Lab 10 is on pointers. It covers: addresses, pointers, the heap, dynamic memory allocation (new, delete, delete []) It also has a very brief introduction to linked lists, a basic data structure.

With assistance from the provided startup code, create a program that uses memory as shown in the memory diagram below. Wherever possible, set the values of all variables indirectly using pointers. Use pointer dereferencing to set the values of the "pointed to" variables. You can "dereference" pointers with the '*' operator. For example, to set **price** to \$19.95, do NOT use the variable price. Instead, use the pointer variable *p_price. To set pi_div_2, dereference p_PI to get 3.141592, divide it by two, and place the result into PI_div_2.

To create the "linked list" containing Person "Harry" and Person "Sally", you need the following data structure. You should enhance this, as desired, with constructors, setters, etc.

To create instances of Person, you will use:

- 1) static allocation: Person wizard will be on the stack;
- 2) dynamic allocation: Persons "Harry" and "Sally" are allocated on the heap

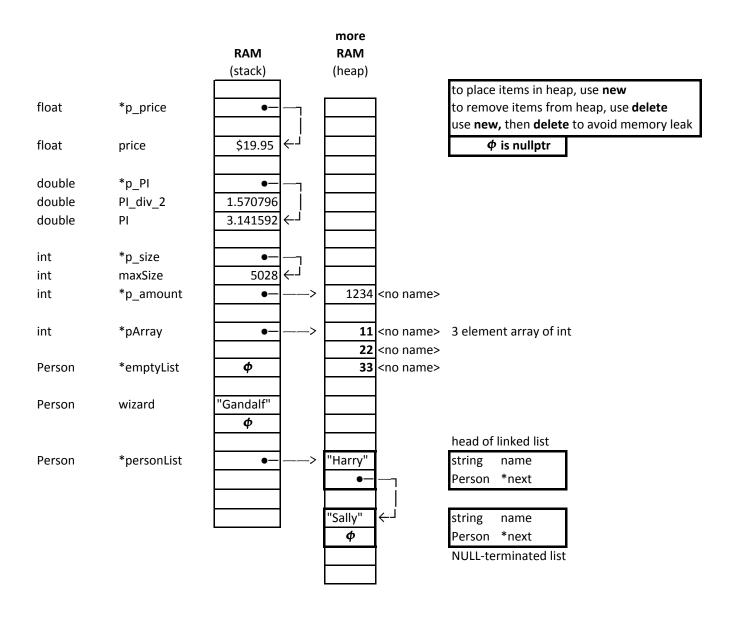
To manipulate an object of class Person, you need to create some constructors, getters and setters to fill in the name and set the pointers, or, you could make the data members public and use "dot" notation, such as: Person wizard; wizard.name="Gandalf"; wizard.next=nullptr; For dynamically allocated instances, you can use arrow notation, such as: personList -> name="Harry".

The keyword nullptr is the correct C++11/14/17 way to set a pointer to nothing; do NOT use NULL or 0.

To create variables on the heap, with no names, you have to use new to dynamically allocate the memory. See sample output (bottom page). IMPORTANT: Every new should be matched by a delete to prevent a memory leak! IMPORTANT: Make sure you delete all memory you dynamically allocate before leaving main(). Don't allow any memory leaks. Match all new with delete. When deleting an array, remember to use delete [] array.

After items are placed in memory, use cout statements to output the addresses and values of all variables. Output the addresses of all variables (both pointer and named) in hexadecimal format, and output the contents (values) of all int, float, double and string variables.

You cannot force the memory layout to be exactly in the order as shown below. As a programmer, you don't control exactly WHERE in memory the compiler places variables. The important thing is for you to create the pointer variables, value variables, and set them up (nearly) as shown below.



Expected output from Lab10 on pointers: NOTE: Your addresses may be different! Output from Lab10 memory diagram on pointers:

address of price is: &0x22fe18 contents of price is: 19.95 address of p_price is: &0x22fe10 contents of p_price is: 0x22fe18 The contents of *p_price is: 19.95

address of PI is: &0x22fe08 contents of PI is: 3.14159 address of PI_div_2 is: &0x22fdf8 contents of PI_div_2 is: 1.5708 address of p_PI is: &0x22fe00 contents of p_PI is: 0x22fe08 The contents of *p_PI is: 3.14159

address of maxSize is: &0x22fdf4 contents of maxSize is: 5028 address of p size is: &0x22fdf8 contents of p size is: 0x22fdf4

The contents of *p_size is: 5028

address of p_amount is: &0x22fde0 contents of p_amount is: 0x355bf0

The contents of *p_amount is: 1234

After delete, the contents of p_amount is: 0x355bf0 After reset to nullptr, the contents of p_amount is: 0

address of pArray is: &0x22fdd8 contents of pArray is: 0x355bf0 address of pArray[0] is: &0x355bf0 contents of pArray[0] is: 11 address of pArray[1] is: &0x355bf4 contents of pArray[1] is: 22 address of pArray[2] is: &0x355bf8 contents of pArray[2] is: 33 After delete [], the contents of pArray is: 0x355bf0 After reset to nullptr, the contents of pArray is: 0

address of emptyList is: &0x22fdd0 contents of emptyList is: 0

static (uses: Person wizard): address of wizard is: &0x22fdc0

address of wizard.name is: &0x22fdc0 contents of wizard.name is: Gandalf

address of wizard.next is: &0x22fdc8 contents of wizard.next is: 0

dynamic (uses: personList, Person("Harry"), Person("Sally"):
address of personList is: &0x22fdb8 contents of personList is: 0x355c20
address of personList->name is: &0x355c20 contents of personList->name is: Harry
address of personList->next is: &0x355c28 contents of personList->next is: 0x3565f0
<follow link to next Person on personList->name is: &0x3565f0 contents of personList->next->name is: &0x3565f0 contents of personList->name is: &0x3565f0

address of personList->next->name is: &0x3565f0 contents of personList->next->name is: Sally address of personList->next->next is: &0x3565f8 contents of personList->next->next is: 0