

C++ Pointers, Memory

Readings




Pointers and Dynamic memory, stack verses heap



Intro to pointers

Excellent Reference

More Pointers

- A way to allocate/manage memory on the heap
 - A way to rapidly iterate over arrays
 - For C use malloc and free
 - For C++ use new and delete
- 
- For C
 - You have to use pointers
 - For C++ ... Caution
 - Pointers are the source of many, many bugs
 - Use Standard Library instead, it allocates and manages heap memory for you

Pointers – Correct (ish)

Throw an exception and things go poorly

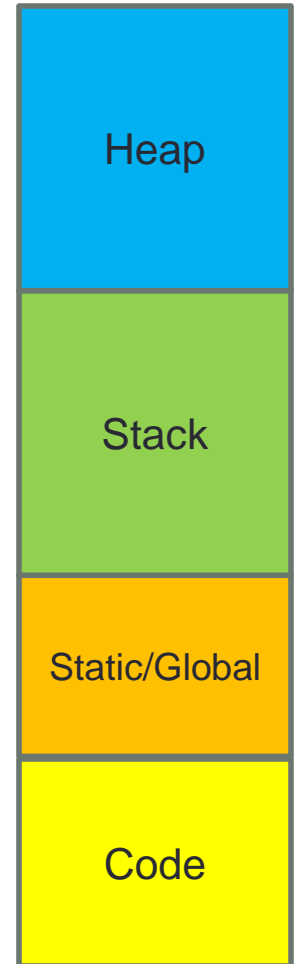
```
const int MY_SIZE = 10;

bool dynamic_good() {
    int *p = new int[MY_SIZE];

    //do some work

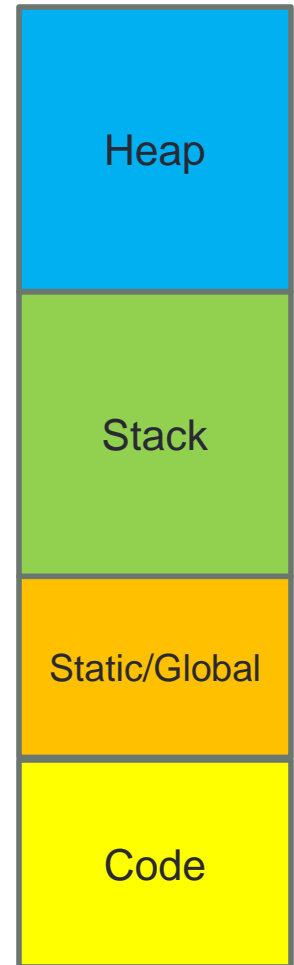
    //free if allocated
    if (p)
    {
        delete[] p;
        p = 0;
    }
}

int main()
{
    dynamic_good();
    return 0;
}
```



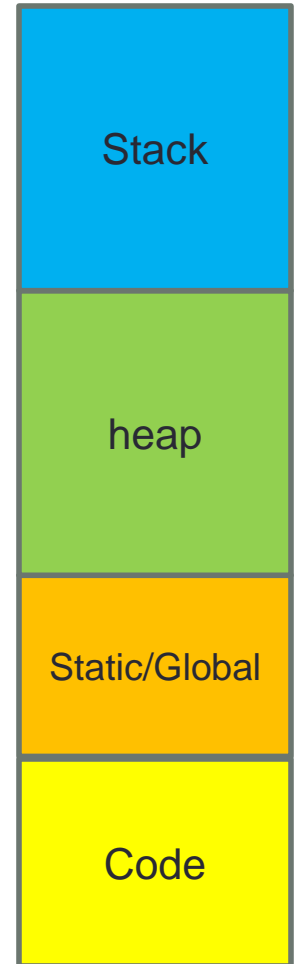
Pointers - Dereference

```
void pointerDereference(){  
    int    *pInt    = 0;  
    int    *pInt2   = 0;  
    int myInt[5]    = {0,1,2,3,4};  
  
    //2 ways to set pointers  
    //to an array  
    pInt    = &myInt[0];  
    pInt    = myInt;  
  
    pInt2 = pInt;  
  
    for (int i=0;i<5;i++)  
    {  
        cout<< *(pInt + i) <<" ";  
    }  
    cout<<std::endl;  
}
```



Pointers – Dangling

```
int *p = new int[MY_SIZE];  
if (!p)  
    return false;  
  
int *p2 = p;  
  
if (p)  
{  
    delete [] p;  
    p=0;  
}  
  
//what about p2?
```

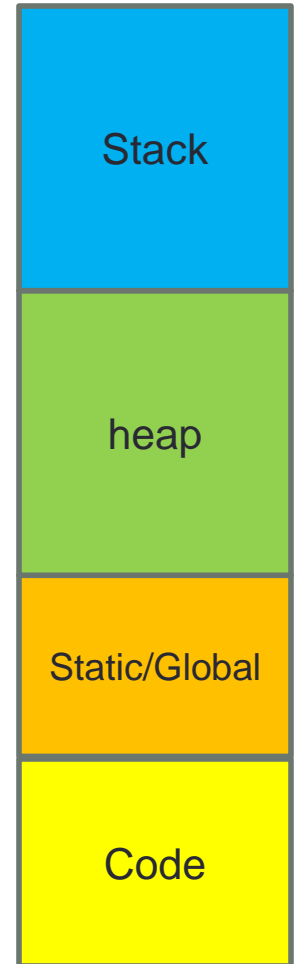


Pointers – Memory Leak

```
const int MY_SIZE =10;

bool dynamic_memleak() {
    int *p = new int[MY_SIZE];
    if (!p)
        return false;

    return 0;
}
```



Passing Pointers - review

```
char myString[] = "I am at an alpha low";  
char *pChar = myString;  
  
pointerByValue(pChar);  
pointerByRef(pChar);
```

```
//pointers by value  
void pointerByValue(char *myPointer){
```

```
//pointers by ref  
void pointerByRef(char *&myPointer){
```


Pointers - different types

- Pointers to different types are different
- Cannot (for the most part) assign 1 to another

```
int *pInt =0;  
double *pdouble = 0;  
pInt = pdouble;
```



Pointers and const

```
//trick mentally draw a vertical line thru pointer asterix
//const to left      -whats pointed to is constant
//const to right     -pointer itself is constant
```

```
char                *p1 = "hello"; //non const pointer
                                   //non const data
const char          *p2 = "hello"; //non const pointer
                                   //const data
char                *const p3 = "hello"; //const pointer
                                   //non const data
const char* const   p4 = "hello"; //const pointer
                                   //const data
```

Pointer tip

- If you create something using `new[]`
- You must delete using `delete[]`

- If you create something using `new`
- You must delete using `delete`

- **//Example**

```
int *p=new int[10];
```

```
delete p; //undefined behaviour, sometimes OK sometimes  
         //not
```

Conclusions

- Pointers are dangerous
- Please study this lecture, readings (especially intro one) and the example programs online
- We will see more pointers as we start on objects.