

Lecture #3

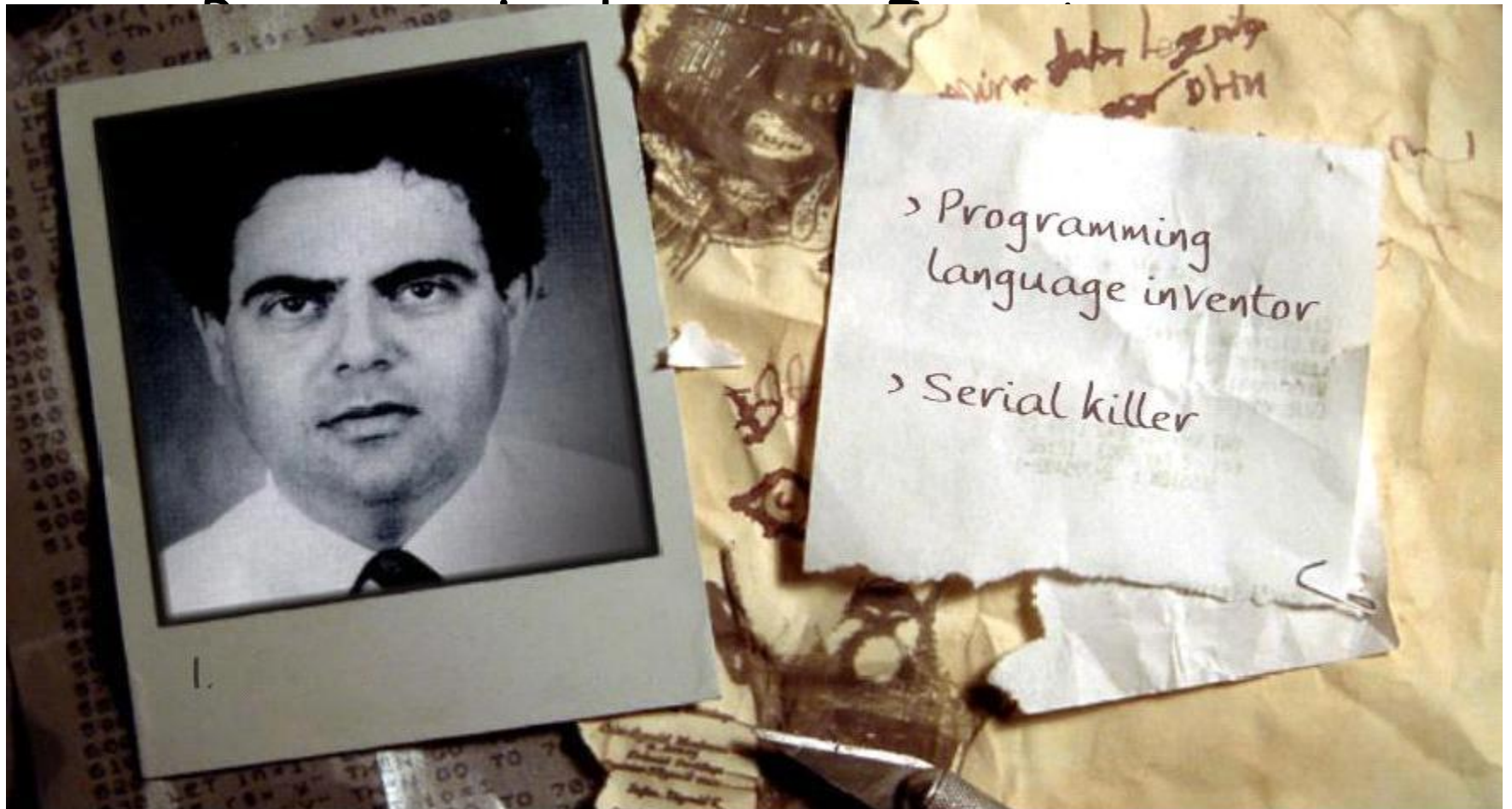
- A **Quick** Review of Pointers
- Dynamic Memory Allocation
- The "this" pointer!

- Resource Management Part 1
 - Copy Constructors

Note: We're only reviewing about 50% of the key pointer concepts!

If you feel uncomfortable with pointers, then study and become an expert before our next class!

Let's Play....



- > Programming language inventor
- > Serial killer

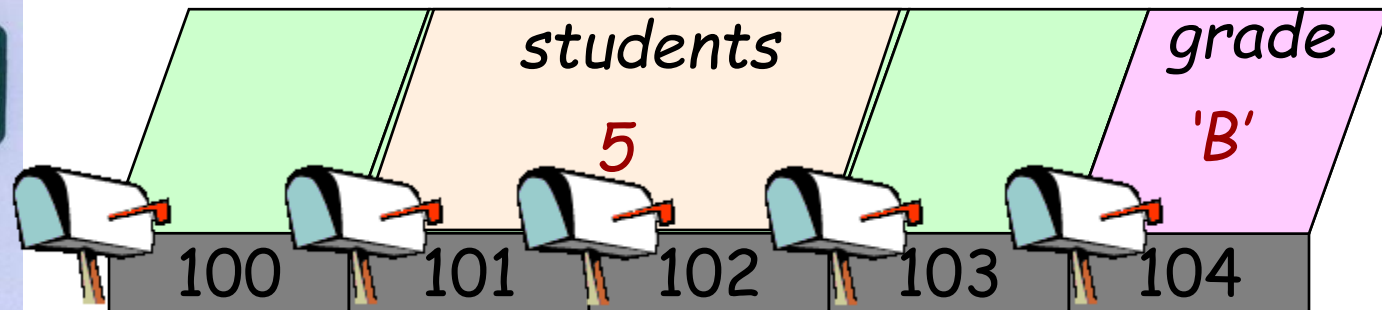
Every Variable has an Address

You can think of the computer's memory like a street with a bunch of vacant lots.

When you define a variable in your program, the computer finds an unused address in memory and reserves it for your variable.

Some variables occupy a single lot, while others occupy several adjacent lots.

```
void foo()  
{  
    short students = 5;  
    char grade = 'B';  
    ...  
}
```



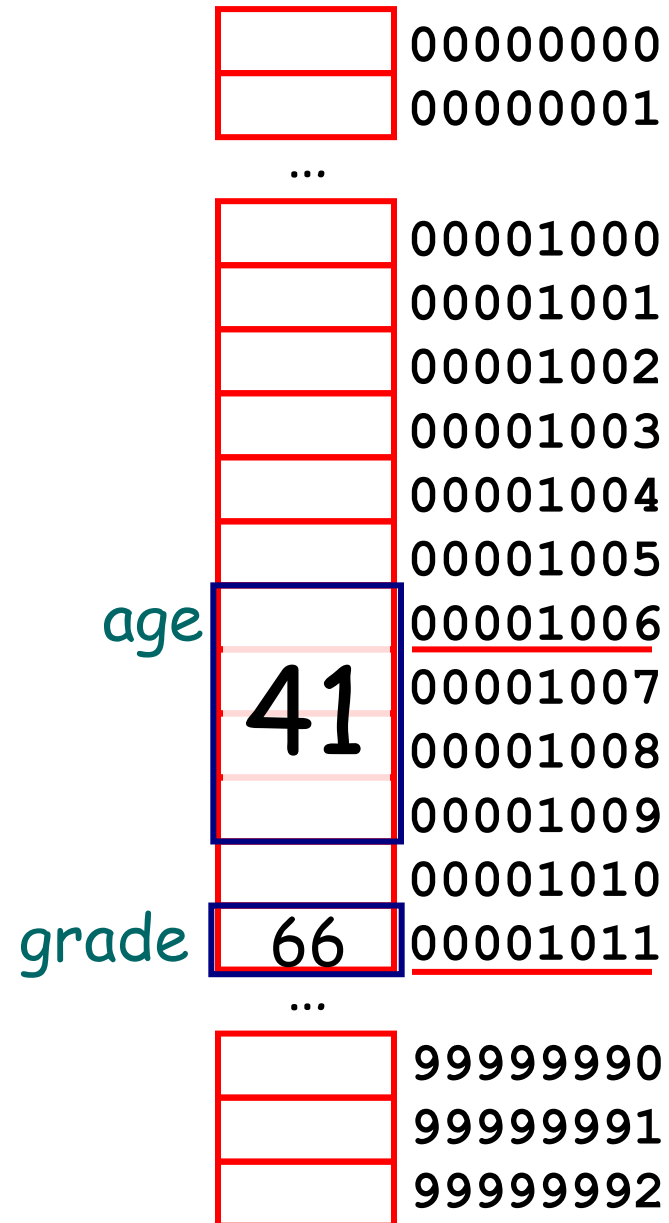
Variable Addresses

Important: The address of a variable is defined to be the *lowest* address in memory where the variable is stored.

So, what is *age's* address in memory?

What about *grade's* address?

```
void foo()
{
    int age = 41;
    char grade = 'A';
    ...
}
```



Getting the Address of a Variable

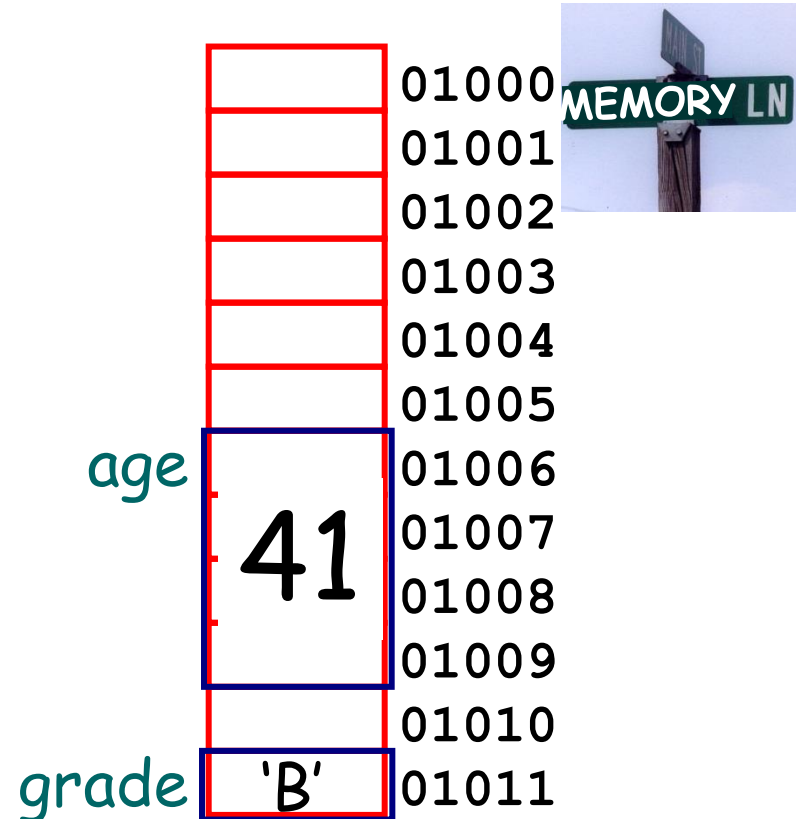
We can get the address of a variable using the **&** operator.

```
int main()
{
    int  age = 41;
    char grade = 'B';

    cout << "age's address: " << &age ;
    cout << "grade's address: " << &grade ;
}
```

Output:

age's address: 1006
grade's address: 1011



If you place an **&** before a variable in a program **statement**, it means "give me the numerical address of the variable."

Ok, So What's a Pointer?

Regular variables (like floats and ints) just hold simple values like **3.14159** or **42**.

I'm a regular variable... and I hold a regular value!

A **pointer variable** is a special kind of variable that holds **another variable's address** instead of a regular value.



```
int foo()
{
    int chickens;
    chickens = 5;
    pointer p;
    p = &chickens;
```

chickens

Another way to say this is: "p points to address 1000"

I'm a pointer variable... and all I can hold are the addresses of other variables!

5	00001000
	00001002
	00001004
	00001006
	00001008
	00001010
1000	00001012
	00001014

...

7 Defining a Pointer Variable

Actually... This isn't the correct way to define a pointer variable.

When you define a pointer variable, you have to tell C++ what **type of variable** it's going to point to.

Oh, and in C++, you use the ***** symbol instead of the word "pointer":

Now we know the proper syntax to define a pointer variable!

To understand the type of your new variable, simply **read** your declaration from **right** to **left**...

```
int foo()  
{  
    int chickens;  
    chickens = 5;  
  
    int * p;  
    p = &chickens;
```

So this now tells C++ that the **p pointer variable** will be used to point at **int variables**.

I'd like **p** to hold the address of (point to) the **chickens** variable.

Why Specify the Type?

Why do we have to tell C++ what type of variable our pointer points to? Who cares?

Well, would you tell your veterinarian what kind of pet you had before he performed surgery?

Of course you would - you have to know **what** type of thing you're pointing at before you can operate on it!

```
int foo()  
{  
    int chickens;  
    chickens = 5;  
    int *p;  
    p = &chickens;  
}
```

Why the heck
do we need this?



Back to Memory Lane

So in our computer's memory, we store **variables**.

And some variables hold **regular values** (like ints).

While other variables hold **address values**.

But they're all just variables!

