

0) SI Announcement

1) calloc ✓

2) realloc ✓

3) array struct ✓

4) array ptr struct ✓

5) Smoothie - General Idea / Example

→ $\text{int}^* \text{nums} = \text{calloc}(\overset{\text{num items}}{n}, \overset{\text{space for each item}}{\text{sizeof(int)}});$

nums →

0	1	2	3	...	n-1
0	0	0	0	...	0

typedef struct pt {

int x;

int y;

} pt;

$\text{pt}^* \text{mypts} = \text{calloc}(\overset{0}{n}, \overset{1}{\text{sizeof(pt)}});$

mypts →

x	0	x	0	x	7	...	...	...
y	0	y	0	y	3	...	...	...

mypts[2].x = 7;

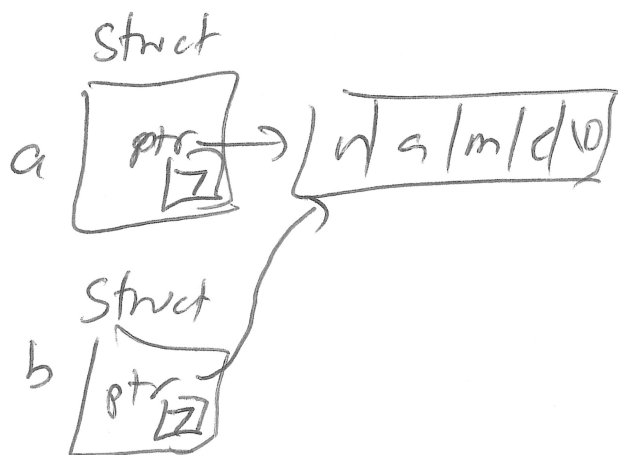
mypts[2].y = 3;

↑ ↑
brackets
for index into
array

use dot when var to
left IS A STRUCT

DO NOT DO
efficiency!

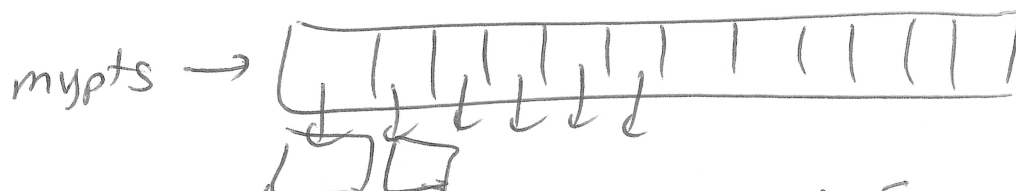
mypts[i] = mypts[j];
ASGN



$b = a$

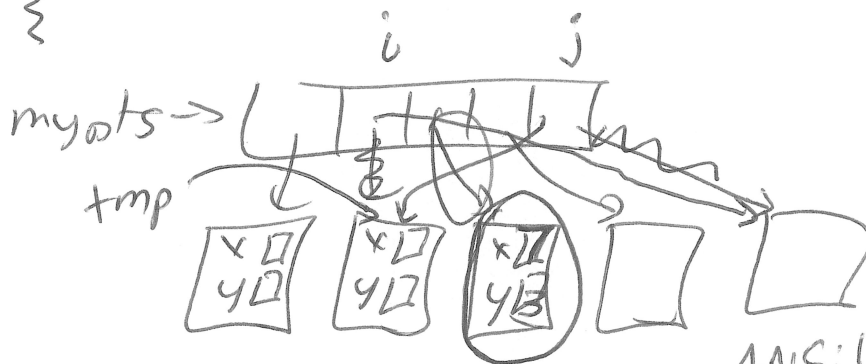
BETTER DESIGN

$pt^{**} mypts = calloc(n, \text{sizeof}(pt^{*}));$



for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {

$mypts[i] = malloc(\text{sizeof}(pt));$



$pt^{*} tmp = mypts[i];$
 $mypts[i] = mypts[j];$
 $mypts[j] = tmp;$

$mypts[2] \rightarrow x = 7;$
 $mypts[2] \rightarrow y = 3;$

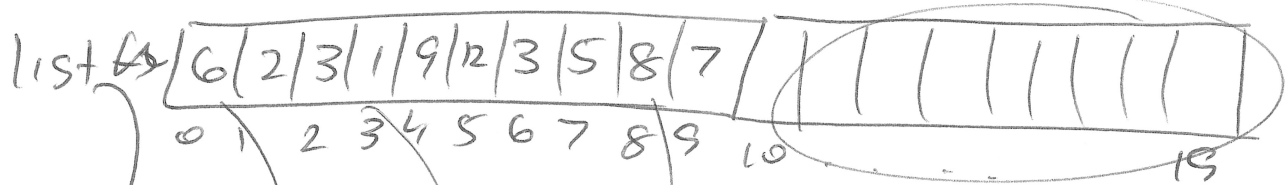
ANS: When the variable to the left is a PTR to STRUCT.

When do I use an arrow?

To refer to the variable a pointer is pointing to, put a * to the left of it

is a $(*mypts[2]).x = 7$
 of type pt. (dereferenced pointer)

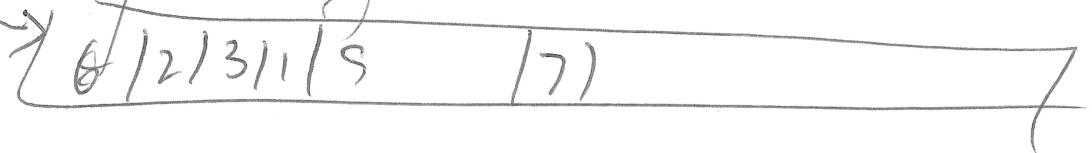
```
int* list = calloc(10, sizeof(int));
```



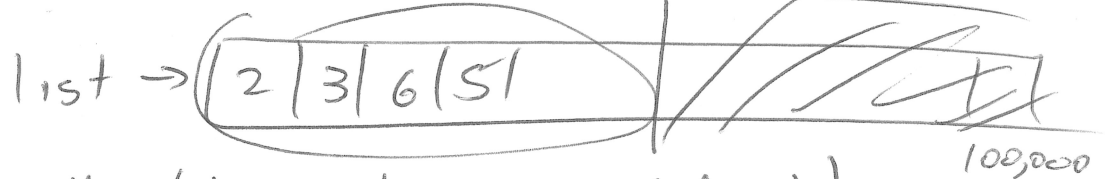
```
list = realloc(list, 20 * sizeof(int));
```

either → extend memory in place

OR → find new memory adequate + copy everything over + return a ptr to where this memory is.



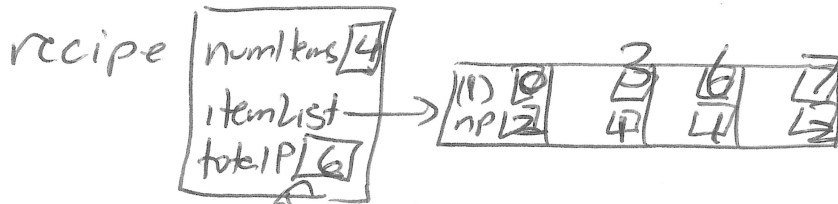
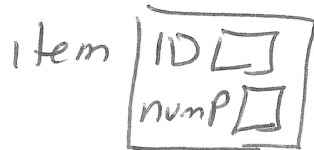
OR



```
list = realloc(list, 10 * sizeof(int));  
// reduces your allocation.
```

```
realloc(list, 0); // equivalent to free(list);
```

Smoothie Drawings



recipe ** SmoothieList;

SmoothieList →



ptrs to
recipes

