



# CS 225

## **Data Structures**

*Wade Fagen-Ulmschneider*

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```

1 #include "sphere.h"      puzzle.cpp
2 using namespace cs225;
3
4 Sphere *CreateUnitSphere() {
5     Sphere s(1);
6     return &s;
7 }
8
9 int main() {
10     Sphere *s = CreateUnitSphere();
11     someOtherFunction();
12     double r = s->getRadius();
13     double v = s->getVolume();
14     return 0;
15 }

```

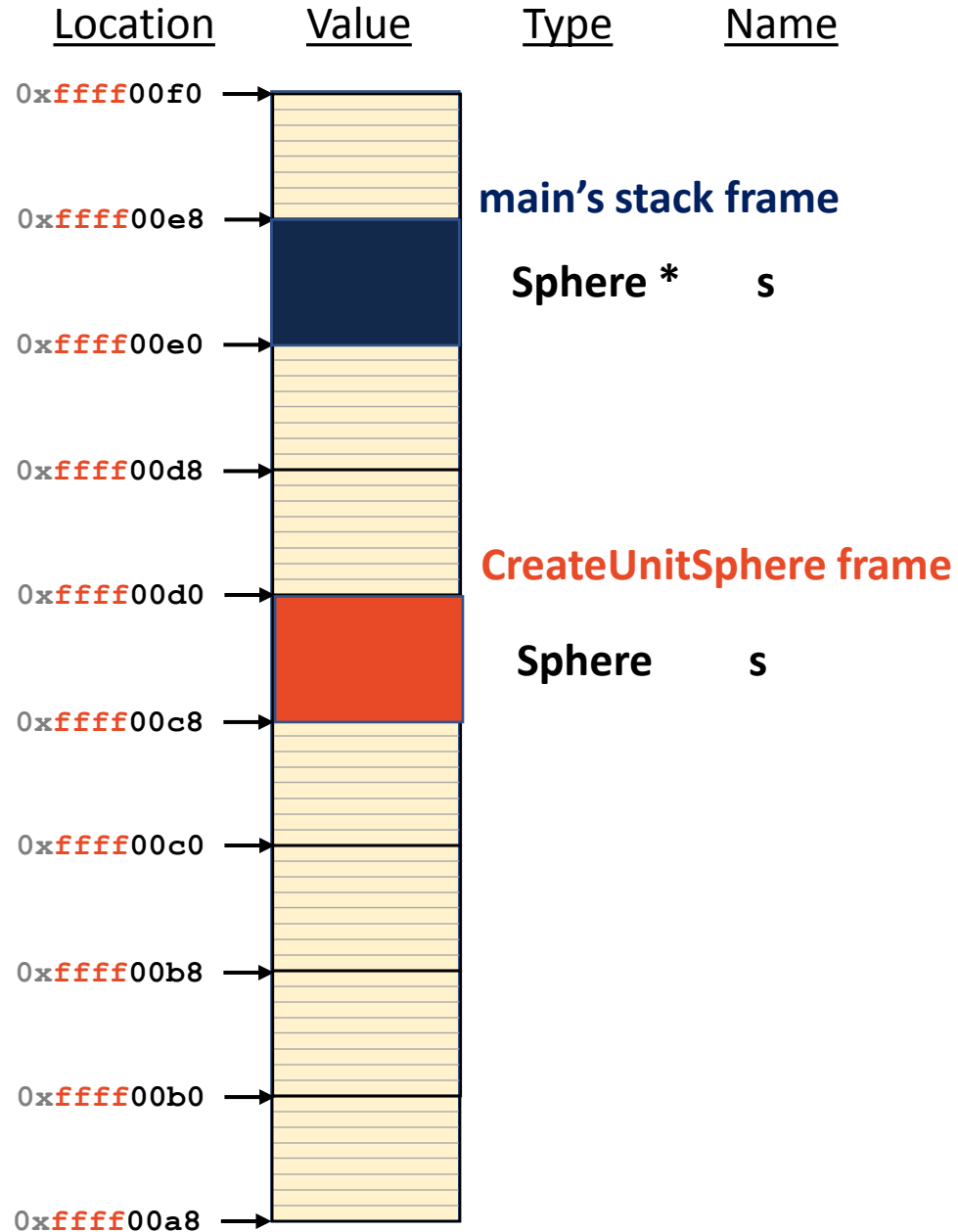
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main's stack frame

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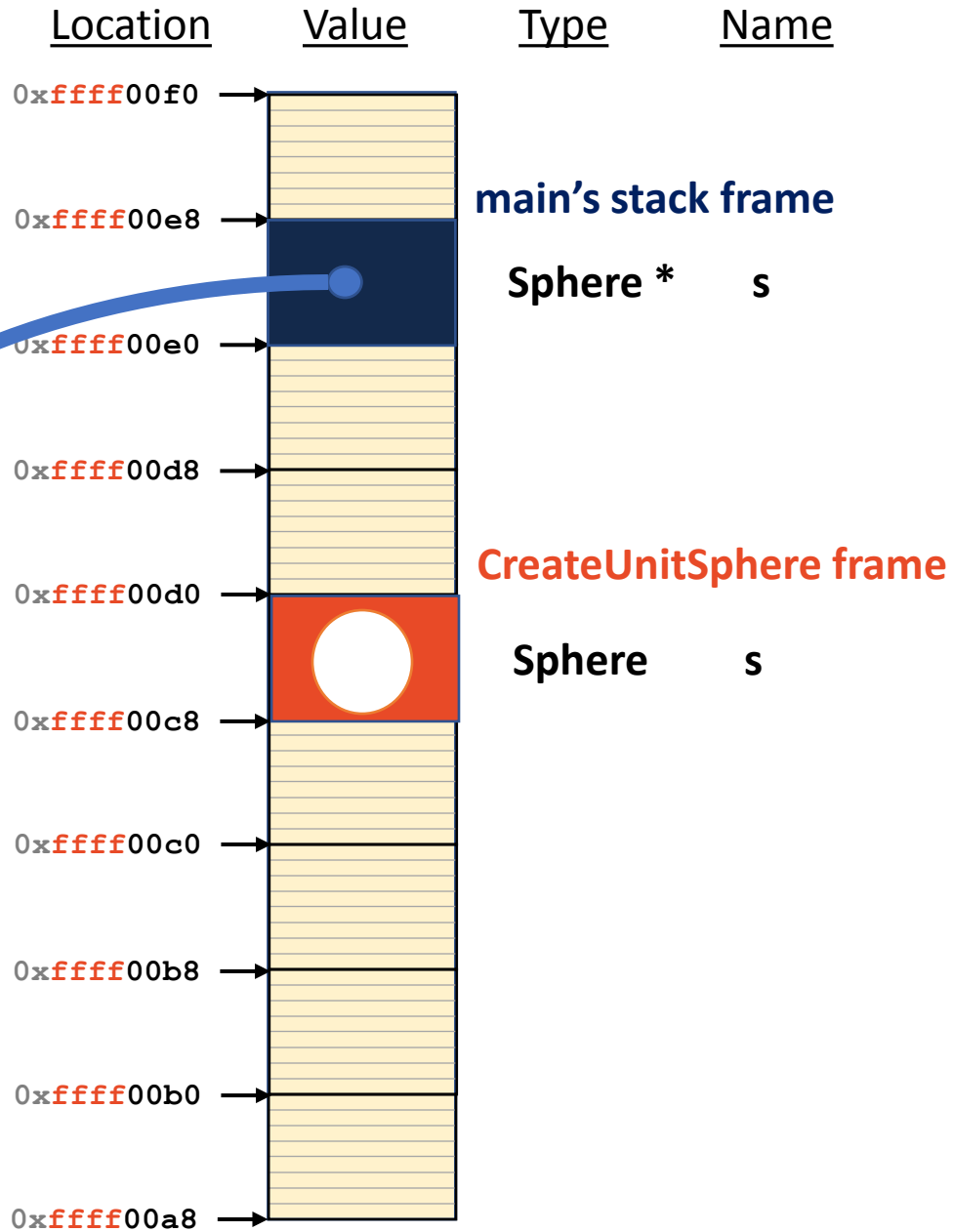
```



