

# Algae Malloc

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
```

```
void changeinth(char * algae)
```

```
{ char * supporting-tab = malloc(1000 * sizeof(char));
```

```
int i = 0;
```

```
for(i = 0; i < strlen(algae); i++)
```

```
{ if (algae[i] == 'A')
```

```
{ supporting-tab[i] = 'A';
```

```
supporting-tab[i+1] = 'B';
```

```
i++;
```

```
else if (algae[i] == 'B')
```

```
{ supporting-tab[i] = 'A';
```

```
i++;
```

```
supporting-tab[i] = '\0';
```

```
strcpy(algae, supporting-tab);
```

```
free(supporting-tab);
```

```
int main()
```

```
{ char algae[1000] = "A";
```

```
int i;
```

```
for(i = 0; i < 10; i++)
```

```
{ printf("ind. is %d\n", i, algae);
```

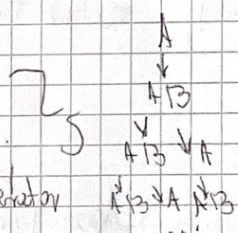
```
changeinth(algae);
```

```
return 0;
```

memory reservation for men / table

$$1000 * 1B = 1kB$$

changing as for the size of an array





## A note for myself (polish language)

Algoe pointers

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#define SIZE 100 stały wymiar tablicy znaków
```

funkcja, nazwana "alg", zamieniającą pomyje z tablicy algoe na inne znaki i  
void dynamics (char \*); tablicy pomocniczej, przyjmując wskaźnik

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
char algoe[SIZE]; deklaracja głównej tablicy algoe
```

```
dynamics(algoe); nazwa tablicy jest wskaźnikiem
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
void dynamics (char * algoe-tab)
```

```
{
```

```
char supporting-tab[200] = {'0'}; tablica pomocnicza o wymiarze 200  
; dwa elementami '0' i '\0'
```

```
* algoe-tab = 'A' pierwszy element = 'A'
```

```
printf("i.d. i.c. l.n", new-nw, * algoe-tab); wypisanie 0. elementu
```

```
new-nw++; teraz new-nw zaczyna się od 1.
```

```
for (new-nw = 1; new-nw < number-of-operations + 1; new-nw++)  
at 1 do 10+1 powtórzeń
```

```
while (algoe + algo-iterator) != '\0' dopóki nie osiągniemy pustego  
elementu
```

cd dalej



```
for (men = now + 1; men - now < number_of_operations + 1; men = now + 1)
```

```
{
    while (*alg-tab + alg-iterator) != '0' {
```

dzięki nie napotkamy  
pustego miejsca

```
    {
        if (*alg-tab + alg-it == 'A')
```

```
        {
            sup-tab[sup-it] = 'A';
            sup-tab[sup-it + 1] = 'B';
            sup-it += 2;
```

inny plany 1 A → AB

petla od nowa

```
        }
```

```
    else if (*alg-tab + alg-it == 'B')
```

inny drogi 2 AB →  
ABA

```
    {
        sup-tab[sup-it] = 'A';
        sup-it ++;
```

petla while od nowa  
(zdrzamy kolejnego  
pustego miejsca  
i aż do jego napot-  
kania zamieniamy i  
wypisujemy

```
    }
```

```
    alg-it ++;
```

itd. aż do

nowe

```
for (osp-it = 0; osp-it < SIZE; osp-it ++)
```

```
{
    *alg-tab + alg-it = xp-tab[osp-it];
```

```
    printf("i.d", men - now);
```

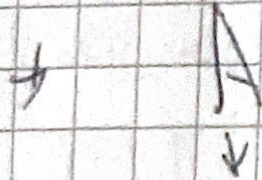
```
for (osp-it = 0; osp *alg-tab + osp-it) != '0'; osp-it ++)
```

```
{
    printf("%c", *alg-tab + osp-it);
```

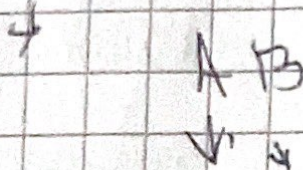
```
    printf("\n");
```



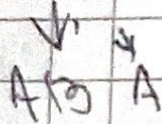
$n=0$



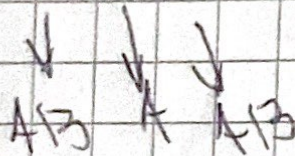
$n=1$



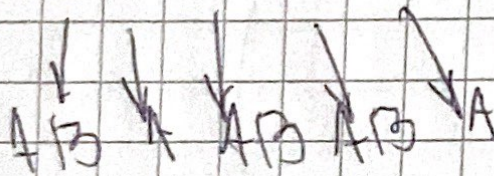
$n=2$



$n=3$



$n=4$



...