

INFORMATICA I

malloc y realloc

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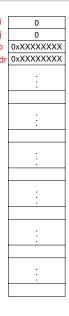
Enunciado del problema

Asignar memoria dinamicamente al vector que contiene las direcciones de los nombres ingresados y utilizar la memoria justa para cada nombre.

La idea es que si reservé espacio para un vector que pueda almacenar 256 bytes pero ingreso un nombre que ocupa 5 bytes, utilicemos los recursos conocidos para que sólo se usen los espacios justos de memoria para esos 5 bytes y no los 256 bytes para cada nombre ingresado). Termina el programa cuando un nombre comienza con el simbolo @

Ejemplo de malloc y realloc

```
int main (void)
 2
 3
               i = 0 . i = 0:
        int
 4
                c, nombres [256];
        char
 5
        char * p;
 6
        char ** adr:
 7
 8
        adr= (char **) malloc(sizeof(char *));
 9
       do{
10
            fgets (nombres , 256 , stdin );
11
            i = strlen(nombres);
12
            p = (char *) malloc (j*sizeof(char));
13
            strcpy ( p , nombres);
14
            *(adr + i) = p;
15
            c = *(*(adr+i));
16
            if ( c != '@' ){
17
                adr = (char **) realloc( adr ,(i+2)* sizeof(char *));
18
                i++;
19
            }else{
20
                free(p);
21
                *(adr + i) = NULL;
22
23
        } while ( c != '@' ):
24
       for(i=0 ; *(adr+i) != NULL ; i++){
            printf("nombre %d:% s ",i, *(adr+i));
25
26
            free(*(adr+i));
27
28
        free (adr);
29
        return 0:
30 }
```



$char\ nombres [256]$															



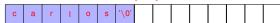
```
adr= (char **) malloc(sizeof(char *));

char nombres[256]
```



fgets(nombres , 256 , stdin);

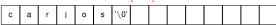
$char\ nombres[256]$

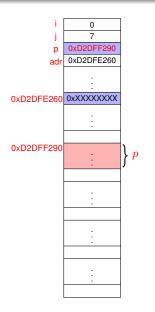


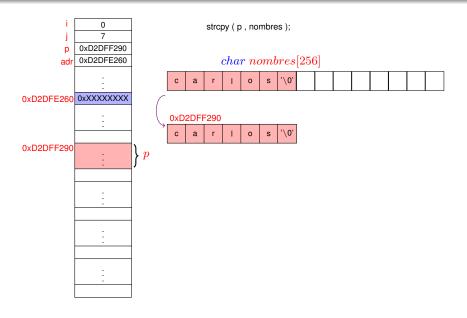


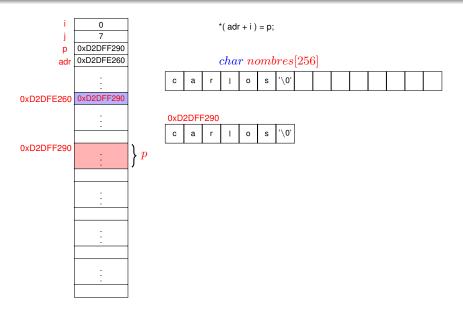
j = strlen(nombres);