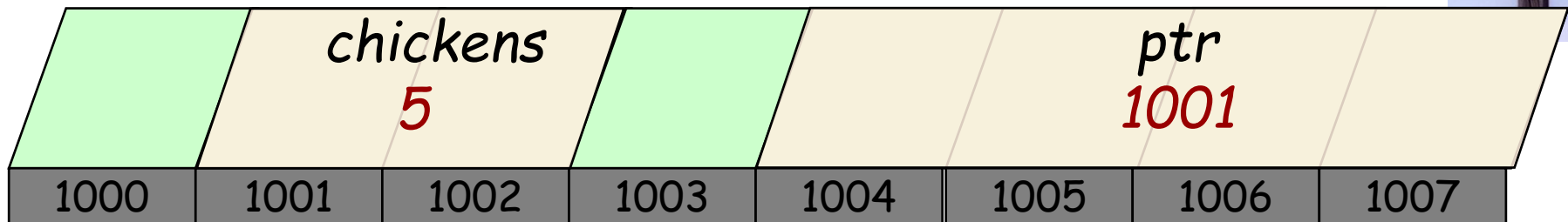
```
int foo()
{
    short chickens = 5;
    short *ptr = &chickens;

    cout << chickens;    // prints 5
    cout << ptr;         // prints 1001

    cout << &chickens;   // prints 1001
    cout << &ptr;        // prints 1004
}
```

Finally, every variable in memory has an address!

Cool huh?



What do I do with Pointers?

Question: So I have a pointer variable that points to another variable... now what?

Answer: You can use your **pointer** and the **star operator** to **read/write** the other variable.

If placed in front of a pointer, the *** operator** allows us to **read/write** the variable pointed-to by the pointer.

```
int main(void)
{
    int var = 1234;
    int *ptr;

    ptr = &var;

    cout << *ptr;    // cout << *ptr → cout << *1002 → cout << 1234
    *ptr = 5;        // *ptr = 5 → *1002 = 5
}
```

"Get the **address value** stored in the **ptr** variable...

Then **go to that address** in memory... and **give me the value stored there.**"

var

	00001000
1234	<u>00001002</u>
	00001004
	00001006
1002	00001008
	00001010
	00001012
	00001014

ptr

"Get the **address value** stored in the **ptr** variable... Then **go to that address** in memory... and **store a value of 5** there."

Another Pointer Example

```

void set(int *pa)
{
    *pa = 5;
}

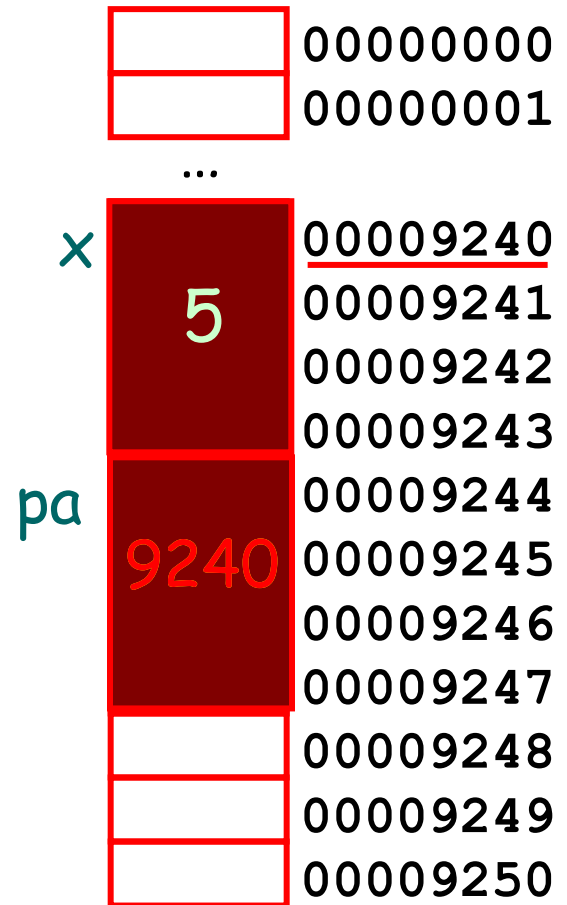
int main()
{
    int x = 1;

    set(&x);

    cout << x; // prints 5
}

```

"Store a value of 5
at location ."



Let's use pointers to modify a variable inside of another function.

Cool - that works! We can use **pointers** to modify variables from other functions!

What if We Didn't Use Pointers?

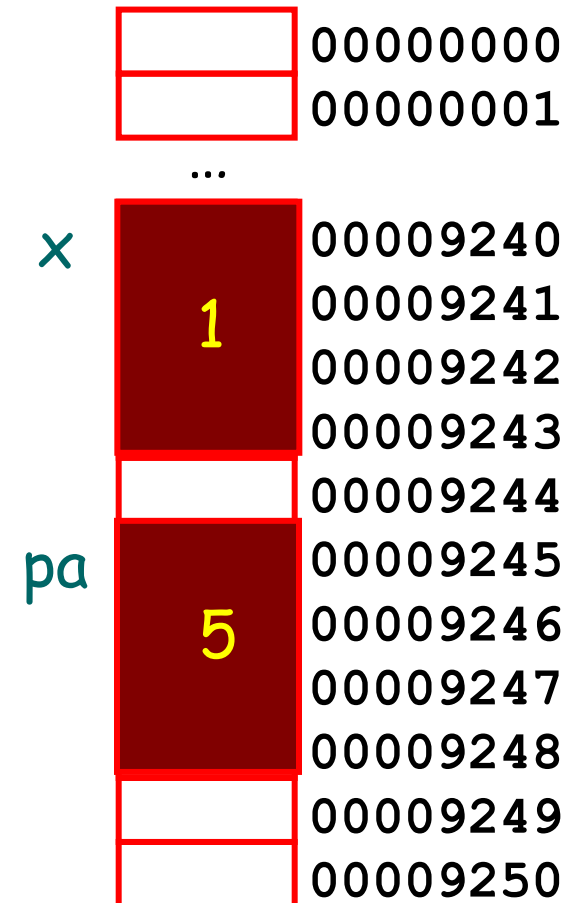
```
void set(int pa)
{
    pa = 5;
}

int main()
{
    int x = 1;

    set(x);

    cout << x; // prints 1
}
```

Now what would happen if we didn't use pointers in our code?



Oh no! We tried to change the value of `x` in `set` but it only changed the local variable!

Had we used a pointer, it would have worked!

Pointers vs Reference

When you pass a variable by **reference** to a function, what really happens?

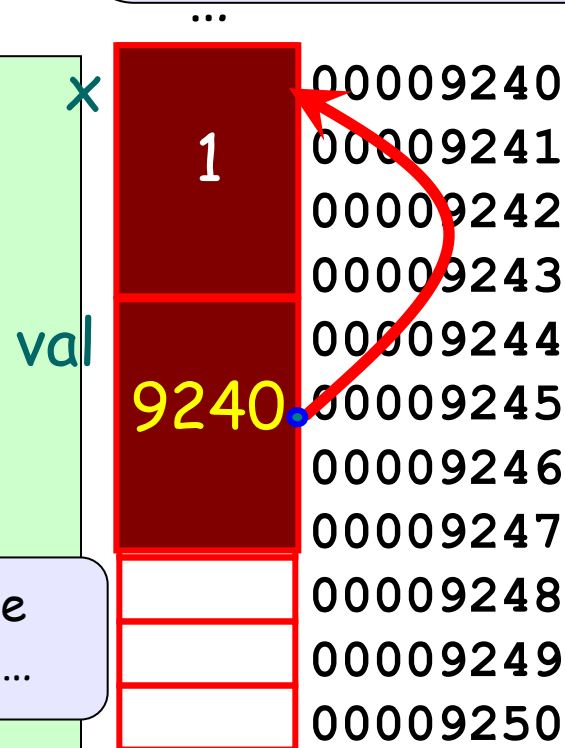
Since **val** points to our original variable, **x**, this line actually changes **x**!

```
void set(int &val) // val is a ref
{
    val = 5;
}

int main()
{
    int x = 1;
    set(x);
    cout << x;
}
```

It looks like we're just passing the value of **x**, but in fact...

This line is really passing the address of variable **x** to **set**...



In fact, a reference is just a simpler notation for **passing by a pointer**!

(Under the hood, C++ uses a pointer)

What Happens Here?

```
int main()
{
    int *iptr;

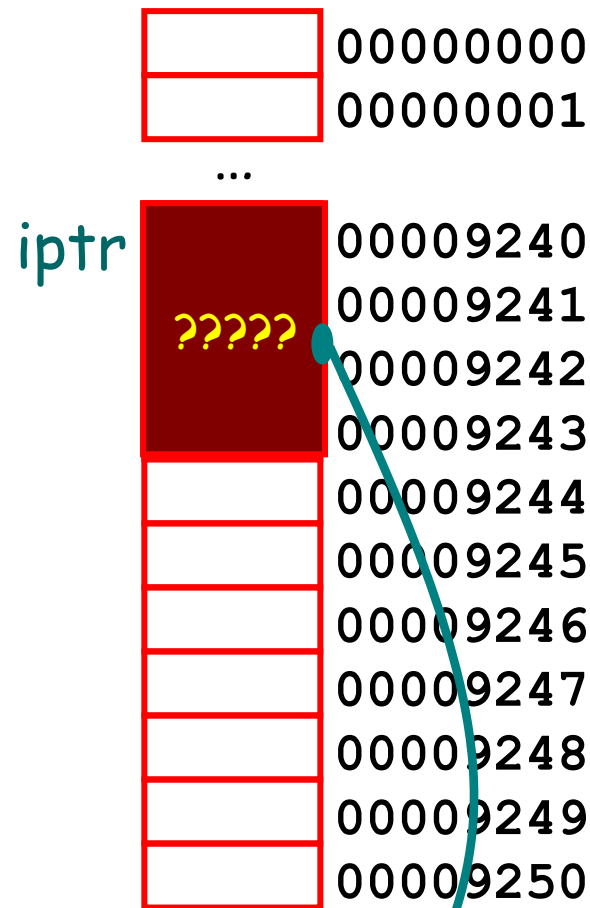
    *iptr = 123456; // #1 mistake!
}
```

What address does *iptr* hold?

Who knows??? Since the programmer *didn't initialize it*, it points to some random spot in memory!

Moral:

You must always *set the value* of a pointer variable before using the ** operator* on it!



CRASH!



Operating system??

Class Challenge

Write a function called swap that accepts two pointers to integers and swaps the two values pointed to by the pointers.

```
int main(void)
{
    int a=5, b=6;

    swap(&a, &b);
    cout << a; // prints 6;
    cout << b; // prints 5
}
```

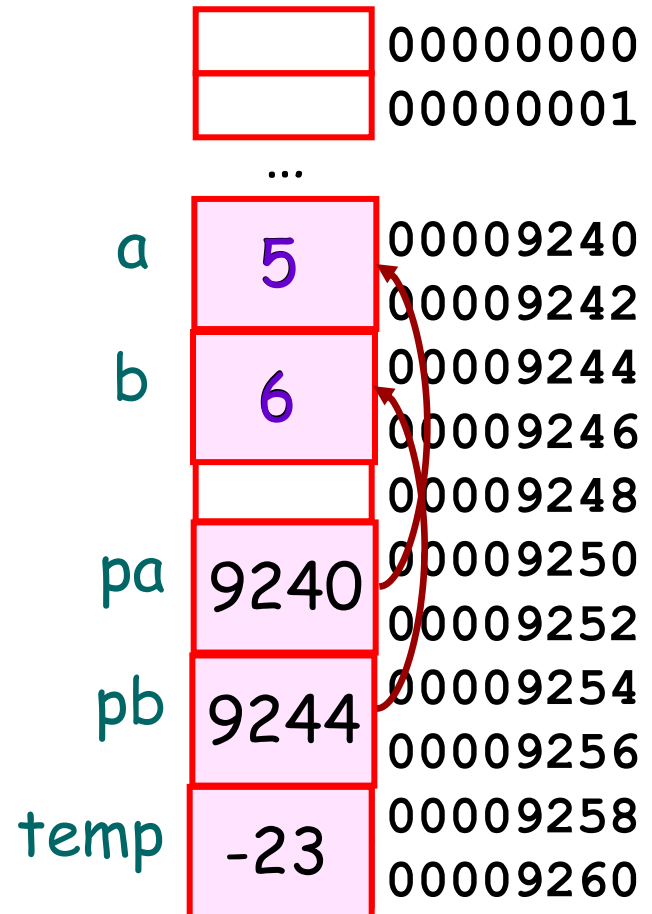
Prize: 3 prize tickets (and maybe some candy)

Hint: Make sure you never use a pointer unless you point it to a variable first!!!

