Announcements
Partners change Wednesday
Next Status Reports likely distributed on Friday
Practice with Linked Lists
Questions
Clicker questions
Preliminaries:
A list is often denoted as a sequence of items in parentheses
  List A: (Donna    Jeff    Jackson    Hannah)
  List B: (2 7 1 8 2 8)
  List C: ( )

Lists may be represented by box-and-pointer diagrams:

Items on a list are called nodes.

What are the proper box-and-pointer diagrams for Lists B and C?

Options:  A.  I and III       B. I and IV
           C. II and III       D. II and IV
           E.  Something else
Suppose A is the list (Donna  Jeff  Jackson  Hannah)

In some languages, 
car (A) is a function that returns the first item on A (e.g. Donna) 
cdr (A) returns the rest of the list (e.g., (Jeff  Jackson Hannah))

Now suppose B is defined as follows:

What is returned by car(cdr(cdr(cdr((B)))))?

A. 2  
B. 7 or 1  
C. 8 or 3  
D. the list (8  3  9) or (3  9)  
E. something else
Suppose A is the list (Donna   Jeff     Jackson    Hannah)

In some languages,  
car (A) is a function that returns the first item on A (e.g. Donna)  
cdr (A) returns the rest of the list (e.g., (Jeff  Jackson Hannah))

Now suppose B is defined as follows:

B → 2 → 7 → 1 → 8 → 3 → 9

What is returned by cdr(cdr(cdr(cdr((B)))))?

A. invalid expression  
B. 2 or 7 or 1  
C. 8 or 3 or 9  
D. the list (8 3 9)  
E. the list (3 9) or (9)
Suppose A is the list (Donna  Jeff  Jackson  Hannah)

In some languages, car (A) is a function that returns the first item on A (e.g. Donna) cdr (A) returns the rest of the list (e.g., (Jeff  Jackson Hannah))

Now suppose B is defined as follows:

What is returned by car(cdr(car(cdr((B)))))?

A. invalid expression  D. the list (8  3  9)
B. 2 or 7 or 1  E. the list (3  9) or (9)
C. 8 or 3 or 9
In C, a node may be defined as

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

Suppose `B` is declared as a `struct node *` and `B` points to the first element of the following list:

```
B → 2 → 7 → 1 → 8 → 3 → 9
```

What is printed by the following:

```c
printf("%d\n", *(*(*B).next).next).data);
```

1. 2
2. 7
3. 1
4. 8
5. something else
What is printed by the following code, assuming B points to the first node in the list:

```c
struct node * ptr = B;
printf ("(");
while (ptr != NULL)
{ printf (" %d", (*ptr).data);
  ptr = (*ptr).next;
}
printf (" )\n");
```

A. (2 7 1 8 2 8)  
B. (2 7 1 8 2)  
C. (7 1 8 2)  
D. possible compile or run-time error  
E. None of the above
Recall: \( \text{ptr->data} \) is an abbreviation for \((\ast\text{ptr}).\text{data}\)  
\( \text{ptr->next} \) is an abbreviation for \((\ast\text{ptr}).\text{next}\)

What is printed by the following code, assuming B points to the first node in the list:

```c
struct node * ptr = B;
printf ("(");
while (((*ptr).data != NULL))  
{ printf (" %d", ptr->data);
    ptr = ((*ptr).next);
}
printf (" )\n");
```

A. \((2 7 1 8 2 8)\)  
B. \((2 7 1 8 2)\)  
C. \((7 1 8 2)\)  
D. possible compile or run-time error  
E. None of the above
What is printed by the following code, assuming B points to the first node in the list:

```c
struct node * ptr = B;
printf("(");
while (ptr->next != NULL)
{
    printf(" %d", (*ptr).data);
    ptr = ptr->next;
}
printf(")
");
```

A. ( 2 7 1 8 2 8 )  
B. ( 2 7 1 8 2 )  
C. ( 7 1 8 2 )  
D. possible compile or run-time error  
E. None of the above