

MEMORY MANAGEMENT & POINTER BASIC

Memory management

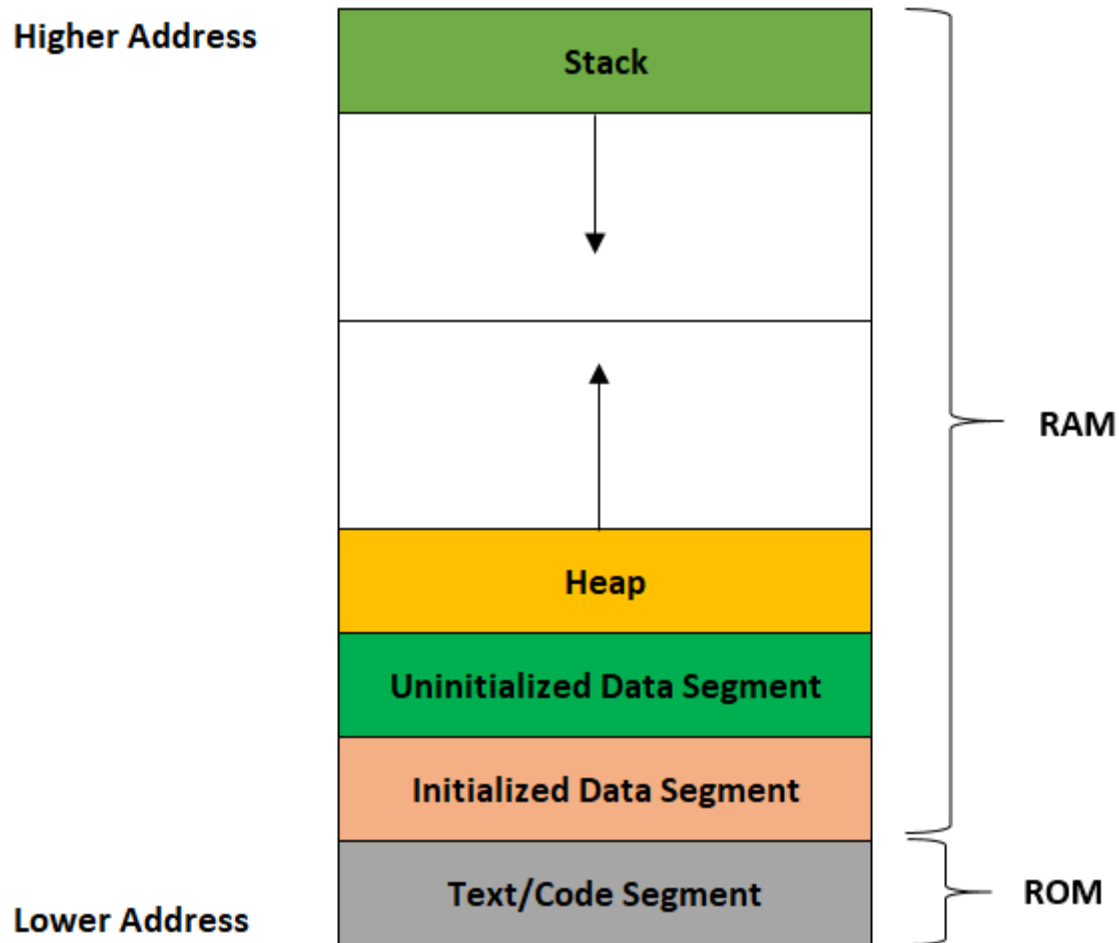
Pointer basic

C MEMORY MANAGEMENT

- Memory layout of C program
- Memory layout of Embedded C program

Memory layout of C program

Higher Address



Lower Address

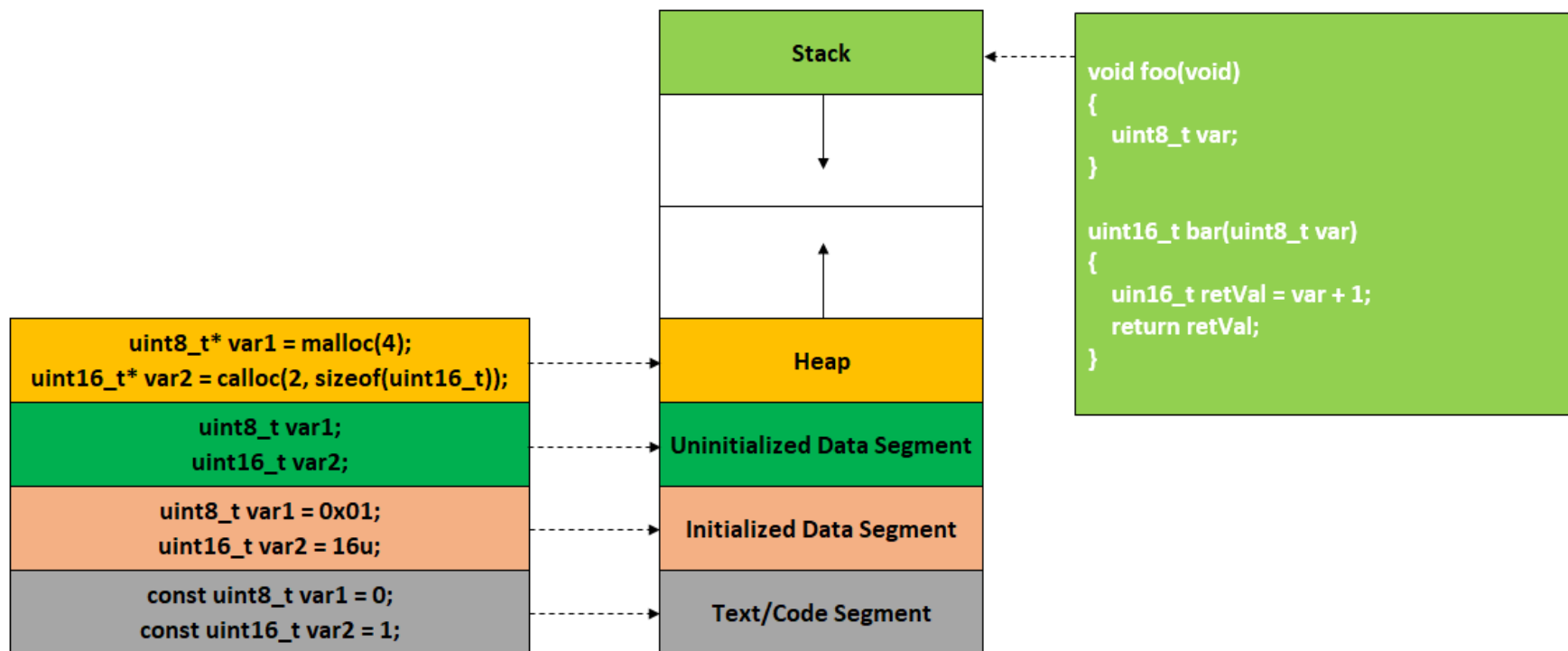
Memory layout of C program

- ❑ Text/Code Segment: Store program equivalent machines instructions
- ❑ Initialized Data Segment: Store global variables, static variables that are initialized by programmer
- ❑ Unitialized Data Segment (bss): Store global variables, static varibales that are initialized to zero or do not have explicit initialization in source code.