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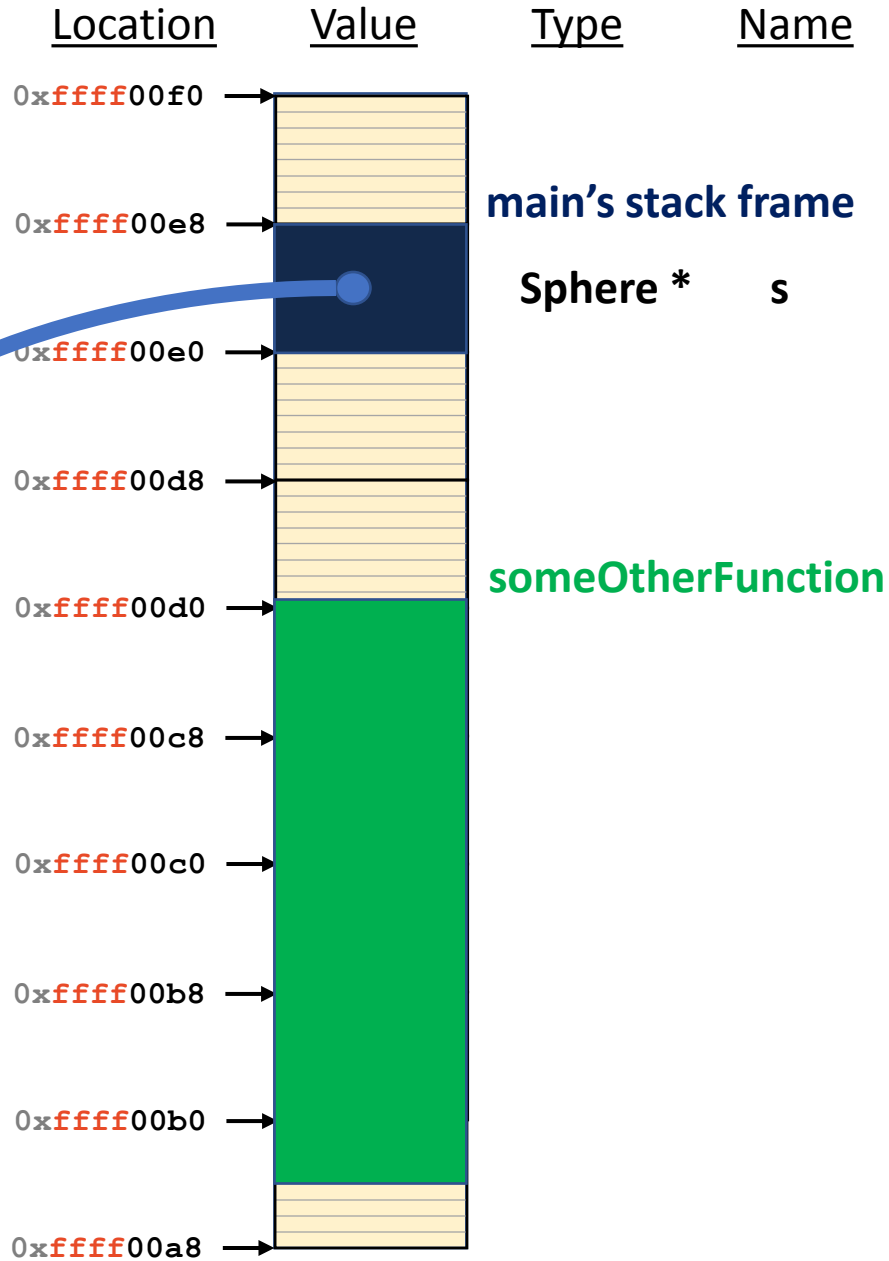
<u>Location</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Name</u>
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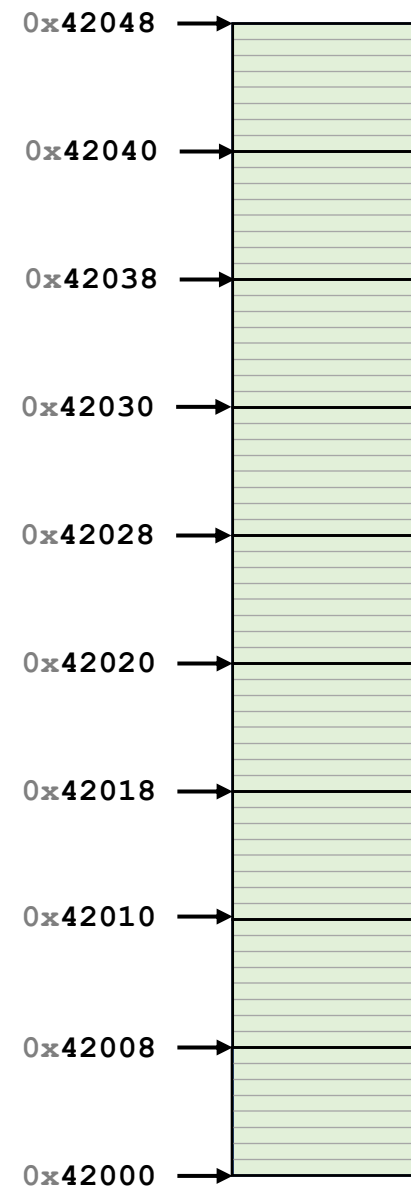


