

# Static/Dynamic Allocation

Foundation Course on Data Structures & Algorithm - Part I

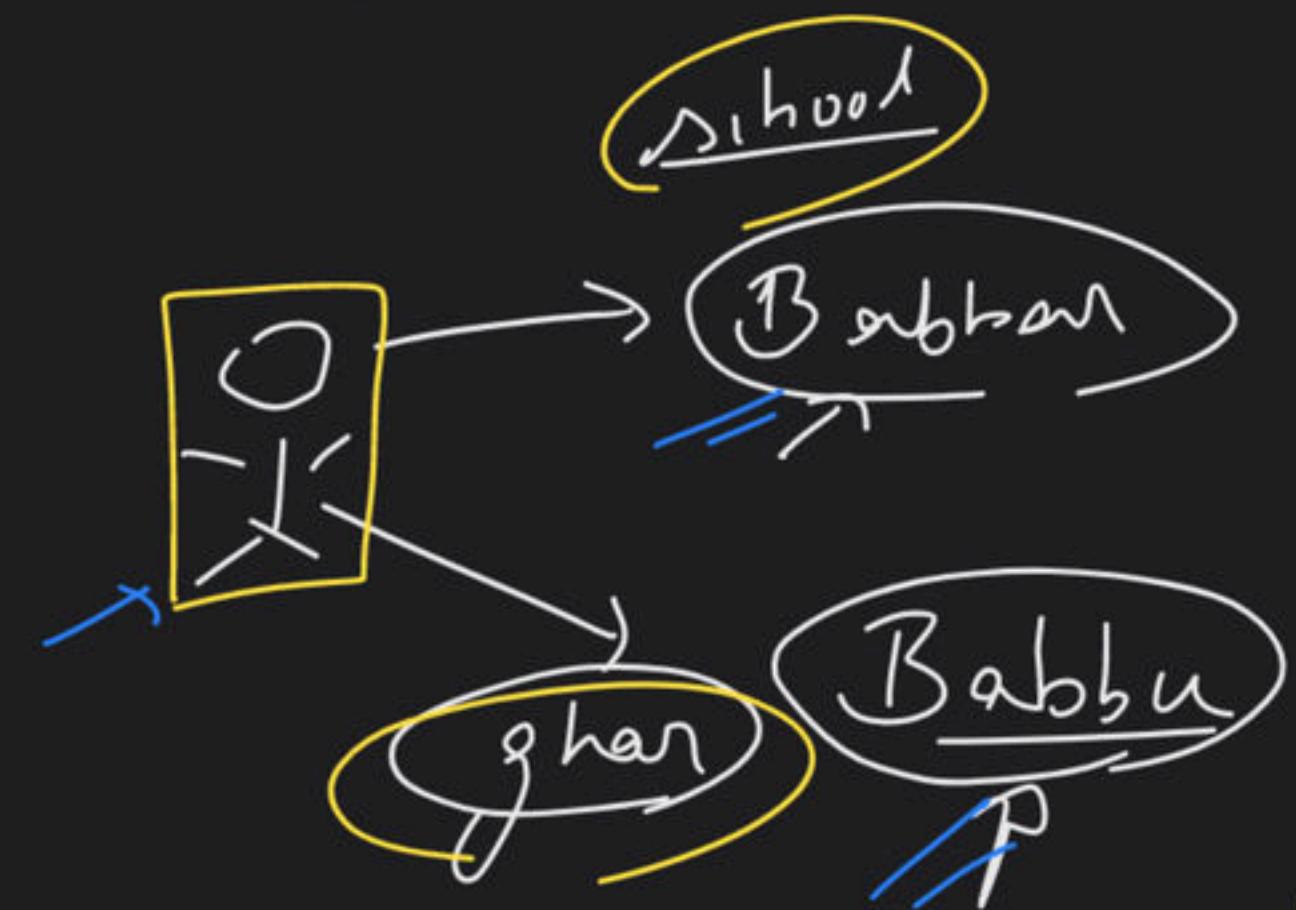
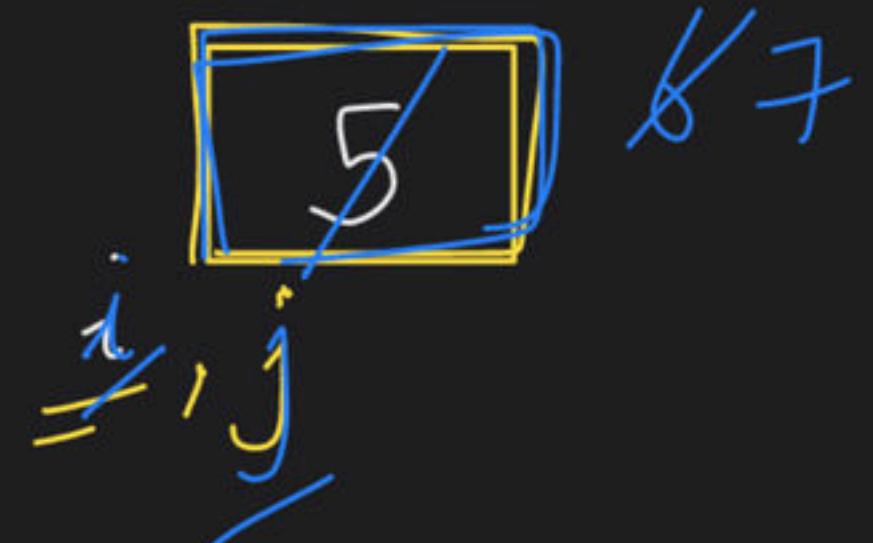
## Reference Variable

same memory  
different names

$\text{int } = \boxed{1}$

$\rightarrow I$

$\text{int } i = 5$



$\rightarrow \boxed{\text{int } & j = 1}$

$\text{int } j = 1$

$i++$   
 $j++$

$i$   
 $j$

$\boxed{\text{int } j = 1}$   
 $\boxed{5}$   
 $\boxed{5}$

```
int ramush = 21;
```



