

Memory Management



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The Free Store

Local variables go
out of scope when
the function ends

That's not always
what you want

The free store is
for longer lived
variables



The Free Store



Create with new



Returns a pointer
to the object or
instance



Uses a constructor
to initialize the
object

The Free Store

Tear down with delete

Uses the destructor to clean
up the object



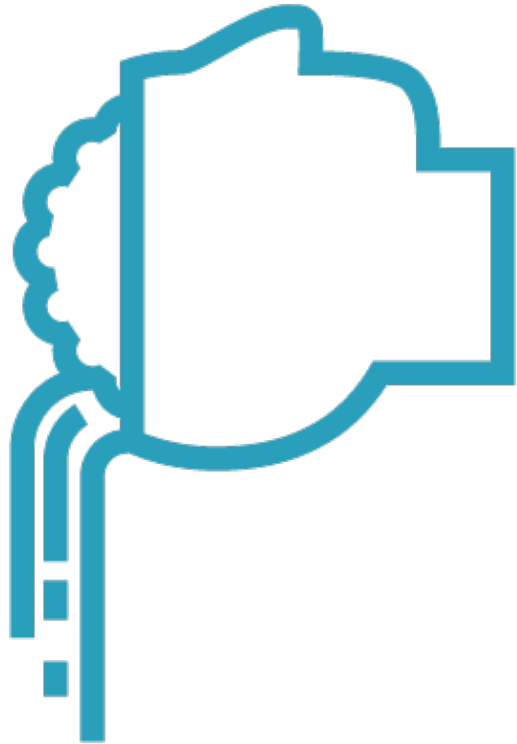
The Free Store

**Slightly different syntax for
“raw arrays”**

**But modern C++ avoids “raw
arrays”**



Manual Memory Management



If you got a pointer, from new, you have to keep track of it

- At some point you must call delete

What happens if someone copies it?

What happens if the local variable (the pointer) goes out of scope early?

Manual memory management is hard, with a variety of mistakes to make

- Delete too soon
- Delete twice
- Never delete

Rule of Three

Destructor

- Deletes what may have been created with new

Copy constructor

- Uses new to initialize from existing value

Copy assignment operator

- Deletes, then uses new to initialize



Became Rule of Five

Move constructor

Move assignment operator



Best: Rule of Zero



Design your class not to need any of these

- **Written by you, anyway**

Stack semantics

Easy Memory Management

C++11 has a nice range of smart pointers

- They do all this for you

Imagine a template class with just one member variable

- A T^* that you got from new

Constructor saves the T^* in the member variable

Destructor will delete that T^*

- No memory leak

Handle copy one of two ways

- Prevent it (private copy constructor and copy assignment operator)
- Have a reference count: copy increments, destructor decrements, delete at 0

The key thing: operator overloads

- *
- ->



Standard Library Smart Pointers



shared_ptr

- Reference counted

weak_ptr

- Lets you “peek” at a shared_ptr without bumping the reference count

unique_ptr

- Noncopyable (use std::move)

Summary



The free store (aka the heap) gives objects a lifetime longer than local scope

Manual memory management is hard

Smart pointers make life a lot simpler

