

**CMSC 240 Software Systems Development** 

Fall 2024

### **Today**

Memory

Pointers

Garbage Values

Memory Layout

• In-class exercise





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char 1 byte

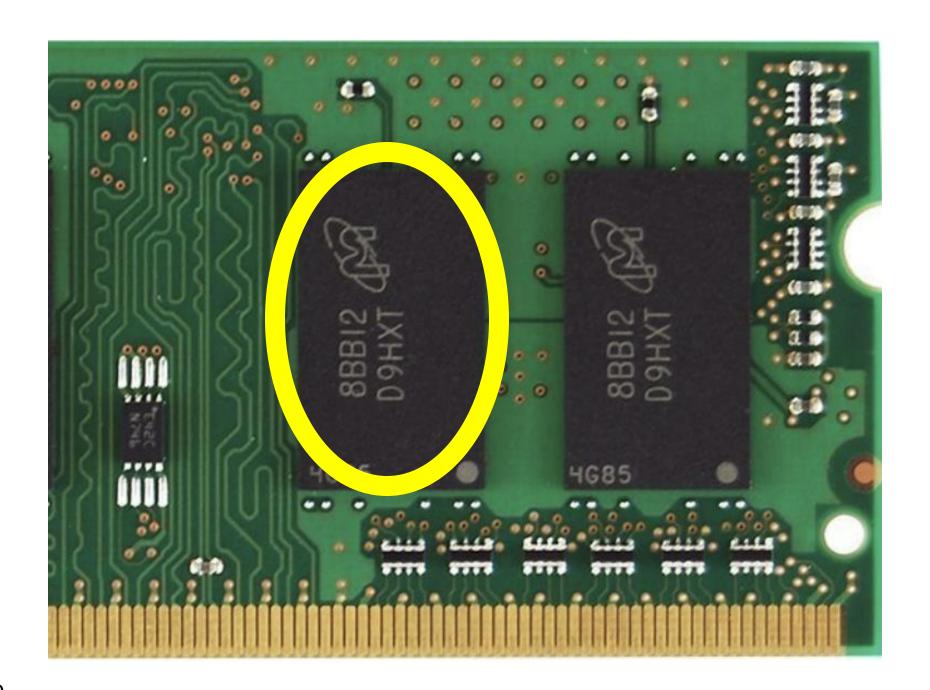
int 4 bytes

long 8 bytes

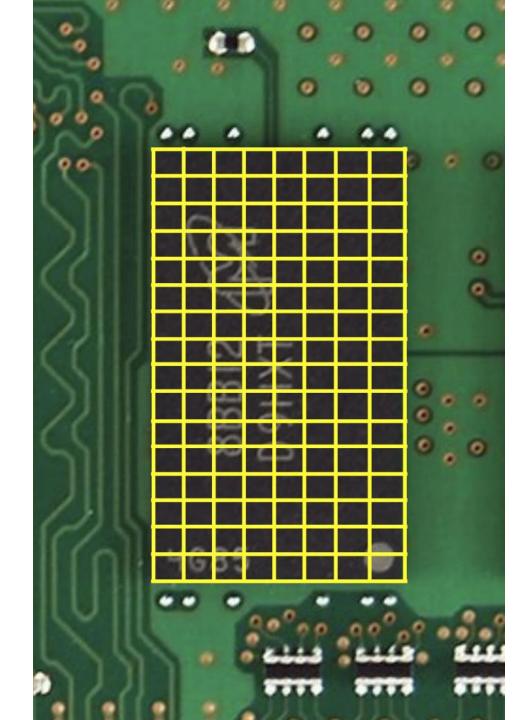
float 4 bytes

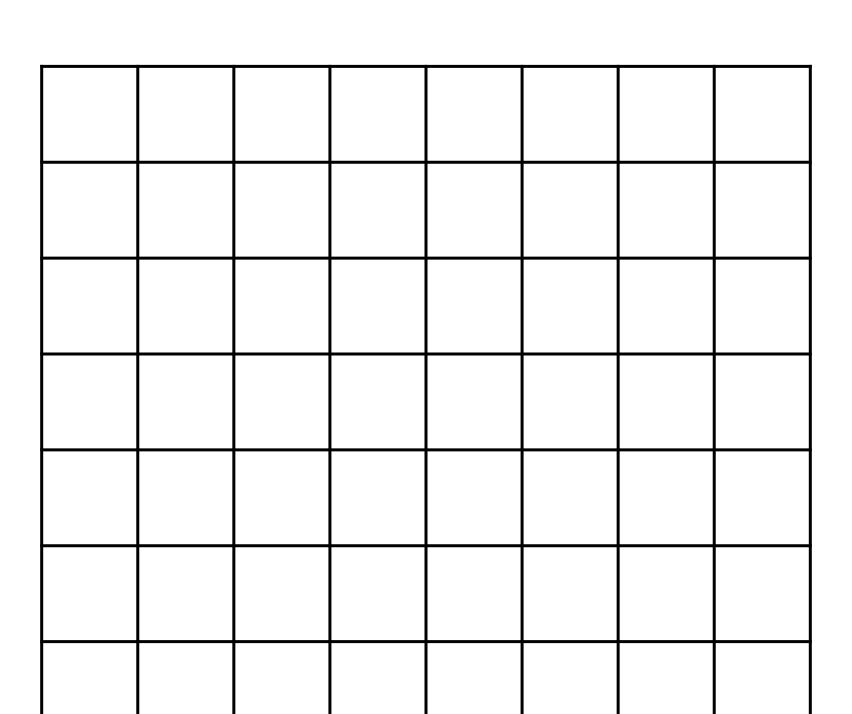
double 8 bytes

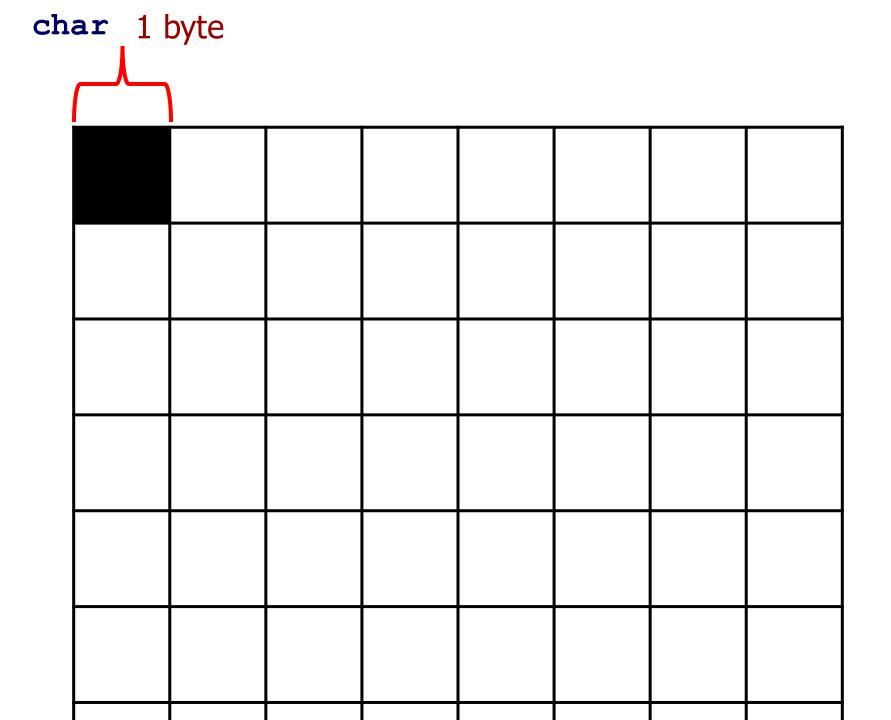
string ?