Class Challenge Solution

```
void swap (int *pa, int *pb)
{
    int temp;
    temp = *pa;
    *pa = *pb;
    *pb = temp;
}

int main()
{
    int a=5, b=6;
    9240, 9244
    swap (&a, &b) ;
    cout << a;
    cout << b;
}
```



Wrong Challenge Solution #1

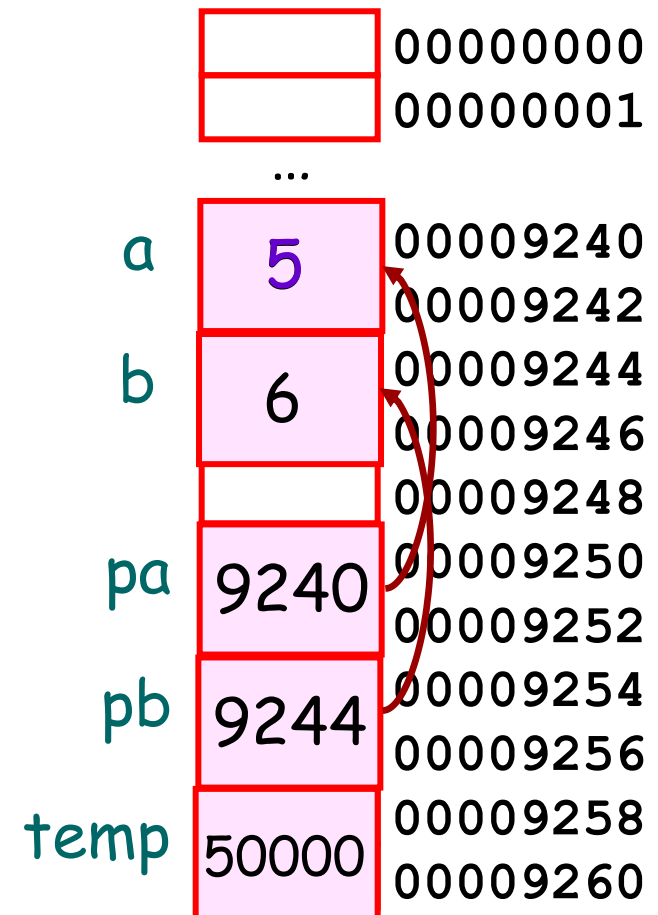
```
void swap (int *pa, int *pb)
{
    int *temp;
    *temp = *pa;
    *pa = *pb;
    *pb = temp;
}

int main()
{
    int a=5, b=6;

    swap (&a, &b);
    cout << a;
    cout << b;
}
```

CRASH!

Problem: In this solution, we use a pointer without first pointing it at a variable!



Wrong Challenge Solution #2

```

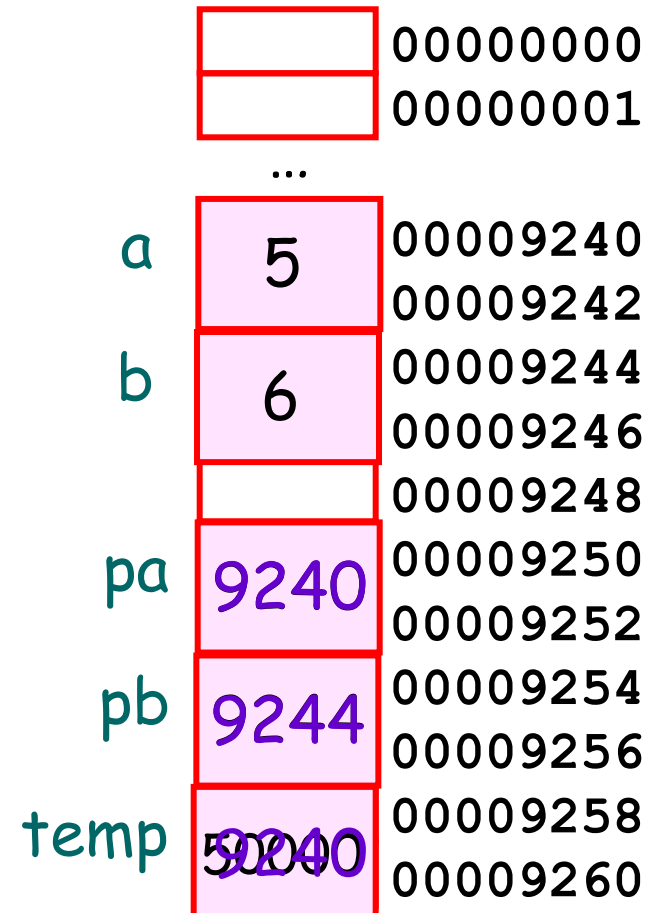
void swap (int *pa, int *pb)
{
    int *temp;
    temp = pa;
    pa = pb;
    pb = temp;
}

int main()
{
    int a=5, b=6;

    swap(&a, &b);
    cout << a; // prints 5
    cout << b; // prints 6
}

```

Problem: In this solution, we swap the pointers but not the values they point to!



Arrays, Addresses and Pointers

Just like any other variable, every array has an address in memory and you can get it with the **& operator**.

But... in C++ you don't even need to use the **& operator** to get an array's address!

You can simply write the array's name (without brackets) and C++ will give you the array's address!

And here's how to make a pointer point to an array...

Question: So is "nums" an **address** or a **pointer** or what?

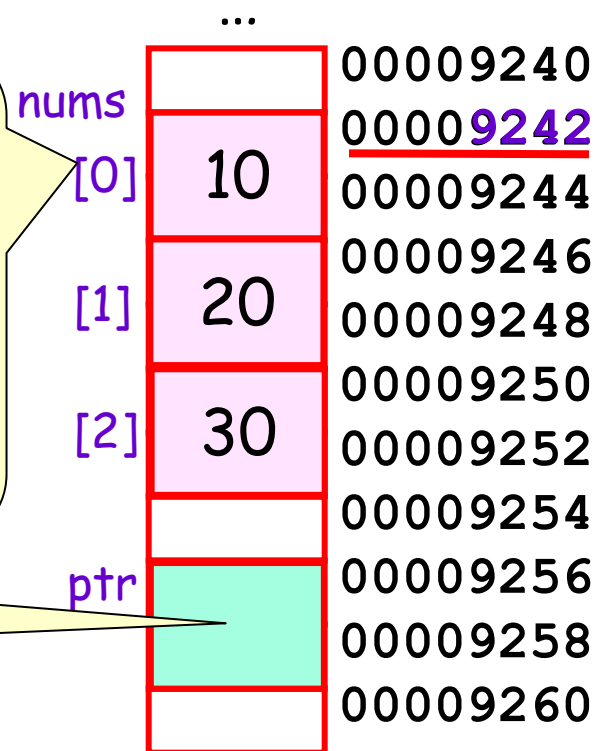
Answer: "nums" is just an array.
But C++ lets you get its **address** without using the **&** so it looks like a pointer...

```
int main()
{
    int nums[3] = {10,20,30};
    cout << &nums; // prints 9242
    cout <<  nums; // also prints 9242
    int *ptr = nums; // pointer to array
}
```

nums is just an array. It holds three regular integer values. But it doesn't hold an address like a pointer variable, so it's not a pointer!

ptr is a pointer variable.

Why? Because it's a variable that holds an address value!



Arrays, Addresses and Pointers

In C++, a pointer to an array can be used just as if it were an array itself!

Or you can use the *** operator** with your pointer to access the array's contents.

NOTE: when we say "skip down *j* elements," we **don't** just mean "skip down *j* bytes!"

Instead we mean, skip over *j* of the actual elements/values in the array (e.g., skip over the values 10 and 20 to get to 30)

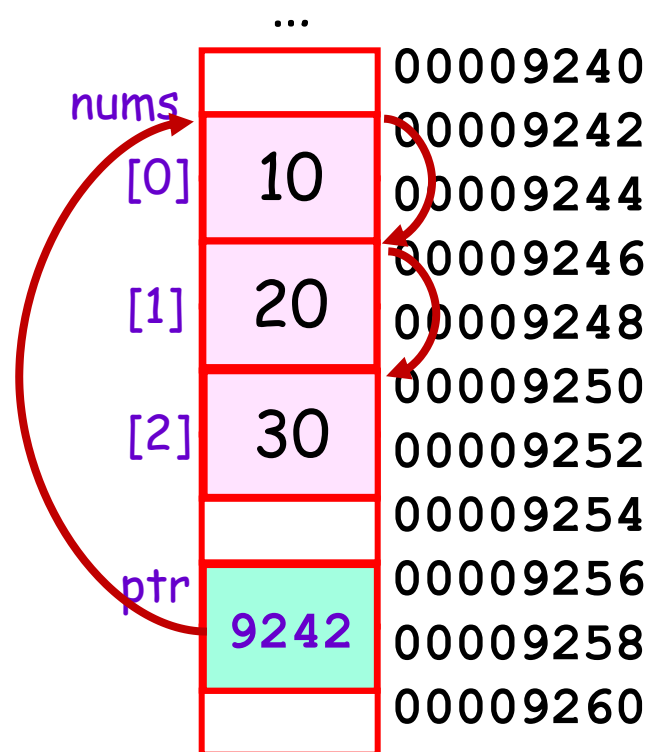
```
int main()
{
    int nums[3] = {10,20,30};
    int *ptr = nums; // pointer to array

    cout << ptr[2]; // prints nums[2] or 30
    cout << *ptr;   // prints nums[0] or 10
    cout << *(ptr+2); // prints nums[2] or 30
}
```

In C++, the two syntaxes have identical behavior:

$\text{ptr}[j] \iff *(\text{ptr} + j)$

They both mean: "Go to the address in *ptr*, then skip down *j* elements and get the value."



Pointer Arithmetic and Arrays

The array parameter variable is actually a pointer!

You can use `[]` syntax if you like but it's REALLY a pointer!

array

```
void printData(int array[ ])  
{  
    cout << array[0] << "\n";  
    cout << array[1] << "\n";  
}
```

```
int main()  
{  
    int nums[3] = {10,20,30};  
    printData(nums);  
    printData(&nums[1]);  
    printData(nums+1);  
}
```

Here we're passing the address of the second element of the array.

Since `nums[0]` is at address 3000, `nums[1]` one is 4 bytes down at 3004.

Did you know that when you pass an array to a function...

You're really just passing the address to the start of the array!

... not the array itself!

array

[0]	10	3000
[1]	20	3004
[2]	30	3008

Pointer Arithmetic and Arrays

When you use recursion on arrays, you'll often use this notation...

To process successively smaller suffixes of the array.

```
void printData(int array[ ])  
{  
    cout << array[0] << "\n";  
    cout << array[1] << "\n";  
}
```

```
int main()  
{  
    int nums[3] = {10,20,30};  
  
    printData(nums);  
    printData(&nums[1]);  
    printData(nums+1);  
}
```

This line is tricky! First, what happens when you just write the name of an array all by itself?

Answer: C++ replaces the name with the start address of the array.

nums		
[0]	10	3000
[0]	20	3004
[1]	30	3008

So this statement:

`nums + 1`

is really saying

"Advance one element (one integer) down from the start of the nums array."

Pointers Work with Structures Too!

You can use pointers to access **structs** too! Use the ***** to get to the structure, and the **dot** to access its fields.

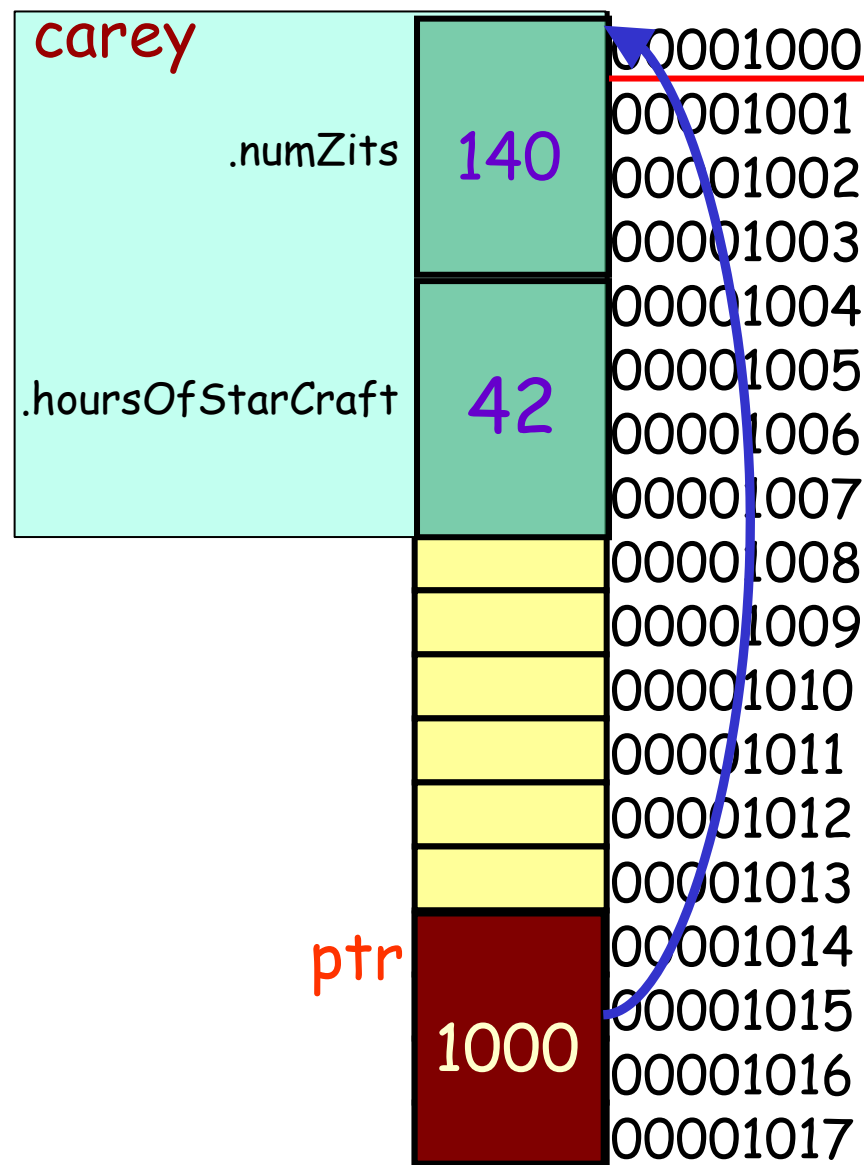
Or you can use C++'s **->** operator to access fields!

```
struct Nerd
{
    int numZits;
    int hoursOfStarCraft;
};

int main()
{
    Nerd  carey;
    Nerd  *ptr;

    ptr = &carey;

    (*ptr).numZits = 140;
    ptr->hoursOfStarCraft = 42;
}
```



Classes and Pointers

```
class Circ
{
public:
    Circ(float x, float y, float rad)
        { m_x = x; m_y = y; m_rad = rad; }
    float getArea(void)
        { return (3.14 * m_rad * m_rad); }

    ...

private:
    float m_x, m_y, m_rad;
};
```

You can use **pointers** with classes just like you do with structs.