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```

# Heap Memory





# Heap Memory - new

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

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

- 1.

- 2.

- 3.

# Heap Memory - delete

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”.



# Heap Memory vs. Stack Memory Lifecycle

```

1 #include "sphere.h"      heap1.cpp
2 using namespace cs225;
3
4 int main() {
5     int *p = new int;
6     int *s = new Sphere(10);
7
8
9
10    return 0;
11 }

```

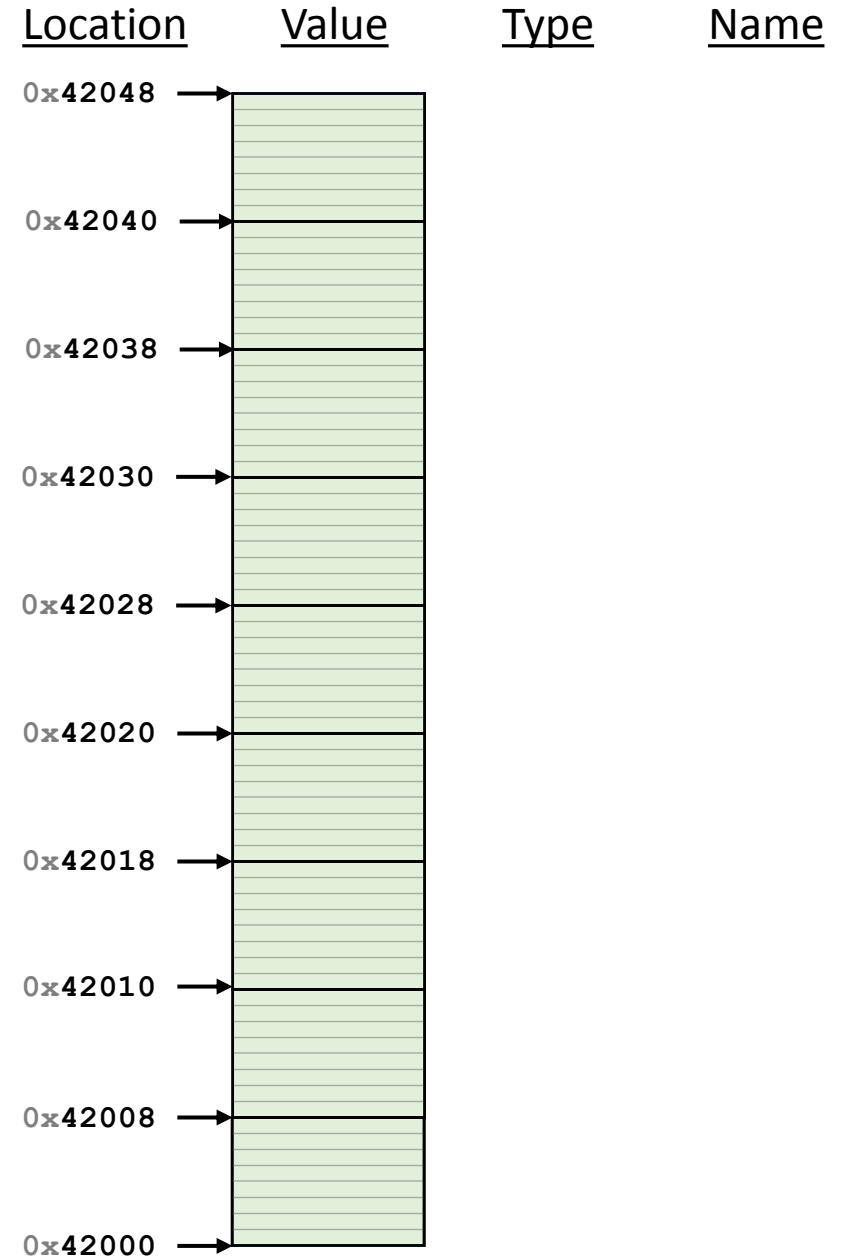
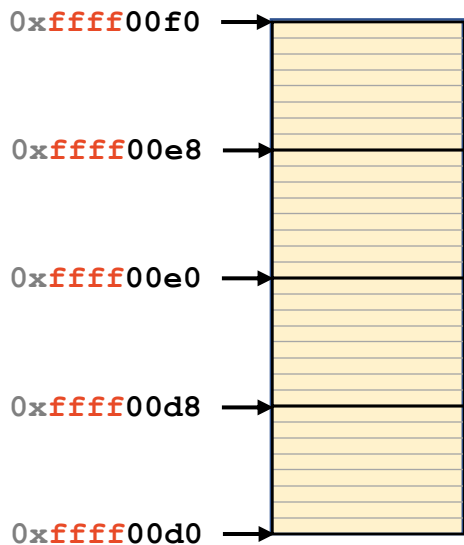
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0x42040			
0x42038			
0x42030			
0x42028			
0x42020			
0x42018			
0x42010			
0x42008			
0x42000			

```

1 #include "sphere.h"      heap2.cpp
2 using namespace cs225;
3
4 int main() {
5     Sphere *s1 = new Sphere();
6     Sphere *s2 = s1;
7     s2->setRadius( 10 );
8
9
10    return 0;
11 }

