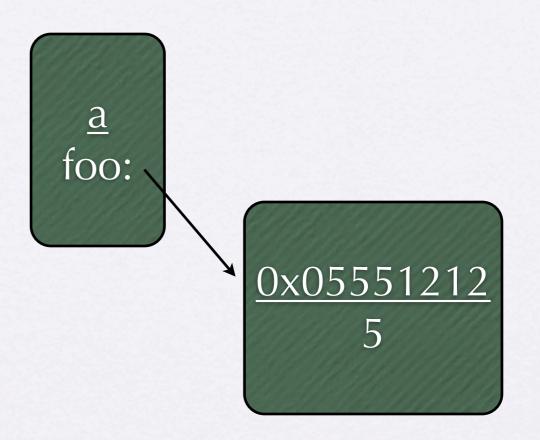
```
class MyStuff2 {
  public:
    int *foo;
};

MyStuff2 a;
MyStuff2 b;
a.foo = new int(5);
b = a;
```

<u>a</u> foo:

```
class MyStuff2 {
  public:
    int *foo;
};

MyStuff2 a;
MyStuff2 b;
a.foo = new int(5);
b = a;
```

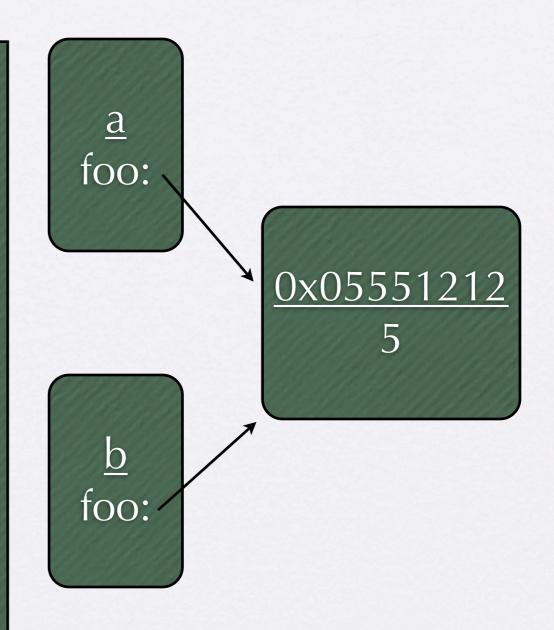


```
class MyStuff2 {
  public:
                         foo:
    int *foo;
};
MyStuff2 a;
MyStuff2 b;
a.foo = new int(5);
b = a;
```

Object "a" no longer <u>owns</u> the memory address stored in a.foo. It shares this location with "b."

What happens if b changes the value at b->foo?

What happens if b deallocates b.foo (delete b.foo)?



## Resolution

- In order to maintain ownership, we need to perform a deep copy
  - Allocate new memory for any dynamic elements in the source object/structure
- To make sure C++ performs a deep copy, we make two [related] changes
  - Add a copy constructor
  - Overload the assignment operator
- See notes for a fully implemented example

## Outline

- Administrivia
- Deep Copies
- Linked Lists
  - Motivation
  - A View from Memory
  - Insert at Head
  - Linking Students

• Linked lists form the basis for managing <u>data that changes</u> size over time

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  - But we cannot change the number of variables in our source code, nor can we have infinite numbers of variables at our disposal!

- Linked lists form the basis for managing <u>data that changes</u> <u>size over time</u>
- Currently, we have a one-to-one correspondence between variables and data
  - But we cannot change the number of variables in our source code, nor can we have infinite numbers of variables at our disposal!
- Problem: how to keep track of a changing, potentially large amount of data with a finite [hopefully small] number of variables

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- Solution: use dynamic memory to store user <u>data</u> as well as [meta-]information about how we connect to more dynamic memory
- A linked list is a connected set of "nodes," where each node contains a unit of information as well as pointers/ addresses to other nodes

