

# CSE 373 – Data Structures

## Homework 1

Assigned: Wednesday, April 3, 2002  
Due: Wednesday, April 10, 2002  
At the start of class

Remember to also do an electronic turnin of list.c.

Your name: \_\_\_\_\_

Student number: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Consider the function **sum** that you compiled and ran as part of the homework 1 project. The first parameter of the function is defined as `ElementType v[]`, an array of pointers to objects. The third parameter `gv` is also a pointer. What does it point to?
2. The example in the Sum project description (step 5) shows the result of running `mainSum` with the file `sumsymbols.txt`, a small symbol table that defines 5 symbols.

Draw a picture similar to slide 15 in the lecture of April 3 that shows each of the entries in the array `ElementType v[]` when **sum** is called from `mainSum` at line 119. Also show each of the objects that `v[]` has pointers to, and each of the objects that they point to, and so on. Show the values (1,2,3,4 and 5) and the names (“one”, “two”, “three”, “four” and “five”) in the proper locations in the drawing. You can indicate the pointer values by drawing arrows, you don’t need to supply actual addresses.

3. Consider the function `CreateList` that you wrote as part of the `List` implementation. The function returns a value of type `List` which is a pointer. The program `mainList` calls `CreateList` and sets the value of variable `L` using the returned value at line 76. Draw a little diagram that shows variable `L`, the object that it is pointing to, and the contents of that object, after line 76 is completed.
4. The examples in the `List` project description include a run of the program with the file “`twosymbols.txt`”, a very small symbol table that defines only two symbols.

Draw a picture similar to slide 18 in the lecture of April 5 that shows the list pointer `L`, the object it points to, and all other objects that are linked together at the moment when `mainList` is about to call `PrintList` on line 94 during the run with `twosymbols.txt`. As in question 2, show the values (1 and 2) and the names (“`symOne`” and “`symTwo`”) in the proper locations in the drawing. You can indicate the pointer values by drawing arrows, you don't need to supply actual addresses.

5. Consider the function `CountListEntries` that you wrote as part of the `List` implementation. Does the number of operations that this function performs vary depending on the number of entries in the list? Why or why not?