

Dynamic Memory Allocation : ? why

Runtime User

Size-7

1 2 3 0 0 0 0

$4 \times 4 = 16 \text{ bytes word}$

Hotstar

US 1.2 cr
DS IL

1. Memory allocation / malloc ()

malloc (size)

* Void Pointer \rightarrow Type Casting

* Garbage Values

* Whole block

2. Continuous / Contiguous Memory Allocation

calloc (no. of elements, size)

* Void Pointer \rightarrow Type casted.

* Continuous chunks of memory.

blocks

* 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Initialized with zero.

3. Re-Allocation / realloc ()

realloc (ptr, newSize)

memory

4. Free / free (ptr / memory)

<Stdlib.h>

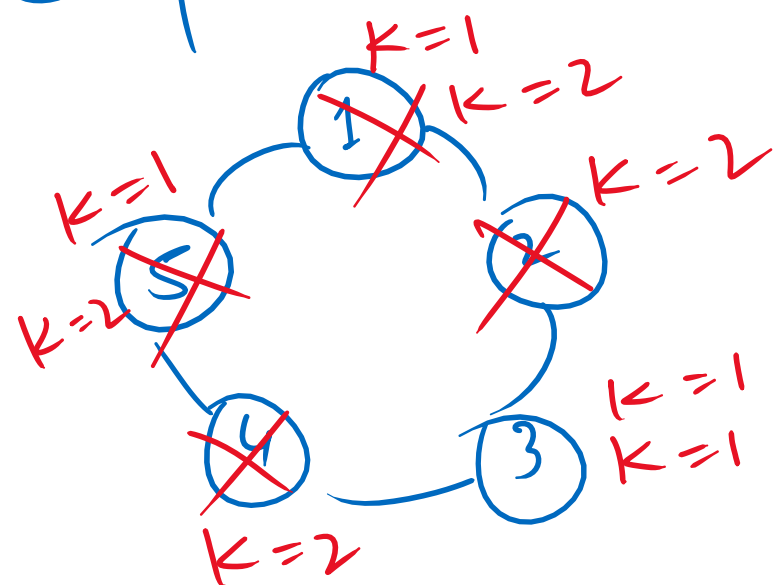
new & delete in C++ for DMA

* Placement Drive Question in Cognizant & Capgemini

Find the max & min value in an array using pointers.

Winner Of The Circular Game | LeetCode 1823

Sample Test Case 1: $n=5, k=2$



n	winner
1	1
2	1
3	3
4	1
5	3
6	5

Solve (n, k) \rightarrow Solve (n-1, k)

Solve (2, k) \rightarrow Solve (1, k)

1
Solve (3, k) \rightarrow Solve (2, k)

3
Solve (4, k) \rightarrow Solve (3, k) $1+k=3$
 $3+k=3+2=5$
 $5 \% 4 = 1$

5
Solve (6, k) \rightarrow Solve (5, k)
 $3+2=5$

Solve (n, k) = [Solve (n-1, k) + k] % n