## **A Node**

```
struct node {
  int data;
  node *next;
}
```

#### Some Nodes

```
struct node {
  int data;
  node *next;
node *a = new node;
node *b = new node;
node *c = new node;
a \rightarrow data = 5;
             a->next = b;
b->data = 7;
                      b->next = c;
c->data = -1;
```

#### Some Nodes

```
struct node {
                   <u>a</u>
5
  int data;
  node *next;
node *a = new node;
node *b = new node;
node *c = new node;
a \rightarrow data = 5;
              a->next = b;
b->data = 7;
                       b->next = c;
c->data = -1;
```

address: 11 ? ? contents:

variable:

address: 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 ?

contents:

allocated:

```
node *a = new node;
node *b = new node;
node *c = new node;
```

Stack

Heap

address: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 contents: ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

variable:

address: 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 contents: ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

allocated:

node \*a = new node;
node \*b = new node;
node \*c = new node;

A <u>node pointer</u> requires only one memory unit.
An actual <u>node</u> requires two memory units.

address: 11 ? ? contents:

variable:

address: 100 101 102 104 105 103 106 107 108 109 110 ?

contents:

allocated:

node \*a = new node; node \*b = new node; node \*c = new node;

A <u>node pointer</u> requires only one memory unit. An actual <u>node</u> requires two memory units.

Stack

Heap

address: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 contents: ? 100 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

variable: a

address: 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 contents: ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

allocated: x x

node \*a = new node;
node \*b = new node;
node \*c = new node;

A <u>node pointer</u> requires only one memory unit.
An actual <u>node</u> requires two memory units.

address: 11 ? 106 contents: 100 variable: b address: 100 101 102 104 106 103 105 107 108 109 110 111 ? contents: allocated: X X X X

```
node *a = new node;
node *b = new node;
node *c = new node;
```

A <u>node pointer</u> requires only one memory unit. An actual <u>node</u> requires two memory units.

address: 11 ? 106 contents: 100 103 b variable: address: 100 101 102 104 106 103 105 107 108 109 110 ? contents: allocated: X X X X X X

```
node *a = new node;
node *b = new node;
node *c = new node;
```

A <u>node pointer</u> requires only one memory unit.
An actual <u>node</u> requires two memory units.

address: 6 10 11 contents: 100 106 103 b variable: C 101 102 105 address: 100 104 103 106 107 108 109 110 111 ? ? contents: allocated: X X X X X X

```
a->data = 5;
b->data = 7;
c->data = -1;
```

address: 6 10 11 contents: 100 106 103 b variable: C address: 100 101 102 104 105 103 106 107 108 109 110 111 ? ? contents: 5 allocated: X X X X X X

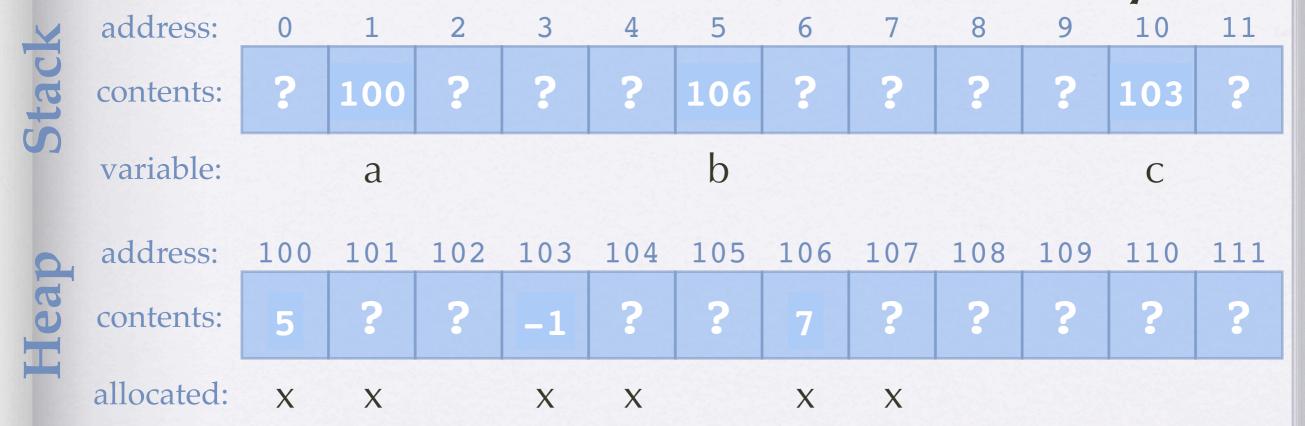
```
a->data = 5;
b->data = 7;
c->data = -1;
```