```





# Exam 1 Topics



MP1

## copy.cpp

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 int main() {
5     int i = 2, j = 4, k = 8;
6     int *p = &i, *q = &j, *r = &k;
7
8     k = i;
9     cout << i << j << k << *p << *q << *r << endl;
10
11    p = q;
12    cout << i << j << k << *p << *q << *r << endl;
13
14    *q = *r;
15    cout << i << j << k << *p << *q << *r << endl;
16 }
```



## heap-puzzle1.cpp

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 int main() {
5     int *x = new int;
6     int &y = *x;
7
8     y = 4;
9
10    cout << &x << endl;
11    cout << x << endl;
12    cout << *x << endl;
13
14    cout << &y << endl;
15    cout << y << endl;
16    cout << *y << endl;
17 }
```

## heap-puzzle2.cpp

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 int main() {
5     int *p, *q;
6     p = new int;
7     q = p;
8     *q = 8;
9     cout << *p << endl;
10
11     q = new int;
12     *q = 9;
13     cout << *p << endl;
14     cout << *q << endl;
15
16     return 0;
17 }
```

## heap-puzzle3.cpp

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 int main() {
5     int *x;
6     int size = 3;
7
8     x = new int[size];
9
10    for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
11        x[i] = i + 3;
12    }
13
14    delete[] x;
15 }
16
17
```

## joinSpheres.cpp

```
11  /*
12   * Creates a new sphere that contains the exact volume
13   * of the two input spheres.
14   */
15  Sphere joinSpheres(Sphere s1, Sphere s2) {
16      double totalVolume = s1.getVolume() + s2.getVolume();
17
18      double newRadius = std::pow(
19          (3.0 * totalVolume) / (4.0 * 3.141592654),
20          1.0/3.0
21      );
22
23      Sphere result(newRadius);
24
25      return result;
26  }
```

# CS 225 – Things To Be Doing

## **Register for Exam 1 (CBTF)**

Details on the course website!

## **Every day, work on the POTDs**

Available on PrairieLearn, every weekday!

## **Finish MP1**

Due: Monday, Sept. 11<sup>th</sup> (11:59pm)

## **Attend lab and complete lab\_debug**

Due: Sunday, Sept. 10<sup>th</sup> (11:59pm)