19  
20  
21

ramush --  
shurush --

ramush  
shurush

~~ref. vari~~

Variables  
name  
↓  
int & shurush = ramush

syntax

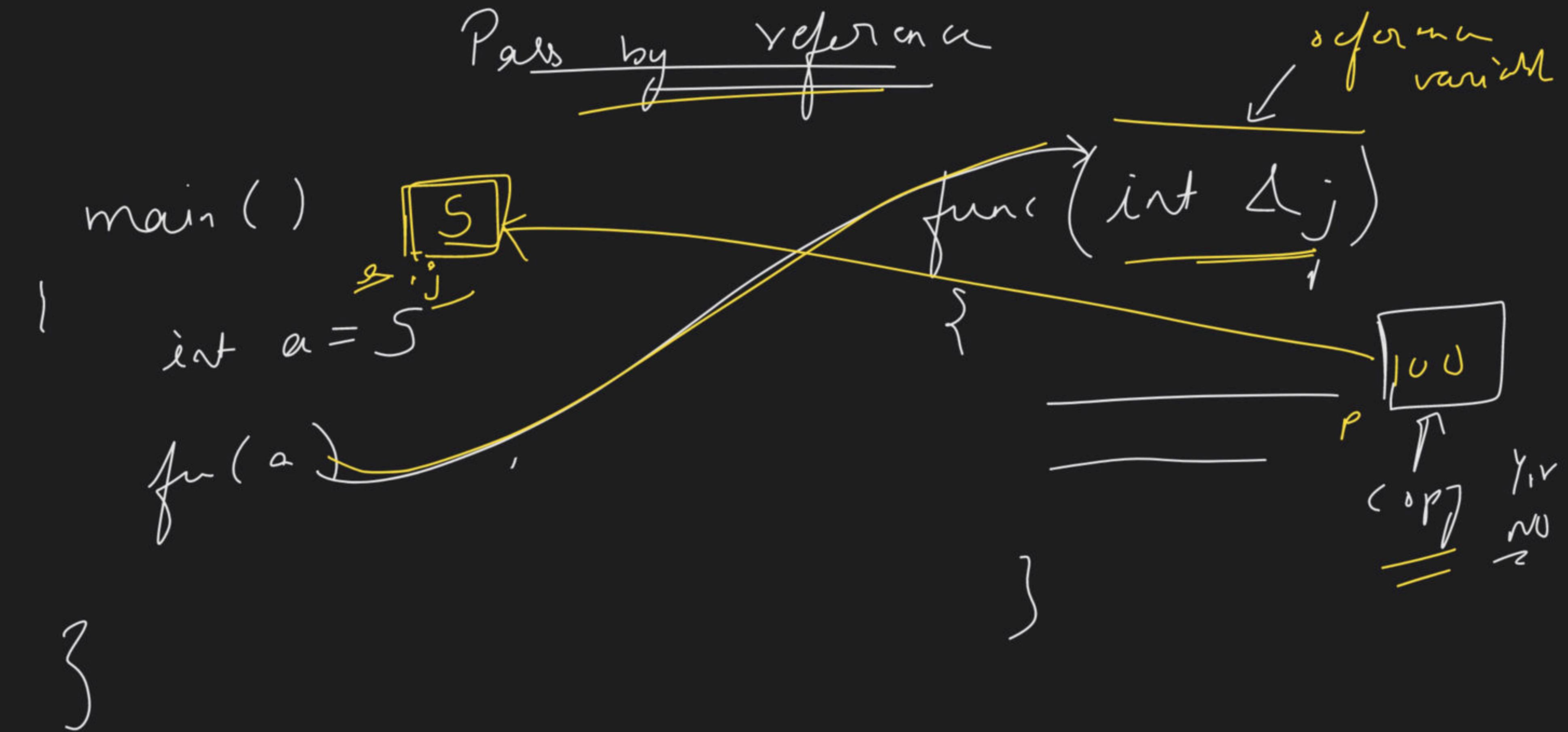
3 baan  
↓  
repeat

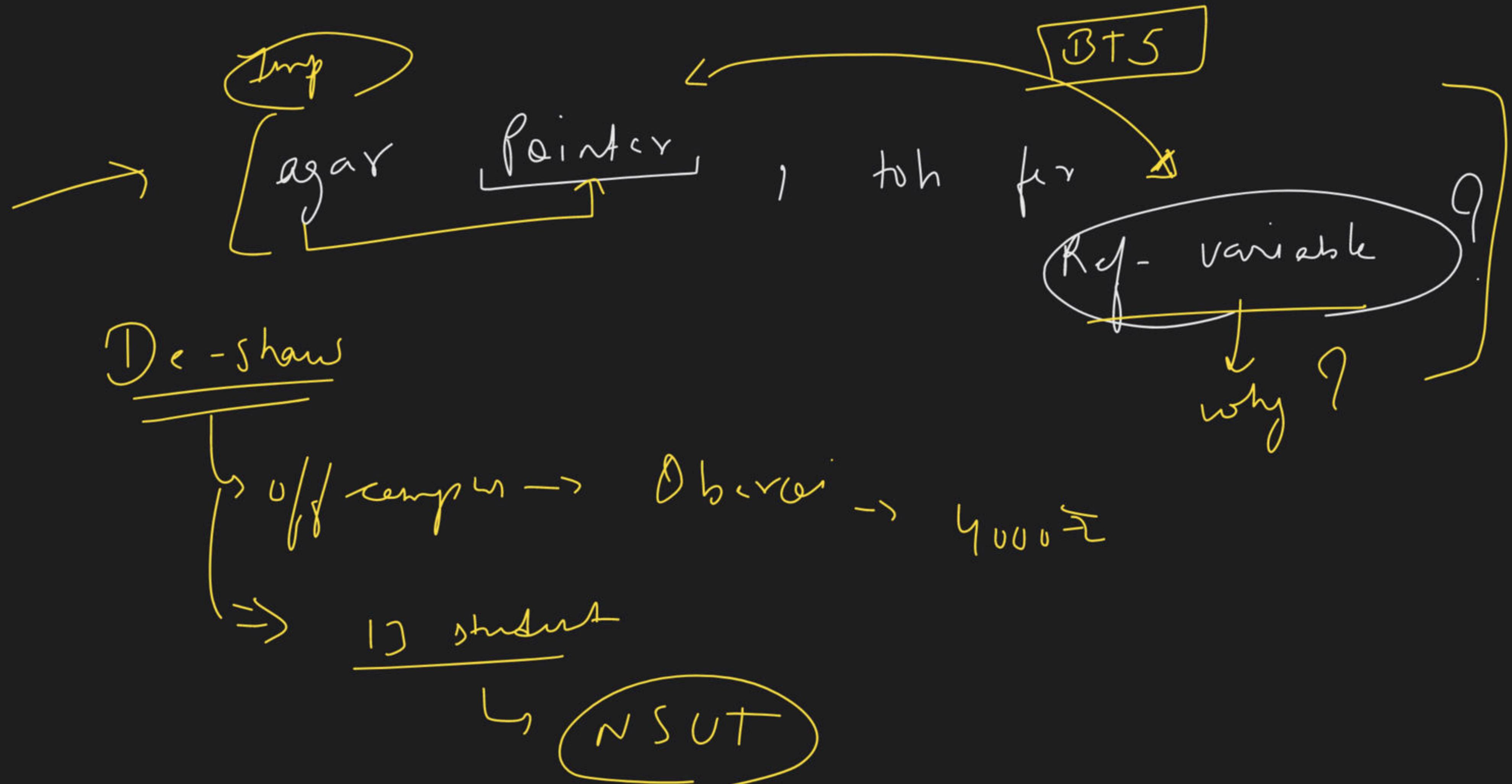
why  $\rightarrow$  ?

pass by value



Pass by reference

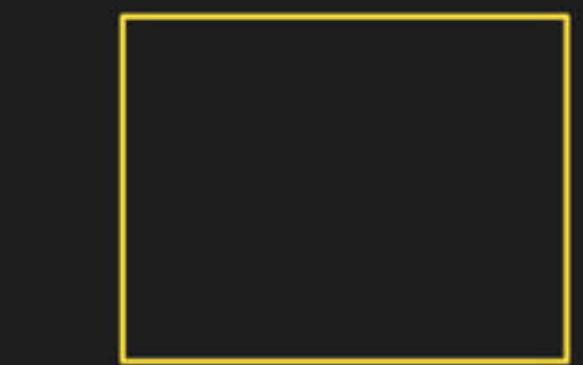




→ what is  $y$  variable?

$\square$   $\tilde{L}$   
chi min.  $\rho_{ij}$

$x$   $\rho_{ikl}$



anglaise  
 $\frac{1}{F}$

$\square$   $\tilde{L}$   
 $i, j, k, \wedge$

Dynamic array



int n;

cin >> n;

memory



Good or Bad

BAD Practice

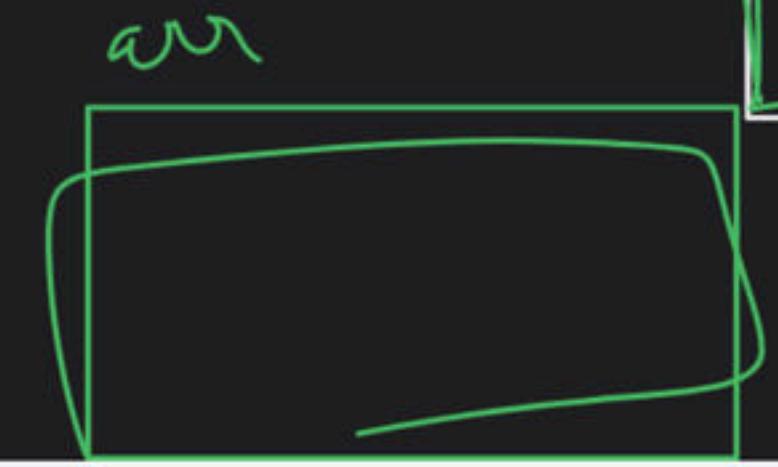
Why?