address: 6 10 11 contents: 100 106 103 b variable: C address: 100 101 102 104 105 106 103 107 108 109 110 111 ? ? contents: 7 5 allocated: X X X X X X

```
a->data = 5;
b->data = 7;
c->data = -1;
```

address: 6 10 11 106 contents: 100 103 b variable: C 101 102 address: 100 104 105 106 103 107 108 109 110 111 ? contents: -1 7 5 allocated: X X X X X X

```
a->data = 5;
b->data = 7;
c->data = -1;
```



```
a->next = b;
b->next = c;
```

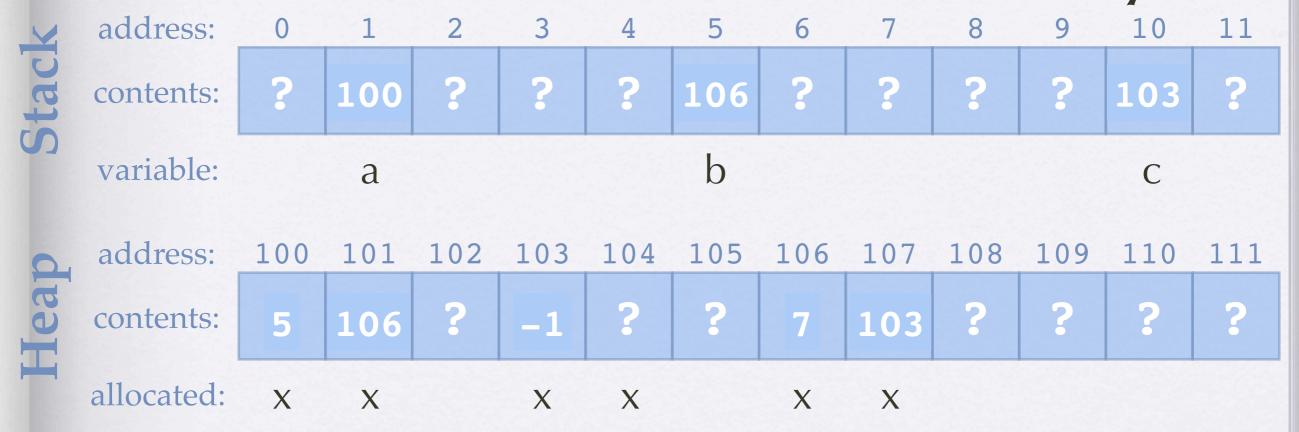
address: 6 10 11 ? contents: 100 106 103 b variable: C 103 address: 100 101 102 104 105 106 108 110 107 109 111 ? ? contents: 103 106 -1 7 5 allocated: X X X X X X

```
a->next = b;
b->next = c;
```

address: 11 106 contents: 100 103 b variable: address: 100 101 102 104 105 108 103 106 107 109 110 111 ? contents: 106 7 103 -1 5 allocated: X X X X X X

> a->next = b;b->next = c;

Now given only <u>a</u> (the address) we can get to all the nodes!