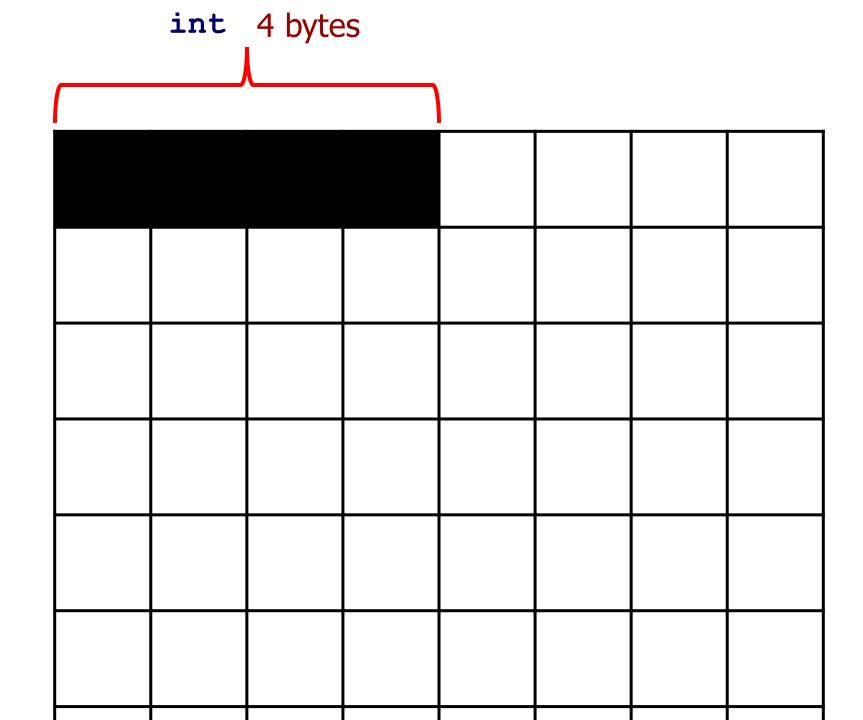












double 8 bytes

```
int age1 = 42;
int age2 = 27;
int age3 = 19;
```

<b>42</b> age1					

<b>42</b> age1			<b>27</b> age2				

<b>42</b> age1				<b>27</b> age2			
<b>19</b> age 3							

000000000000000000000000000000000000000				000000000000000000000000000011011			
	ag	re1		age2			
0000000	000000000	000000000	00011011				
	ag	ге 3					



0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	Α	В	С	D	E	F

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

#### base-16

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F

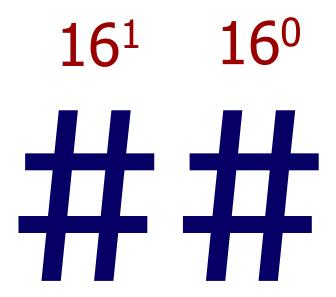
#### Hexadecimal

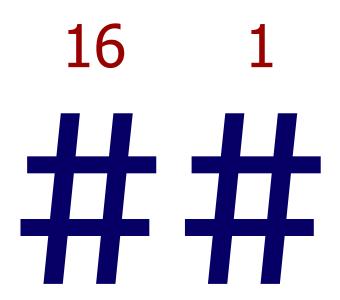
# 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

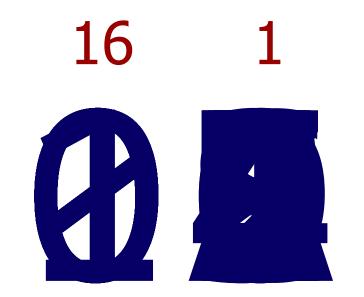
 $(128 \times 1) + (64 \times 1) + (32 \times 1) + (16 \times 1) + (8 \times 1) + (4 \times 1) + (2 \times 1) + (1 \times 1)$ 

 128
 64
 32
 16
 8
 4
 2
 1

 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1

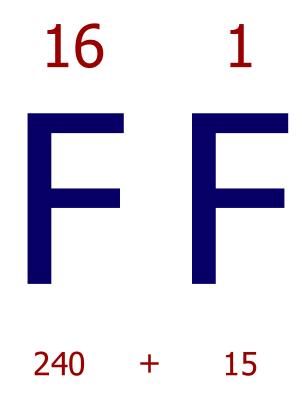


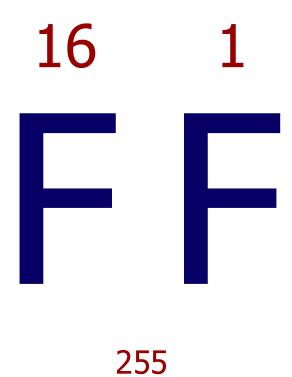




16 1

(16 × F) + 
$$(1 \times F)$$

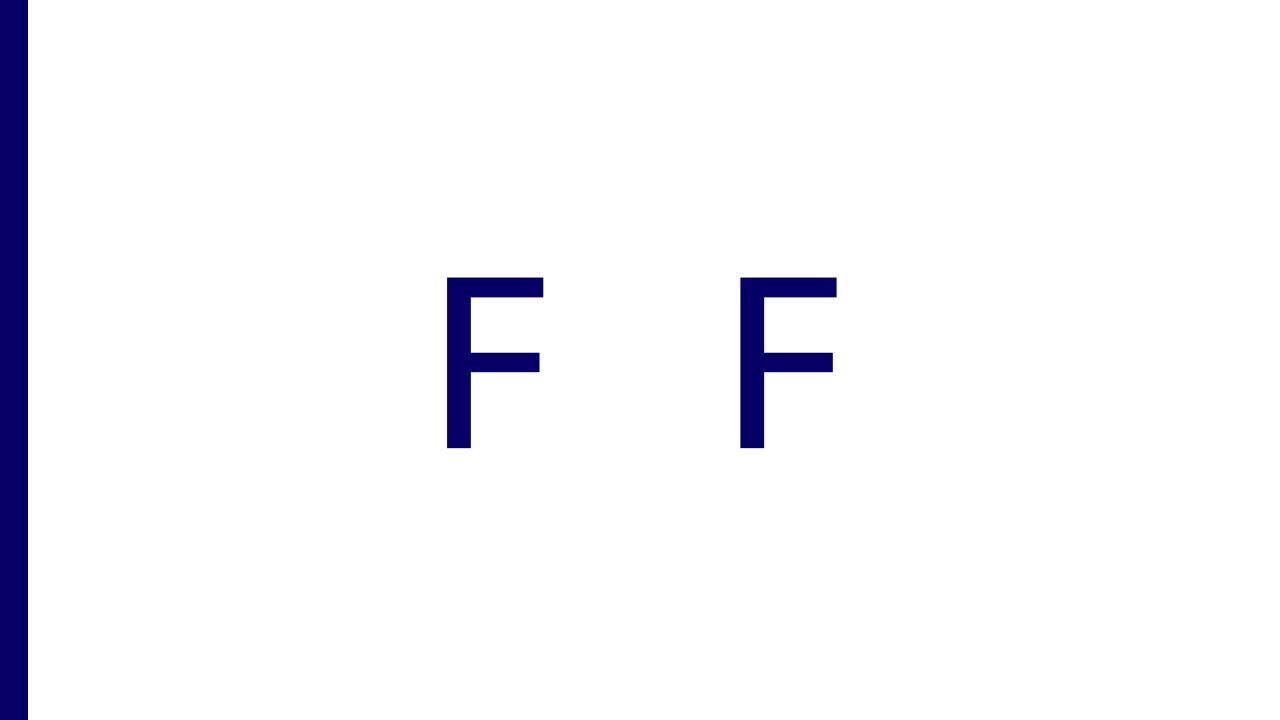


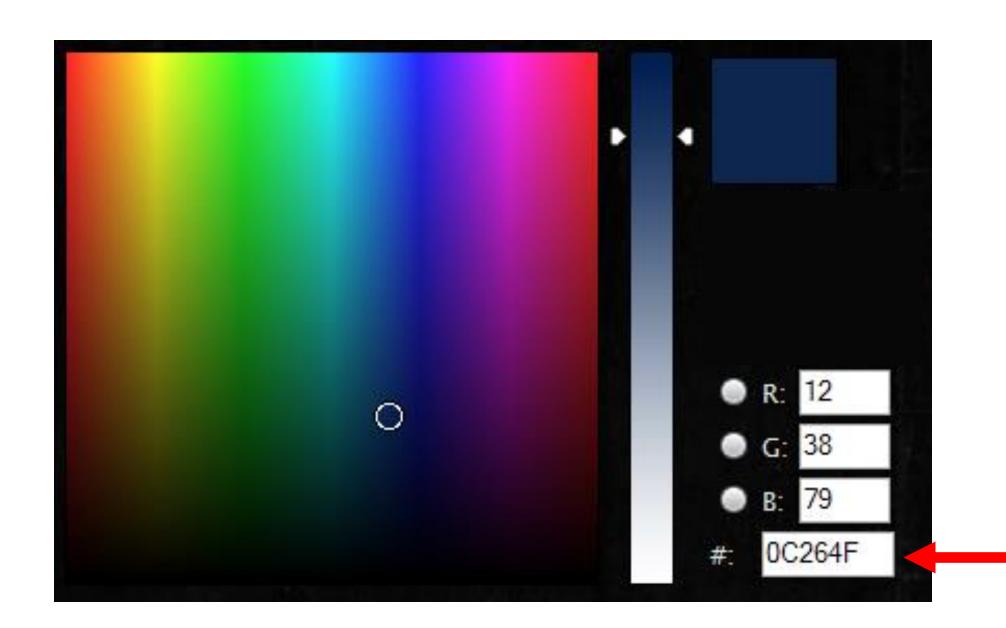


 128
 64
 32
 16
 8
 4
 2
 1

 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1

### 





0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	A	В	С	D	E	F

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	A	В	С	D	Е	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	1A	1B	<b>1</b> C	1D	1E	1F
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E	2F
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37

# 

C++ convention that means the following number is a hexadecimal (base-16)