The area is: 314

foo

```
class Circ
{
public:
    Circ(float x, float y, float rad)
        { m_x = x; m_y = y; m_rad = rad; }
    float getArea(void)
        { return (3.14 * m_rad * m_rad); }

    ...

private:
    m_x  m_y  m_rad 
};
```

```
void printInfo(Circ *ptr)
{
    cout << "The area is: ";
    cout << ptr->getArea();
}
```

```
int main()
{
    Circ foo(3,4,10);

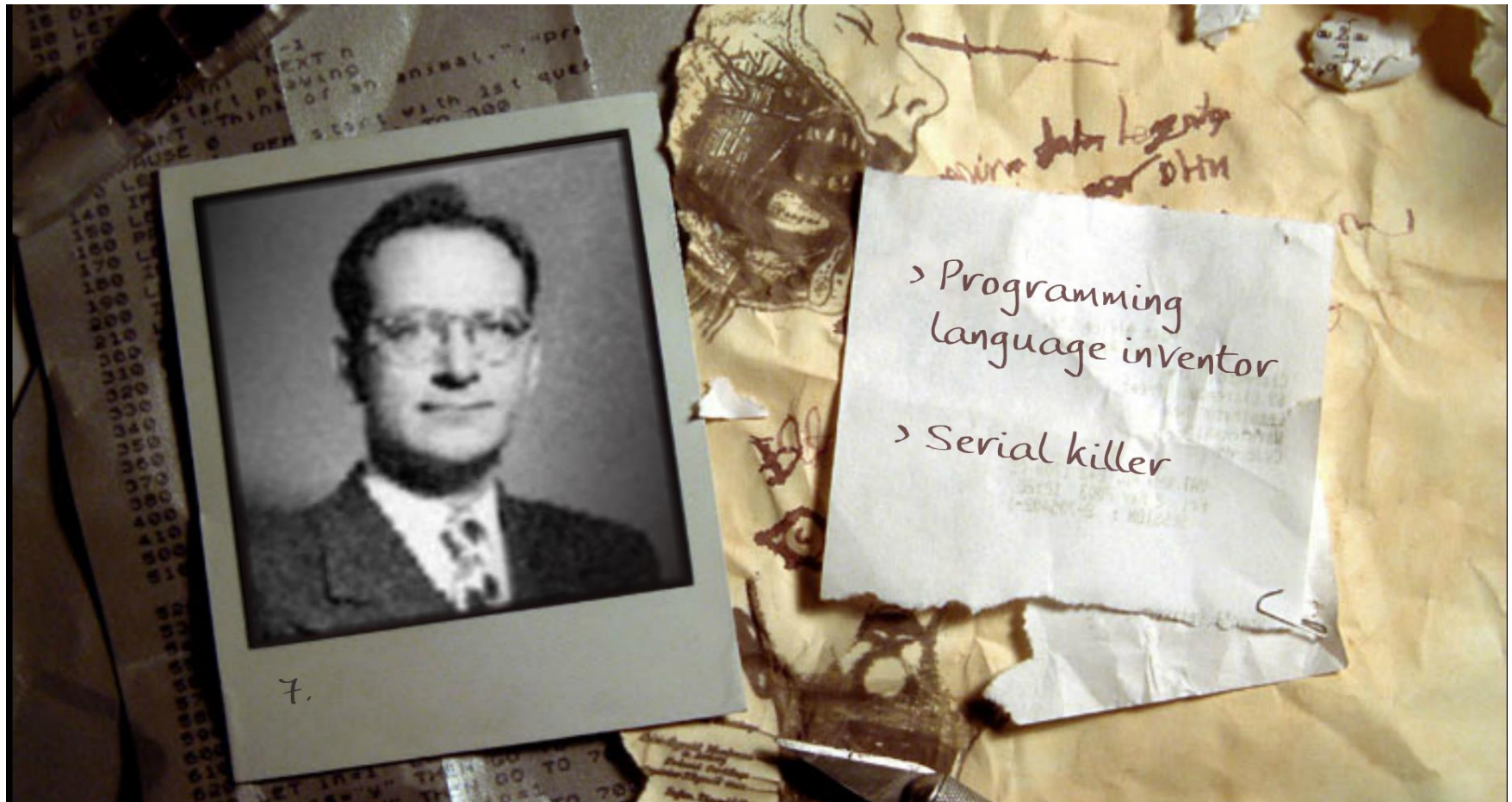
    printInfo(&foo);
}
```

ptr

3000
3001
3002
3003
3004
3005
3006
3007
3008
3009
3010

...

And now it's time for your favorite game!



A New Type of Variable

Thus far, all variables we've defined have either been **local variables**, **global variables** or **class member variables**.

Let's learn about a new type of variable: a **dynamic variable**

```
void foo(void)
{
    int a;
    cin >> a;
}

int aGlobalVariable;

int main()
{
    Circ a(3,4,10);
    float c[10];

    c[0] = a.getArea();
}
```

```
class Student
{
public:
    string getZits(void)
    {
        int numZits = m_age * 5;
        return(numZits);
    }
private:
    string m_name;
    int m_age;
};
```

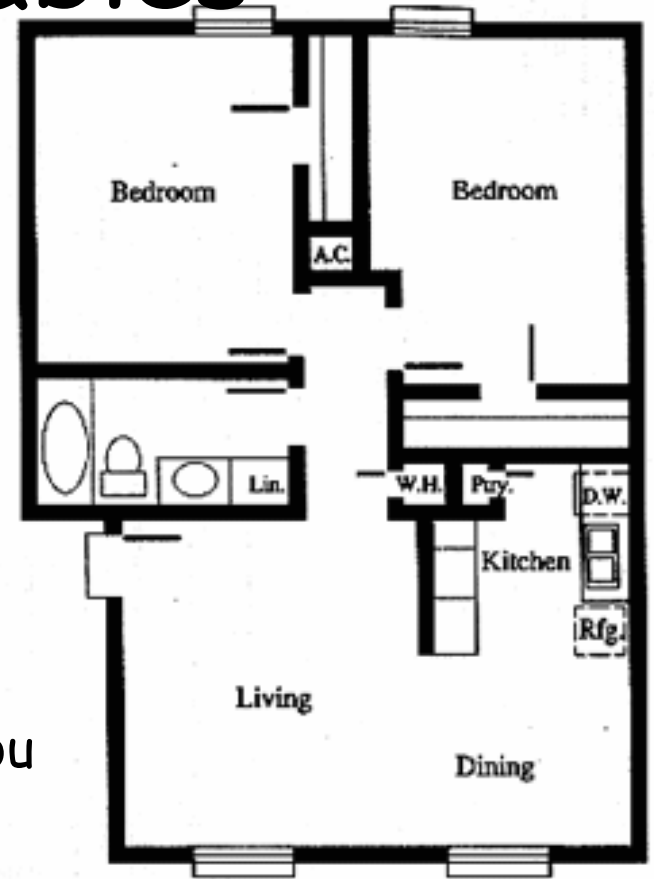
Dynamic Variables

You can think of traditional variables like **rooms in your house**.

Just like a **room** can hold a **person**, a **variable** holds a **value**.



But what if you **run out of rooms** because all of your aunts and uncles surprise you and come over.



In this case, you have to **call a hotel**, **reserve some rooms**, and place your relatives in the hotel rooms instead.

Dynamic Variables

In a similar fashion, sometimes you
won't know how many variables
you'll need until your program runs.

In this case, you can dynamically
ask the operating system to
reserve new memory for variables.

The operating system will allocate room for your
variable in the computer's free memory and then
return the address of the new variable.

When you're done with the variable, you can tell the
operating system to free the space it occupies for
someone else to use.

New and Delete

For example, let's say we want to define an array, but we won't know how big to make it until our program actually runs ...

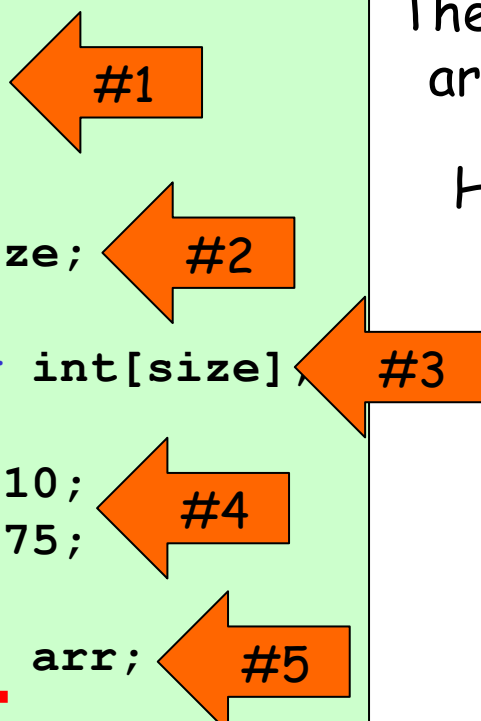
```
int main(void)
{
    int *arr;
    int size;

    cin >> size;

    arr = new int[size];

    arr[0] = 10;
    arr[2] = 75;

    delete [] arr;
}
```



The **new** command can be used to allocate an arbitrary amount of memory for an array.

How do you use it?

1. First, define a new pointer variable.
2. Then determine the size of the array you need.
3. Then use the **new** command to reserve the memory. Your pointer gets the address of the memory.
4. Now just use the pointer just like it's an array!
5. Free the memory when you're done (check your relatives out of the hotel).

Note: Don't forget to include **brackets**
`delete [] ptr;`
if you're deleting an **array**...

New and Delete

```
int main(void)
{
    int size, *arr;

    cout << "how big? ";
    cin >> size;

    arr = new int[size];

    arr[0] = 1;
    // etc

    delete [] arr;
}
```

The **new** command requires **two pieces** of information:

1. What **type of array** you want to allocate.
2. **How many slots** you want in your array.

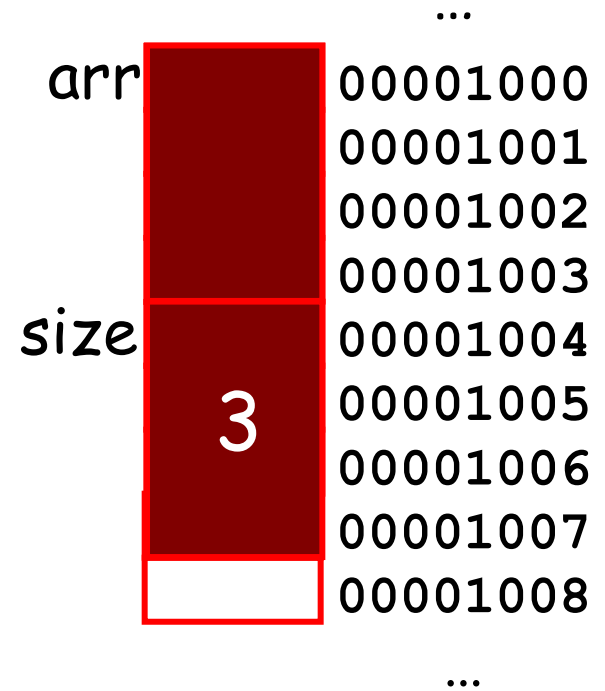
Make sure that the **pointer's type** is the same as the **type of array** you're creating!

New and Delete

```
int main(void)
```

```
{  
    int *arr;  
    int size;  
  
    cin >> size;  
  
    arr = new int[size];  
  
    arr[0] = 10;  
    // etc  
  
    delete [] arr;  
}
```

3

 $4 * 3 = 12 \text{ bytes}$ 

First, the **new** command determines how much memory it needs for the array.

New and Delete

```
int main(void)
```

```
{
    int *arr;
    int size;

    cin >> size;

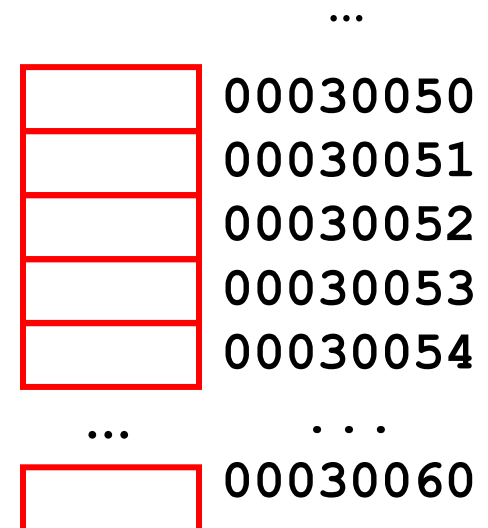
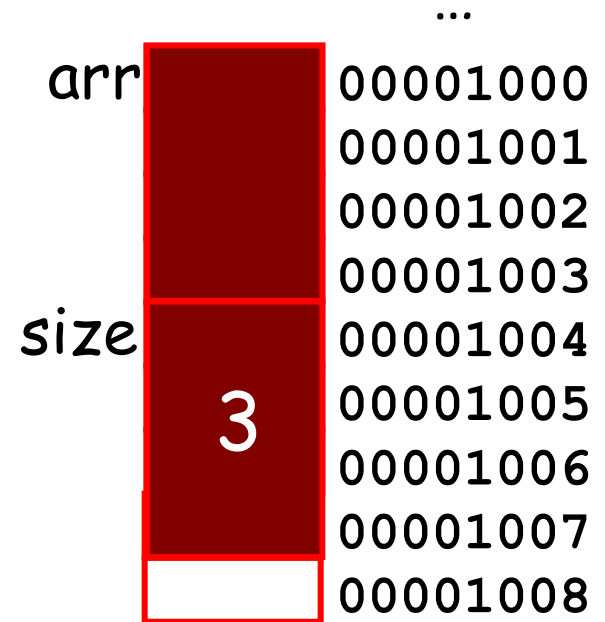
    arr = new int[size];

    arr[0] = 10;
    // etc

    delete [] arr;
}
```

4 * 3 = 12 bytes

Next, the **new command** asks the **operating system** to reserve that many bytes of memory.



