

## Heap Memory – Allocating Arrays

### heap-puzzle3.cpp

```
5 int *x;
6 int size = 3;
7
8 x = new int[size];
9
10 for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
11     x[i] = i + 3;
12 }
13
14 delete[] x;
```

\*: **new[]** and **delete[]** are identical to **new** and **delete**, except the constructor/destructor are called on each object in the array.

## Memory and Function Calls

Suppose we want to join two Spheres together:

### joinSpheres-byValue.cpp

```
11 /*
12  * Creates a new sphere that contains the exact volume
13  * of the sum of volume of two input spheres.
14  */
15 Sphere joinSpheres(Sphere s1, Sphere s2) {
16     double totalVolume = s1.getVolume() + s2.getVolume();
17
18     double newRadius = std::pow(
19         (3.0 * totalVolume) / (4.0 * 3.141592654),
20         1.0/3.0
21     );
22
23     Sphere result(newRadius);
24
25     return result;
26 }
```

By default, arguments are “passed by value” to a function. This means that:

- 
- 

## Alternative #1: Pass by Reference

### joinSpheres-byReference.cpp

```
15 Sphere joinSpheres(Sphere &s1, Sphere &s2) {
16     double totalVolume = s1.getVolume() + s2.getVolume();
17
18     double newRadius = std::pow(
19         (3.0 * totalVolume) / (4.0 * 3.141592654),
20         1.0/3.0
21     );
22
23     Sphere result(newRadius);
24
25     return result;
26 }
```

## Alternative #2: Pass by Pointer

### joinSpheres-byPointer.cpp

```
15 Sphere joinSpheres(Sphere *s1, Sphere *s2) {
16     double totalVolume = s1->getVolume() + s2->getVolume();
17
18     double newRadius = std::pow(
19         (3.0 * totalVolume) / (4.0 * 3.141592654),
20         1.0/3.0
21     );
22
23     Sphere result(newRadius);
24
25     return result;
26 }
```

	By Value	By Pointer	By Reference
Exactly what is copied when the function is invoked?	entire object may be large	1 pointer 8 bytes	Nothing
Does modification of the passed in object modify the caller's object?	no	yes	yes
Is there always a valid object passed in to the function?	yes	no	yes
Speed	dependent on data maybe slow	fast & constant	fast
Safety			

## Using the const keyword

### 1. Using const in function parameters:

make a promise not modify the given variable

joinSpheres-byValue-const.cpp	
15	Sphere joinSpheres(const Sphere s1, const Sphere s2)
15	Sphere joinSpheres(const Sphere *s1, const Sphere *s2)
15	Sphere joinSpheres(const Sphere &s1, const Sphere &s2)

**Best Practice:** “All parameters passed by reference must be labeled const.”  
– Google C++ Style Guide

### 2. Using const as part of a member functions’ declaration:

make a promise not modify the state of the class

sphere-const.h	
5	class Sphere {
6	public:
7	Sphere();
8	Sphere(double r);
9	double getRadius();
10	double getVolume();
11	void setRadius(double r);
12	// ...

sphere-const.cpp	
15	double Sphere::getRadius() {
16	return r_;
17	}
18	double Sphere::getVolume() {
19	return (4 * 3.14 * r_ * r_ * r_) / 3.0;
20	}

## Returning from a function

Identical to passing into a function, we also have three choices on how memory is used when returning from a function:

Return by value:

15	Sphere joinSpheres(const Sphere &s1, const Sphere &s2)
----	--

Return by reference:

15	Sphere &joinSpheres(const Sphere &s1, const Sphere &s2)
----	---

...remember: never return a reference to stack memory!

Return by pointer:

15	Sphere *joinSpheres(const Sphere &s1, const Sphere &s2)
----	---

...remember: never return a reference to stack memory!

## Copy Constructor

When a non-primitive variable is passed/returned **by value**, a copy must be made. As with a constructor, an automatic copy constructor is provided for you if you choose not to define one:

All **copy constructors** will:

The **automatic copy constructor**:

- 1.
- 2.

To define a **custom copy constructor**:

sphere.h	
5	class Sphere {
6	public:
7	Sphere(const Sphere & other);    // custom copy ctor

## CS 225 – Things To Be Doing:

1. Theory Exam #1 begins Tuesday – ensure you’re registered!
2. lab\_debug due Sunday (11:59pm)
3. mp1 due Monday (11:59pm)
4. Complete POTDs