0x0	0x1	0x2	0x3	0x4	0x5	0x6	0x7
0x8	0x9	0xA	0xB	0xC	0xD	0xE	0xF
0x10	0x11	0x12	0x13	0x14	0x15	0x16	0x17
0x18	0x19	0x1A	0x1B	0x1C	0x1D	0x1E	0x1F
0x20	0x21	0x22	0x23	0x24	0x25	0x26	0x27
0x28	0x29	0x2A	0x2B	0x2C	0x2D	0x2E	0x2F
0x30	0x31	0x32	0x33	0x34	0x35	0x36	0x37

```
int var = 17;
```

		<b>17</b> var				

		<b>0x123</b> 17  var					

### Ask a question



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& "address of"

\* "contents of"

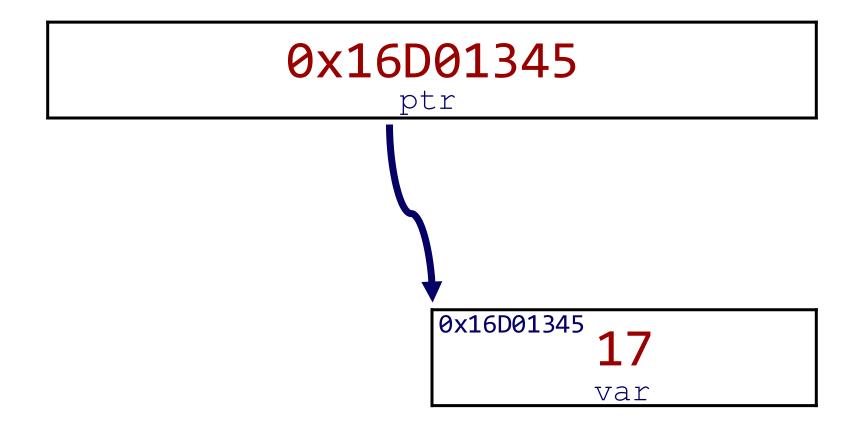
## A pointer is an object that holds an address value.

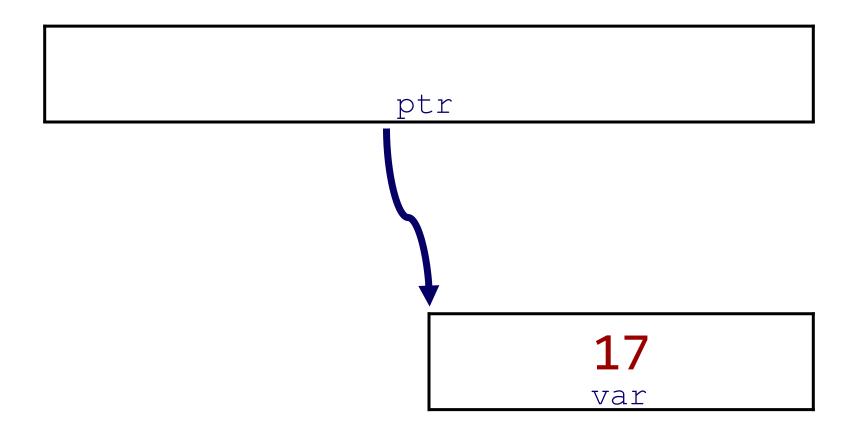
```
int var = 17;
int* ptr = &var; // ptr holds the address of var
```

This new type is called an "int pointer" and is used to hold the address of an integer variable The "address of" the integer var

		<b>0x16D01345 17</b> var				

<b>0x16D01345</b> ptr									
				0x16D01345 17 var					





```
int var = 17;
int* ptr = &var; // ptr holds the address of var
int anotherVar = *ptr;
                                The "contents of" the
                                pointer ptr
                                (i.e., the value stored
                                at the address)
```

```
int var = 17;
int* ptr = &var; // ptr holds the address of var
cout << "var == " << var << endl;
                                                                       // #1
cout << "'address of' var == " << &var << endl;</pre>
                                                                       // #2
cout << "ptr == " << ptr << endl;
                                                                       // #3
cout << "'contents of' ptr == " << *ptr << endl;</pre>
                                                                       // #4
cout << "'contents of' the 'address of' var == " << *&var << endl; // #5
```



```
int var = 17;
int* ptr = &var; // ptr holds the address of var
cout << "var == " << var << endl:
                                                                      // #1
cout << "'address of' var == " << &var << endl;
                                                                      // #2
cout << "ptr == " << ptr << endl;
                                                                      // #3
cout << "'contents of' ptr == " << *ptr << endl;</pre>
                                                                      // #4
cout << "'contents of' the 'address of' var == " << *&var << endl; // #5
```

```
var == 17
'address of' var == 0x16af27454
ptr == 0x16af27454
'contents of' ptr == 17
'contents of' the 'address of' var == 17
```

```
double pi = 3.14159;

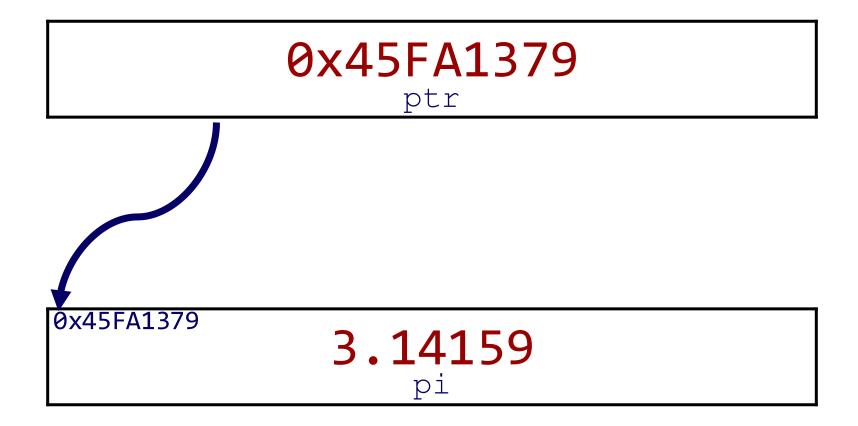
double* ptr = π // ptr holds the address of pi
```

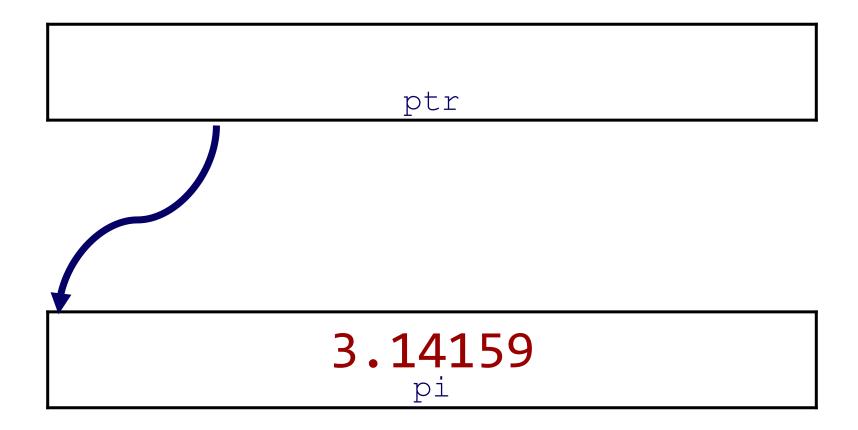
This new type is called an "double pointer" and is used to hold the address of a variable of type double

The "**Address of**" the double pi

0x45FA	0x45FA1379 3.14159 pi									

<b>0</b> x45FA1379 ptr									
0x45FA	0x45FA1379 3.14159 pi								





MAN, I SUCK AT THIS GAME. CAN YOU GIVE ME A FEW POINTERS? 0×3A28213A 0×6339392C, 0×7363682E. I HATE YOU.