New and Delete

```
int main(void)
{
    int *arr;
    int size;

    cin >> size;

    arr = new int[size];

    *(arr+0) = 10; // arr[0] = 10;
    *(arr+1) = 20; // arr[1] = 20;

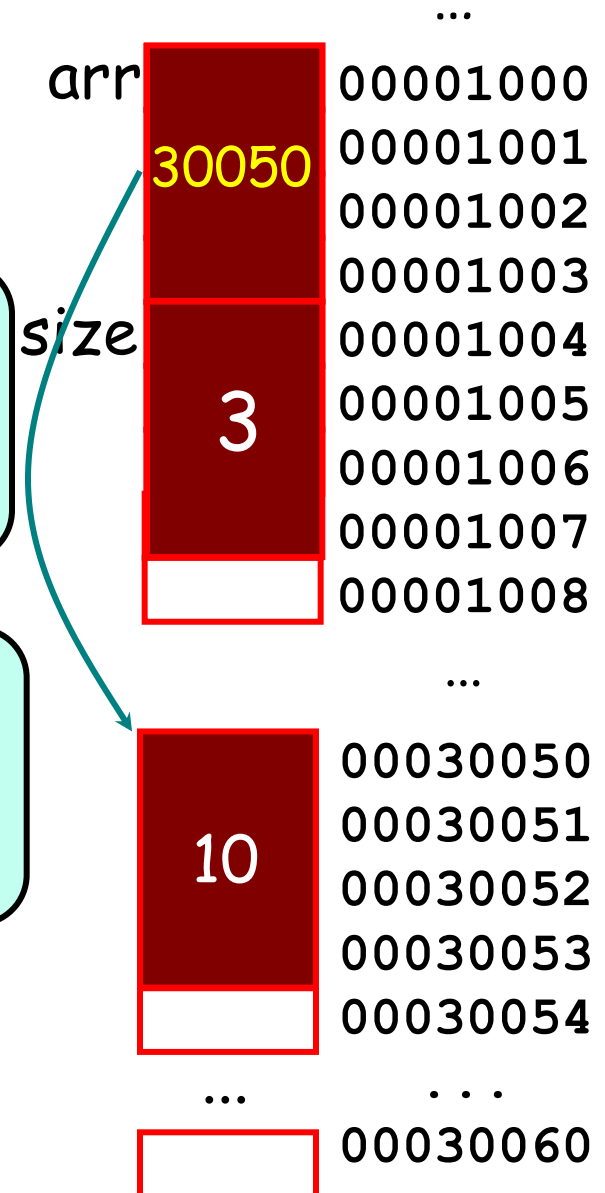
    delete [] arr;
}
```

$4 * 3 = 12$

You can also use the ** notation* if you like (instead of brackets)

You can now treat your pointer just like an array! (i.e. use `[]` to index it)

Finally, your pointer variable gets the address of the newly reserved memory.



```

int main(void)
{
    int *arr;
    int size;

    cin >> size;

    arr = new int[size];

    arr[0] = 10;
    // etc

    delete [] arr;
    arr[0] = 50;
}

```

... not the pointer variable itself!

Our pointer variable still holds the address of the previously-reserved memory slots!

Note: When you use the delete command, you free the pointed-to memory...

CRASH!

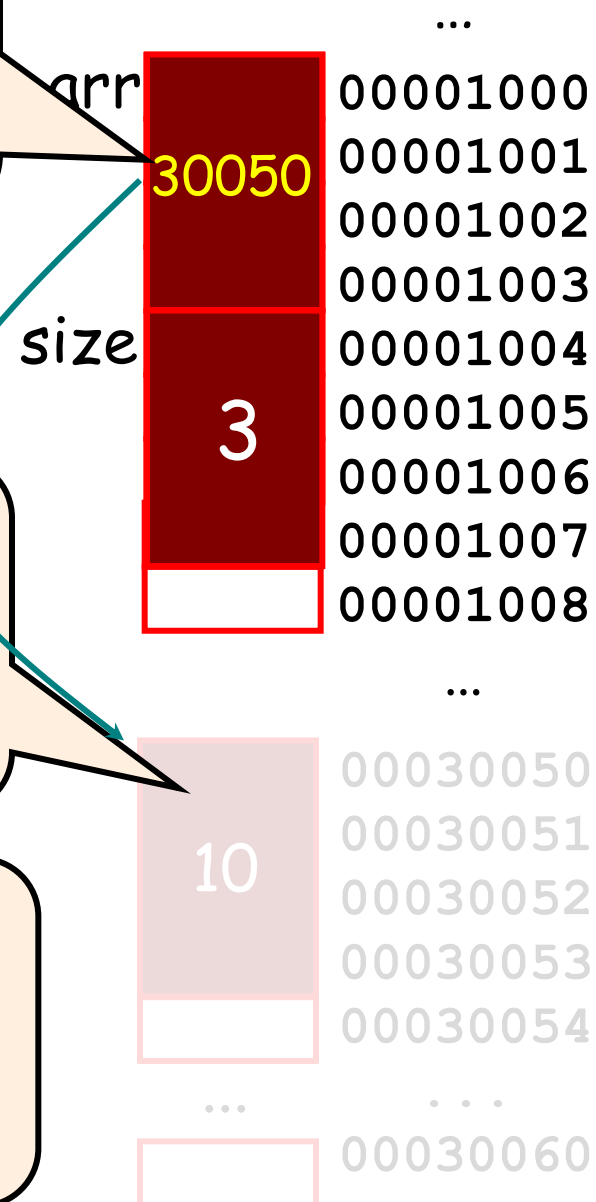
But they're **no longer reserved** for this program!

So don't try to access them or **bad** things will happen!

When you're done, you use the **delete** command to **free** the array.

Usage: **delete** [] ptrname;

delete



New and Delete

Operating System - can
I have... uh... err..
32 BILLION bytes of
memory?

8 * 4000000000

= 32 billion bytes

```
int main(void)
{
    double *arr;
    int size;

    cin >> size;

    arr = new double[size];

    // succesfull allocation
    arr[5] = 12345;
    arr[7] = 61616;
    delete [] arr;
}
```

CRASH!

...

arr		00001000
		00001001
		00001002
		00001003
size	4000000000	00001004
		00001005
		00001006
		00001007
		00001008
		...

If the new command fails (i.e. there's not enough memory), then the **new** command will cause your program to CRASH!

C++ has a way for the programmer to check for such errors and address them properly...

But that's beyond the scope of CS32
(So for now, don't worry about checking for errors in this case)

Using *new* and *delete* in a class

```
class MathProf
{
public:
    MathProf(int n) {
        m_arr = new int[n]; // alloc array
        m_n = n;             // store its size!
        for (int j=0; j< m_n ;j++)
            m_arr[j] = j*j;
    }

    ~MathProf() {
        delete [] m_arr; // free memory
    }

    void printSquares()
    {
        for (int j=0; j< m_n ;j++)
            cout << m_arr[j];
    }

private:
    int *m_arr, m_n;
};
```

So how we might use *new/delete* within a class?

Well, here we have a *math professor* class...

And as you can see, math profs can only memorize up to **100 square #s**!

Let's update our class so they can memorize as many #s as they like!

```
int main(void)
{
    MathProf stupidProf(5);
    MathProf smartProf(100);

    stupidProf.printSquares();
    smartProf.printSquares();
}
```


More New and Delete

So we just saw how to use new
and delete to allocate **arrays**...

We can also use new and delete
to allocate **non-array variables**.

Let's see!

```
struct Book
```

```
{  
    string title;  
    string author;  
};
```

```
class CompSciStudent
```

```
{
```

```
public:
```

```
    CompSciStudent(string name) {  
        m_myBook = nullptr;  
        m_myName = name;  
    }
```

```
    void giveBook(string t, string a) {  
        m_myBook = new Book;  
        m_myBook->title = t;  
        m_myBook->author = a;  
    }
```

```
    ~CompSciStudent() {  
        delete m_myBook;  
    }
```

```
private:
```

```
    Book *m_myBook;  
    string m_myName;
```

```
};
```

As we know, most Comp Sci students hate to carry around heavy books unless they absolutely have to.

So if I just define a CS student he won't by default have a book... (Nor will he have to reserve the memory required to hold a book)

nullptr is a special constant used to indicate an invalid or unused pointer.

S

```
m_myBook nullptr  
m_myName "Hal"
```

```
int main(void)
```

```
{
```

```
    CompSciStudent s("Hal");
```

```
    ...
```

```
}
```

```
struct Book
```

```
{  
    string title;  
    string author;  
};
```

```
class CompSciStudent
```

```
{  
public:
```

```
    CompSciStudent(string name) {  
        m_myBook = nullptr;  
        m_myName = name;  
    }
```

```
    void giveBook(string t, string a) {  
        m_myBook = new Book;  
        m_myBook->title = t;  
        m_myBook->author = a;  
    }
```

```
    ~CompSciStudent() {  
        delete m_myBook;  
    }
```

```
private:
```

```
    Book *m_myBook;  
    string m_myName;
```

```
};
```

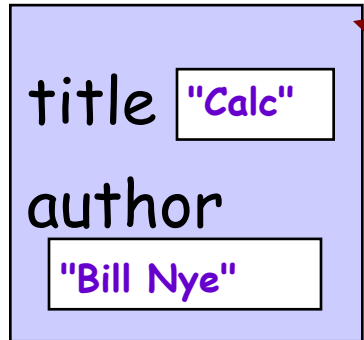
But what if we have a particularly nerdy CS student and we've given her a book to hold. Let's see what happens!

So now you see how we can **use dynamic variables** to ensure that we only **allocate the minimum amount of memory** that our classes need!

44999

...

45000



45100

...

S

A light blue rectangular box representing a CompSciStudent object. It contains two fields: 'm_myBook' with the value 45000 and 'm_myName' with the value 'Liz'. Both values are enclosed in small white boxes with purple borders. A red arrow points from the 'm_myBook' field of this object to the Book object above.

```
int main(void)
```

```
{
```

```
    CompSciStudent s("Liz");
```

```
    s.giveBook("Calc",  
               "Bill Nye");
```

```
}
```

Using `new` and `delete` to Allocate *Class* Variables

So we saw how to use `new` and `delete` to allocate a `struct` variable.

Yes!

Can we use `new` and `delete` to allocate a `class` variable which has `constructors` and/or `destructors`?

Let's see how it works.



new/delete

Part #1: C++ reserves memory for your object

"Hey Operating System, can you reserve enough bytes to hold a Waldo variable for me?"

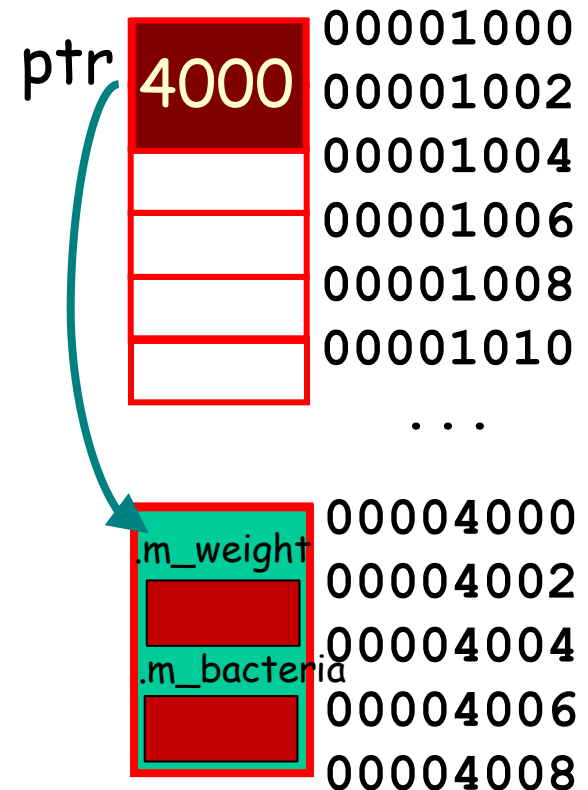
```
int main(void)
{
    Waldo *ptr;
    ptr = new Waldo(165);

    ...

    delete ptr;
}
```

Now lets see how **new** and **delete** work with classes containing **constructors** and **destructors**!

When you use the **new** command to allocate a class with a constructor, C++ uses a **two-part process**!



...
Sure. I just reserved some memory for you at address 4000.

new/delete

Part #2: C++ calls the class's constructor to initialize the newly allocated memory

"Now that I've allocated enough memory to hold Waldo, I'll call his constructor to initialize him!"