Bad

Static  $\rightarrow$  stack mem

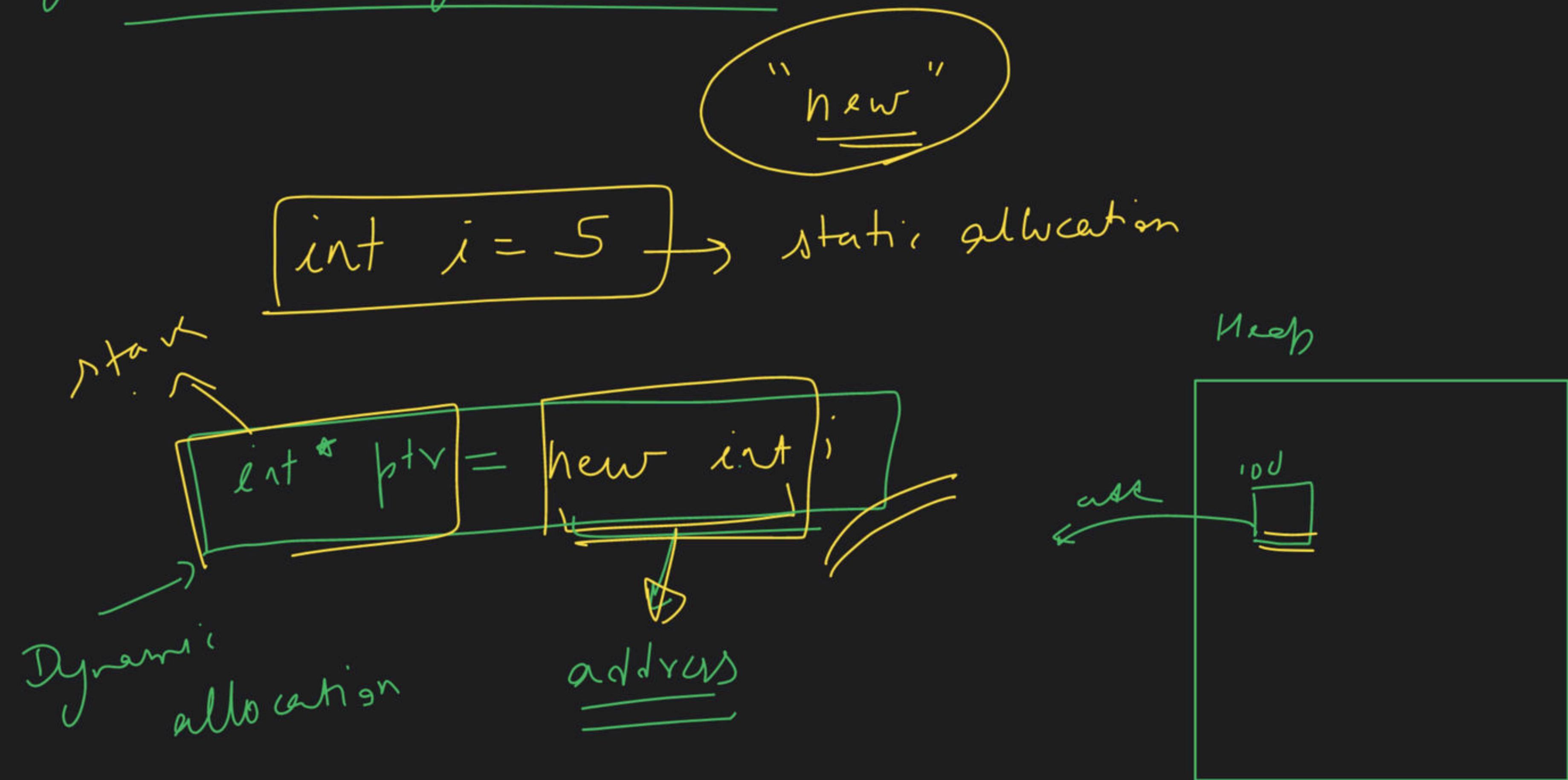
Dynamical

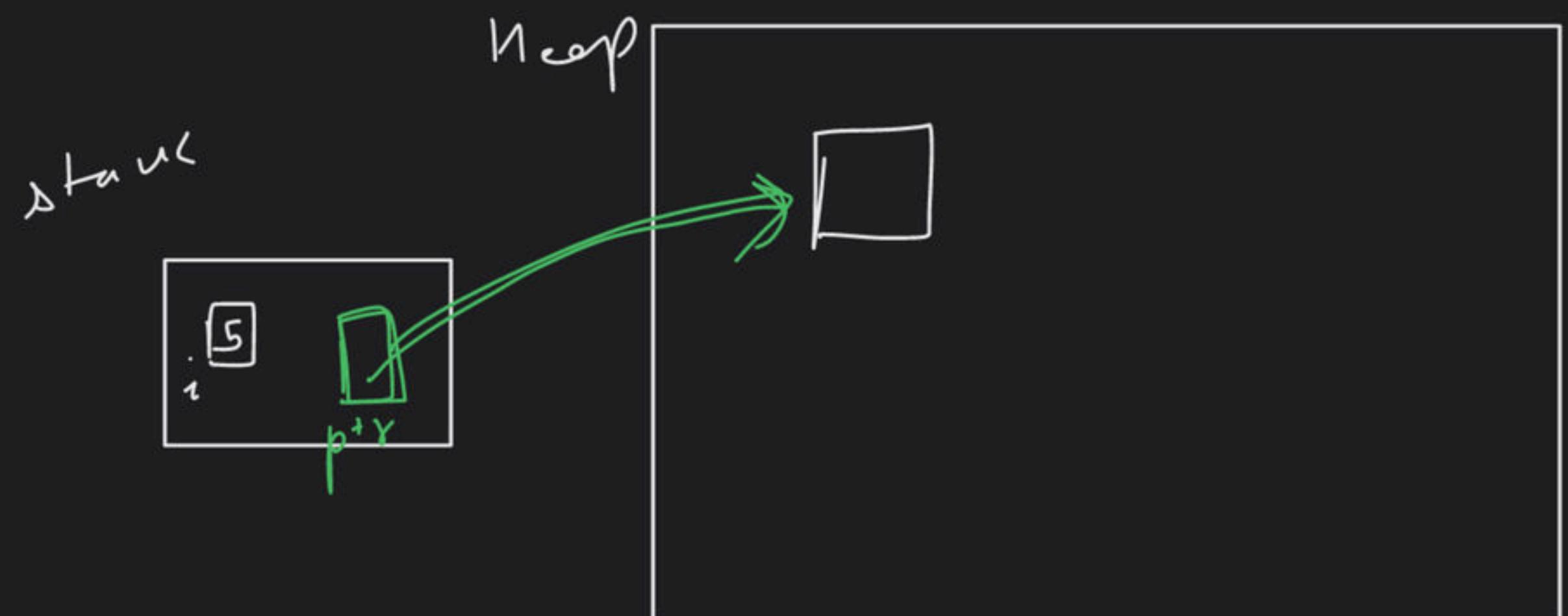
Heap mem



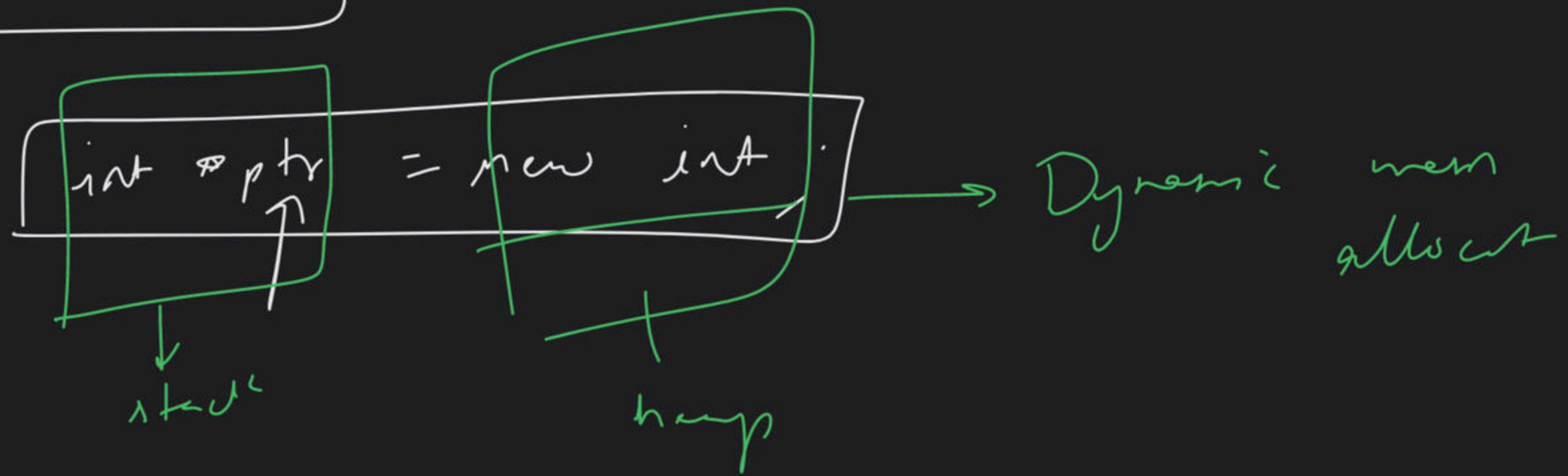
Mem

# → Dynamic Memory Allocation





$\text{int } i = 5$   $\rightarrow$  static memory allocation



↑ stack

`int * arr = new int[n];`



loop

100

mail

dynamic  
mem

`int n;  
(cin >> n);`

`int * arr = new int[n];`

`arr[.]`

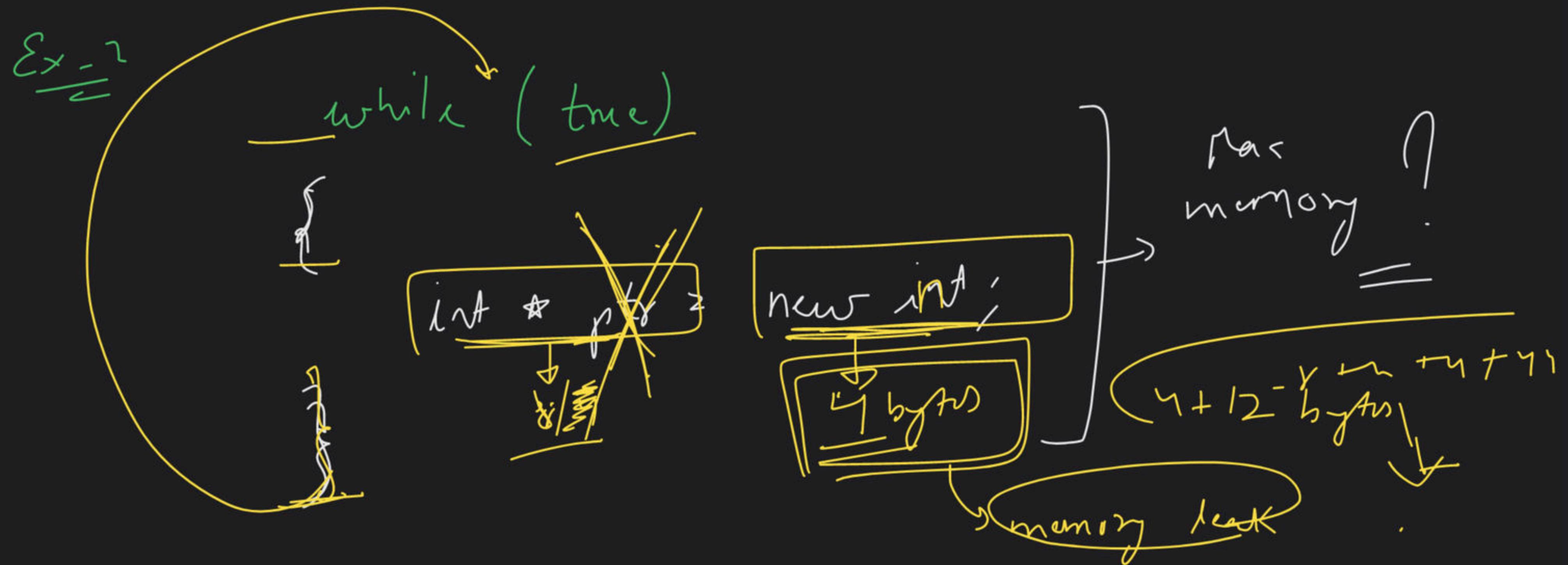
Memory  
leakage

~~Ex - 1~~

while (~~true~~)  
{  
    int num = 5;  
}  
  
~~m = 1 by h 0 by t~~  
4 by t

Max memory used  