### Ask a question



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```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
                var1 == 1
   int var1;
                var2 == 71282756
   int var2;
                var3 == 1
   int var3;
                var4 == 71319552
   int var4;
   int var5;
                var5 == 1
   cout << "var1 == " << var1 << endl;
   cout << "var2 == " << var2 << endl;
   cout << "var3 == " << var3 << endl;
   cout << "var4 == " << var4 << endl;
   cout << "var5 == " << var5 << endl;
```

```
array<int, 10> numbers = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10};

cout << "numbers[323] == " << numbers[323] << endl; // Clearly out of array bounds!!</pre>
```

numbers[323] == 1966029422

0x0	0x1	0x2	0x3	0x4	0x5	0x6	0x7
0x8	0x9	0хА	0xB	0xC	0xD	0xE	0xF
0x10	0x11	0x12	0x13	0x14	0x15	0x16	0x17
0x18	0x19	0x1A	0x1B	0x1C	0x1D	0x1E	0x1F
0x20	0x21	0x22	0x23	0x24	0x25	0x26	0x27
0x28	0x29	0x2A	0x2B	0x2C	0x2D	0x2E	0x2F
0x30	0x31	0x32	0x33	0x34	0x35	0x36	0x37



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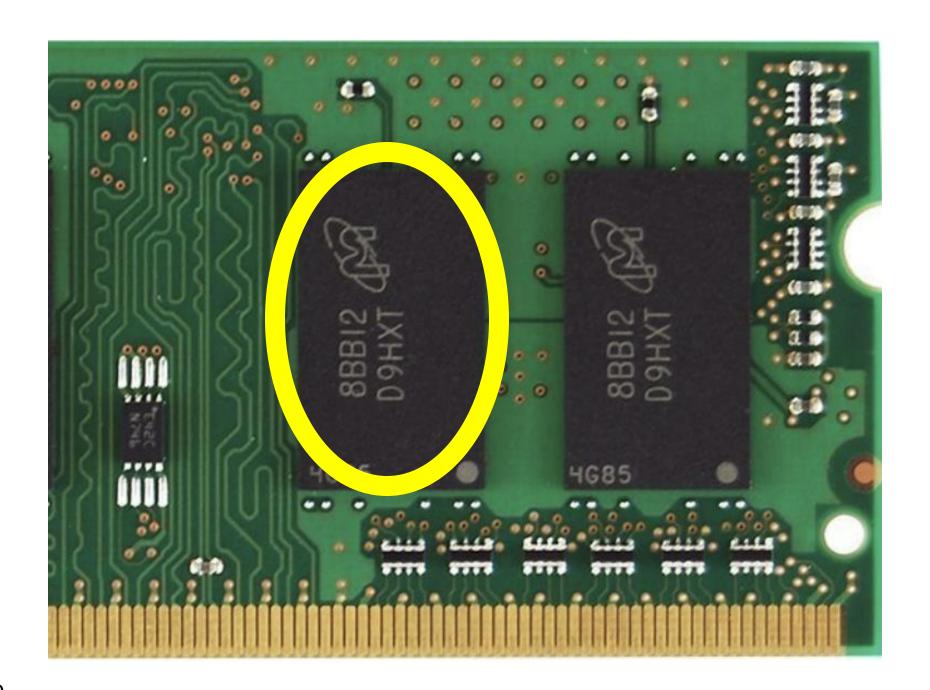
Memory Layout

• In-class exercise

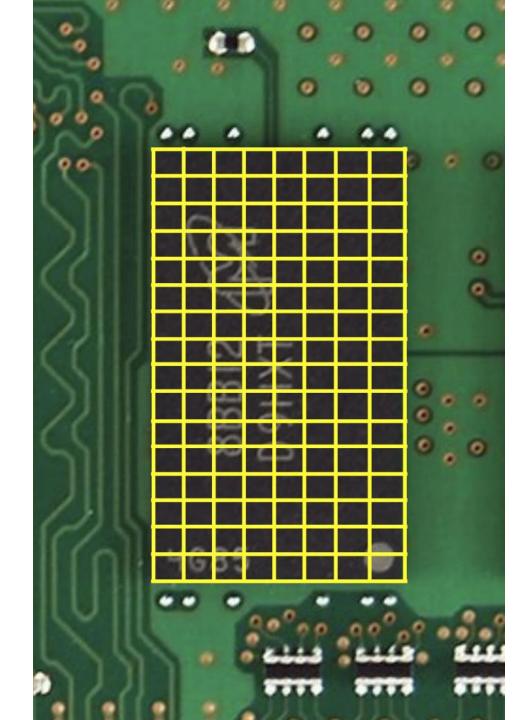




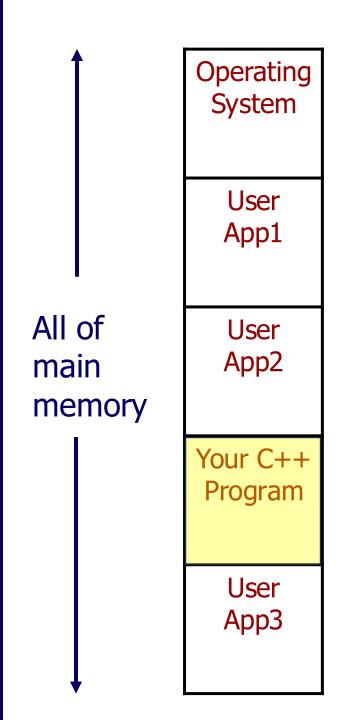
```
// Swap two int values.
void swap(int a, int b)
    int temp = a; // store a in temp
   a = b; // put b into a
   b = temp; // put temp a into b
}
int main()
    int x = 12;
    int y = 33;
   swap(x, y);
    cout << "x == " << x << " y == " << y << endl; // ?
    return 0;
```

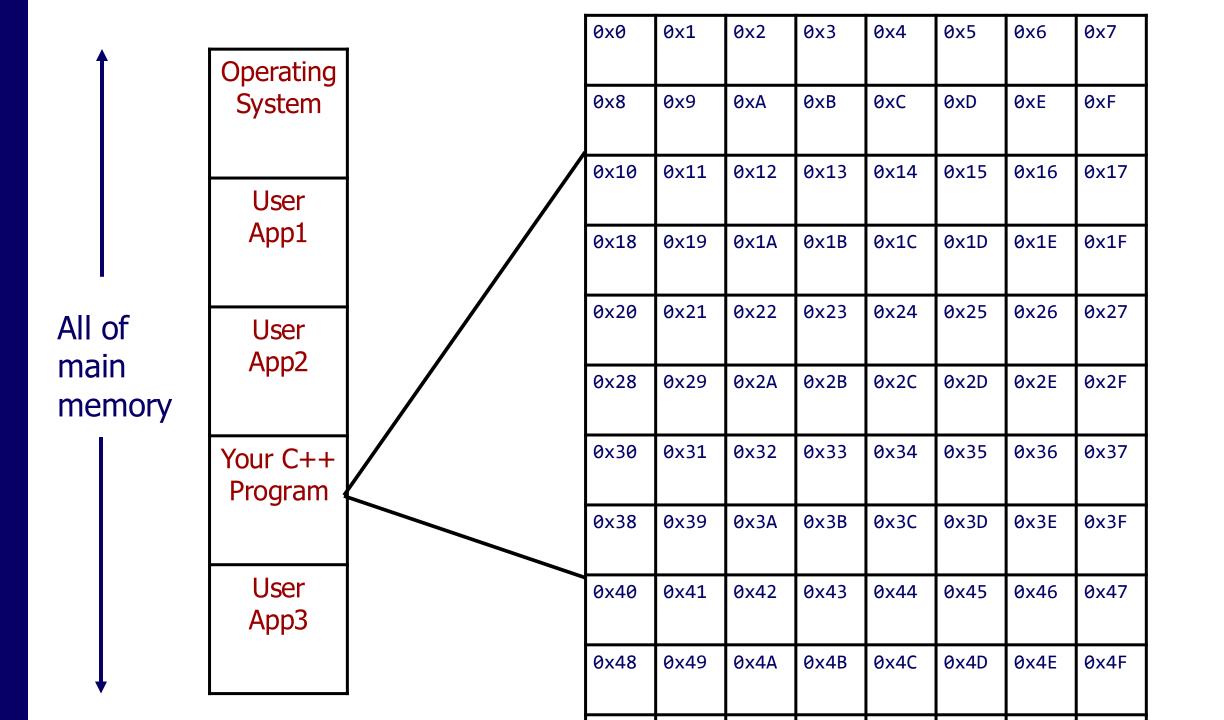


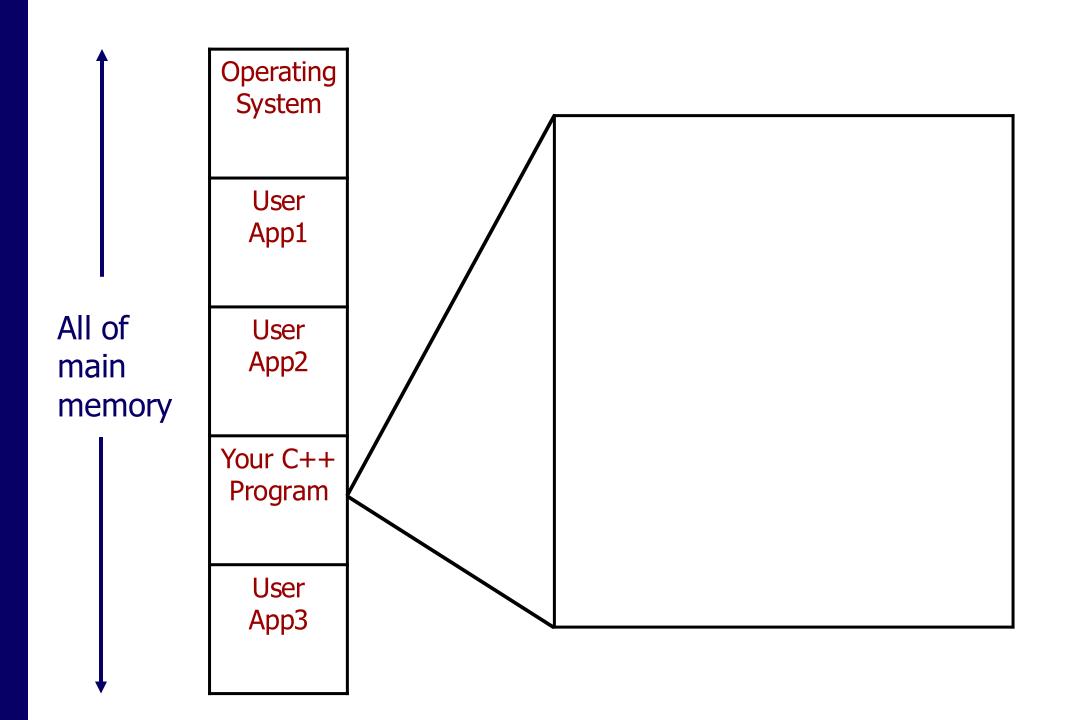


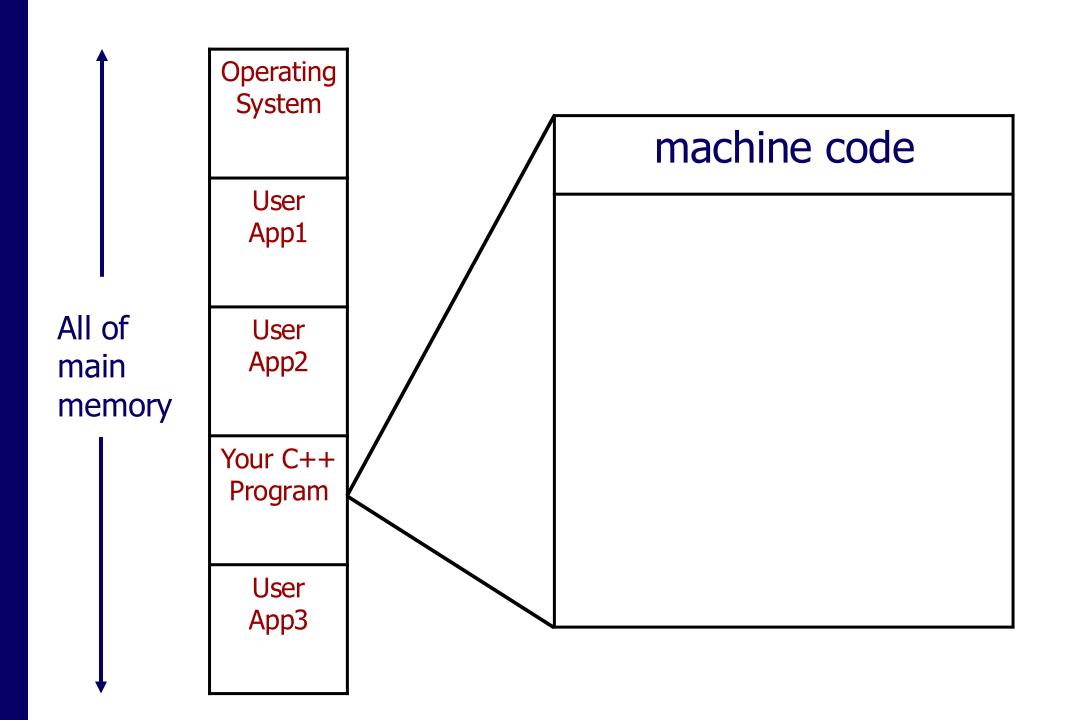


