

Stack and Heap memory

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Overview

1 Stack and Heap

2 Recap

Stack and Heap

- Memory model used so far is a simplification.
- Actually two places in memory that variables can go.
 - The stack and the heap.
- Both are just regions of the same physical memory.
 - Are managed differently.

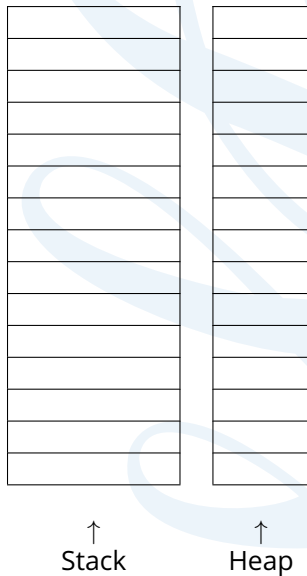
The stack

- When program is run, block of memory is allocated.
 - Called the stack.
- Each program has it's own stack.
 - Each instance.
- As variables created and functions called they are put on the stack.
- When variables are destroyed/functions complete they are removed from the stack.
- Has limited size.
 - Recursive functions can fill the stack if not careful.

```
int add( int a, int b)
{
    int result = a+b;
    return result;
}

int sub( int a, int b )
{
    int result = a-b;
    return result;
}

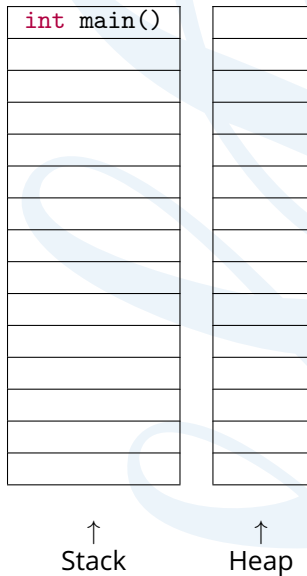
int main()
{
    int var1 = 42;
    int var2 = 1;
    add(a,b);
    sub(a,b);
    return 0;
}
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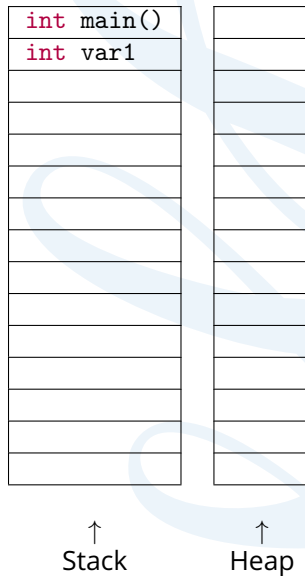