\_\_\_\_\_

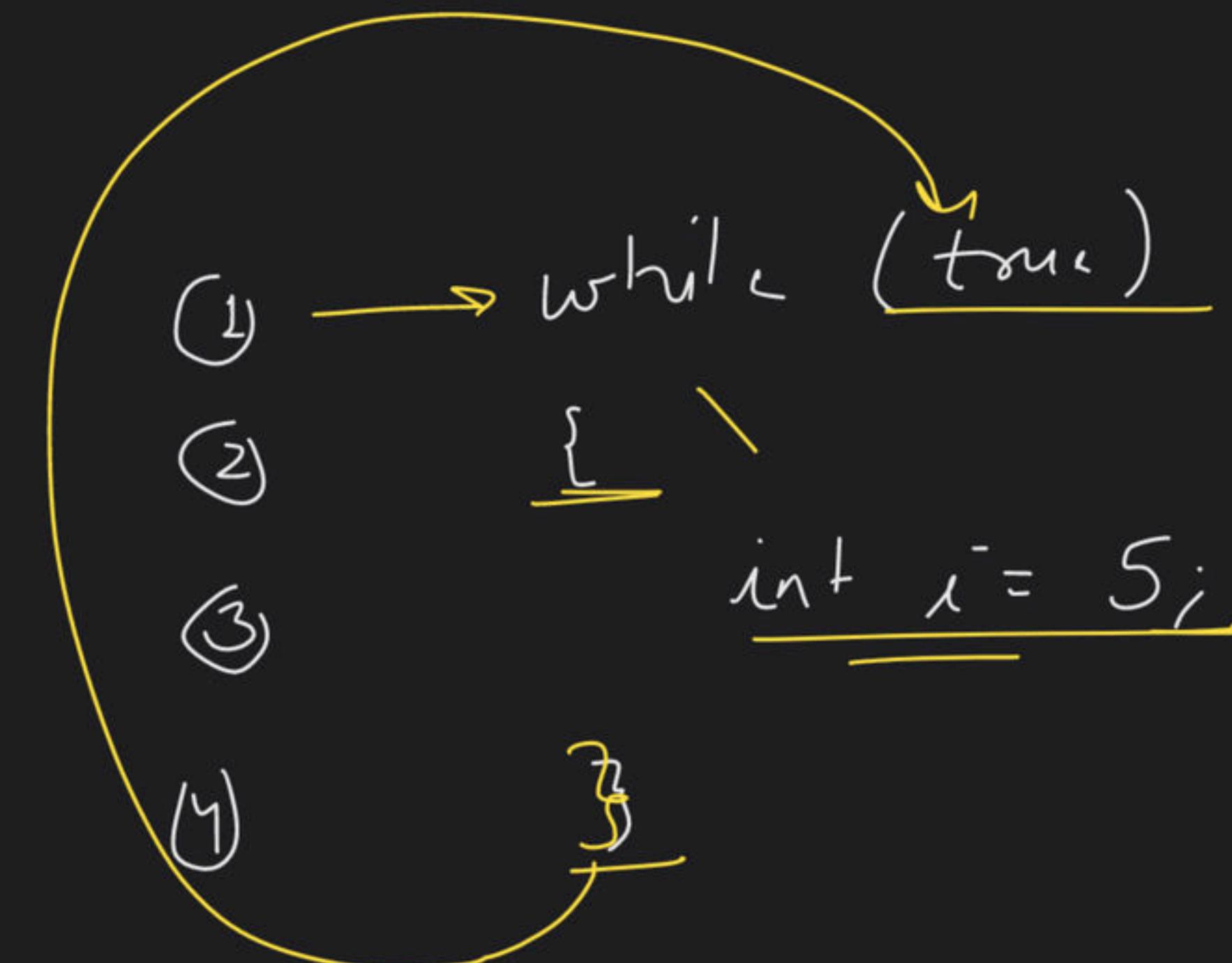
infinite - ?  
50 %



static memory allocation → Yes or No

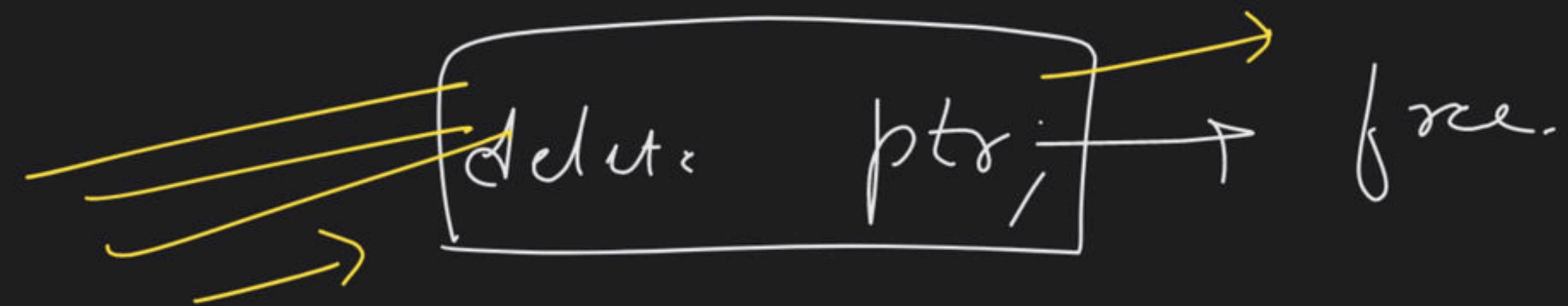
→ stack  
↳ automatically

→ heap  
↳ values  
↳ manually  
Now → ↳



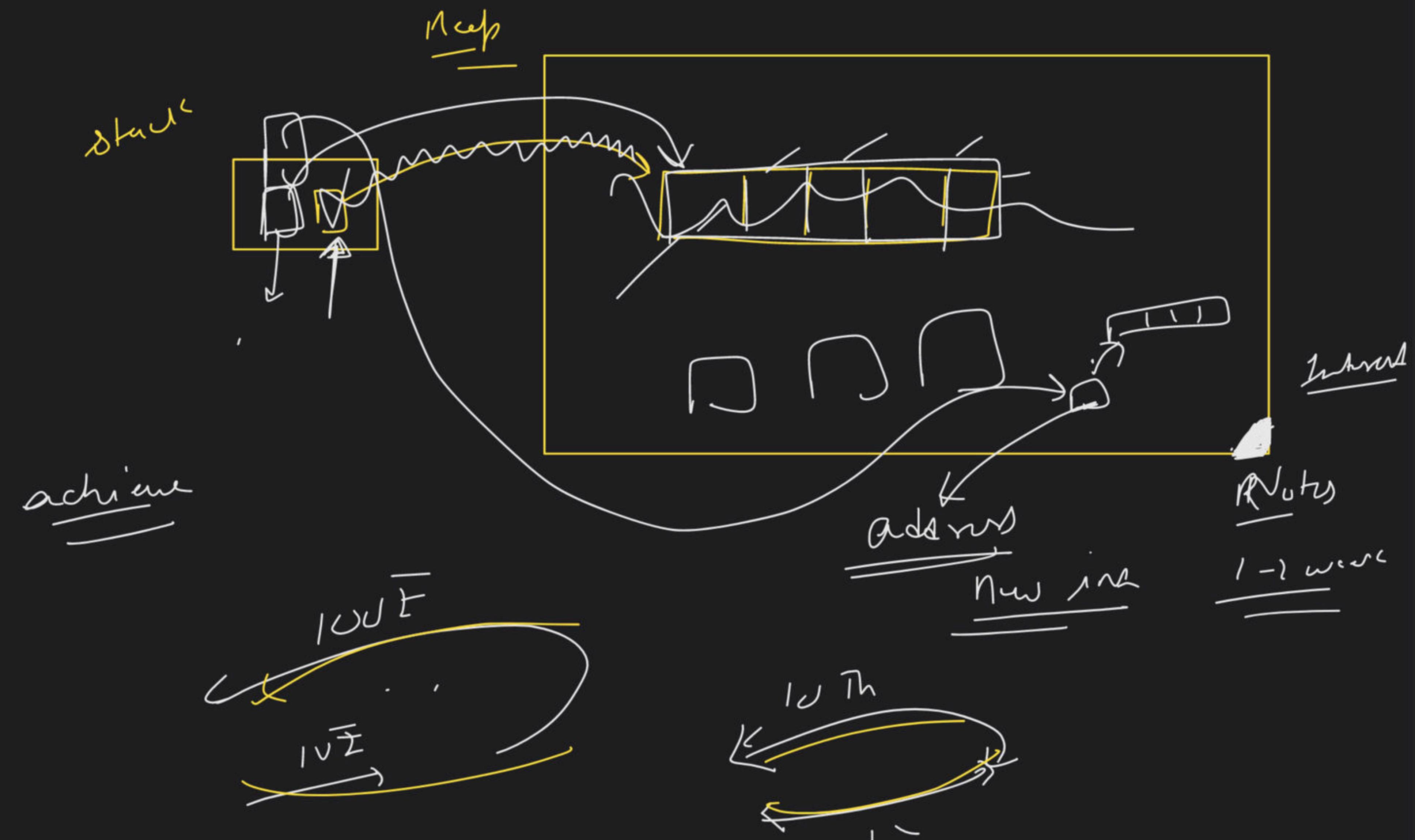
"delete" Keyword

int \* ptr = new int;



int \* arr = new int[5];







Void  →

Void \* → Explained → 2 min

→ any data type  
why - ? → generic  
what - ?

$\rightarrow$  2 D ~~array~~ :-

	0	1	2	3
0				
1				
2				

arr [3][1];

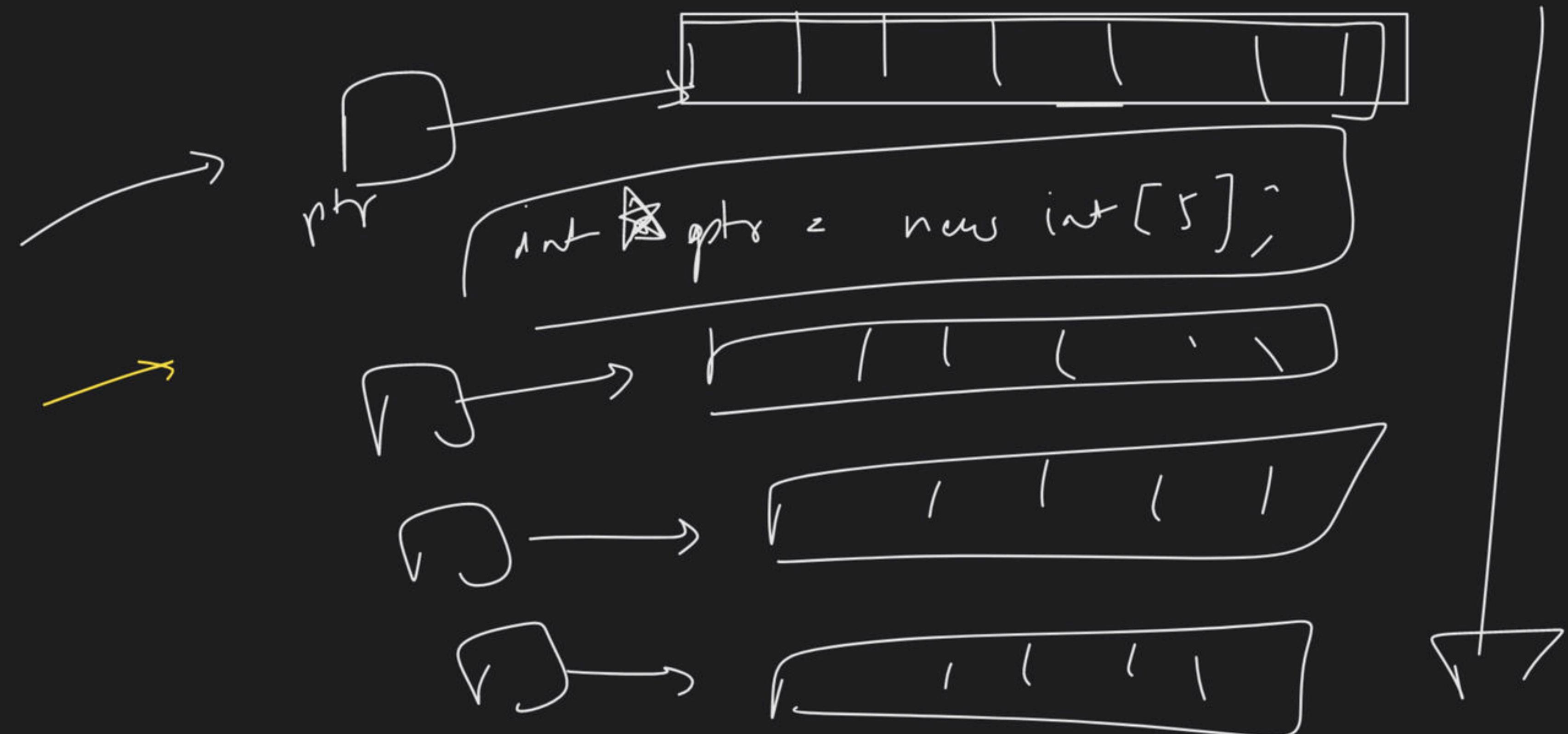
arr[m][n]    arr[n][n]     $\rightarrow$  Good or Bad

