

Garbage Collection

Correct Way to use Objects

```
public void AFunction()
{
    //create a new object, allocating memory from heap

    SomeClass *p = new SomeClass();

    //use object for something

    WorkWith (p);
    //delete the object, returning object's memory to the heap

    delete p;
}
```

Incorrect way to use Objects

```
public void AFunc()
{
    //create a new object, allocating memory from program heap

    SomeClass *p = new SomeClass();

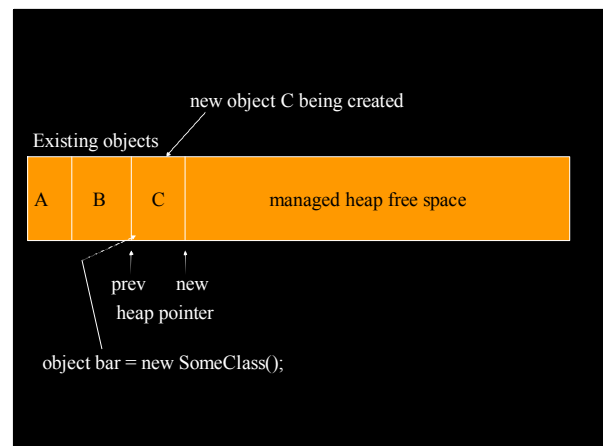
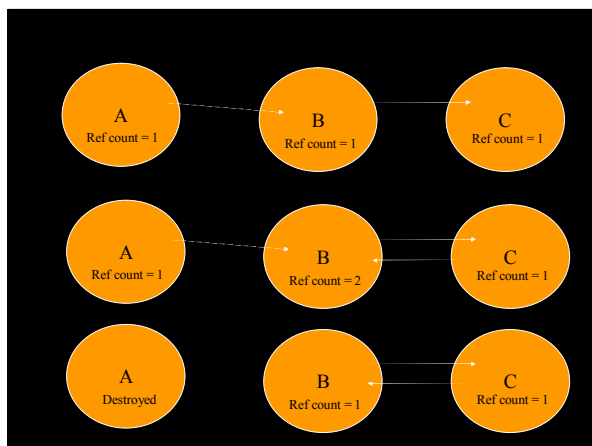
    //use the object to do something

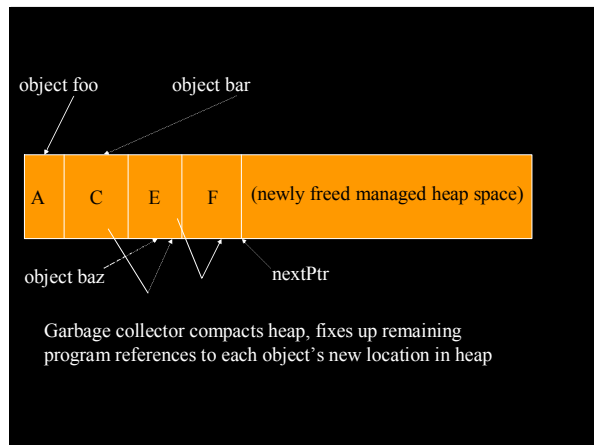
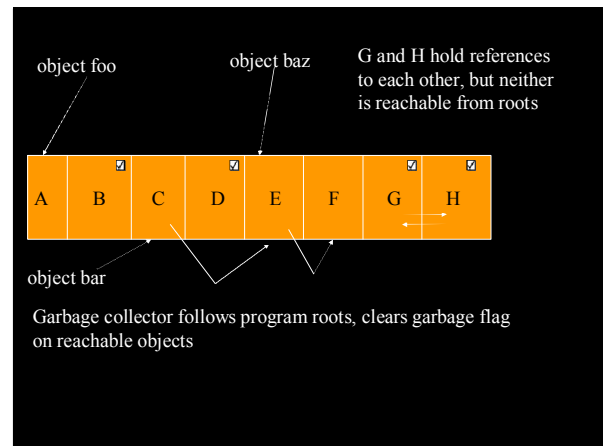
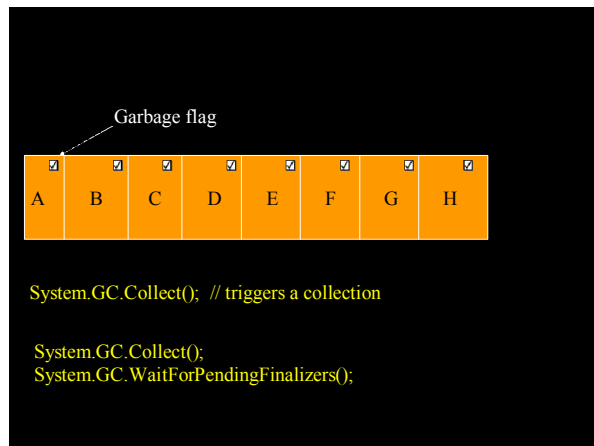
    WorkWith (p);

    // Bug: Failure to delete object means the object's memory
    // never goes back to the heap. The pointer goes out of scope
    // so we can never release the block. The memory has been
    // leaked away.
}
```

```
SomeClass *p2;
public void AFunc()
{
    // create new object from program heap
    SomeClass *p = new SomeClass();
    // make a copy of the reference
    p2 = p;
    // use object to do something
    WorkWith (pFoo);
    // be a good programmer and release memory
    delete p;
}

public void AnotherFunc()
{ // incorrectly use object reference that another part of
  // program has deleted.
  WorkWith (p2); // pray for a crash
}
```





```

// Override System.Object.Finalize

public MyClass
{
    protected void override Finalize()
    {
        //clean up code
        base.Finalize();
    }
}

