

EXAMPLE 5: CORRECTLY USE A DESTRUCTOR
TO CLEAN UP MEMBER VARIABLES

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A DESTRUCTOR IS A SPECIAL MEMBER
FUNCTION THAT CLEANS UP MEMBER
VARIABLES OF AN OBJECT

A DESTRUCTOR HAS THE SAME NAME AS
THE CLASS, BUT PRECEDED BY A TILDE (~)

EXAMPLE 5: CORRECTLY USE A DESTRUCTOR TO CLEAN UP MEMBER VARIABLES

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
class Student
```

```
{
```

```
private:
```

```
    char * studentName;
```

```
public:
```

```
    Student(const char* name)
```

```
{
```

```
    cout << "Inside constructor: passed in string = " << name;
```

```
    studentName = new char[50];
```

```
    strcpy(studentName, name);
```

```
    cout << "Initialized string to" << studentName << endl;
```

```
}
```

```
~Student()
```

```
{
```

```
    cout << "Freeing up memory for string " << studentName << endl;
```

```
    delete[] studentName;
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The destructor

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The destructor has the same name as the class, but with a preceding tilde (~)

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The destructor frees up the memory that was allocated for the member variable studentName

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```
public:
    Student(const char* name)
```

```
{
    cout << "Inside constructor: passed in string = " << name;
    studentName = new char[50];
    strcpy(studentName, name);
    cout << "Initialized string to" << studentName << endl;
}
```

```
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{
    cout << "Freeing up memory for string " << studentName << endl;
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This memory was allocated inside the constructor, and it was freed in the destructor

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BTW, new and delete are the C++ versions of malloc and free. More on them in just a bit.

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~Student()  
{  
    cout << "Freeing up memory for string " << studentName <<  
endl;  
    delete[] studentName;  
}  
};
```

Now, run it and see what happens!

```
int main()  
{  
    const char name[50] = "Vitthal";  
    Student student(name);  
    student.print();  
    cout << "Exiting the program – last line of code. Bye!"<<endl;  
    return 0;  
}
```

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Now, run it and see what happens!

```
Vitthals-MacBook-Pro:~ vitthalsrinivasan$ g++ -Wall Example5.cpp
Vitthals-MacBook-Pro:~ vitthalsrinivasan$ ./a.out
Inside constructor: passed in string = Vitthal
Initialized string to: Vitthal
StudentName:Vitthal
Exiting the program - last line of code. Bye!
Freeing up memory for string Vitthal
```

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Compile the code first

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Then run it

```
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**our object was
constructed..**

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**Its char* member
variable was
initialised**

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**But what's this? The memory is freed up after the last
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~Student()  
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    cout << "Freeing up memory for string " << studentName <<  
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    delete[] studentName;  
}  
};
```

Now, run it and see what happens!

```
int main()  
{  
    const char name[50] = "Vitthal";  
    Student student(name);  
    student.print();  
    cout << "Exiting the program - last line of code. Bye!"<<endl;  
    return 0;  
}
```

```
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the destructor got called AFTER the last line of code was executed. In other words, after the closing brace of the main function!

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DESTRUCTORS ARE CRUCIAL WHEN YOUR CLASS HAS POINTERS OR FILE HANDLES AMONG ITS MEMBER VARIABLES.

In such cases, not freeing memory or closing files can lead to serious bugs - and memory and resource leaks.