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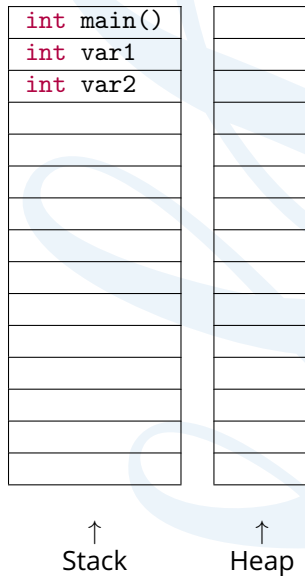


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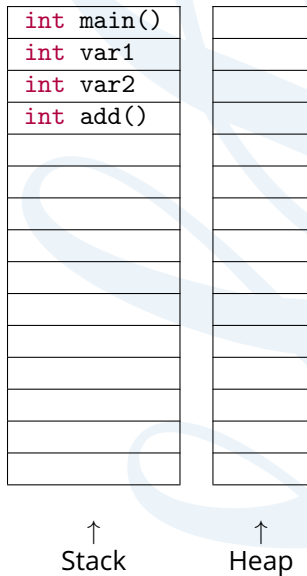
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[illegible]

↑
Stack

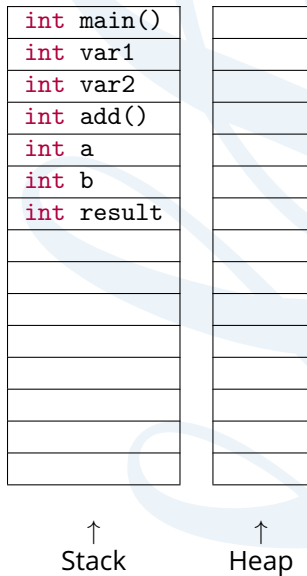
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Heap

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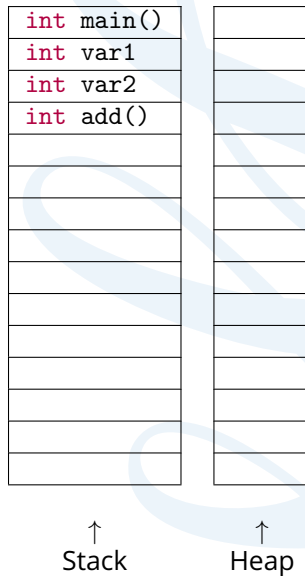


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⇒



\Rightarrow 

↑
Heap

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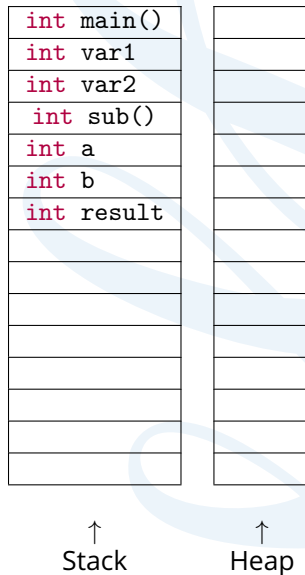


↑
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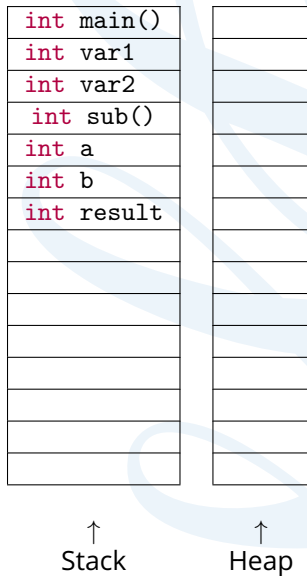
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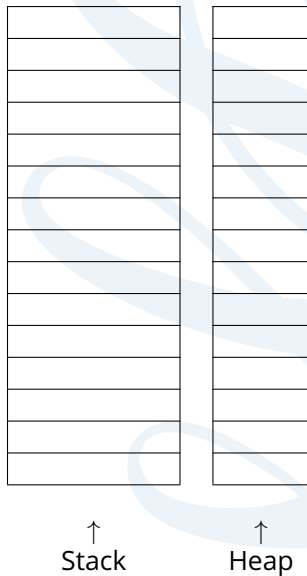
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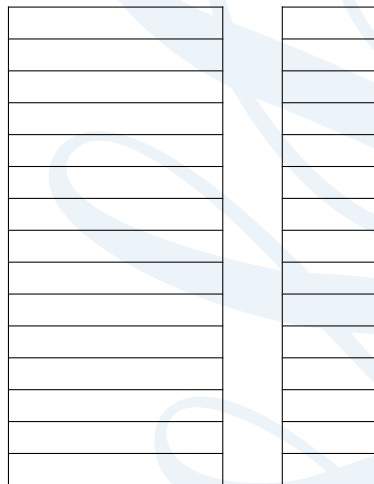
The Heap

- Shared memory between all running programs.
- Very big in comparison to the stack.
- Dangerous, must remember to deallocate our memory.
 - Memory leaks.