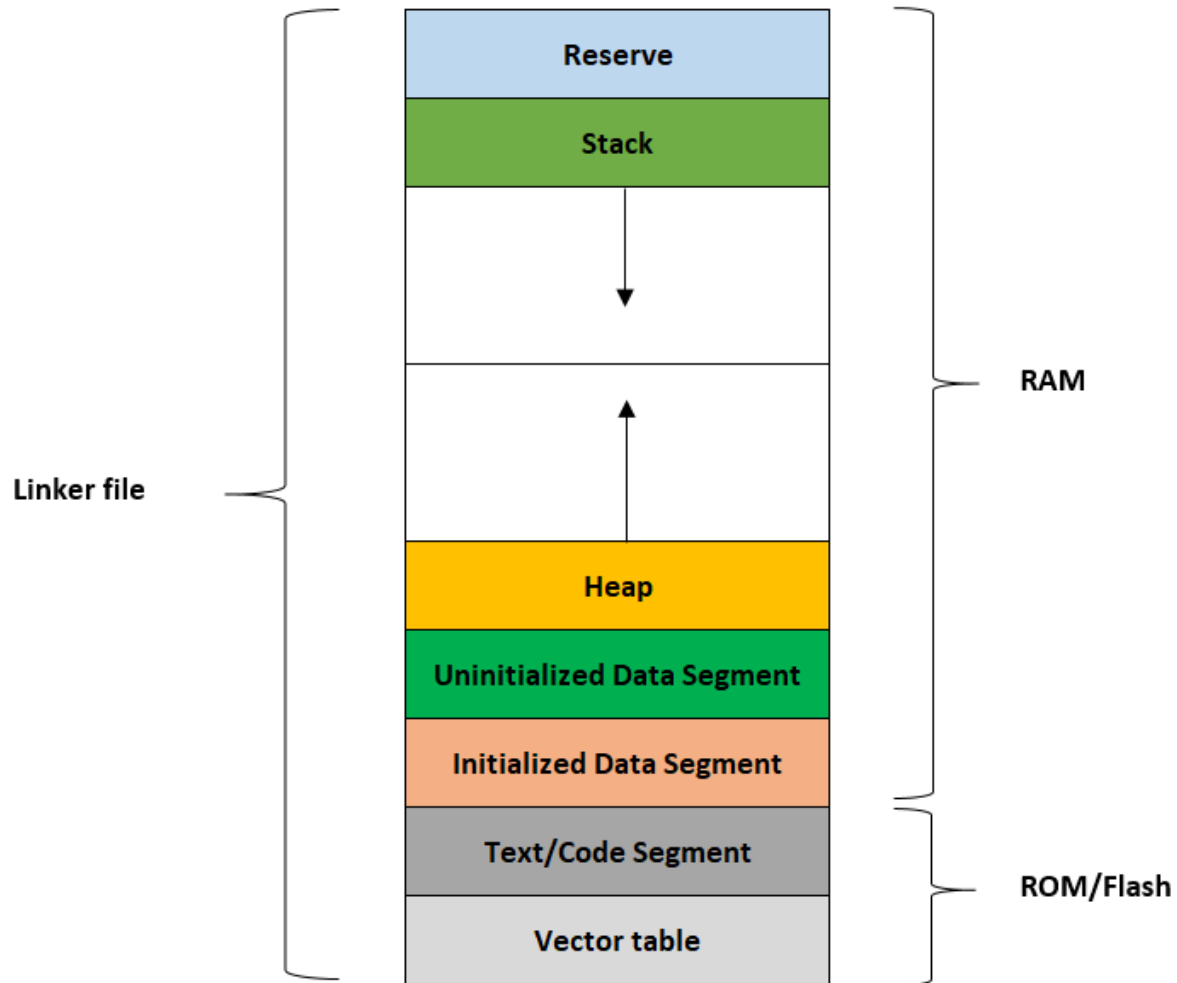
Memory layout of C program

- ❑ Heap Segment: where dynamic memory allocation usually takes place and is managed by malloc, realloc and free.
- ❑ Stack Segment: Store function frames (Function parameters, Return address, Saved previous frame pointer, Local variables)

Memory layout of C program



Memory layout of Embedded C program



POINTER BASIC

- Variable address
- Pointer variable