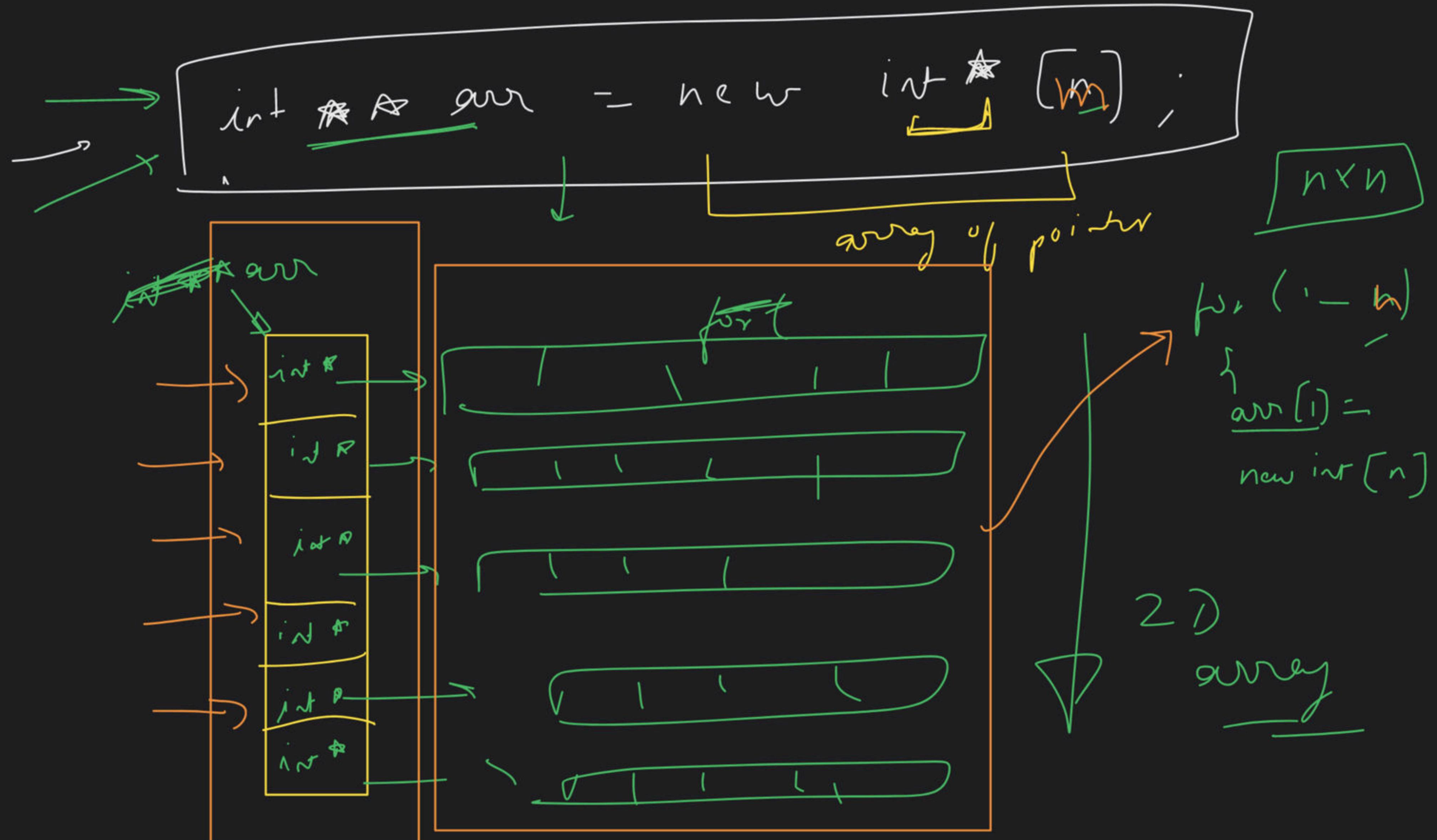
→ 2D Array →

Dynamic

Allocation

2 min





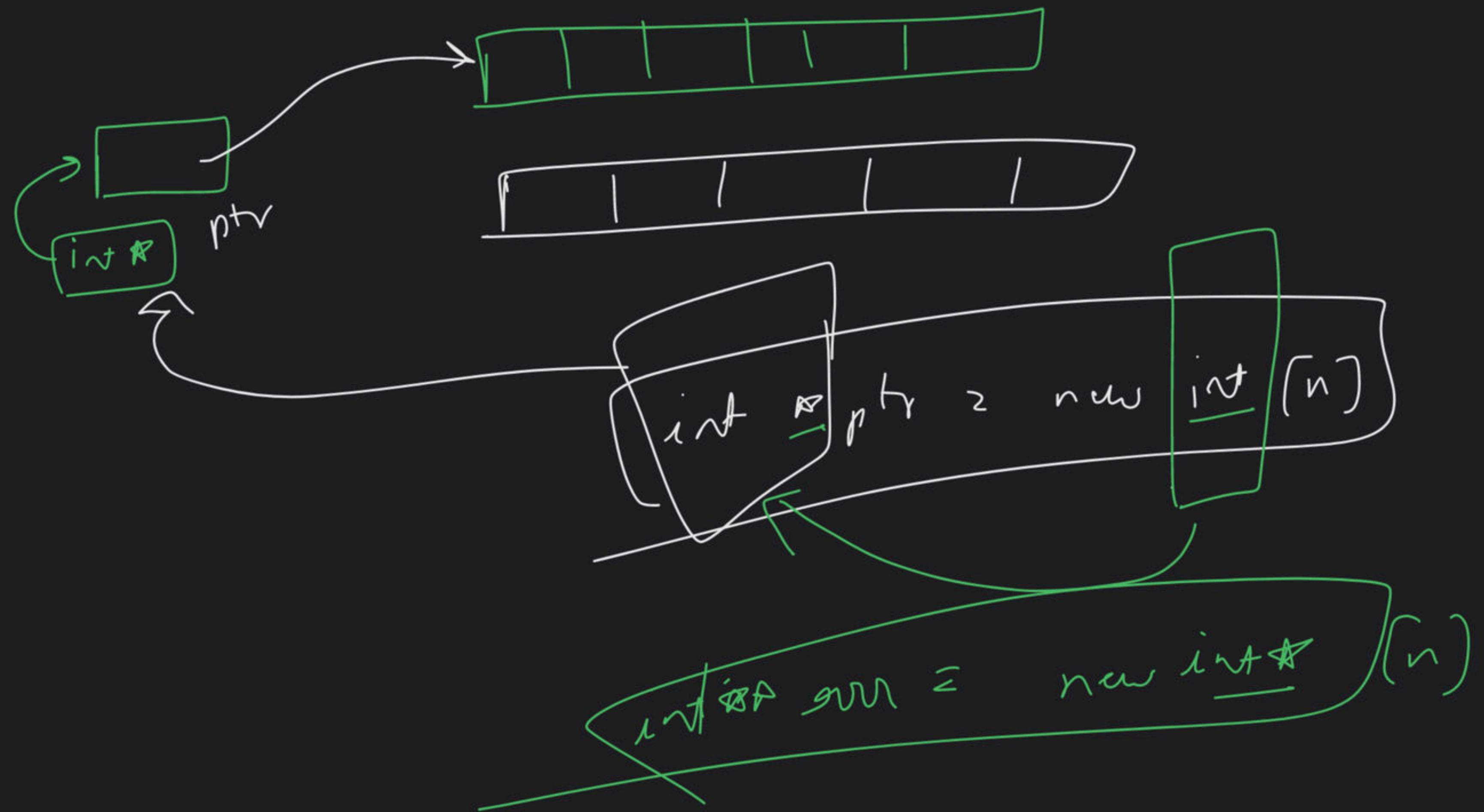
`int *`

`ptr = new int [n];`

`arr`

Diagram illustrating dynamic memory allocation:

- A variable `ptr` is declared as a pointer to `int` (`int *`).
- The expression `new int [n];` creates a new array of `n` integers.
- The resulting memory address is assigned to `ptr`.
- The array is labeled `arr` below it.





