

Announcements

MP1, HW0 available, due 1/27, 11:59p.

Exam 1: 1/29-2/1, link to scheduler on website

Pointer variables and dynamic memory allocation:

```
int * p;
```

Stack memory

loc	name	type	value
a40	p	int *	

Heap memory

loc	name	type	value

Fun and games with pointers: (warm-up)

```
int * p, q;
```

What type is q? _____

```
int *p;
```

```
int x;
```

```
p = &x;
```

```
*p = 6;
```

```
cout << x;
```

What is output? _____

```
cout << p;
```

What is output? _____

Write a statement whose output is the value of `x`, using variable `p`: _____

```
int *p, *q;  
p = new int;  
q = p;  
*q = 8;  
cout << *p;    What is output?_____
```

```
q = new int;  
*q = 9;  
p = NULL;      Do you like this?_____
```

```
delete q;  
q = NULL;      Do you like this?_____
```

Memory leak:

Deleting a null pointer:

Dereferencing a null pointer:

Fun and games with pointers:

```
int * p, * q;  
p = new int;  
q = p;  
delete p;  
... // some random stuff  
cout << *q;
```

Do you like this?_____



Stack vs. Heap memory:

```
void fun() {  
    string s = "hello!";  
    cout << s << endl;  
}  
  
int main() {  
    fun();  
    return 0;  
}
```

System allocates space for s and takes care of freeing it when s goes out of scope.

Data can be accessed directly, rather than via a pointer.

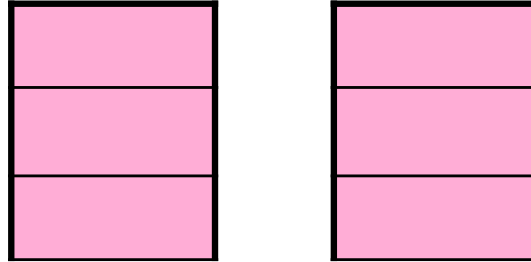
```
void fun() {  
    string * s = new string;  
    *s = "hello?";  
    cout << *s << endl;  
    delete s;  
}  
  
int main() {  
    fun();  
    return 0;  
}
```

Allocated memory must be deleted programmatically.

Data must be accessed by a pointer.

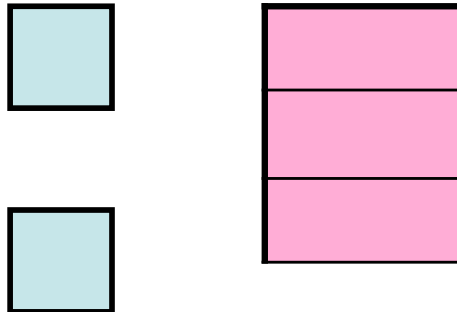
Pointers and objects:

```
face a, b;  
... // init b  
a = b;  
a.setName("ann");  
b.getName();
```



```
class face {  
public:  
    void setName(string n);  
    string getName();  
    ...  
private:  
    string name;  
    PNG pic;  
    boolean done;  
};
```

```
face * c, * d;  
... // init *d  
c = d;  
c->setName("carlos");  
(*d).getName();
```



Arrays: static (stackic)

```
int x[5];
```

Stack memory

[illegible]

Arrays: dynamic (heap)

```
int * x;
```

```
int size = 3;
```

```
x = new int[size];
```

```
for(int i=0, i<size, i++)
```

```
x[i] = i + 3;
```

```
delete [] x;
```

Stack memory

[illegible]

Heap memory

[illegible]