Tutorial 6 Dynamic Memory Allocation

Oct. 22, 2024

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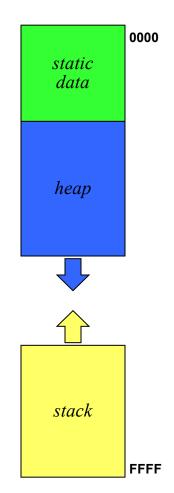
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Objectives today

- 1. Concepts clarification
- 2. Memory Management Mechanisms
- 3. C++ Dynamic Memory Allocation
- 4. Example: Linked-List
- 5. Supplemental Materials (Not Required)

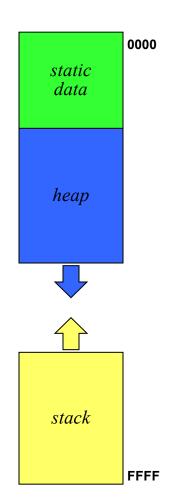
1. Concepts

- Static Data
 - Program codes
 - Global variables/constants
 - Persist throughout the lifetime of the program
- Question: Are we allowed to modify static data?
 - Yes, and No.
 - On Von Neumann Architectures: Yes
 - On Havard Architectures: Only global variables.



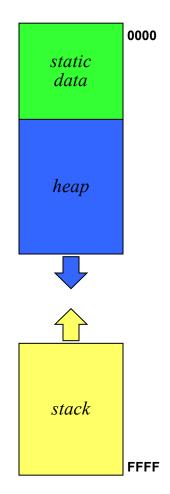
1. Concepts

- Heap
 - Manually allocated and freed.
 - Controlled by programmers
 - In C++, we will use new and delete
 - In C, we will use malloc and free



1. Concepts

- Stack
 - Allocated for procedural calls (stack frame)
 - Controlled by programs
 - For local variables



2. Memory Management Mechanisms

- Garbage Collection
 - Programming Languages: Java, Python, C#, etc.
 - Easier for programmers
 - Worse performance
 - Need a runtime to perform garbage collection



2. Memory Management Mechanisms

- Manual Memory Allocation
 - Programming Languages: C, C++, Rust, etc.
 - For better performance
 - Can be used on bare-bone systems.
 - Error-prone for large and complex data management
 - Programs fail to release allocated memory will lead to memory leak.

3. C++ Dynamic Memory Allocation

Allocation

```
type *name = new type; // Single variable
type *name = new type[N]; // Array
```

Allocation with Initial Values

• type *name = new type(value);
• type *name = new type(args...); // Object
• type *name = new type{args...}; // The same
• type *name = new type[N](); // Array with default initial values
• type *name = new type[N]{1, 2, 3, ...}; Array with specified initial values;

3. C++ Dynamic Memory Allocation

- Deallocation
 - delete name; // Single variable
 - delete[] name; // Array
- Question: What if I delete an array using delete?
 - No difference if you want to delete an array of primitive data type!
 - Makes difference if you want to delete an array of objects.

```
// Definition
struct int_list {
    int value;
    int list *next;
```

```
auto arr = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\};
auto head = new int list{0, nullptr};
auto it = head;
// Appending values
for (int i : arr) {
    it->next = new int list{i, nullptr};
    it = it - > next;
```

```
// Inserting values
// Insert "10" as the third node
int pos = 3, value = 10;
it = head;
for (int i = 0; i < pos - 1; ++i) {
    it = it - > next;
it->next = new int list{value, it->next};
```

```
// Deleting values
// Delete the second node
pos = 2;
it = head;
for (int i = 0; i < pos - 1; ++i) {
    it = it - > next;
auto tmp = it->next->next;
delete it->next;
it->next = tmp;
```

```
// Printing values
it = head;
while (it != nullptr) {
    cout << it->value << endl;</pre>
    it = it - > next;
```

```
// Clearing
it = head;
while (it != nullptr) {
    auto tmp = it;
    it = it - > next;
    delete tmp;
```

5. C Dynamic Memory Allocation

Allocation

- type *name = (type*)malloc(sizeof type); //
 Single variable
- type *name = (type*)malloc(N * sizeof type);
 // Array
- No way to allocate with initial values!
- Deallocation
 - •free(name); // Free a single variable or array.

5. Smart Pointers

Smart Pointers:

Pointer categories

unique_ptr(C++11)	smart pointer with unique object ownership semantics (class template)
shared_ptr(C++11)	smart pointer with shared object ownership semantics (class template)
weak_ptr(C++11)	<pre>weak reference to an object managed by std::shared_ptr (class template)</pre>

• Use get method to get the raw pointer.

5. Smart Pointers

- Question: How to construct a linked-list using unique_ptr?
- See linked_list_unique.cpp!

7. Q & A time

Thank you for your listening!

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