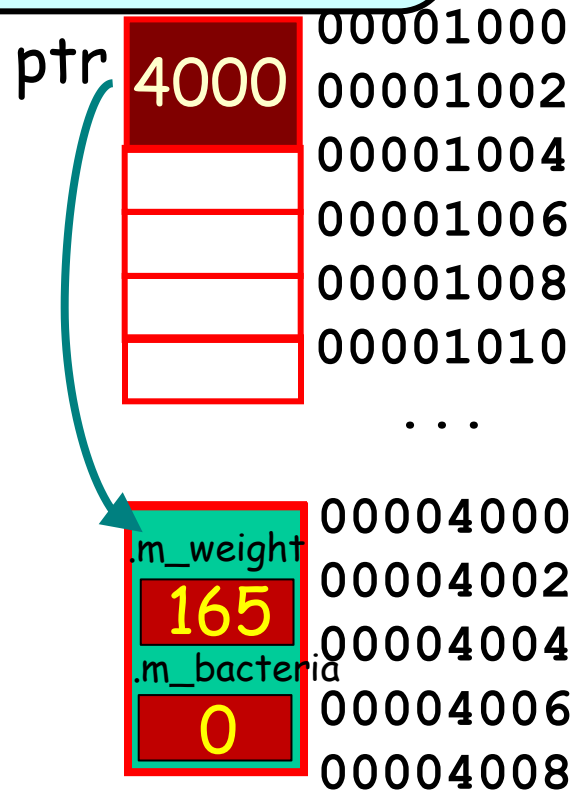
```
int main(void)
{
    Waldo *ptr;
    ptr = new Waldo(165);

    ...

    delete ptr;
}
```

```
class Waldo
{
public:
    Waldo(int weight)
    {
        m_weight = weight;
        m_bacteria = 0;
    }
    ~Waldo()
    {

```



new/delete

Part #1: C++ calls the class's destructor

"While I still have ownership of Waldo's memory, I'm going to call Waldo's destructor on it."

```
int main(void)
{
    Waldo *ptr;
    ptr = new Waldo(165);

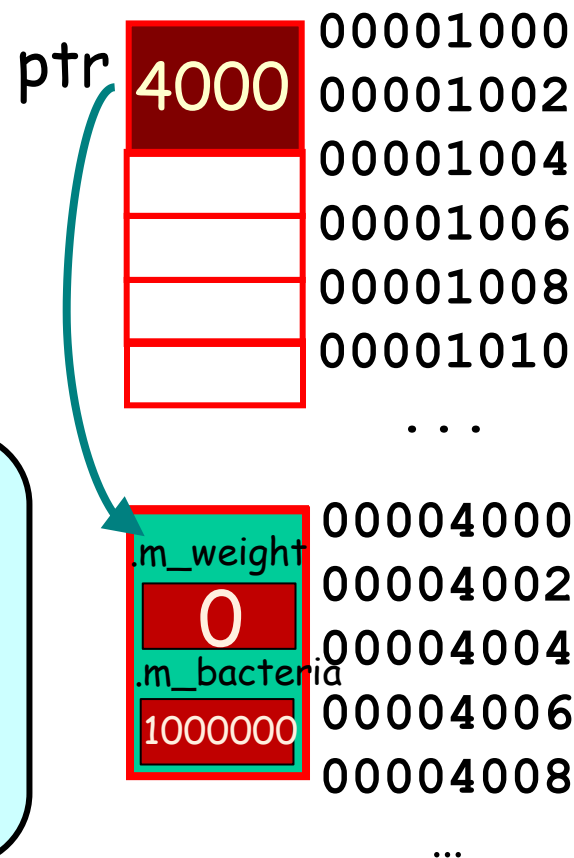
    ...

    delete ptr;
}
```

Part #2: C++ asks the Operating System to free the memory

"Hey O.S., now that I've run Waldo's destructor, can you free that memory at address 4000 for me."

```
class Waldo
{
public:
    ...
    ~Waldo()
    {
        m_weight = 0;
        m_bacteria = 1000000;
    }
}
```



OK. I'll free up that memory for someone else...

Using `new` and `delete` to Allocate Class Instances

When we use `new` to allocate a class instance, this is what happens:

1. Memory is allocated by the OS for us.
2. The **constructor** for the class is called on this memory, to initialize it (if the class has a c'tor).

When you `delete` a class instance, this is what happens:

1. The **destructor** for the class is called, first (if the class has a destructor).
2. The memory is released to the OS.

Classes and the "this" Pointer

Before C++, in the dark ages when Carey learned programming, we **didn't use classes!**

Let's see how we used to do things... with **structs**, **pointers**, and **functions** instead of **classes!**

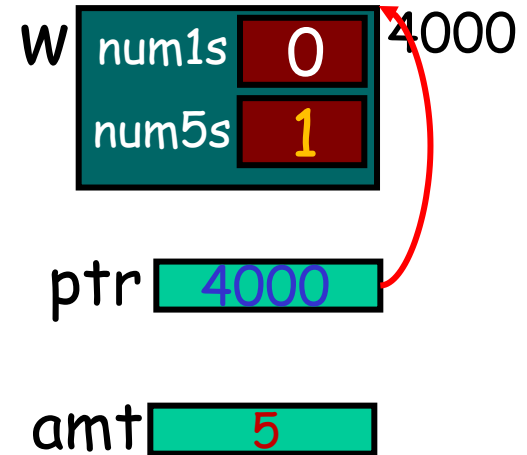
And maybe this will help us
understand how C++ classes actually work!

The Old Days...Before Classes

```
struct Wallet
{
    int num1s, num5s;
};

void Init(Wallet *ptr)
{
    ptr->num1s = 0;
    ptr->num5s = 0;
}

void AddBill(Wallet *ptr, int amt)
{
    if (amt == 1) ptr->num1s++;
    else if (amt == 5) ptr->num5s++;
}
```



```
void main(void)
{
    Wallet w;

    Init(&w);

    AddBill(&w , 5);
}
```

As it turns out, C++ classes work in an almost identical fashion!

The Wallet Class

```
class Wallet
{
public:
    void Init();
    void AddBill(int amt);
    ...
private:
    int num1s, num5s;
};

void Wallet::Init()
{
    num1s = num5s = 0;
}

void Wallet::AddBill(int amt)
{
    if (amt == 1)    num1s++;
    else if (amt == 5) num5s++;
}
```

And here's how we might
use our class...

Here's a class equivalent of
our old-skool **Wallet**...

As you can see, we can
initialize a new wallet...

And we can **add either a
\$1 or \$5 bill** to our wallet.

Our wallet then keeps track
of how many bills of each
type it holds...

```
int main()
{
    Wallet a;

    a.Init();
    a.AddBill(5);
}
```

Classes and the "this" Pointer

Here what your `Init()` method looks like...

But here's what's REALLY happening! 😊

And C++ does the same thing to your actual **member functions!**

It adds a **hidden first argument** that's a **pointer to your original variable!**

```
void Wallet::Init()  
{  
    num1s = num5s = 0;  
}  
void Wallet::AddBill(int amt)  
{  
    if (amt == 1) num1s++;  
    else if (amt == 5) num5s++;  
}  
...
```

```
void Init(Wallet *this)  
{  
    this->num1s = this->num5s = 0;  
}  
void AddBill(Wallet *this, int amt)  
{  
    if (amt == 1) this->num1s++;  
    else if (amt == 5) this->num5s++;  
}  
...
```

```
int main()  
{  
    Wallet a, b;  
  
    a.Init();  
    b.AddBill(5);  
}
```

```
int main()  
{  
    Wallet a, b;  
  
    Init(&a);  
    AddBill(&b, 5);  
}
```

Classes and the "this" Pointer

C++ converts all of your member functions automatically and invisibly by adding an **extra pointer parameter** called **"this"**:

Yes... the pointer is actually called **"this"**!

```
void Wallet::Init()
{
    num1s =    num5s = 0;
}

void Wallet::AddBill(int amt)
{
    if (amt == 1)    num1s++;
    else if (amt == 5) num5s++;
}

...
```

```
int main()
{
    Wallet a, b;

    a.Init();
    a.AddBill(5);
}
```

```
void Init(Wallet *this)
{
    this->num1s = this->num5s = 0;
}

void AddBill(Wallet *this, int amt)
{
    if (amt == 1)    this->num1s++;
    else if (amt==5) this->num5s++;
}

...
```

```
int main()
{
    Wallet a, b;

    Init(&a);
    AddBill(&b,5);
}
```

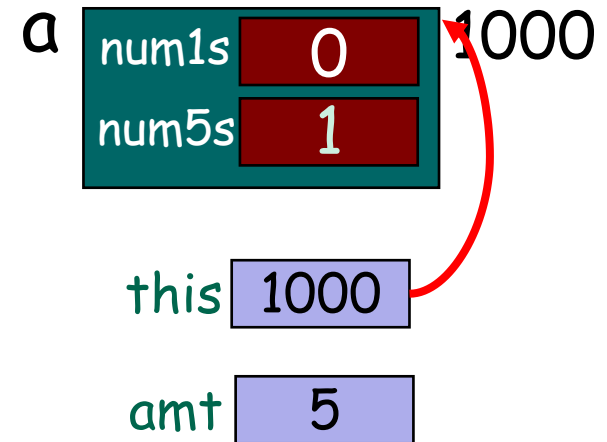
Classes and the "this" Pointer

```
void Wallet::Init(Wallet *this)
{
    this->num1s = this->num5s = 0;
}
void Wallet::AddBill(Wallet *this, int amt)
{
    if (amt == 1)    this-> num1s++;
    else if (amt==5) this-> num5s++;
}
...
```

```
int main()
{
    Wallet a;

    a.Init(&a);

    a.AddBill(&a , 5);
}
```



This is how it actually works under the hood....

But C++ hides the "this pointer" from you to simplify things.

Classes and the "this" Pointer

You can explicitly use the "this" variable in your methods if you like!

It works fine!

```
void Wallet::Init()
{
    this->num1s = this->num5s = 0;
    cout << "I am at address: " << this;
}

void Wallet::AddBill(int amt)
{
    if (amt == 1)          num1s++;
    else if (amt == 5)     num5s++;
}

...
```

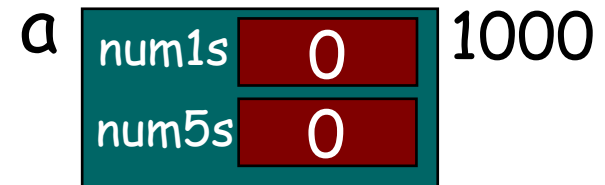
```
int main()
{
    Wallet a;

    a.Init();
    cout << "a is at address: " << &a;
}
```

While C++ hides the "this pointer" from you, if you want, your class's methods can explicitly use it.

Your class's methods can use the "this" variable to determine their address in memory!

So now you know how C++ classes work under the hood!



I am at address: 1000
a is at address: 1000

Copy Construction

```
class Circ
{
public:
    Circ(int x, int y, int r)
    {
        m_x = x; m_y = y; m_rad = r;
    }

    float GetArea(void) const;
private:
    float m_x, m_y, m_rad;
};
```

Last time we saw how to create a **constructor function** for a class...

Our simple constructor accepts three **ints** as arguments..

Question: Can constructors accept other types of variables as parameters?

Let's see...

Copy Construction

```
class Point // an x,y coordinate
{
public:
    int m_x, m_y;
};

class Circ
{
public:
    Circ(const Point &pt, int rad )
    {
        m_x = pt.m_x;
        m_y = pt.m_y;
        m_rad = rad;
    }

    float GetArea(void) const;
private:
    float m_x, m_y, m_rad;
};
```

const means
that our
function
can't modify
the pt
variable.

The & means
"pass by reference"
which is more efficient.

For example, what if I have
a **Point class** like this...

If we like, we can define a
Circ constructor that
accepts a **Point variable** as
an argument!

And of course, we still want
our constructor to have a
radius parameter...

Finally, we can write our
constructor's **body**...

Allright, let's see it in action...

Copy Construction ^p

m_x	7
m_y	9

```

class Point // an x,y coordinate
{
public:
    int m_x, m_y;
};

class Circ
{
public:
    Circ(const Point &pt, int rad )
    {
        m_x = pt.m_x;
        m_y = pt.m_y;
        m_rad = rad;
    }

    float GetArea(void) const;
private:
    float m_x, m_y, m_rad;
};

```

```

C class Circ
{
    ...
    Circ(const Point &pt, int rad) 3
    {
        m_x = pt.m_x;
        m_y = pt.m_y;
        m_rad = rad;
    }
    ...
private:
    m_x  m_y  m_rad 
}

```

```

int main()
{
    Point p;
    p.m_x = 7;
    p.m_y = 9;

    Circle c(p,3);

    cout << c.getArea();
    ...
}

```

```

class Circ
{
public:
    Circ(int x, int y, int r)
    {
        m_x = x; m_y = y; m_rad = r;
    }
    Circ(const Point &pt, int rad )
    {
        m_x = pt.m_x;
        m_y = pt.m_y;
        m_rad = rad;
    }
    Circ(const Circ &old )
    {
        m_x = old.m_x;
        m_y = old.m_y;
        m_rad = old.m_rad;
    }

    float GetArea(void) const;
private:
    float m_x, m_y, m_rad;
};

```

Copy Construction

Ok, so we've seen a **simple constructor**...

And a constructor that accepts another **class's variable**...

What if we want to define a constructor for Circ that **accepts another Circ variable**??

This will allow us to **initialize a new Circ variable** (b) based on the value of an **existing Circ variable** (a).