int arr

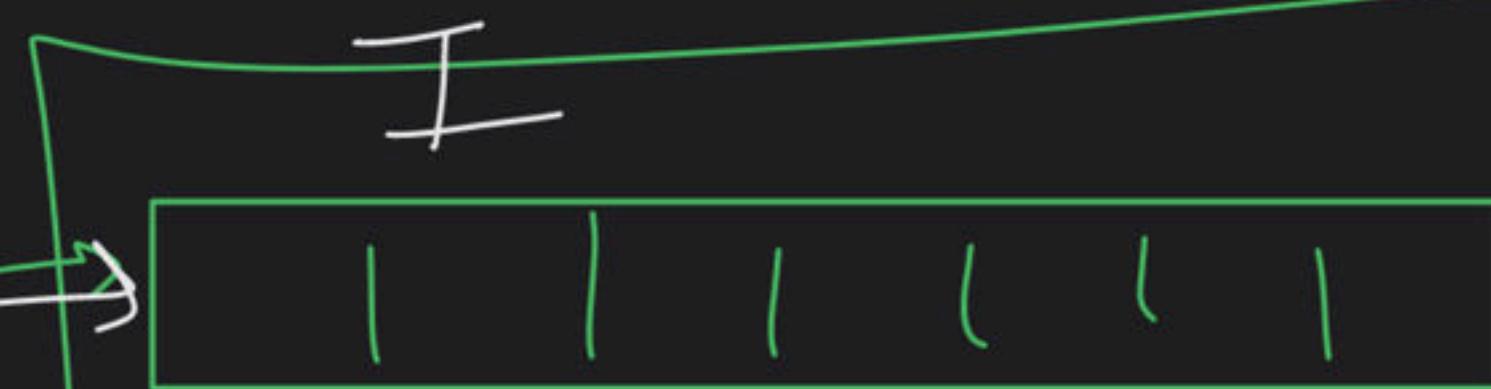
int  $\pi$



int  $\beta$

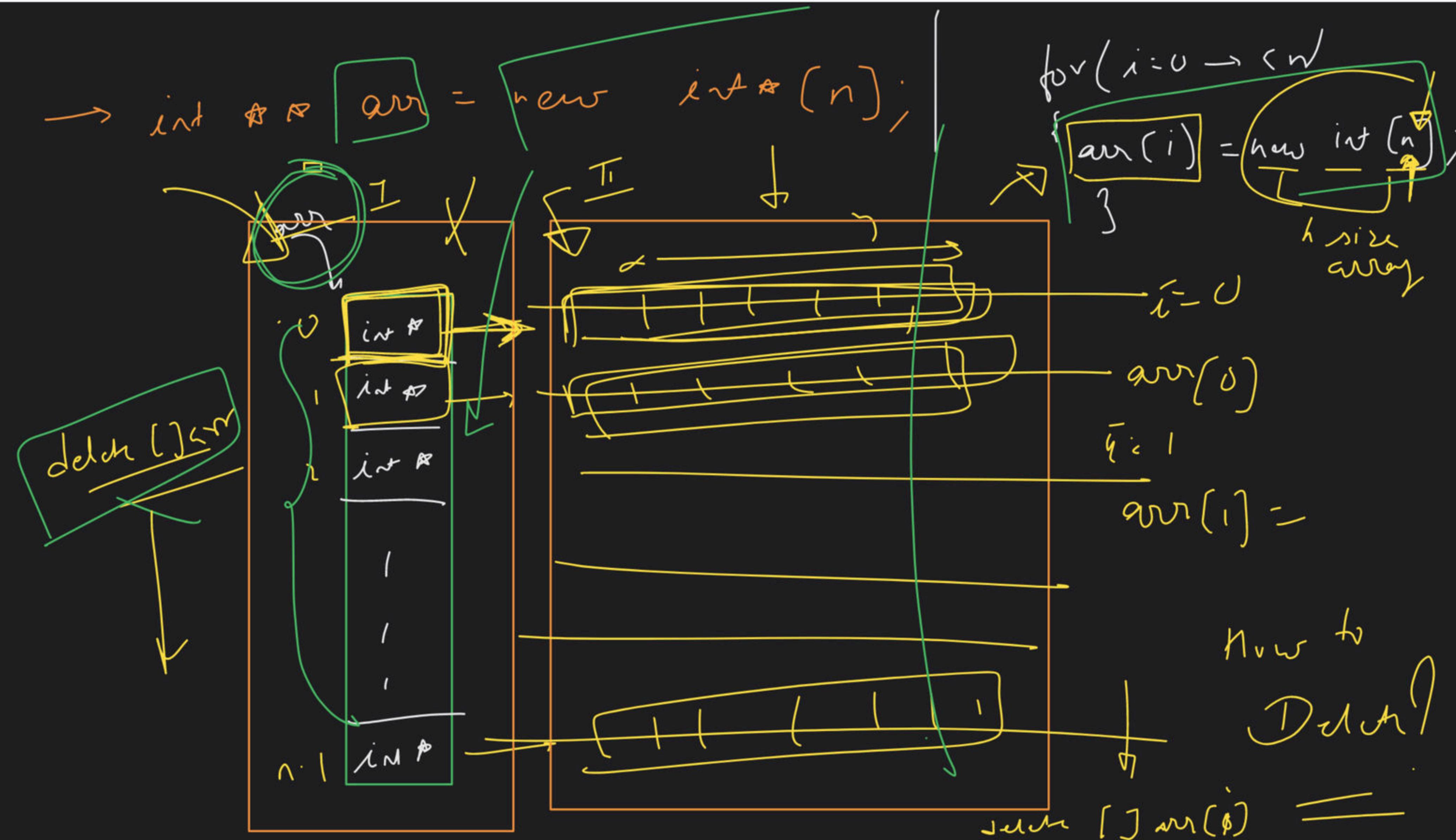


int  $\alpha$



$\geq D$

Any





size

5

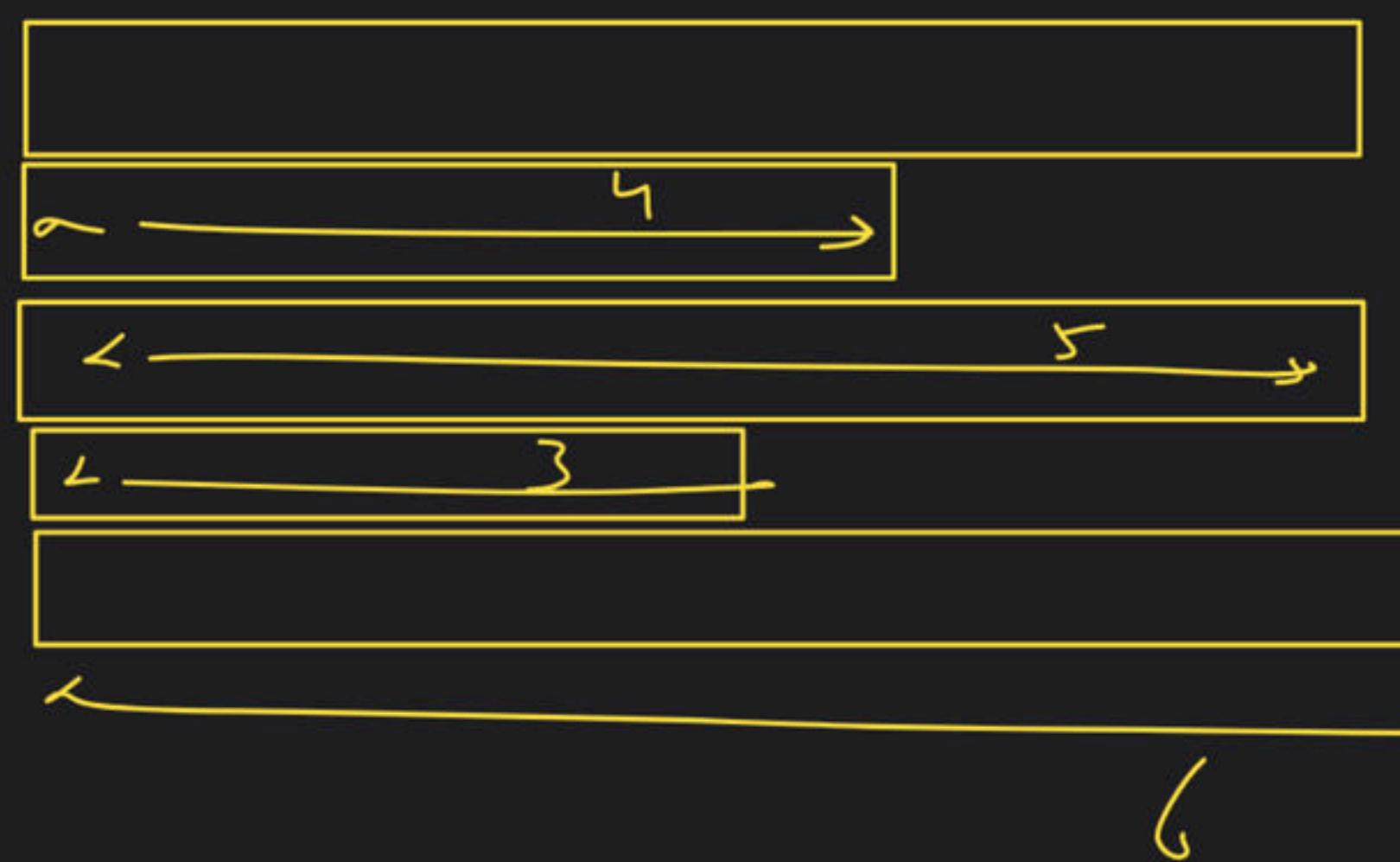
1

5

}

6

1



Jagged array

int \*\*arr = new int \* [n];

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

{ arr[i] = new int [size[i]]; }

↓  
[size[i]]

} } imp?

→ Macro :-

Dishw.