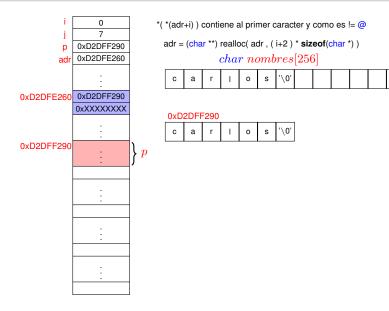
$char\ nombres [256]$

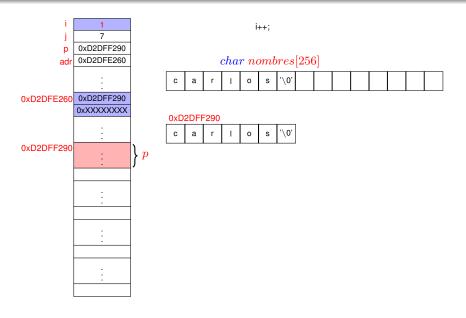


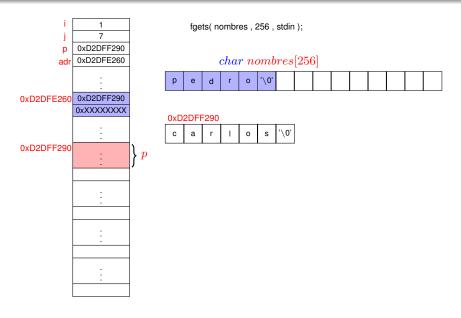


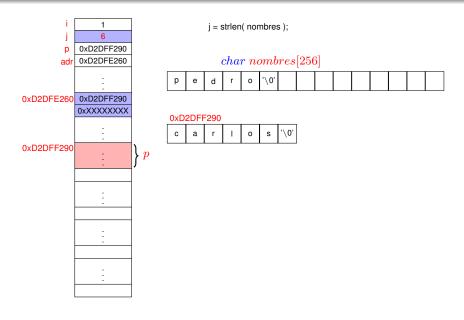


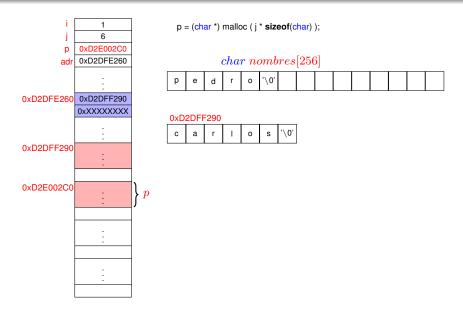


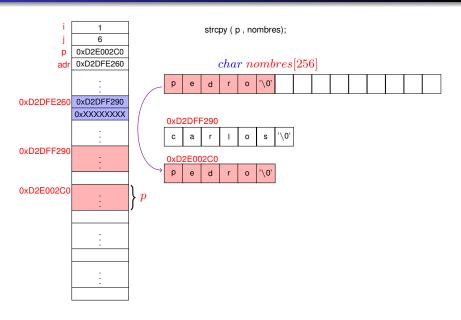


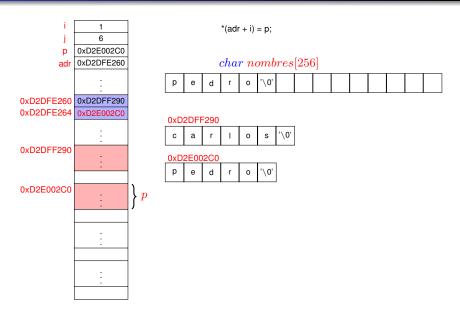


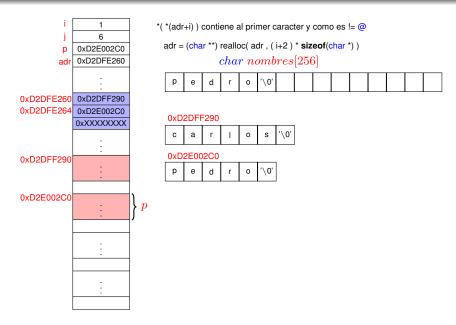


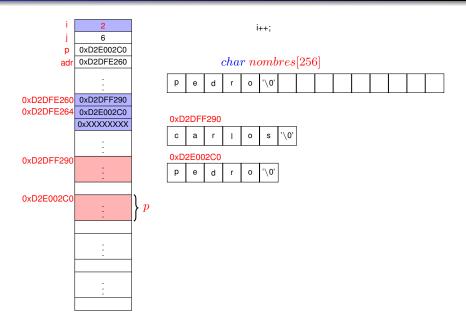


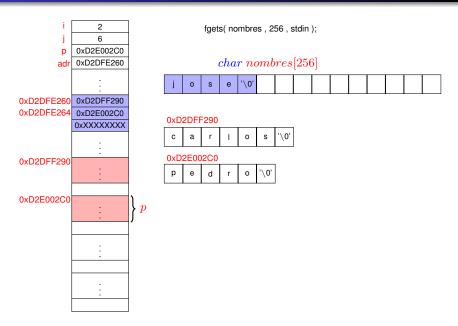


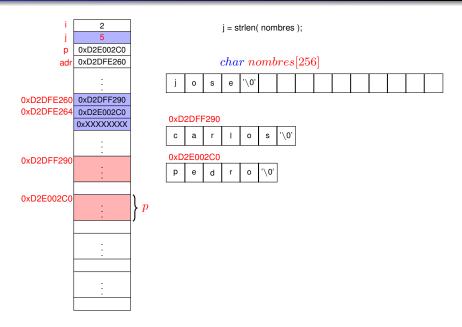


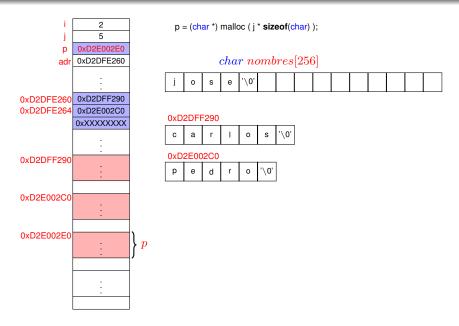


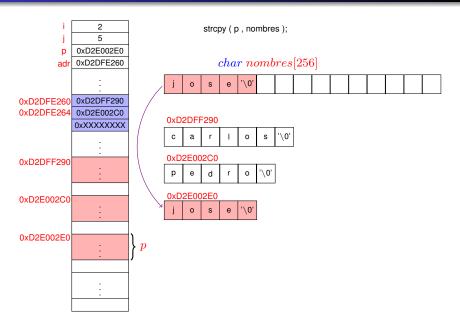


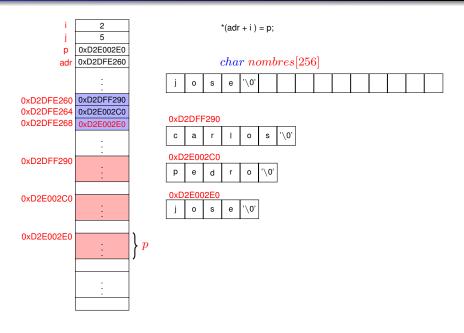