Let's see how to do it!

```

int main()
{
    Circ a(1,2,3);

    Circ b(a);
    ...
}

```

Copy Construction

Carey says: That's not a problem. Every **Circ** variable is allowed to "touch" every other **Circ** variable's privates - "private" protects one class from another, not one variable from another (of the same class)!

So every **CSNerd** object can touch every other **CSNerd** object's privates.

But a **CSNerd** can't touch an **EENerd's** privates (for obvious reasons).

```

class Circ
{
    ...
    Circ( const Circ &old )
    {
        m_x = old.m_x;
        m_y = old.m_y;
        m_rad = old.m_rad;
    }
    ...
private:
    m_x [ ] m_y [ ] m_rad [ ]

```

This kind of thing is actually pretty useful... It lets us create a new variable with the same value as an existing variable.

```

class Circ
{
    ...
    Circ(int x, int y, int rad)
    {
        m_x = x;
        m_y = y;
        m_rad = rad;
    }
    ...
private:
    m_x [ ] m_y [ ] m_rad [ ]

```

But wait! Circ variable **b** is accessing the private variables/functions of Circ variable **a** - isn't that violating C++ privacy rules?

```

Circ(const Circ &old )
{
    m_x = old.m_x;
    m_y = old.m_y;
    m_rad = old.m_rad;
}

```

```

float GetArea(void) const;
private:
    float m_x, m_y, m_rad;
};

```

```

int main()
{
    Circ a(1,2,3);

    Circ b(a);
    ...
}

```

This means: "Initialize variable **b** based on the value of variable **a**."

```

class Circ
{
public:
    Circ(int x, int y, int r)
    {
        m_x = x; m_y = y; m_rad = r;
    }
    Circ(const Point &pt, int rad )
    {
        m_x = pt.m_x;
        m_y = pt.m_y;
        m_rad = rad;
    }
    Circ(const Circ &old )
    {
        m_x = old.m_x;
        m_y = old.m_y;
        m_rad = old.m_rad;
    }
    float GetArea(void) const;
private:
    float m_x, m_y, m_rad;
};

```

Copy Construction

In C++ talk, **this function** is called a "**copy constructor**."

A **copy constructor** is a constructor function that is used to initialize a new variable from an existing variable of the same type.

```

int main()
{
    Circ a(1,2,3);
    ↑↓
    Circ b(a);
    ...
}

```

Copy Construction

```
class Circ
{
public:
    Circ(float x, float y, float r)
    {
        m_x = x; m_y = y; m_rad = r;
    }
    Circ(
    {
        m_x = oldVar.m_x;
        m_y = oldVar.m_y;
        m_rad = oldVar.m_rad;
    }
    float GetArea(void)
    {
        return(3.14159*m_rad*m_rad);
    }
private:
    float m_x, m_y, m_rad;
};
```

```
int main()
{
    Circ a(1,1,5);

    Circ b(a);

    cout << b.GetArea();
}
```

A Copy Constructor is just like a regular constructor.

However, it takes another instance of the same class as a parameter instead of regular values.

Construction

This is a **promise** that you **won't modify** the **oldVar** while constructing your new variable!

This one's a bit more difficult to explain right now.

For now, just make sure you use an **&** here!

```

class Circle {
public:
    Circle(float x, float y, float r)
    {
        m_x = x; m_y = y; m_rad = r;
    }
    Circle(const Circle & oldVar)
    {
        oldVar.m_x = 10; // error 'cause of const
        m_x = oldVar.m_x;
        m_y = oldVar.m_y;
        m_rad = oldVar.m_rad;
    }
    float GetArea(void)
    {
        return (3.14159*m_rad*m_rad);
    }
private:
    float m_x, m_y, m_rad;
};
  
```

The parameter to your copy constructor **should** be **const**!

The parameter to your copy constructor **must** be a **reference**!

The **type** of your parameter must be the **same type as the class itself**!

Copy Construction

```
class Circ
{
public:
    Circ(float x, float y, float r)
    {
        m_x = x; m_y = y; m_rad = r;
    }
    Circ(const Circ & oldVar)
    {
        m_x = oldVar.m_x;
        m_y = oldVar.m_y;
        m_rad = oldVar.m_rad;
    }
    float GetArea(void)
    {
        return(3.14159*m_rad*m_rad);
    }
private:
    float m_x, m_y, m_rad;
};
```

Oh, C++ also allows you to use a simpler syntax...

Instead of writing:

`Circ b(a);`

which is ugly...

You can write:

`Circ b = a;`

It does exactly the same thing! It defines a new variable `b` and then calls the copy constructor!

```
int main()
{
    Circ a(1,2,3);

    Circ b = a; // same!
}
```


Copy Construction

```
class Circ
{
public:
    Circ(float x, float y, float r)
    {
        m_x = x; m_y = y; m_rad = r;
    }
    Circ(const Circ & oldVar)
    {
        m_x = oldVar.m_x;
        m_y = oldVar.m_y;
        m_rad = oldVar.m_rad;
    }
    float GetArea(void)
    {
        return(3.14159*m_rad*m_rad);
    }
private:
    float m_x, m_y, m_rad;
};
```

The copy constructor is not just used when you initialize a new variable from an existing one:

Circ b(a);

It's used *any time* you make a new copy of an existing class variable.

Can anyone think of other times when a copy constructor would be used?

Copy Construction

temp

```
class Circ
{
    ...
    Circ(const Circ &old)
    {
        m_x = old.m_x;
        m_y = old.m_y;
        m_rad = old.m_rad;
    }
    ...
private:
    m_x  m_y  m_rad 
}
```

We're
calling
value

a

```
class Circ
{
    ...
    Circ(int x, int y, int rad)
    {
        m_x = x;
        m_y = y;
        m_rad = rad;
    }
    ...
private:
    m_x  m_y  m_rad 
}
```

Now our temp variable has been copy-constructed, it can be used normally by our foo function!

```
void foo(Circ temp)
{
    cout << "Area is: "
        << temp.GetArea();
}

int main()
{
    Circ a(1,2,10);

    foo(a);
}
```

Here's a simple program that **passes a circle** to a function...

Any guesses if/when the **copy constructor** is called?

Copy Construction

```
class Circ
{
public:
    Circ(float x, float y, float r)
    {
        m_x = x; m_y = y; m_rad = r;
    }
    Circ(const Circ & oldVar)
    {
        m_x = oldVar.m_x;
        m_y = oldVar.m_y;
        m_rad = oldVar.m_rad;
    }
    float GetArea(void)
    {
        return(3.14159*m_rad*m_rad);
    }
private:
    float m_x, m_y, m_rad;
};
```

If you **don't define your own** copy constructor...

C++ will **provide a default one** for you...

It just **copies** all of the member variables from the **old instance** to the **new instance**...

But then why would I ever need to define my own copy constructor?



```
int main()
{
    Circ a(1,2,3);

    Circ b(a);
}
```

Copy Construction

Ok - so why would we ever need to write our own Copy Constructor function?

After all, C++ copies all of the member variables for us automatically if we don't write our own!

Well, we'll see very soon.

But first, I want to show you a new class called Squares...

Copy Construction

Let's consider another class for a second...

```
class Squares
{
public:
    Squares(int n) {
        m_n = n;
        for (int j=0; j<n; j++)
            m_sq[j] = (j+1)*(j+1);
    }

    ~Squares() { }

    void printSquares()
    {
        for (int j=0; j<m_n; j++)
            cout << m_sq[j] << endl;
    }

private:
    int m_sq[5], m_n;
};
```

The **Squares** class can be used to compute the first **n** square numbers.

When you construct it, it fills in the array with each square number.

You can then call the **printSquares** function to print out the numbers.

Copy Construction

Let's consider another class for a second...

```
class Squares
{
public:
    Squares(int n) {
        m_n = n;
        for (int j=0; j<n; j++)
            m_sq[j] = (j+1)*(j+1);
    }

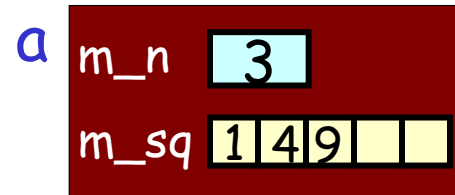
    ~Squares() { }

    void printSquares()
    {
        for (int j=0; j<m_n; j++)
            cout << m_sq[j] << endl;
    }

private:
    int m_sq[5], m_n;
};
```

```
int main()
{
    Squares a(3);
    if (...)
    {
        Squares b = a;
        ...
    }

    a.printSquares();
}
```



In this example, we initialize `b` to be the same as `a`.

Copy Construction

Let's consider another class for a second...

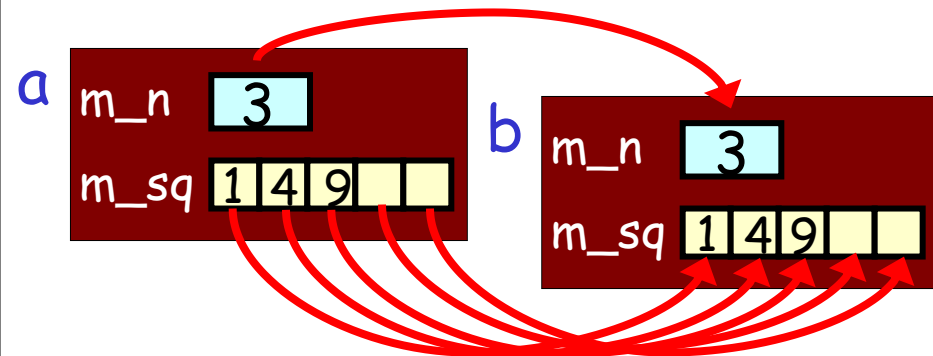
```
class Squares
{
public:
    Squares(int n)  {
        m_n = n;
        for (int j=0;j<n;j++)
            m_sq[j] = (j+1)*(j+1);
    }

    ~Squares() { }

    void printSquares()
    {
        for (int j=0;j<m_n;j++)
            cout << m_sq[j] << endl;
    }
private:
    int m_sq[5], m_n;
};
```

```
int main()
{
    Squares a(3);
    if (...)
    {
        Squares b = a;
        ...
    }

    a.printSquares();
}
```



When you init **b** from **a**, C++ copies the **value of every member variable** from variable **a** to variable **b**.

This is called a "**shallow copy**." **a** and **b** now contain **identical** member values.

Copy Construction

Let's consider another class for a second...

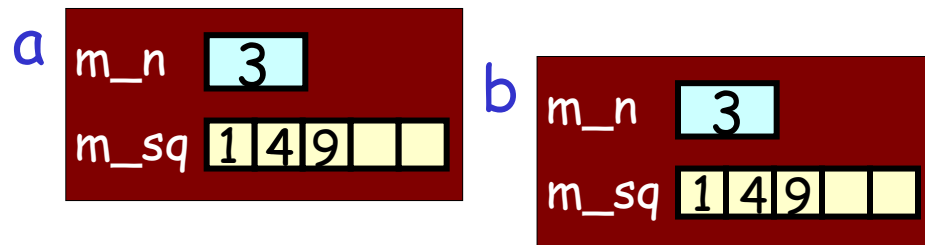
```
class Squares
{
public:
    Squares(int n)  {
        m_n = n;
        for (int j=0;j<n;j++)
            m_sq[j] = (j+1)*(j+1);
    }

    ~Squares() { }

    void printSquares()
    {
        for (int j=0;j<m_n;j++)
            cout << m_sq[j] << endl;
    }
private:
    int m_sq[5], m_n;
};
```

```
int main()
{
    Squares a(3);
    if (...)
    {
        Squares b = a;
        ...
    } // b's d'tor called

    a.printSquares();
}
```



This is exactly what you'd want to happen, right?

Co

When constructed, it uses **new** to **dynamically allocate** an array to hold its square numbers.

```
class Squares
{
public:
    Squares(int n) {
        m_n = n;
        m_sq = new int[n];
        for (int j=0;j<n;j++)
            m_sq[j] = (j+1)*(j+1);
    }

    ~ Squares(){delete []m_sq;}

    void printSquares()
    {
        for (int j=0;j<m_n;j++)
            cout << m_sq[j] << endl;
    }

private:
    int *m_sq, m_n;
};
```

Now let's look at an updated version of our **Squares** class.

It uses **new** and **delete** to dynamically allocate memory for its array.

And when it is destructed, it uses **delete** to **release** this array.

Let's see what happens with this class.

Copy Construction

```
class Squares
{
public:
    Squares(int n) {
        m_n = n;
        m_sq = new int[n];
        for (int j=0;j<n;j++)
            m_sq[j] = (j+1)*(j+1);
    }

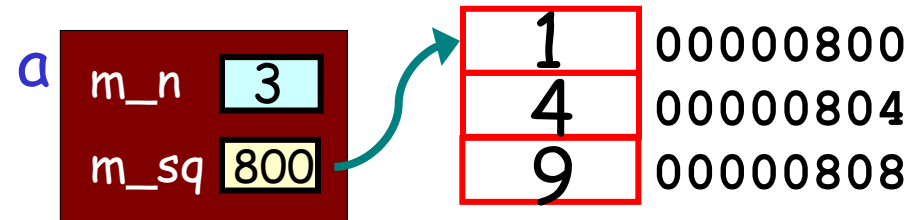
    ~ Squares(){delete []m_sq;}

    void printSquares()
    {
        for (int j=0;j<m_n;j++)
            cout << m_sq[j] << endl;
    }

private:
    int *m_sq, m_n;
};
```

```
int main()
{
    Squares a(3);
    if (...)
    {
        Squares b = a;
        ...
    }

    a.printSquares();
}
```



Instruction

Now, watch what happens when we create our new **b** variable and **shallow copy** **a**'s member variables into it...