#include <iostream>  
preprocessor directive

Repeat

a piece of code

Vn p/g net

is replaced by

Value of \_\_\_\_\_

int area

$$= \cancel{P} \times \checkmark \times \checkmark$$

$\lambda \beta \alpha \in$

3.41

$$\overline{PI} = \underline{3.41}$$

double  $\pi = \cancel{3.41}$  3.41

(1) space value  
lay base

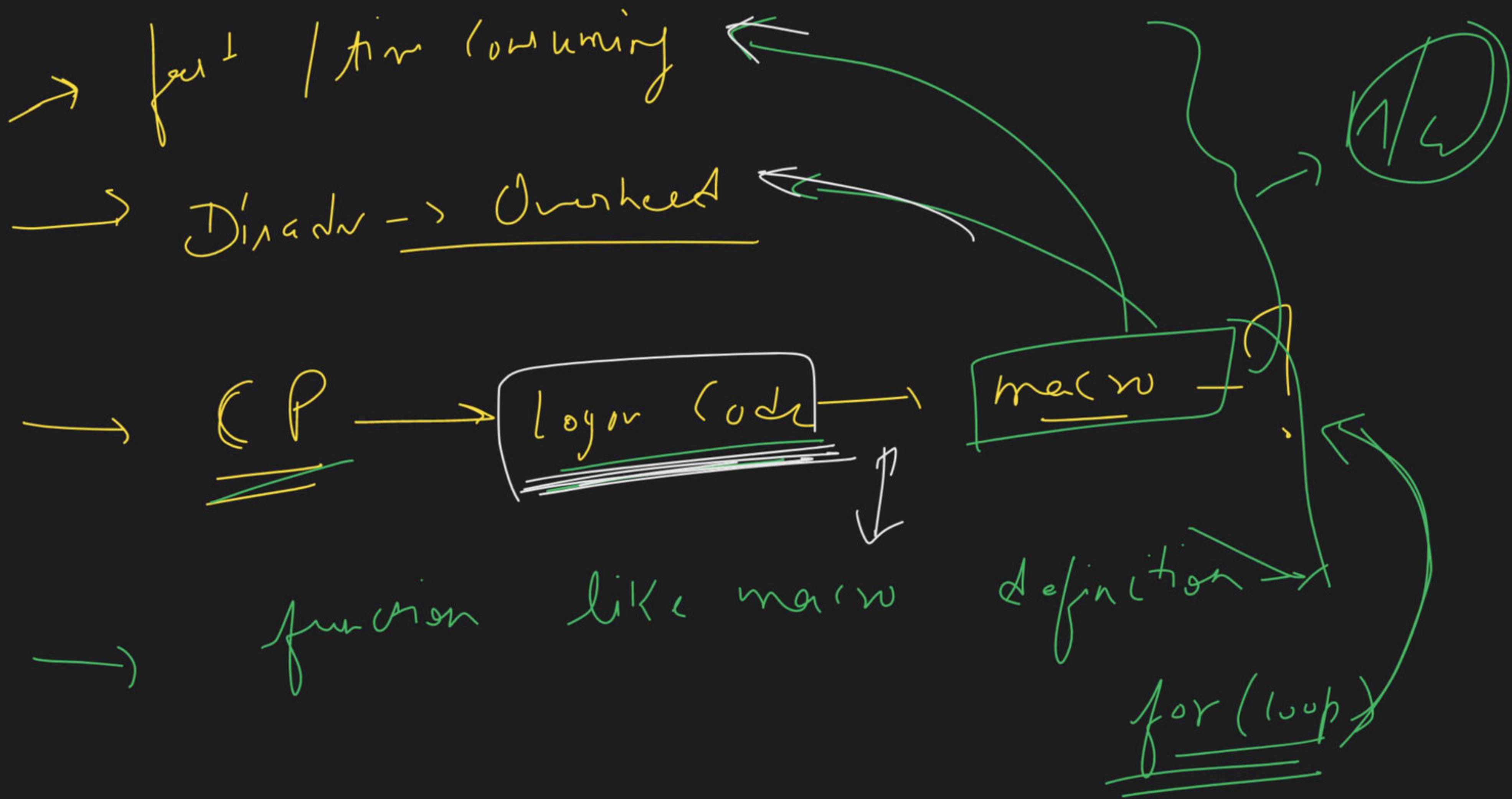
double  $\pi = \underline{3.41}$

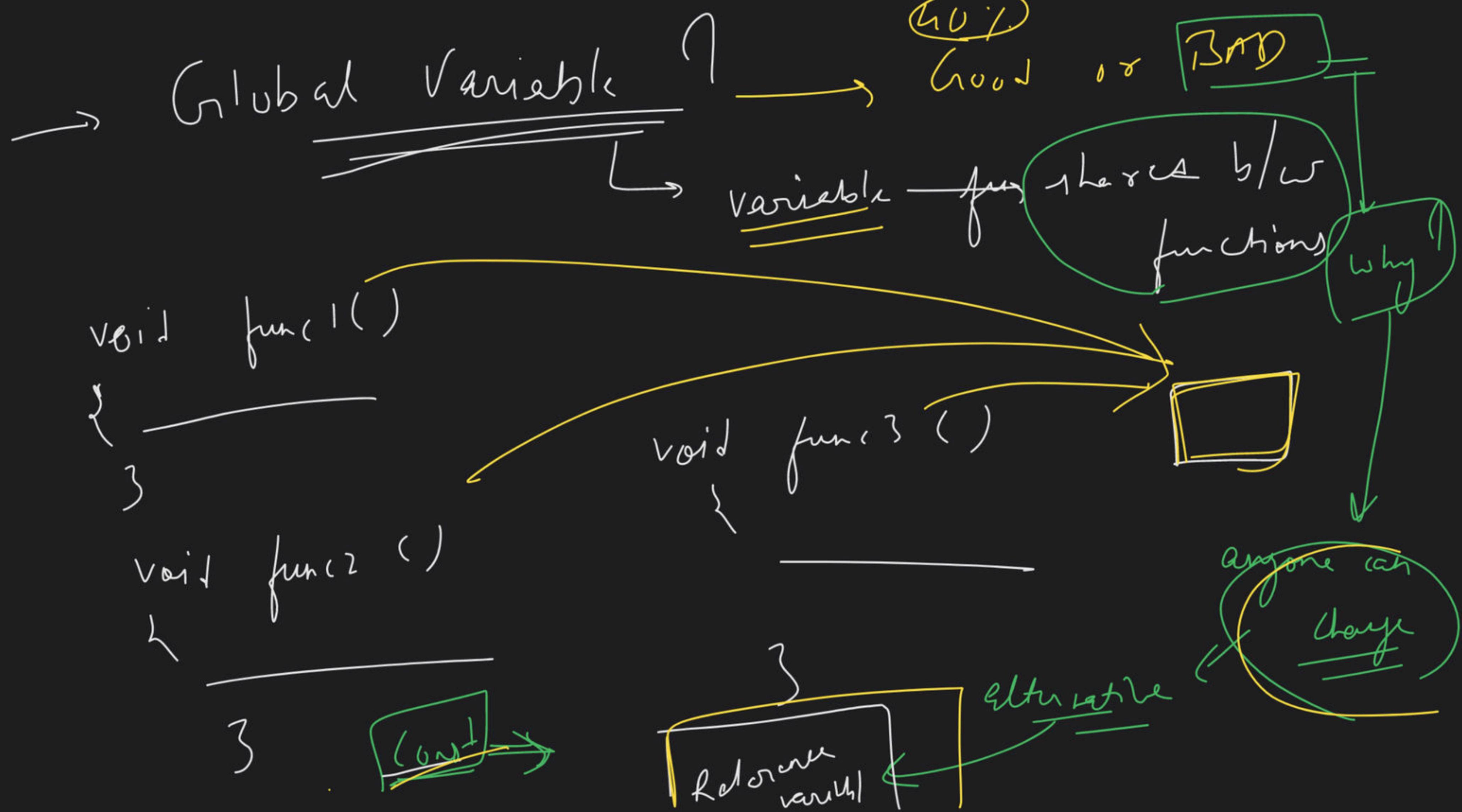
100 ~~Eyach~~  
3.141592653589793

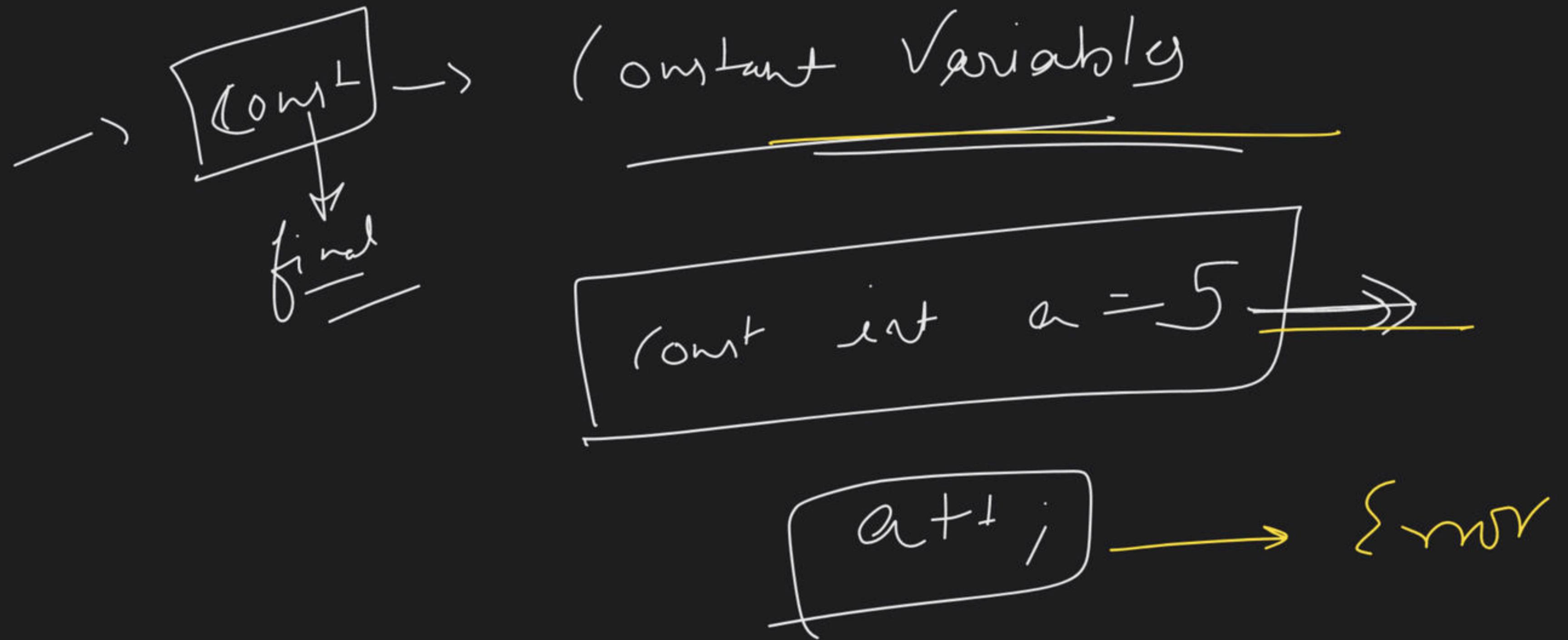
~~PI~~  
3.41

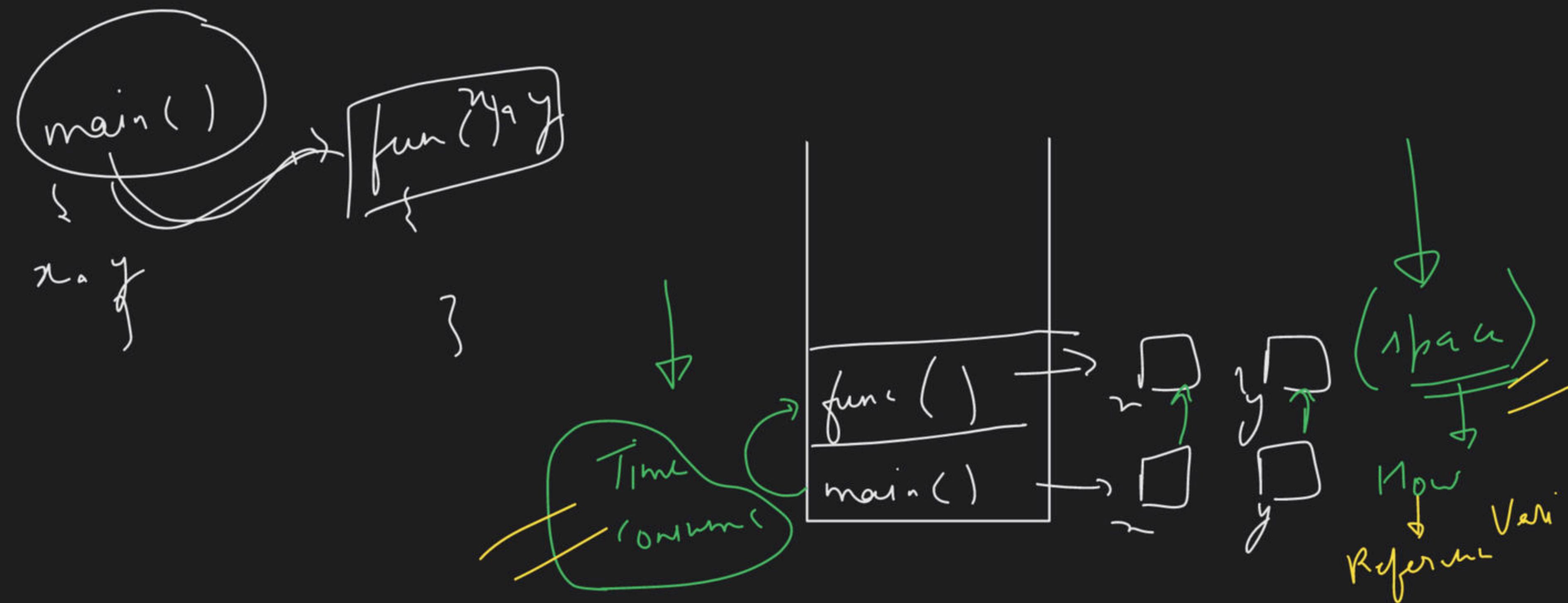
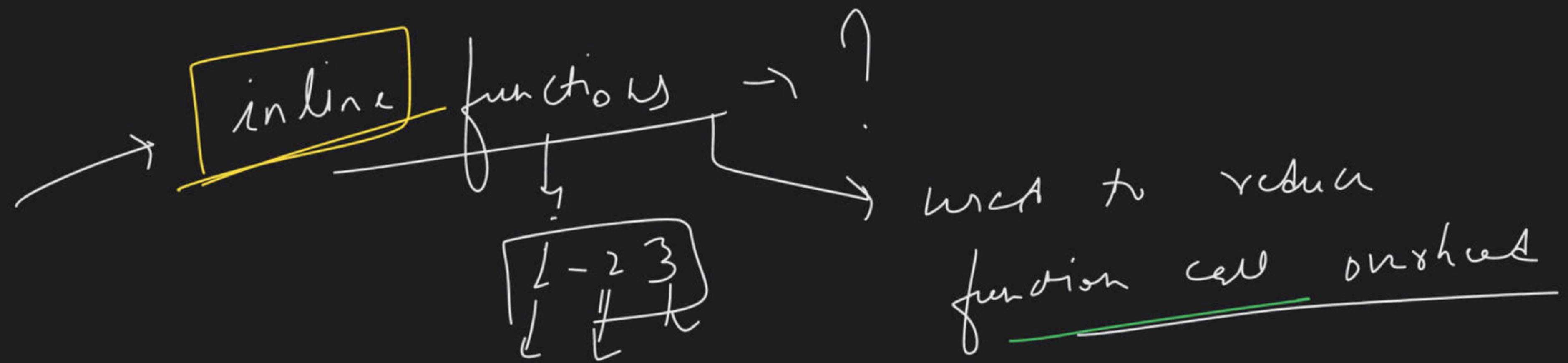
$\pi$  3.41

you or Wu









inline int func (int n, int y)