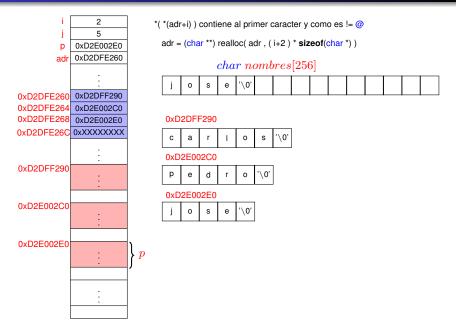


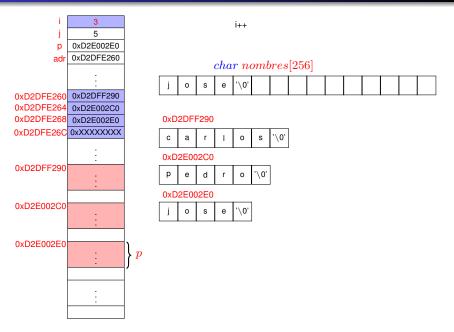


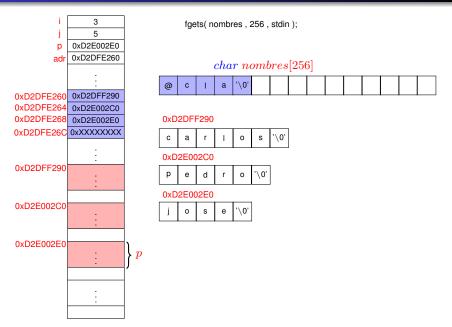


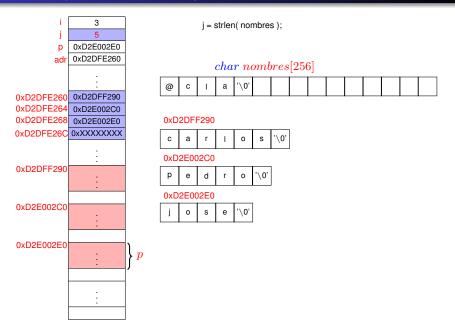


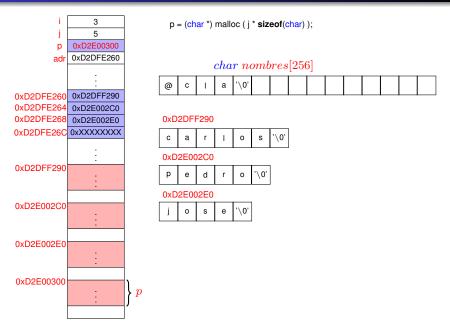


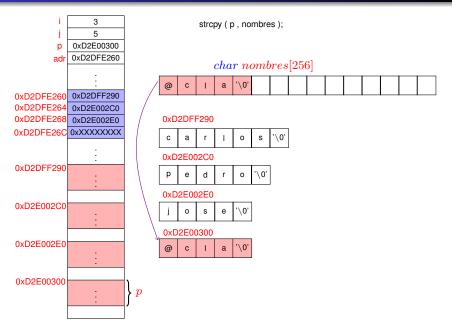


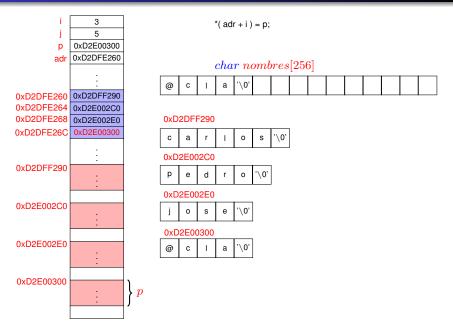


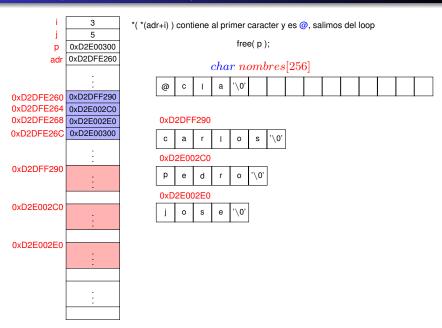


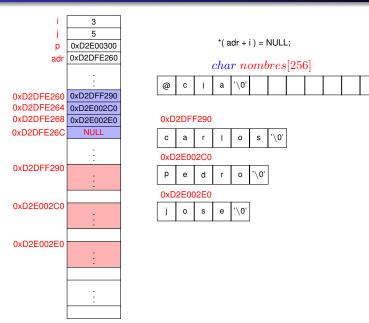














Por último imprimme los nombres ingresados y libera los bloque de memoria reservado

$char\ nombres [256]$

@	С	1	а	'\0'											
---	---	---	---	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--