Point to **a**'s original copy of the array!

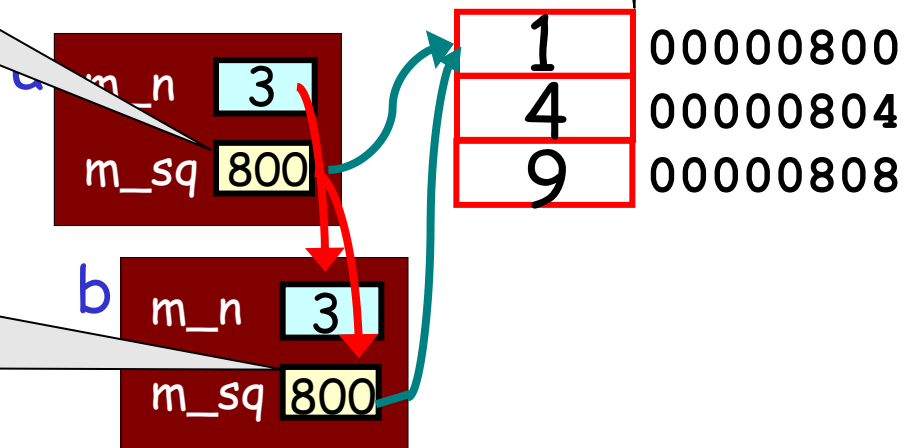
```
public:
    Squares(int n) {
        m_n = n;
        m_sq = new int[n];
        for (int i=0; i<m_n; i++)
            m_sq[i] = i*i;
    }
    ~Squares() { delete m_sq; }

    void printSquares()
    {
        for (int j=0; j<m_n; j++)
            cout << m_sq[j] << " ";
    }
private:
    int *m_sq;
};
```

```
int main()
{
    Squares a(3);
    if (...)
    {
        Squares b = a;
        ...
    }
    a.printSquares();
}
```

Both **a**'s **m_sq** pointer...

And **b**'s **m_sq** pointer...



But that's a **problem!**

Because when **b** is
destroyed...

```
class Squares
{
public:
    Squares(int n) {
        m_n = n;
        m_sq = new int[n];
        for (int j=0;j<n;j++)
            m_sq[j] = (j+1)*(j+1);
    }

    ~ Squares(){delete []m_sq;}

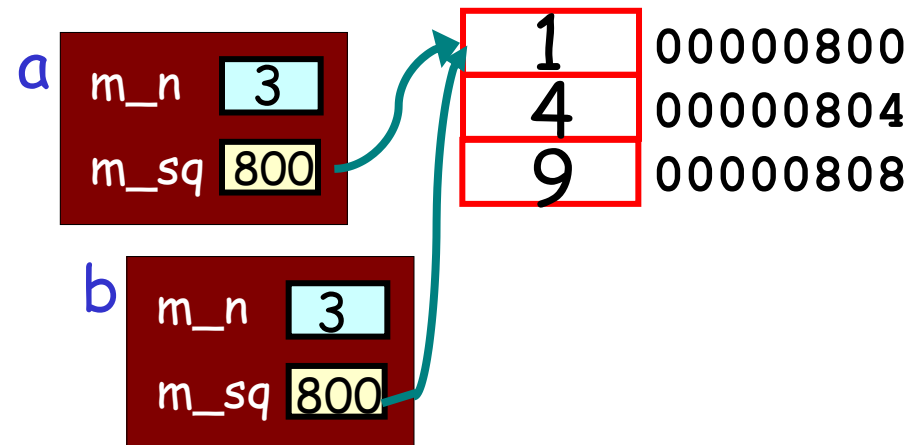
    void printSquares()
    {
        for (int j=0;j<m_n;j++)
            cout << m_sq[j] << endl;
    }

private:
    int *m_sq, m_n;
};
```

```
int main()
{
    Squares a(3);
    if (...)
    {
        Squares b = a;
        ...
    } // b's d'tor called

    a.printSquares();
}
```

It ends up deleting the
array that's really owned
by variable **a**!



Copy Construction

```
class Squares
{
public:
    ...

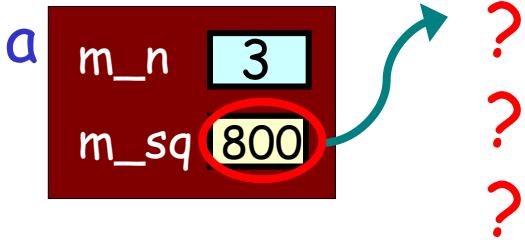
    ~ Squares() {delete m_sq;}

    void printSquares()
    {
        for (int j=0; j<m_n;j++)
            cout << m_sq[j] << endl;
    }

private:
    int *m_sq, m_n;
};
```

Because now, when we try to access **a**'s array, we get garbage!!!

```
int main()
{
    Squares a(3);
    if (...)
    {
        Squares b = a;
        ...
    } // b's d'tor called
    a.printSquares();
}
```



That's a **big** problem!

Copy Construction

And you **make a copy** of a class instance...

...the rest of the story?

```
class Squares
{
public:
    Squares(int n) {
        m_n = n;
        m_sq = new int[n];
    }

    void printSquares()
    {
        for (int j=0; j<m_n; j++)
            cout << m_sq[j] << endl;
    }

private:
    int *m_sq, m_n;
};
```

BAD THINGS will happen when you **destruct** either copy...

```
int main()
{
    Squares a(3);
    if (...)
    {
        Squares b = a;
        ...
    } // b's d'tor called
    a.printSquares();
}
```

Any time your class holds **pointer member variables*** ...

* or file objects (e.g., ifstream), network sockets, etc.

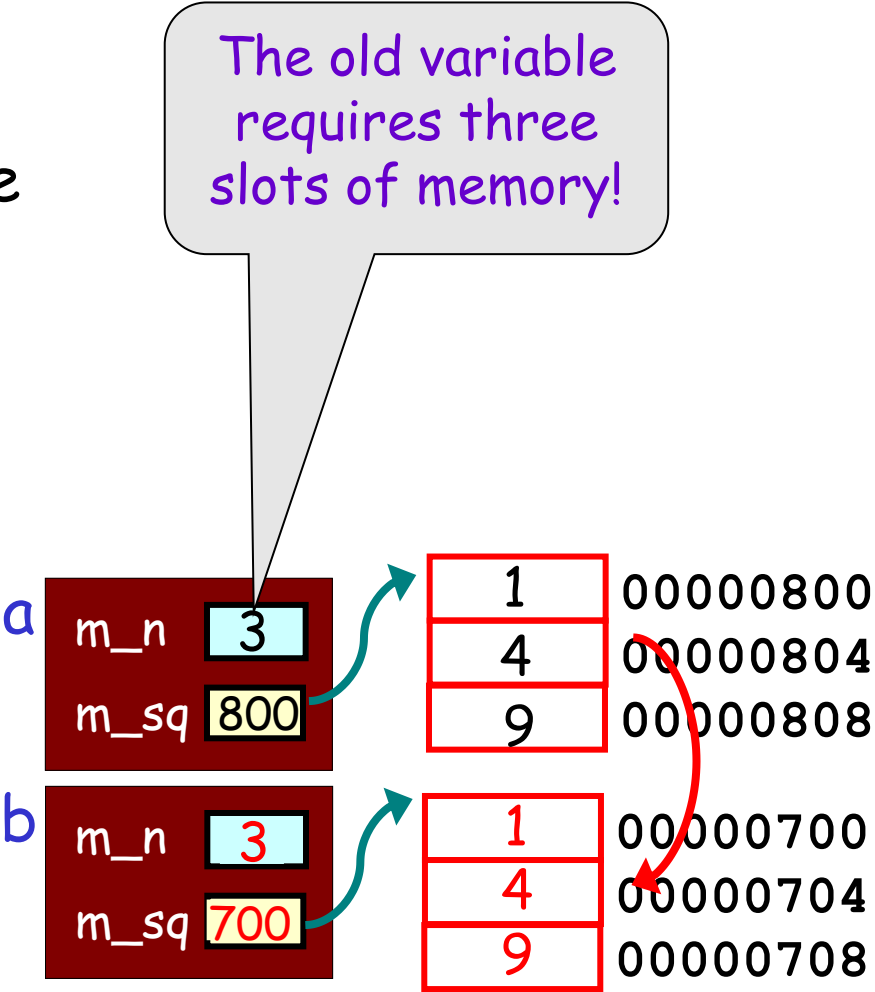
Copy Construction

So how do we fix this?

For such classes, you **must** define your own **copy constructor!**

Here's how it works for **Squares** $b = a$;

- 1. Determine how much memory is allocated by the old variable.
- 2. Allocate the same amount of memory in the new variable.
- 3. Copy the contents of the old variable to the new variable.



The Copy Constructor

```
class Squares
{
public:
    Squares(int n) { ... }
    ~ Squares() { delete[] m_sq; }

    // copy constructor
    Squares(const Squares &src)
    {
        m_n = src.m_n;

    }

    void printSquares() { ... }

private:
    int *m_sq, m_n;
};
```

This means:

"The new instance must have the same number of array slots as the old instance."

...

First our copy constructor must determine how much memory is required by the new instance.

Let's see how to define our copy constructor!

The Copy Constructor

```
class Squares
{
public:
    Squares(int n) { ... }
    ~ Squares() { delete[] m_sq; }

    // copy constructor
    Squares(const Squares &src)
    {
        m_n = src.m_n;
        m_sq = new int[m_n];

    }

    void printSquares() { ... }

private:
    int *m_sq, m_n;
};
```

This ensures that the new instance **has its own array** and doesn't share the old instance's array!

```
}

a.printSquares();
}
```

Next, our copy constructor must allocate its own copy of any dynamic memory!

Let's see how to define our copy constructor!

The Copy Constructor

```
class Squares
{
public:
    Squares(int n) { ... }
    ~ Squares() { delete[]m_sq; }

    // copy constructor
    Squares(const Squares &src)
    {
        m_n = src.m_n;
        m_sq = new int[m_n];
        for (int j=0;j<m_n;j++)
            m_sq[j] = src.m_sq[j];
    }

    void printSquares() { ... }

private:
    int *m_sq, m_n;
};
```

```
int main()
```

This ensures that the new instance **has its own copy of all of the data!**

```
a.printSquares();
}
```

Finally, we have to manually **copy over the contents** of the original array to our new array.

Let's see how to define our copy constructor!

The Copy Constructor

```
class Squares
{
public:
    Squares(int n) { ... }
    ~ Squares() { delete[]m_sq; }

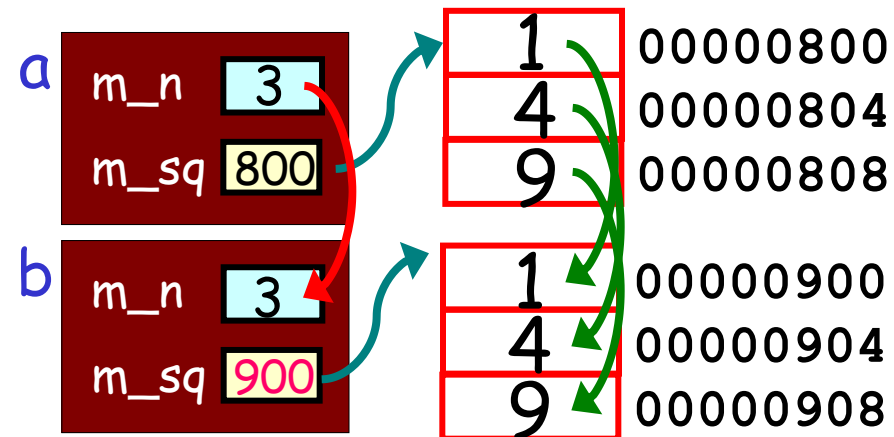
    // copy constructor
    Squares(const Squares &src)
    {
        m_n = src.m_n;
        m_sq = new int[m_n];
        for (int j=0;j<m_n;j++)
            m_sq[j] = src.m_sq[j];
    }

    void printSquares() { ... }

private:
    int *m_sq, m_n;
};
```

```
int main()
{
    Squares a(3);
    if (...)
    {
        Squares b = a;
        ...
    }

    a.printSquares();
}
```



Let's watch our correct copy constructor work!

The Copy Constructor

```
class Squares
{
public:
    Squares(int n) { ... }
    ~ Squares() { delete[]m_sq; }

    // copy constructor
    Squares(const Squares &src)
    {
        m_n = src.m_n;
        m_sq = new int[m_n];
        for (int j=0;j<m_n;j++)
            m_sq[j] = src.m_sq[j];
    }

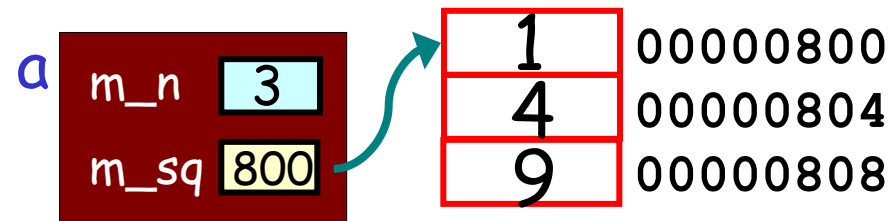
    void printSquares() { ... }

private:
    int *m_sq, m_n;
};
```

```
int main()
{
    Squares a(3);
    if (...)
    {
        Squares b = a;
        ...
    }

    a.printSquares();
}
```

1
4
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We're A-OK, since `a` still has its own array!