can  
not be applied

on very far }

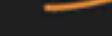
R M

## Complex

① line → inline allowed

— 2 - 3 line → Complex

$> 3$  line

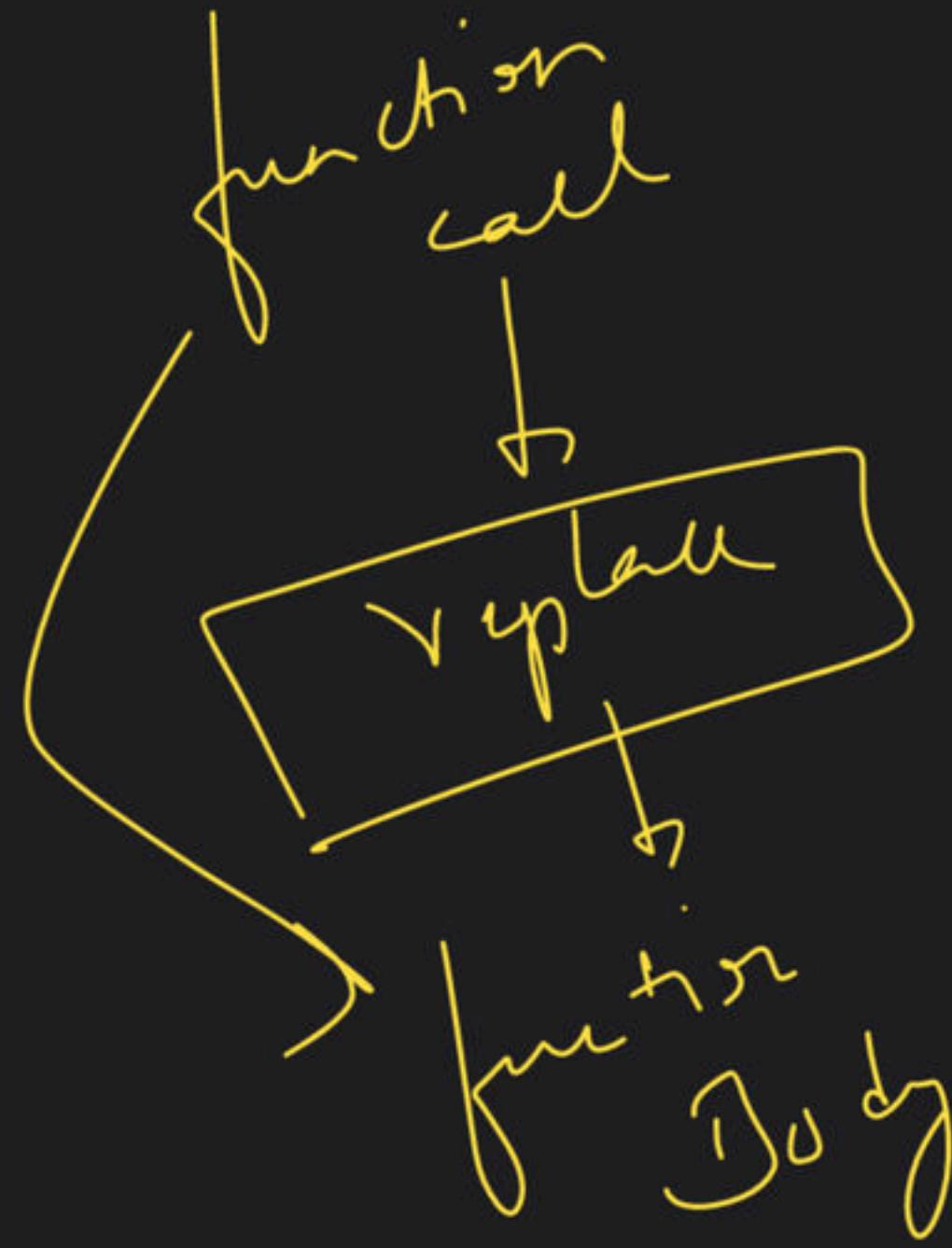
 [Straight ]

inline → what → ?

A hand-drawn diagram in orange ink on a black background. It features a vertical line on the left with a wavy line extending from its top. To the right of this vertical line is a large, open parenthesis-like shape. Below the vertical line, there are three horizontal lines: a short one near the bottom, a longer one above it, and another even longer one above that. A curly brace is positioned at the bottom, grouping the three horizontal lines.

The image shows two separate hand-drawn circles, each containing a word written in yellow ink. The top circle contains the word "MOW" and the bottom circle contains the word "chuck". Each word is accompanied by a few short, horizontal lines extending from the right side of the circle.

int main( )



int int fun( )

return  $2 \times 2;$

replace

Buddy

function

call

Yield

NV

Time

No

→ Default Arguments :-

int func ( int n=1, int y=2, int z=0 )

{  
    return n + y + z;  
}

(I)    (II)

Left    Right

Optional

function call → func ( 1, 2, 3 ) or func ( 1, 2 )

      ↓  
      error

work w/r of this p/f

->

int func

{

return

}

func ( [2], [3] )

int a =

1  
error

a+b+c;

int b =

2  
error

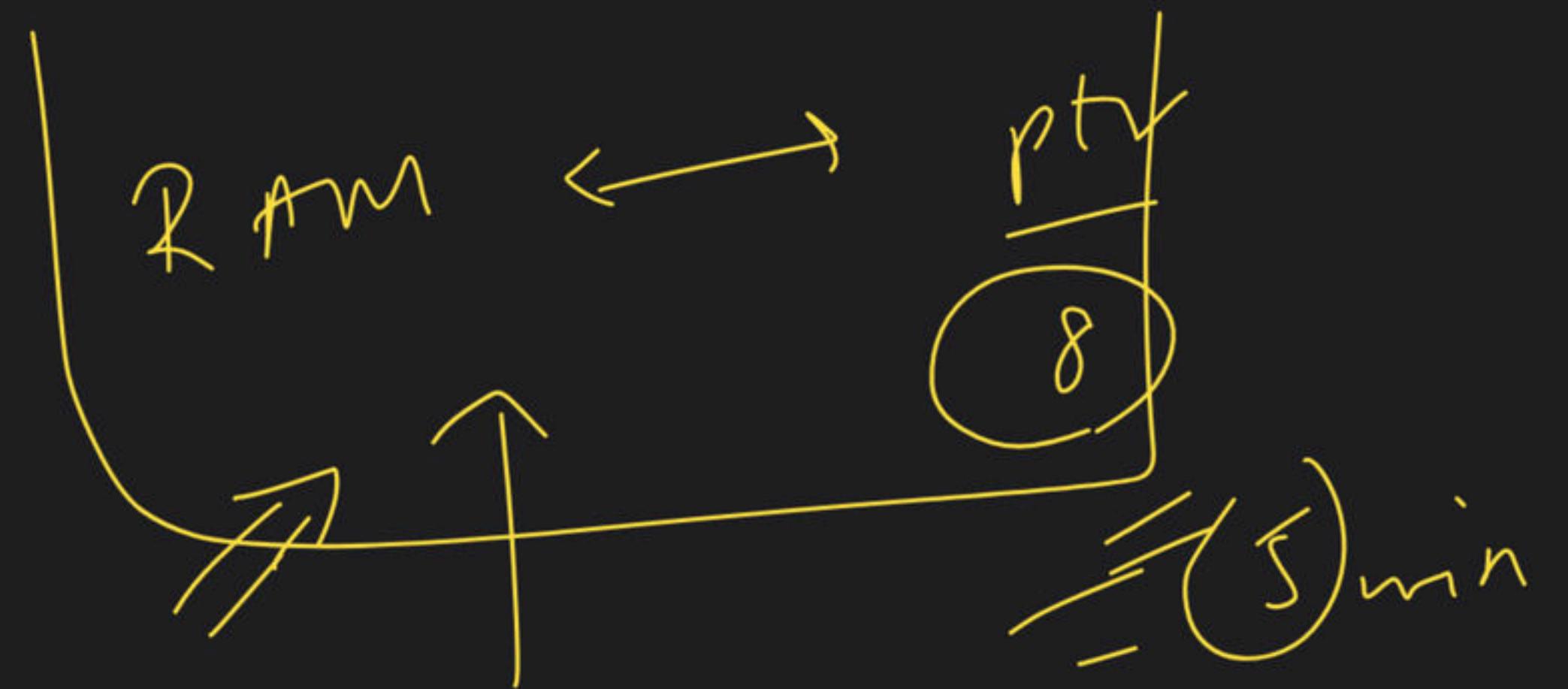
int c =

3  
error

ans → Error

why

why?



~~30 min~~

RAM

Ext

Sweep span

VM

Address

array →

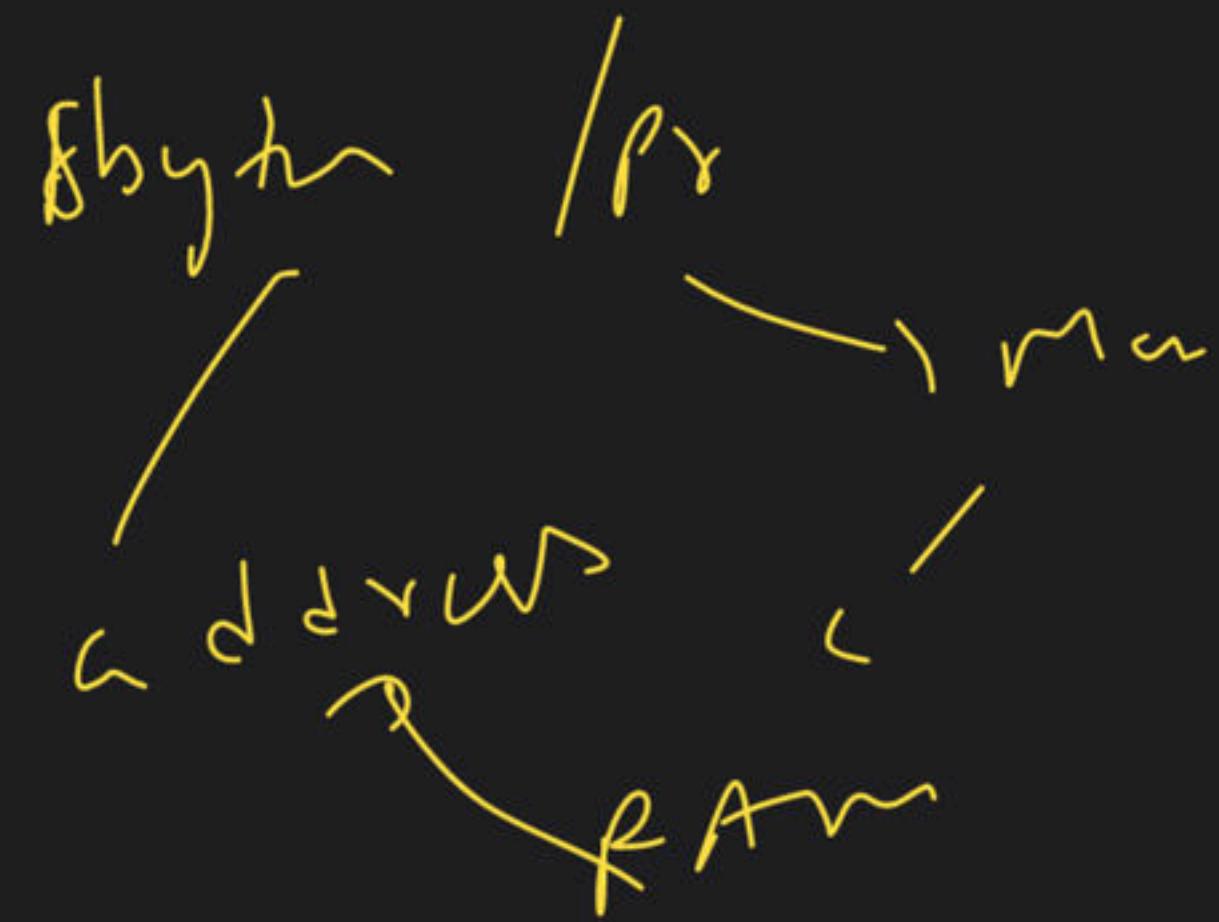
Copy

//

I Definite

{ Down ?

→ Downt



No → st p



2 h<sub>y</sub> +