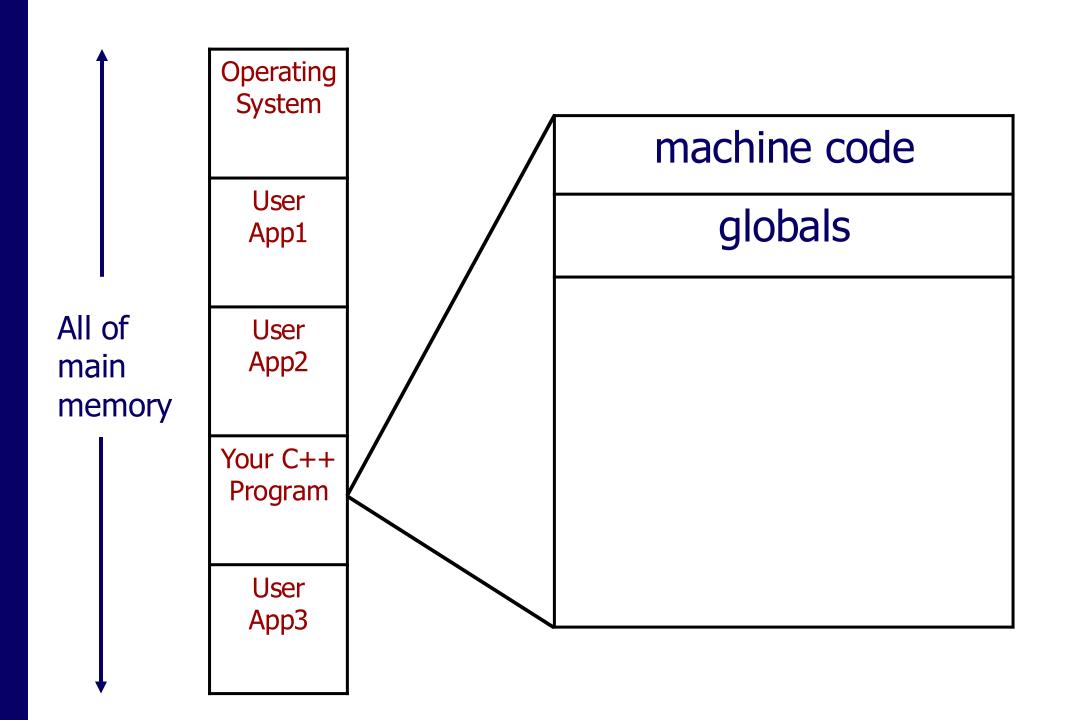
0x0	0x1	0x2	0x3	0x4	0x5	0x6	0x7
0x8	0x9	0xA	0xB	ØхС	0xD	0xE	0xF
0x10	0x11	0x12	0x13	0×14	0x15	0x16	0x17
0x18	0x19	0x1A	0x1B	0x1C	0x1D	0x1E	0x1F
0x20	0x21	0x22	0x23	0×24	0x25	0x26	0x27
0x28	0x29	0x2A	0×2B	0x2C	0x2D	0x2E	0x2F
0x30	0x31	0x32	0x33	0x34	0x35	0x36	0x37
0x38	0x39	0x3A	0x3B	0x3C	0x3D	0x3E	0x3F
0x40	0x41	0x42	0x43	0x44	0x45	0x46	0x47
0x48	0x49	0x4A	0x4B	0x4C	0x4D	0x4E	0x4F

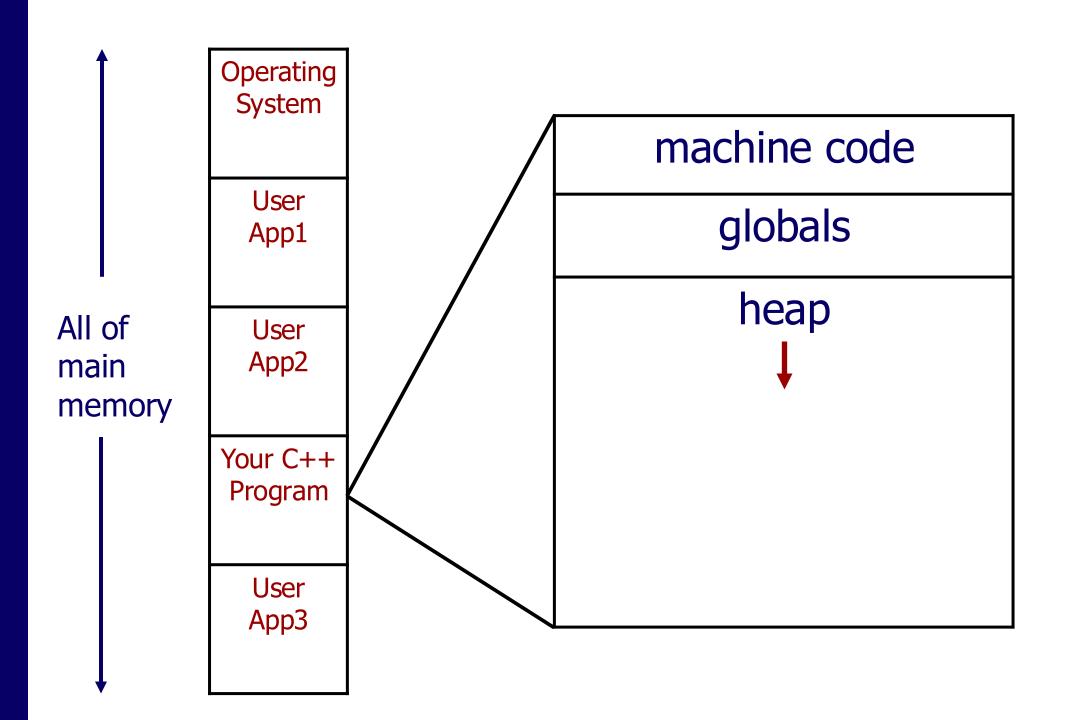


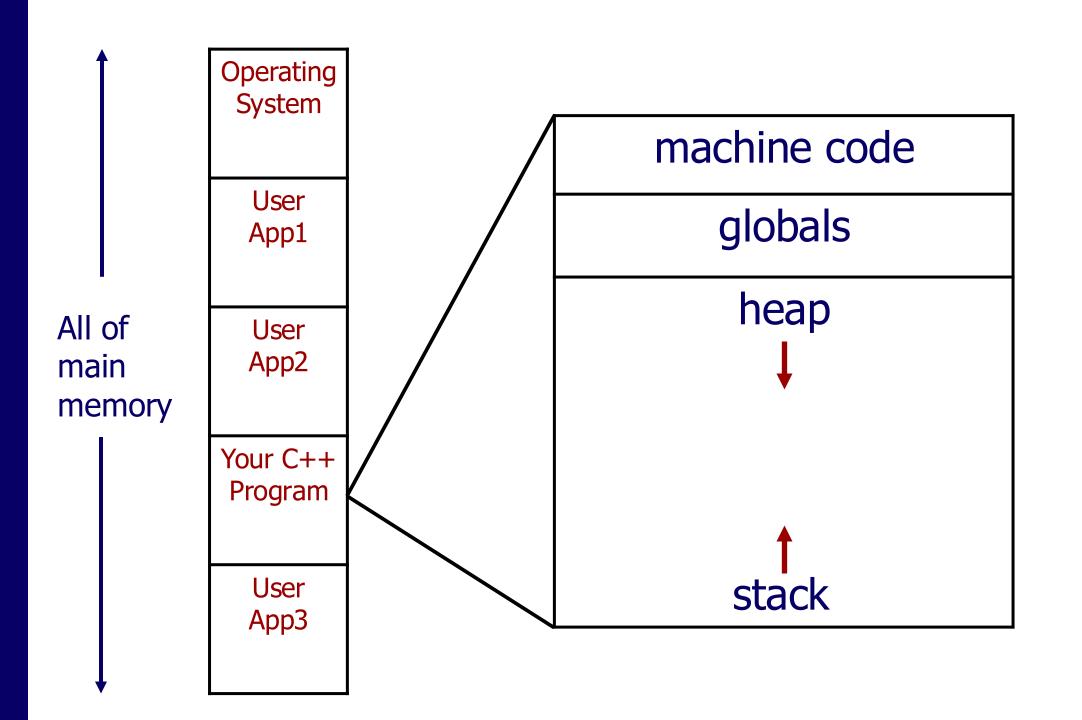




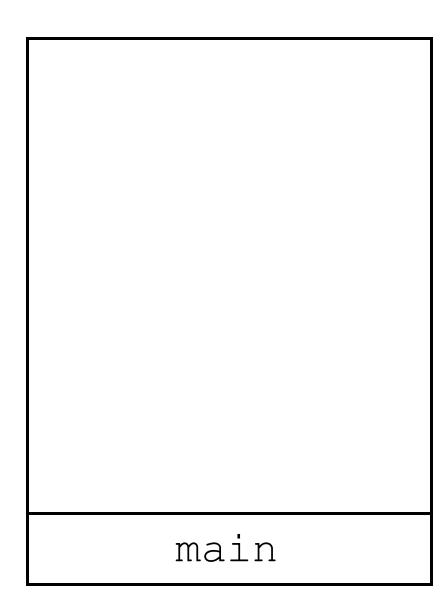




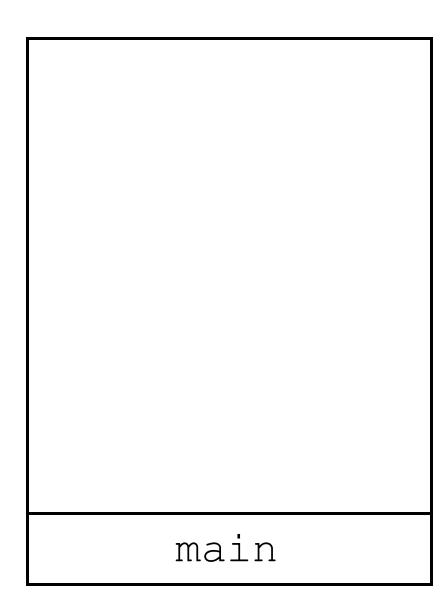


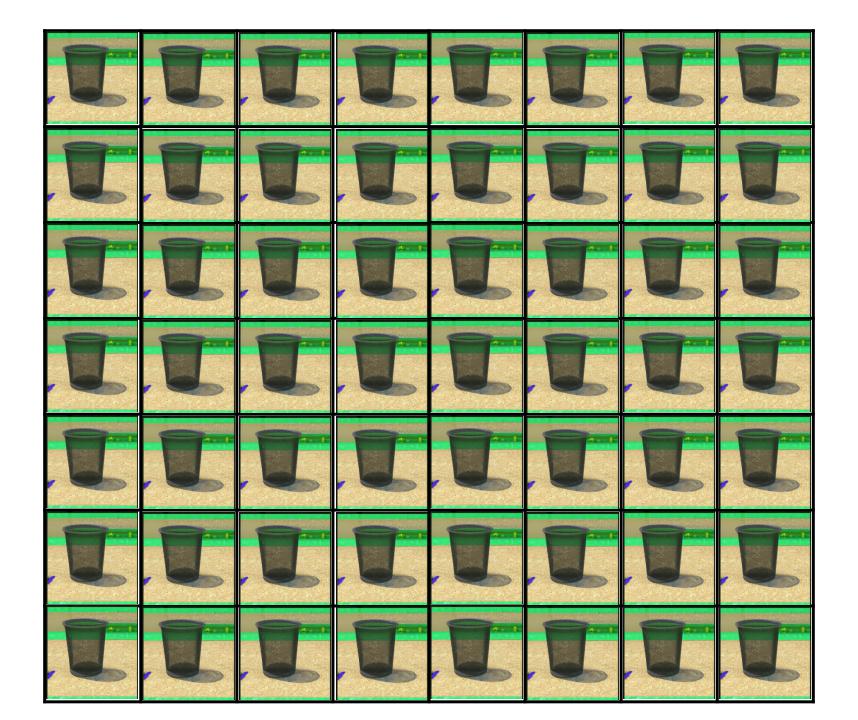


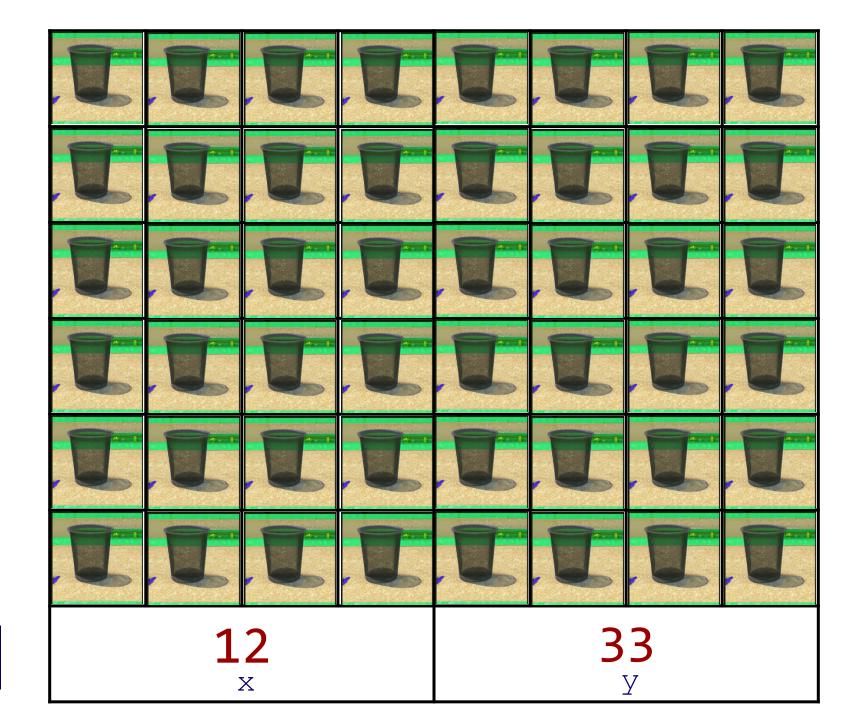
```
// Swap two int values.
void swap(int a, int b)
    int temp = a; // store a in temp
   a = b; // put b into a
   b = temp; // put temp a into b
}
int main()