- Assigning address to a pointer
- Dynamic memory allocation
- Pointer arithmetic

- The variable address is a number that indicates where the data is stored in memory

	Address	Value
	0xF000	
uint8_t a = 0xAA	0xF001	0xAA
	0xF002	
	0xF003	
uint16_t b = 0xBBCC	0xF004	0xBB
	0xF005	0xCC
	0xF006	
	0xF007	
	0xF008	

E.g.

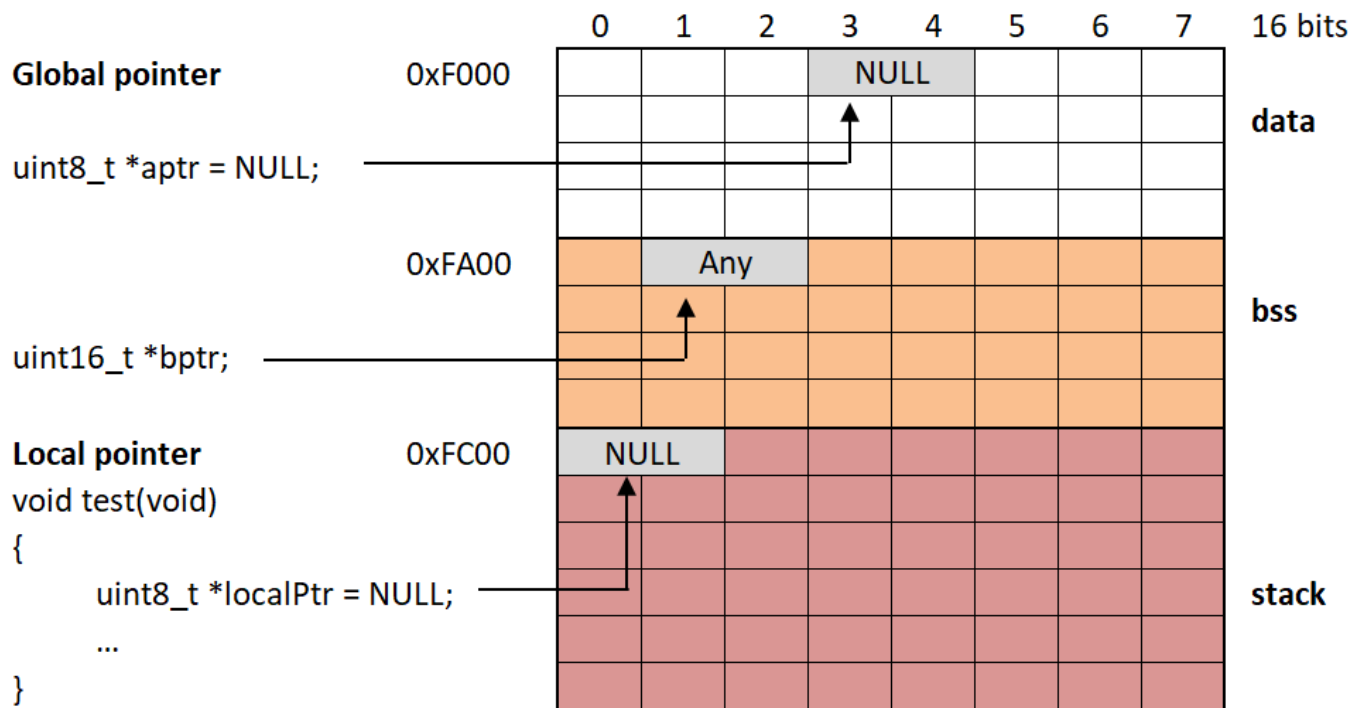
```
printf("Address of a: %x \n", &a);
printf("Address of b: %x \n", &b);
```