```
int main()
{
    int variable = 42;
    int *pointer1;
    pointer1 = new int[6];

    int *pointer2;
    pointer2 = new int[3];

    delete [] pointer1;
    return 0;
}
```



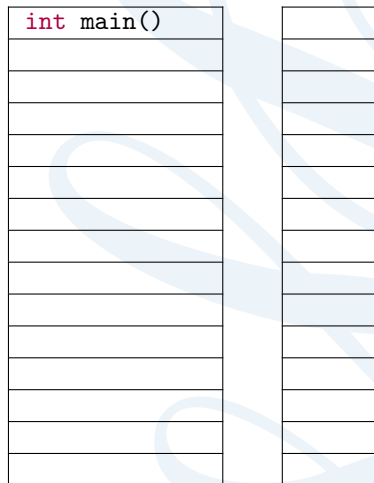
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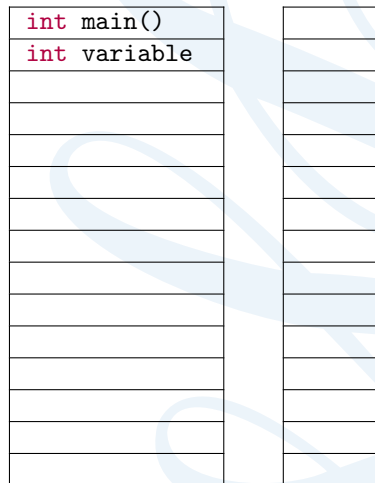
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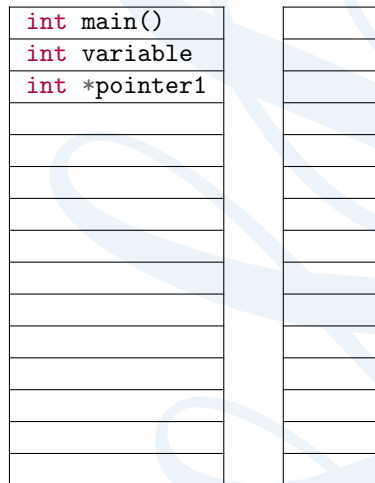
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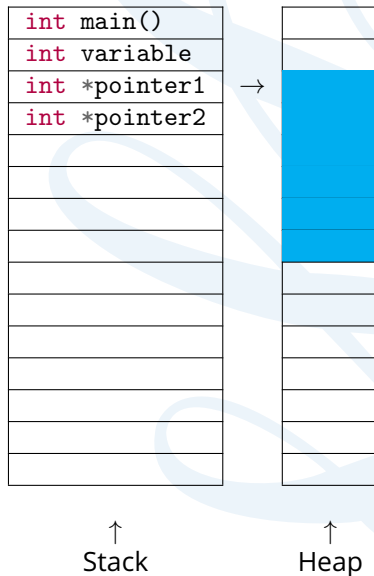
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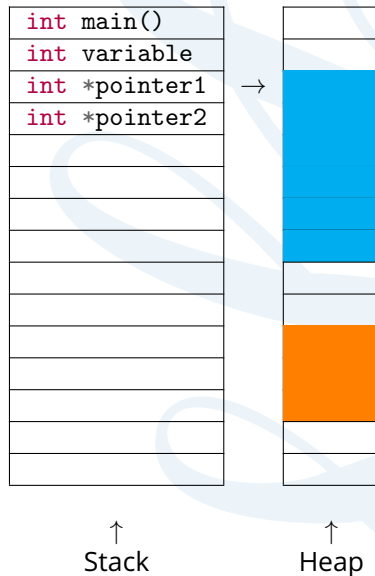
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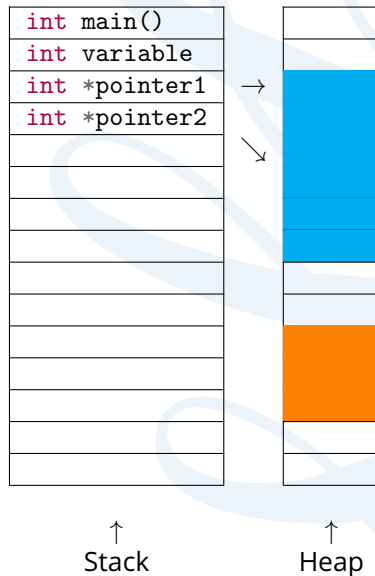
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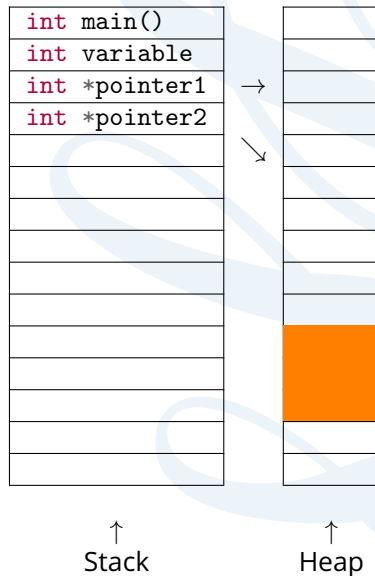
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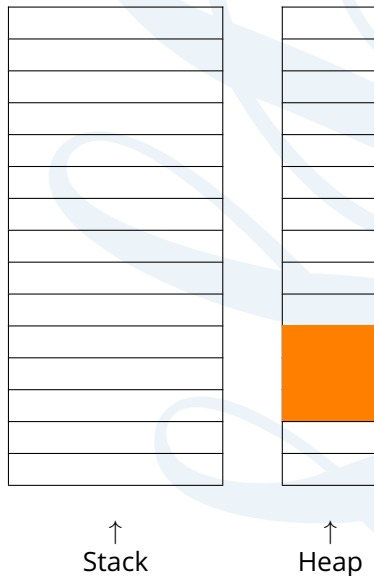
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Recap

The End