But how do we know when to stop?

address: 11 contents: 100 106 103 b variable: address: 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 108 107 109 110 111 ? contents: 103 106 7 5 -1 0 allocated: X X X X X X

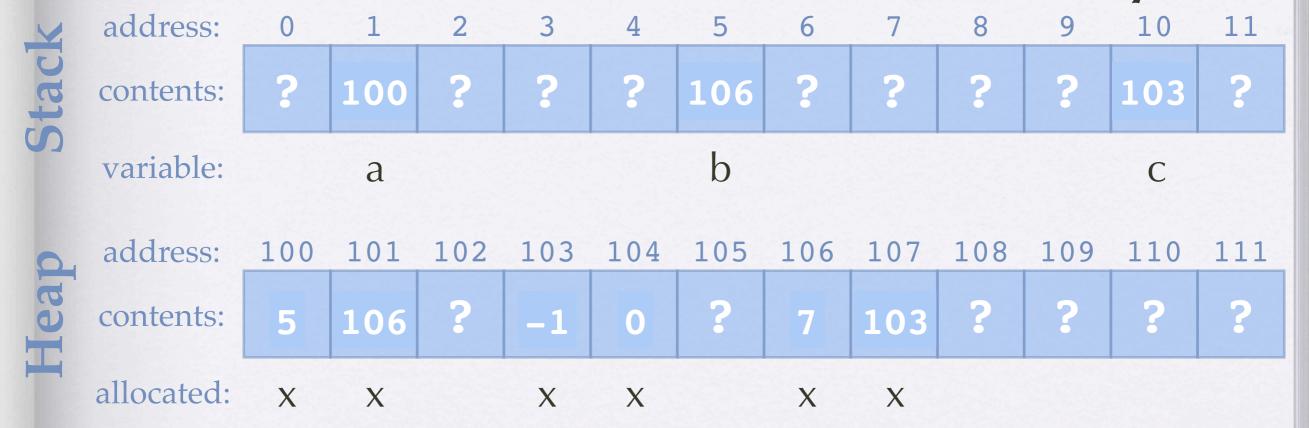
c->next = NULL;

But how do we know when to stop?

address: 11 contents: 100 106 103 b variable: address: 100 101 102 104 105 106 108 103 107 109 110 111 ? contents: 103 106 7 5 -1 0 allocated: X X X X X X

c->next = NULL;

Since NULL is never a valid object address, we use it as a <u>flag</u> to stop.



```
// consider
a->next->next->data
```

address:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
contents:	?	100	?	?	?	106	?	?	?	?	103	?
variable:		a				b					С	
address:	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111
contents:	5	106	?	-1	0	?	7	103	?	?	?	?
allocated:	X	X		X	X		X	X				

// consider a->next->next->data

$$*(*(100 + 1) + 1)$$
-1

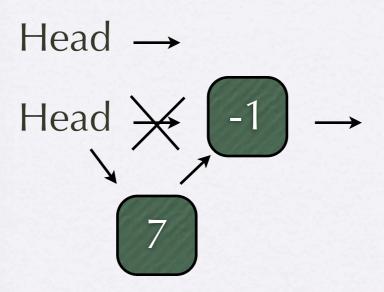
```
node *head = NULL, newbie;
newbie = new node;
newbie->data = -1;
newbie->next = head;
head = newbie;
newbie = new node;
newbie->data = 7;
newbie->next = head;
head = newbie;
```

```
node *head = NULL, newbie;
newbie = new node;
newbie->data = -1;
newbie->next = head;
head = newbie;
newbie = new node;
newbie->data = 7;
newbie->next = head;
head = newbie;
```

Using this form of insertion (insert at head), we can create a linked list of arbitrary length with <a href="two">two</a> variables!

