

#### #4: Heap Memory

2 5 September 5, 2018 · Wade Fagen-Ulmschneider

#### **Puzzle from last Friday:**

puzzle.cpp		
4	Cube *CreateCube() {	
5	Cube c(20);	
6	return &c	
7	}	
8		
9	<pre>int main() {</pre>	
10	Cube *c = CreateCube();	
11	SomeOtherFunction();	
12	<pre>double v = c-&gt;getVolume();</pre>	
13	<pre>double a = c-&gt;getSurfaceArea();</pre>	
14	return 0;	
15	}	

### Takeaway:

## **Heap Memory:**

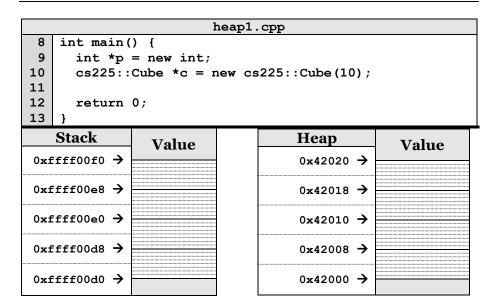
As programmers, we can use heap memory in cases where the *lifecycle* of the variable exceeds the lifecycle of the function.

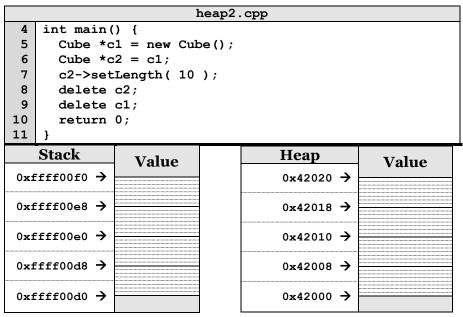
1. The only way to create heap memory is with the use of the **new** keyword. Using **new** will:

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2. The only way to free heap memory is with the use of the **delete** keyword. Using **delete** will:

3. Memory is never automatically reclaimed, even if it goes out of scope. Any memory lost, but not freed, is considered to be "leaked memory".





**Copying Memory – Deep Copy vs. Shallow Copy** 

	copy.cpp
6	int $i = 2$ , $j = 4$ , $k = 8$ ;
7	int $*p = \&i, *q = \&j, *r = \&k$
8	
9	$\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{i};$
10	cout << i << j << k << *p << *q << *r << endl;
11	
12	$\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{q};$
13	cout << i << j << k << *p << *q << *r << endl;
14	
15	*q = *r;
16	cout << i << j << k << *p << *q << *r << endl;

Consider how each assignment operator changes the data:

	Type of LHS	Type of RHS	Data Changed?
Line 8-9	i = p =	j = q =	k = r =
Line 11-12	i =	j =	k =
	<b>p</b> =	<b>q</b> =	
Line 14-15	i =	j =	k =
	<b>p</b> =	<b>q</b> =	<b>r</b> =

## **Reference Variable**

A reference variable is an <u>alias</u> to an existing variable. Modifying the reference variable modifies the variable being aliased. Internally, a reference variable maps to the same memory as the variable being aliased. Three key ideas:

1.

2.

	reference.cpp			
3	<pre>int main() {</pre>			
4	int i = 7;			
5	int & j = i;   // j is an <u>alias</u> of i			
6				
7	j = 4; // $j$ and $i$ are both 4.			
8	std::cout << i << " " << j << std::endl;			
9				
10	i = 2;			
11	std::cout << i << " " << j << std::endl;			
12	return 0;			
13	}			

	heap-puzzle1.cpp		
6	<pre>int *x = new int;</pre>		
7	int $\delta y = *x;$		
8	$\operatorname{Inc} \operatorname{dy} = \mathbf{x}$		
9	$\mathbf{v} = 4;$		
10	y - 4,		
-			
11	cout << &x << endl;		
12	cout << x << endl;		
13	cout << *x << endl;		
14			
15	<pre>cout &lt;&lt; &amp;y &lt;&lt; endl;</pre>		
16	<pre>cout &lt;&lt; y &lt;&lt; endl;</pre>		
17	<pre>cout &lt;&lt; *y &lt;&lt; endl;</pre>		

heap-puzzle2.cpp		
6	int *p, *q;	
7	<pre>p = new int;</pre>	
8	$\mathbf{q} = \mathbf{p};$	
9	*q = 8;	
10	<pre>cout &lt;&lt; *p &lt;&lt; endl;</pre>	
11		
12	q = new int;	
13	*q = 9;	
14	<pre>cout &lt;&lt; *p &lt;&lt; endl;</pre>	
15	<pre>cout &lt;&lt; *q &lt;&lt; endl;</pre>	

# CS 225 – Things To Be Doing:

- **1.** Exam o starts on Thursday, know your time slot!
- 2. Finish up MP1 Due Monday, Sept. 10 at 11:59pm
- **3.** Complete lab\_debug this week in lab sections (due Sunday)
- **4.** POTDs are released daily, worth +1 extra credit point! ©