

1) Use of Eustis

2) Array of Strings 2 ways

3) Array of Struct

4) Array of Ptr to Struct

5) Smoothie Picture

functions

malloc

calloc

realloc

free

→ Pre-typed

Dictionary/List of words

Strategy #1allocates just
right amt of
space

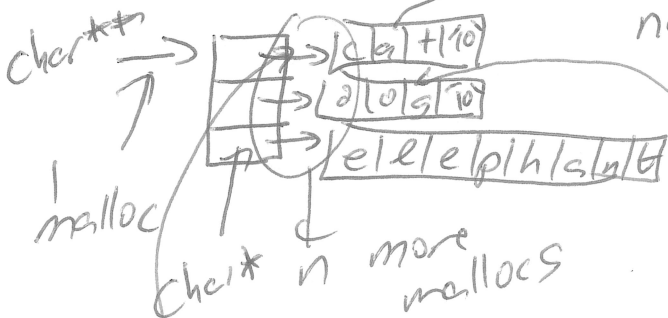
n=3

cat 3

dog 3

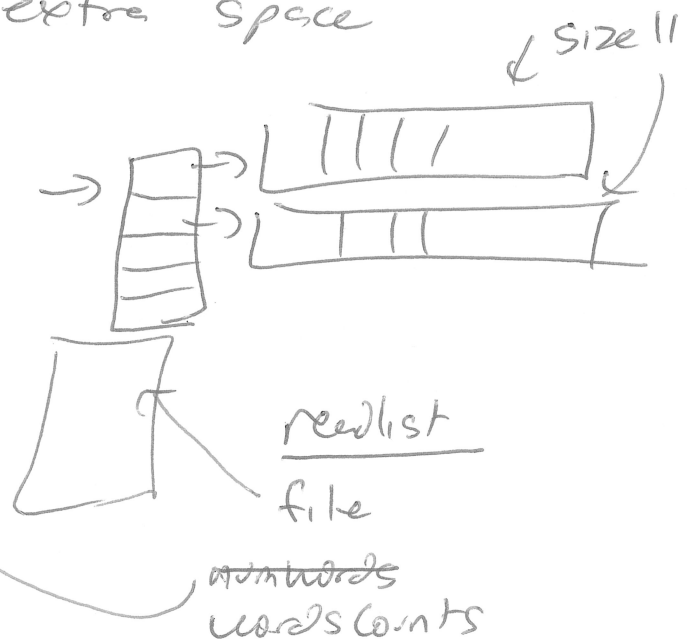
elephant 8

char



words[0]

words[1][2]

Strategy #2 max 10bit easier does a little
extra space

0 1 2 3 4 5

P 2 r
17 18

Spare
arose
adieu
thine
raise

7 h - [1]
18 S - x 2 [3]
15 P - [1]
0 a - x 2 3 [4]
17 r - x 2 [3]
4 e - x 2 3 4 [5]

Spare
 $3+1+4+3+5$
 $= 16$

arose
 $4+3+1+3+5$
 $= 16$

adieu
 $4+1+3+5+1 = 14$

14 o - [1]
3 d - [1]
8 u - x 2 [3]
20 v - [1]
19 t - [1]
13 n - x 2 [1]

thine
 $1+1+3+1+5 = 11$
raise
 $3+4+3+3+5 = 18$

3 meanings of *

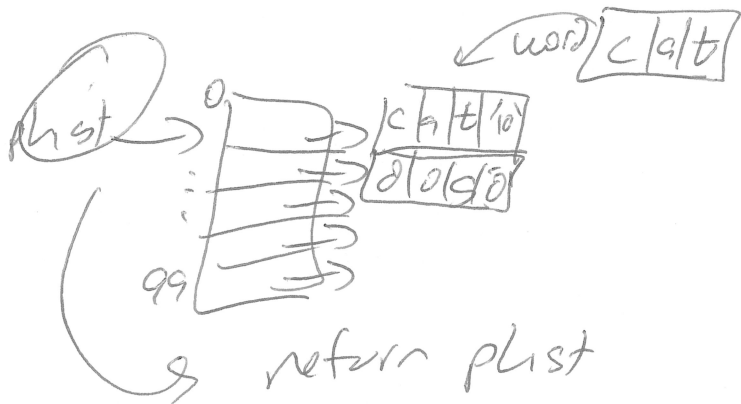
multiplication $a * b$

~~def~~ reference a ptr $*countWords$
→ is the value in the variable `countWords`
is pointing to

define a type

char* word;

↳ word is of type
char pointer



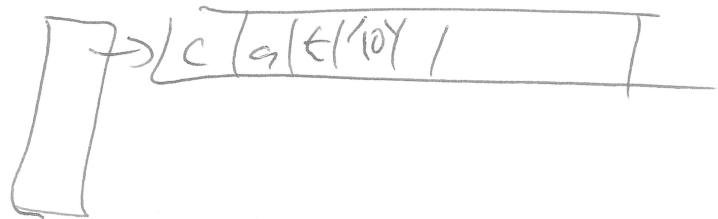
→ return phst

When freeing memory
for a nested structure
free is reverse order
so you don't lose
access to any of the
memory!

if you lose access → memory leak!

In array alloc 2

1) malloc extra space



2) `fscanf("%s", phst[i])`;

Array of Struct

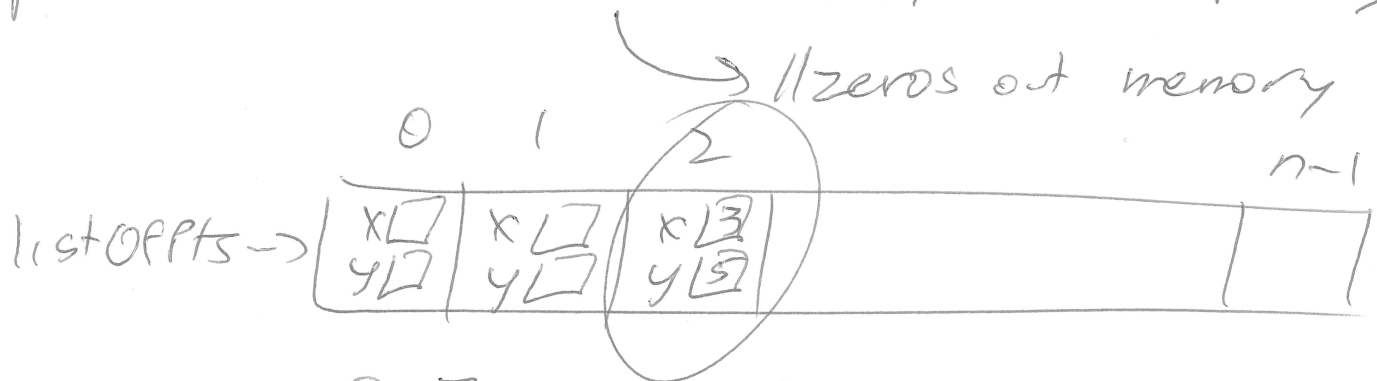
```
typedef struct pt {  
    int x;  
    int y;  
} pt;
```

calloc

calloc(# items,
 ~~size~~ Size of 1
 item)

malloc (n * sizeof(pt))

pt * listOfPts = calloc (n, sizeof(pt));



listOfPts[2].x = 3

what type?

if the item to left is a
struct, use a dot to access
components

listOfPts[2].y = 5;