```

Short hand for writing a finalizer

```

public MyClass
{
    ~MyClass()
    {
        // clean up code
        // call to base.Finalize() is automatic
    }
}

```

Finalizer Warnings

- 1) You never know when a finalizer will run.
- 2) You never know the order in which a set of objects' finalizers will be called.
- 3) Objects with finalizers are automatically promoted To the next garbage collection generation.
- 4) You never know for certain that a finalizer will run.

```

public class Class1 : SomeBase, IDisposable
{
    private bool bDisposed = false; // have we been disposed?
    public void Dispose()
    {
        // do whatever we need to do to release resources
        // if base class has a Dispose(), call it

        base.Dispose();

        // set our own internal flag to know we have been disposed
        bDisposed = true;

        // mark our object as no longer needing finalization
        System.GC.SuppressFinalize(this);
    }
}

```

```

public class Class1 : SomeBase, IDisposable
{
    private bool bDisposed;
    ~Class1() // finalizer calls Dispose(false)
    { Dispose(false); // call actual cleanup method }

    // a public method so can be called by a client of this object
    public void Dispose() {
        // just call common cleanup method
        Dispose(true);
    }

    // this public method may be called instead of Dispose()
    public void Close()
    { Dispose(true); // call actual cleanup method }
}

```

```

private void Dispose(bool disposing)
{ // Common method that does the cleanup, called from either
  // Dispose() or Close()
  // Synchronize threads calling Dispose/Close simultaneously

  lock (this)
  {
      if (disposing)
      { // object is being explicitly Disposed/Closed, not finalized
        System.GC.SuppressFinalize(this); // don't need it to run
        // clean up code
        bDisposed = true; // we have been disposed
      }
  }
}

```

```

// create object that supports IDisposable
object o = new SomeClass();

// perform some operation on the object
try
{
    DoSomethingWith (o);
}
// finally block ensures we call Dispose, even if an exception
finally
{
    o.Dispose();
}

```

//create object that supports IDisposable, but use using

```

using (object o = new SomeClass())
{
    DoSomethingWith (o);
}

```

Compiler will insert the

```

try {}
finally {}

```

where Dispose() will be called

Generations

- Generation 0 – newest objects
- Generation 1 – older objects
- Generation 2 – oldest objects