Head →

```
Head \rightarrow Head \rightarrow -1 \rightarrow
```



Head 
$$\rightarrow$$
Head  $\rightarrow$ 

Thead  $\rightarrow$ 

Head  $\rightarrow$ 

Thead  $\rightarrow$ 

The

Heap

address: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 contents: ? 0 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

address: 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 contents: ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

allocated:

```
// abbreviated as "h"
node *head = NULL;

// abbreviated as "n"
node *newbie
```

Heap

address: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 contents: ? 0 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

address: 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 contents: ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

allocated:

```
newbie = new node;
newbie->data = -1;
newbie->next = head;
head = newbie;
```

Heap

```
address: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 contents: ? 0 ? ? 100 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
```

address: 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 contents: ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

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newbie = new node;
newbie->data = -1;
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head = newbie;
```

Heap

```
address: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 contents: ? 0 ? ? 100 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? variable: h
```

address: 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 contents: -1 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

```
newbie = new node;
newbie->data = -1;
newbie->next = head;
head = newbie;
```

Heap

```
      address:
      0
      1
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      9
      10
      11

      contents:
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```

address: 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 contents: -1 0 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

```
newbie = new node;
newbie->data = -1;
newbie->next = head;
head = newbie;
```

Heap

```
      address:
      0
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      9
      10
      11

      contents:
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```

address: 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 contents: -1 0 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

```
newbie = new node;
newbie->data = -1;
newbie->next = head;
head = newbie;
```

Heap

address: 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 contents: -1 0 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

```
newbie = new node;
newbie->data = 7;
newbie->next = head;
head = newbie;
```

address: 11 ? ? ? ? 105 contents: 100 h variable: n address: 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 ? contents: -1 0 allocated: X X X X

```
newbie = new node;
newbie->data = 7;
newbie->next = head;
head = newbie;
```

address: 11 ? ? ? ? 105 contents: 100 h variable: n address: 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 ? contents: -1 0 allocated: X X X X

```
newbie = new node;
newbie->data = 7;
newbie->next = head;
head = newbie;
```

address: 11 ? ? ? ? 105 contents: 100 h variable: n address: 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 ? ? contents: 7 100 -1 0 allocated: X X X X

```
newbie = new node;
newbie->data = 7;
newbie->next = head;
head = newbie;
```

address: 11 ? ? ? ? 105 contents: 105 h variable: n address: 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 ? ? contents: 7 100 -1 0 allocated: X X X X

```
newbie = new node;
newbie->data = 7;
newbie->next = head;
head = newbie;
```

address: 11 ? 105 contents: 105 variable: h n address: 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 contents: -1 100 0 allocated: X X X X

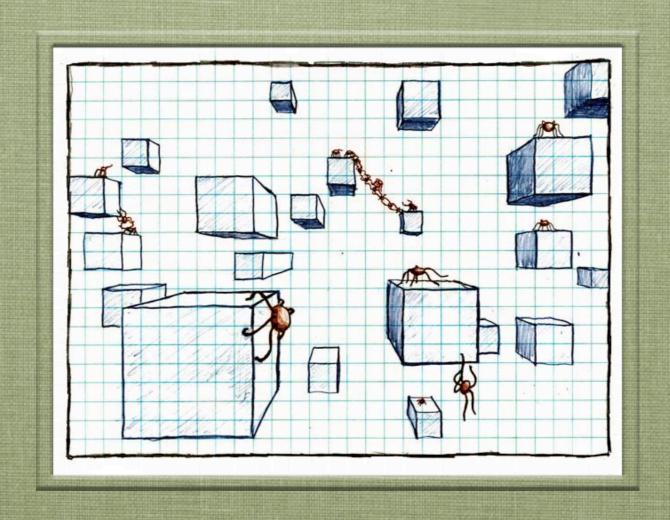
```
newbie = new node;
newbie->data = 7;
newbie->next = head;
head = newbie;
```

We have developed a simple, repeatable set of steps to <u>add</u> to our list with only two variables...

address: 11 ? 105 contents: 105 variable: n address: 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 contents: 100 -1 0 allocated: X X X X

```
newbie = new node;
newbie->data = 7;
newbie->next = head;
head = newbie;
```

what about deletion...?



# Linking Students