    int x = 12;
    int y = 33;
   swap(x, y);
    cout << "x == " << x << " y == " << y << endl; // ?
    return 0;
```

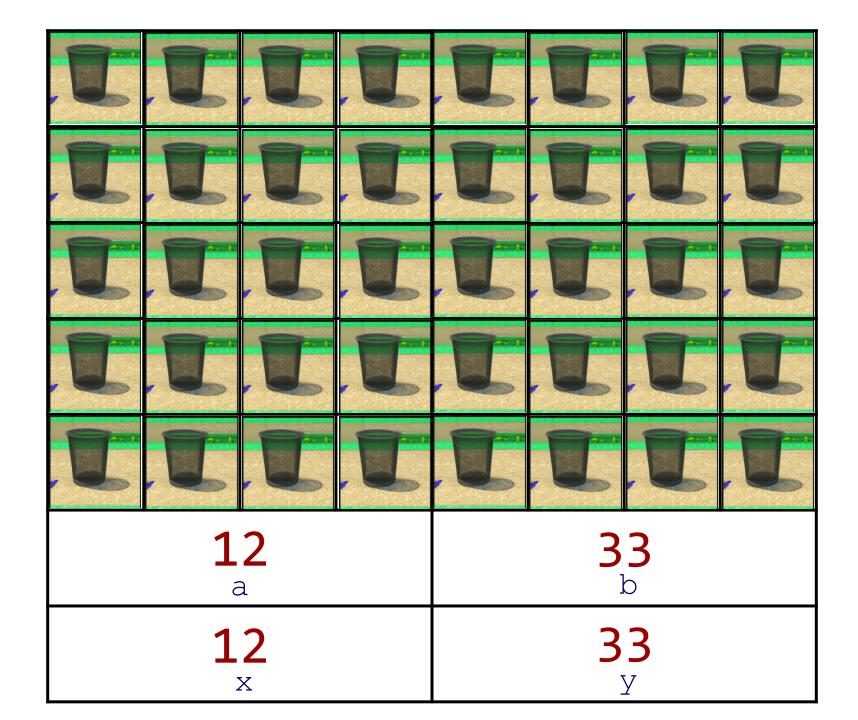


swap main









12 temp 12 33 a 33 X

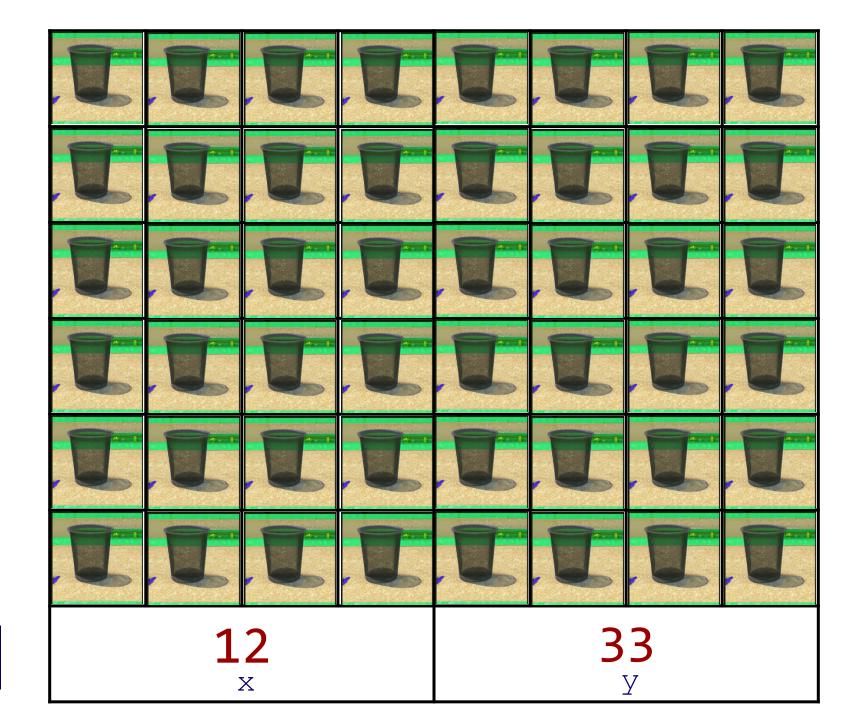
swap

12 temp 33 33 a 33 X

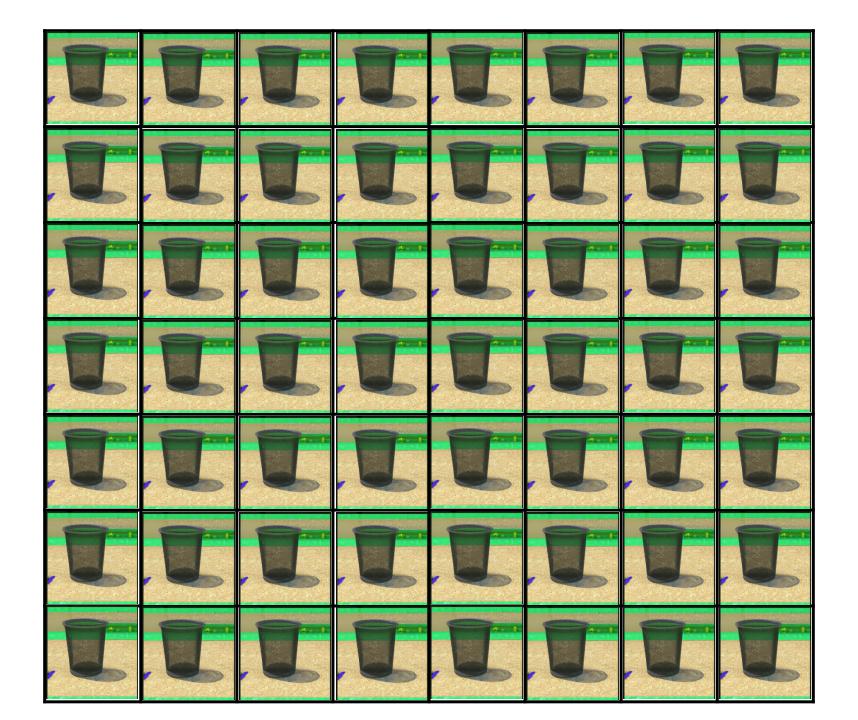
swap

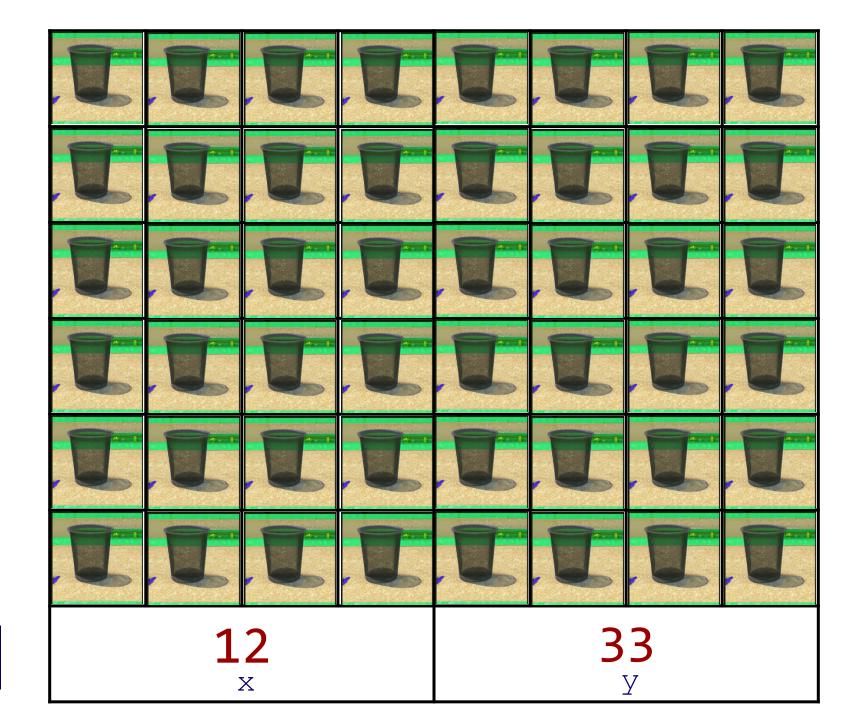
12 temp 33 a 33 X

swap



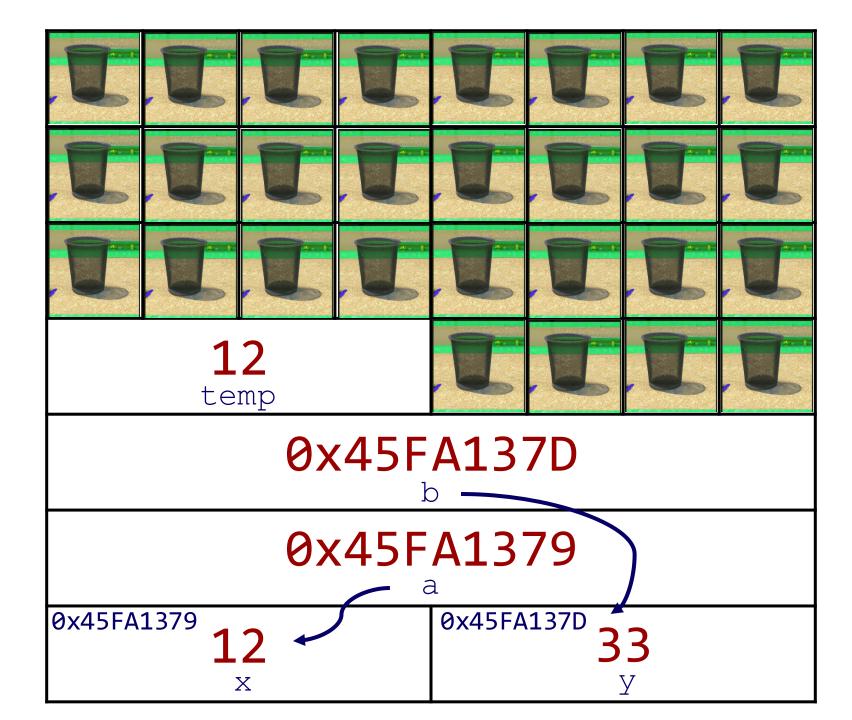
```
// Swap two int values.
void swap(int* a, int* b)
    int temp = *a; // store contents of a in temp
    *a = *b; // put contents of b into a
    *b = temp; // put temp a into b
int main()
    int x = 12;
    int y = 33;
    swap(&x, &y); // pass by reference (the addresses of x and y)
    cout << "x == " << x << " y == " << y << endl;
    return 0;
```

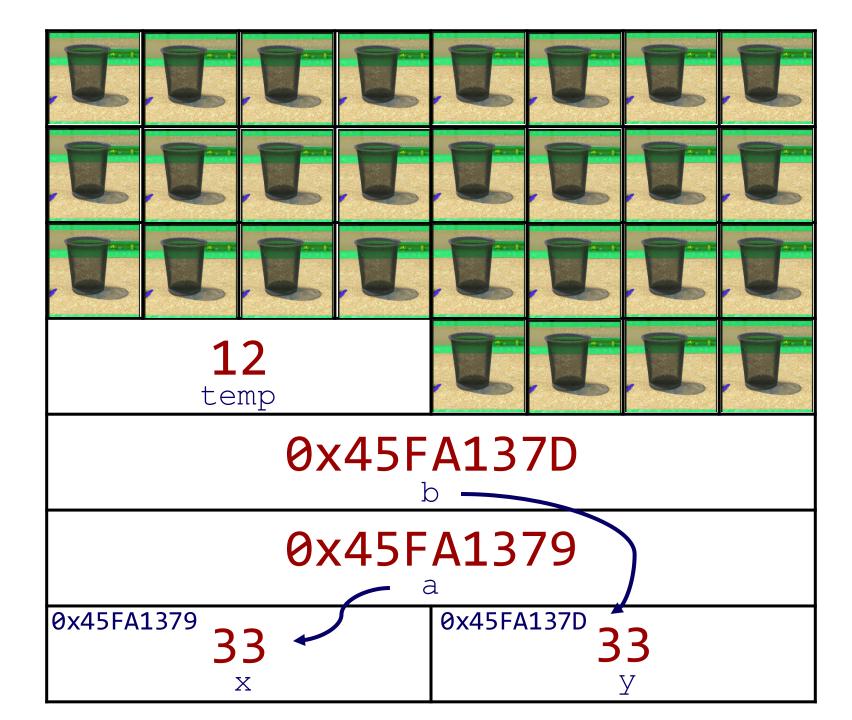


