## Quiz 3 Question 3

Imagine that you have an unsorted collection of items (maybe they're notes for class, or a collection of old receipts) that you expect you'll need to search. When might it make more sense to sort the collection of items first before searching, and when might it make more sense to leave the collection unsorted?

Hint: Consider algorithmic efficiency. What's the cost (i.e., running time) of linear search? Of binary search? Of sorting?

## Hexdecimal

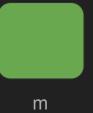
Decimal	Binary	Hexadecimal
5		
	101101	
		0x78A

## Pointers

int m;

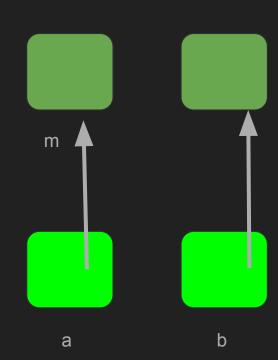
m

int m; int \*a;

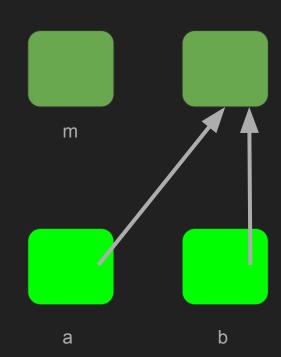


```
int m;
int *a;
int *b = malloc(sizeof(int));
                                         m
a = \&m;
```

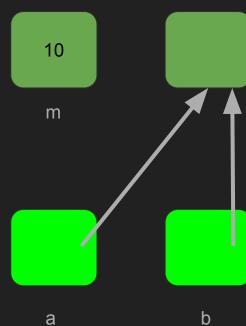
```
int m;
int *a;
int *b = malloc(sizeof(int));
a = &m;
a = b;
```



```
int m;
int *a;
int *b = malloc(sizeof(int));
a = &m;
a = b;
m = 10;
```



```
int m;
                                         10
int *a;
int *b = malloc(sizeof(int));
                                         m
a = \&m;
a = b;
m = 10;
*b = m + 2;
```

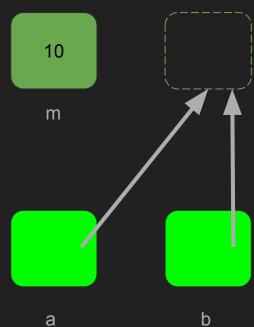


```
int m;
                                                      12
                                          10
int *a;
int *b = malloc(sizeof(int));
                                          m
a = \&m;
a = b;
m = 10;
*b = m + 2;
```

а

```
int m;
                                                       12
                                          10
int *a;
int *b = malloc(sizeof(int));
                                          m
a = \&m;
a = b;
m = 10;
*b = m + 2;
free(a);
                                          а
```

```
int m;
int *a;
int *b = malloc(sizeof(int));
a = \&m;
a = b;
m = 10;
*b = m + 2;
free(a);
```



```
int m;
                                          10
int *a;
int *b = malloc(sizeof(int));
                                          m
a = \&m;
a = b;
m = 10;
*b = m + 2;
free(a);
*b = 11;
                                          а
```

## File I/O

5	size_t	fre	ad(vo:	id *pt	r,	size_t	size	, siz	ze_t	nme	mb,	FILE	*str	eam);
fread	() rea	ids <mark>n</mark>	memb	items	of	data,	each	size	byte	es l	ong,	fror	n the	file
strear	n <mark>, sto</mark>	ring	them	into	ptr									

size_t fwrite(const v	<pre>void *ptr, size_t size,</pre>	<pre>size_t nmemb, FILE *stream);</pre>
<pre>fread() writes nmemb it</pre>	ems of data, each <mark>size</mark>	bytes long, to the file
stream, from ptr		