

# Lesson 6 - Exercise 7

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# Is all dynamically allocated memory freed?

We began with memory management, verifying that all dynamically allocated memory with new is correctly freed with delete[]. This step is crucial to avoid memory leaks and ensure our program is efficient in its use of resources.

Is all dynamically allocated memory freed?

```
Vehiculo *v=new Vehiculo[tamv];
```

```
delete [] v;  
return 0;
```

# Is every loop guaranteed to finish?

We analyzed whether all loops guarantee their termination. We observed that each for statement in our code has a clear exit condition, which prevents the program from entering infinite loops. For example, `mostrarEnPantalla()`, the loop traverses the array to `tamv`, ensuring that execution does not extend indefinitely.

# Is every loop guaranteed to finish?

```
void vehiculos:: mostrarEnPantalla(const Vehiculo *v, int tamv ){
    char c;
    for(int i=0; i<tamv; i++){
        muestraEnPantalla( p: v[i]);
        if((i+1)%5==0){
            cout<<"pulsa enter para los 5siguientes : ";
            cin>>c;
        }
    }
}
```

## Can unexpected inputs cause corruption?

We also evaluated whether unexpected input could cause corruption in this function. If a user enters an unexpected value, such as a price less than 0, an exception would be thrown.

# Can unexpected inputs cause corruption?

```
cout << "introduce el precio";  
cin >> p.precio;  
if (p.precio < 0){  
    throw string( s: "vehiculos::LeePorTeclado: has introducido mal el precio");  
}
```

# Is there a possibility of buffer overflow?

Getline(cin, p.marca) is used, which is correct to prevent an overflow.



# Is there a possibility of buffer overflow?

```
cout << "introduce la marca";  
getline( &: cin >> ws, &: p.marca);  
if (p.marca.length() < 3 || p.marca.length() > 20){  
    throw string( s: "vehiculos:: LeePorTeclado: has introducido mal la marca");  
}
```

# Do all functions and methods calls have the correct number of parameters?

New is used to allocate memory to the array Vehicle `*v = new Vehicle[tamv];`

It is correctly freed with `delete[] v;` at the end of `main()`.

# Do all functions and methods calls have the correct number of parameters?

```
void vehiculos::LeePorTeclado (Vehiculo &p ){  
    cout << "introduce la marca";  
    getline( &: cin >> ws, &: p.marca);  
    if (p.marca.length() < 3 || p.marca.length() >
```

```
Vehiculo *v=new Vehiculo[tamv];  
    posicion= buscarPorMatricula( matr  
    cout<<" el vehiculo con matricula  
    LeePorTeclado( &: v[posicion]);  
catch(const string &e){
```

Are all program variables initialized before use?

All function calls have the  
correct number of parameters

# Are all program variables initialized before use?

```
int vehiculos:: MaxPrecio(Vehiculo p[], int tamv){  
    int aux=0;  
    int pos=0;  
    for(int i=0; i<tamv; i++){  
        if(p[i].precio>aux){  
            aux=p[i].precio;  
            pos=i;  
        }  
    }  
    return pos;  
}
```

# THANKS!

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