

Activity No. <2>

<ARRAYS, POINTERS AND DYNAMIC MEMORY ALLOCATION>

Course Code: CPE010

Program: Computer Engineering

Course Title: Data Structures and Algorithms

Date Performed: 8/7/25

Section: CPE21S4

Date Submitted: 8/7/25

Name(s): Alcantara, Jason P.

Instructor: Engr. Jimlord Quejado

6. Output:

Discussion:

Part A.

```
test1.cpp
1 #include <iostream>
2
3 int main() {
4     int x = 10;
5
6     std::cout << 10 << std::endl;
7     std::cout << &x << std::endl;
8     std::cout << *x << std::endl;
9
10    return 0;
11 }
```

10
0x6ffe4c
10

Process exited after 0.01072 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . . |

Part B.

```
test1.cpp Part B.cpp
1 #include <iostream>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 int main () {
5     int var = 10;
6     int *ip;
7     ip = &var;
8
9     cout << var << endl;
10    cout << ip << endl;
11    cout << *ip << endl;
12
13    return 0;
14 }
```

10
0x6ffe44
10

Process exited after 0.007715 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . . |

Part C.

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 int main()
5 {
6     int size = 5;
7     int *array = new int[size];
8
9     for (int i = 0; i < size; ++i) {
10         array[i] = (i + 1) * 10;
11     }
12
13     std::cout << "Dynamically allocated array values:" << std::endl;
14     for (int i = 0; i < size; ++i) {
15         std::cout << "array[" << i << "] = " << array[i] << std::endl;
16     }
17
18     delete[] array;
19
20     std::cout << "Memory for the array has been deallocated!" << std::endl;
21
22     return 0;
23 }
```

Dynamically allocated array values:
array[0] = 10
array[1] = 20
array[2] = 30
array[3] = 40
array[4] = 50
Memory for the array has been deallocated!

Process exited after 0.00999 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . . |

Part D.

The screenshot shows a C++ IDE interface with two windows. The top window displays the following code:

```

1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <string>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 class Student {
6 public:
7     string obj_name;
8
9     Student(string name = "John Doe") {
10         obj_name = name;
11     }
12
13     void display_name() {
14         cout << "Student Name: " << obj_name << endl;
15     }
16 }
17
18 int main() {
19     Student *a = new Student("Joshua");
20
21     cout << "Accessing data member through pointer: " << (*a).obj_name << endl;
22
23     (*a).display_name();
24
25     delete a;
26
27     return 0;
28 }

```

The bottom window shows the output of the program:

```

Accessing data member through pointer: Joshua
Student Name: Joshua
-----
Process exited after 0.09994 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .

```

Procedure:

ILO A:

The screenshot shows a C++ IDE interface with two windows. The top window displays the following code:

```

1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <string>
3
4 class Student{
5 private:
6     std::string studentName;
7     int studentAge;
8
9 public:
10    Student(std::string newName = "John Doe", int newAge = 18){
11        studentName = std::string(newName);
12        studentAge = newAge;
13        std::cout << "Constructor Called." << std::endl;
14    }
15
16    ~Student(){
17        std::cout << "Destructor Called." << std::endl;
18    }
19
20    //Copy Constructor
21    Student(const Student &copyStudent){
22        std::cout << "Copy Constructor Called" << std::endl;
23        studentName = copyStudent.studentName;
24        studentAge = copyStudent.studentAge;
25    }
26
27    //Display Attributes
28    void printDetails(){
29        std::cout << this->studentName << " " << this->studentAge << std::endl;
30    }
31 }
32
33 int main() {
34     Student student1("Roman", 28);
35     Student student2(student1);
36     Student student3;
37     student3 = student2;
38     return 0;
39 }

```

The bottom window shows the output of the program:

```

Constructor Called.
Copy Constructor Called
Constructor Called.
Constructor Called.
Destructor Called.
Destructor Called.
Destructor Called.
-----
Process exited after 0.1006 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .

```

The screenshot shows a C++ IDE interface with two windows. The top window displays the following code:

```

1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <string>
3
4 class Student{
5 private:
6     std::string studentName;
7     int studentAge;
8
9 public:
10    Student(std::string newName = "John Doe", int newAge = 18){
11        studentName = std::string(newName);
12        studentAge = newAge;
13        std::cout << "Constructor Called." << std::endl;
14    }
15
16    ~Student(){
17        std::cout << "Destructor Called." << std::endl;
18    }
19
20    //Copy Constructor
21    Student(const Student &copyStudent){
22        std::cout << "Copy Constructor Called" << std::endl;
23        studentName = copyStudent.studentName;
24        studentAge = copyStudent.studentAge;
25    }
26
27    //Display Attributes
28    void printDetails(){
29        std::cout << this->studentName << " " << this->studentAge << std::endl;
30    }
31 }
32
33 int main() {
34     const size_t j = 5;
35     Student studentList[j] = {};
36     std::string namesList[j] = {"Carly", "Freddy", "Sam", "Zack", "Cody"};
37     int agelist[j] = {15, 16, 18, 19, 16};
38     return 0;
39 }

```

The bottom window shows the output of the program:

```

Constructor Called.
Constructor Called.
Constructor Called.
Constructor Called.
Constructor Called.
Destructor Called.
Destructor Called.
Destructor Called.
Destructor Called.
Destructor Called.
-----
Process exited after 0.08774 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .

```

7. Supplementary Activity:

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <string>
3
4 // Base class for grocery items
5 class GroceryItem {
6 protected:
7     std::string name;
8     double price;
9     int quantity;
10
11 public:
12     GroceryItem(std::string n = "", double p = 0.0, int q = 0) {
13         name = n;
14         price = p;
15         quantity = q;
16     }
17
18     virtual ~GroceryItem() {}
19
20     virtual void show() {
21         std::cout << name << " - PHP " << price << " x" << quantity
22         << " = PHP " << price * quantity << std::endl;
23     }
24
25     virtual double getTotal() {
26         return price * quantity;
27     }
28
29     std::string getName() {
30         return name;
31     }
32 };
33
34 // Fruit class
35 class Fruit : public GroceryItem {
36 public:
37     Fruit(std::string n = "", double p = 0.0, int q = 0)
38         : GroceryItem(n, p, q) {}
39
40     void show() override {
41         std::cout << "[Fruit] ";
42         GroceryItem::show();
43     }
44 };

```

Grocery List:
[Fruit] Apple - PHP 10 x7 = PHP 70
[Fruit] Banana - PHP 10 x8 = PHP 80
[Vegetable] Broccoli - PHP 60 x12 = PHP 720
[Vegetable] Lettuce - PHP 50 x10 = PHP 500
Total Price: PHP 1370
Lettuce removed.
Updated Grocery List:
[Fruit] Apple - PHP 10 x7 = PHP 70
[Fruit] Banana - PHP 10 x8 = PHP 80
[Vegetable] Broccoli - PHP 60 x12 = PHP 720

Process exited after 0.103 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .

8. Conclusion

- Summary of lessons learned:** I understand how the dynamic memory allocation works. This helps manage memory more organized and understandable, especially for the data with unknown size.
- Analysis of the procedure:** In this procedure you need to familiarize to the functions like (malloc, free and etc.), and how you applied them to manage memory in this codes.
- Analysis of the supplementary activity:** The more activities and practices that you did it will help us to reinforce the lesson, such as understanding the memory management in the real life world programming scenarios.
- Concluding statement / Feedback:** How well did you think you did in this activity? What are your areas for improvement?: I think I need to practice more to just understand the dynamic memory allocated because I still get confused because so that's why I need to improve myself in this program.

9. Assessment Rubric