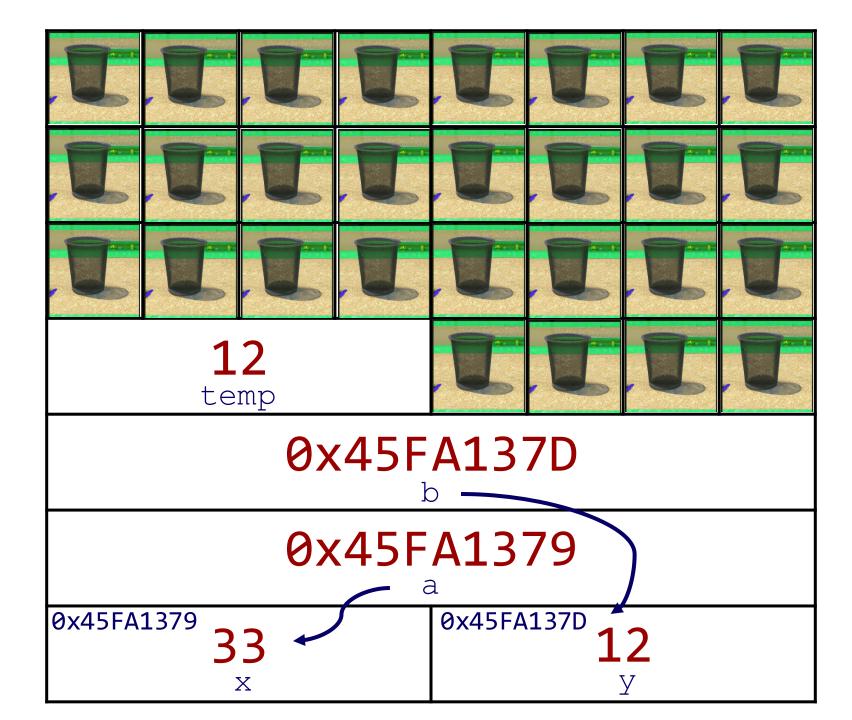


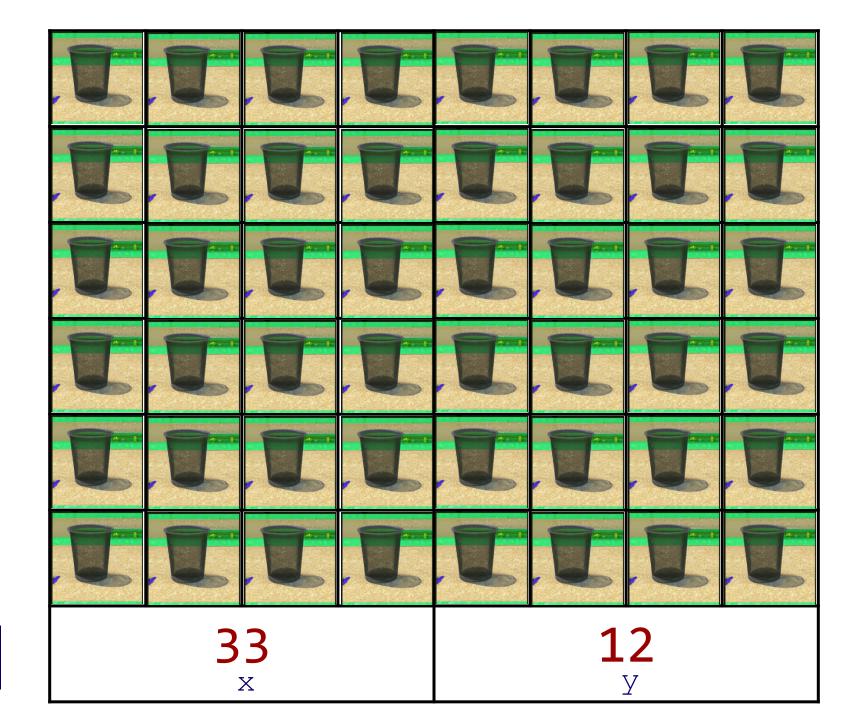
0x45FA137D 0x45FA1379 0x45FA137D 0x45FA1379 X

swap









```
// Swap two int values.
void swap(int* a, int* b)
    int temp = *a; // store contents of a in temp
    *a = *b; // put contents of b into a
    *b = temp; // put temp a into b
int main()
    int x = 12;
    int y = 33;
    swap(&x, &y); // pass by reference (the addresses of x and y)
    cout << "x == " << x << " y == " << y << endl;
    return 0;
```

## Ask a question



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## Credits

- Malan CS50 ©
  - Computer memory image and yellow grid
  - Lecture materials
- Open-AI S DALL-E
  - 3-D rendered garbage can image
- xkcd.com
  - Pointers comic: https://xkcd.com/138/
- Unsplash.com
  - Image of post office boxes