Output

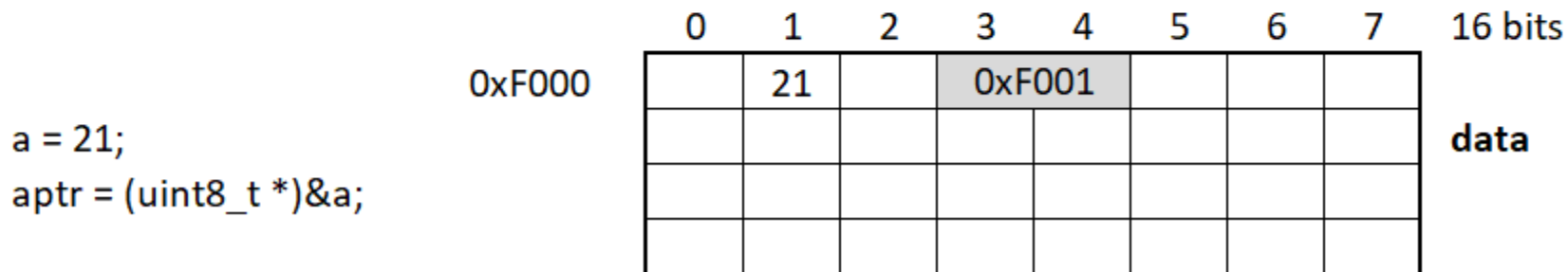
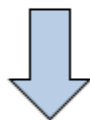
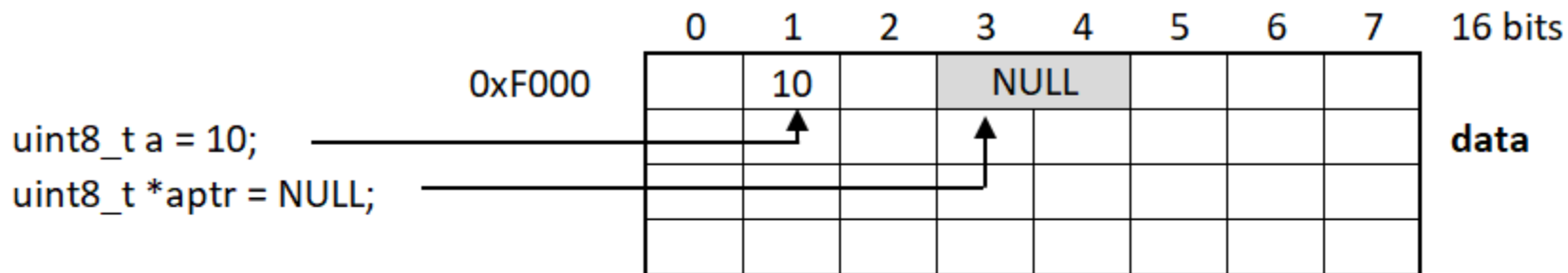
```
Address of a: 0xF001
Address of b: 0xF004
```

Pointer variable

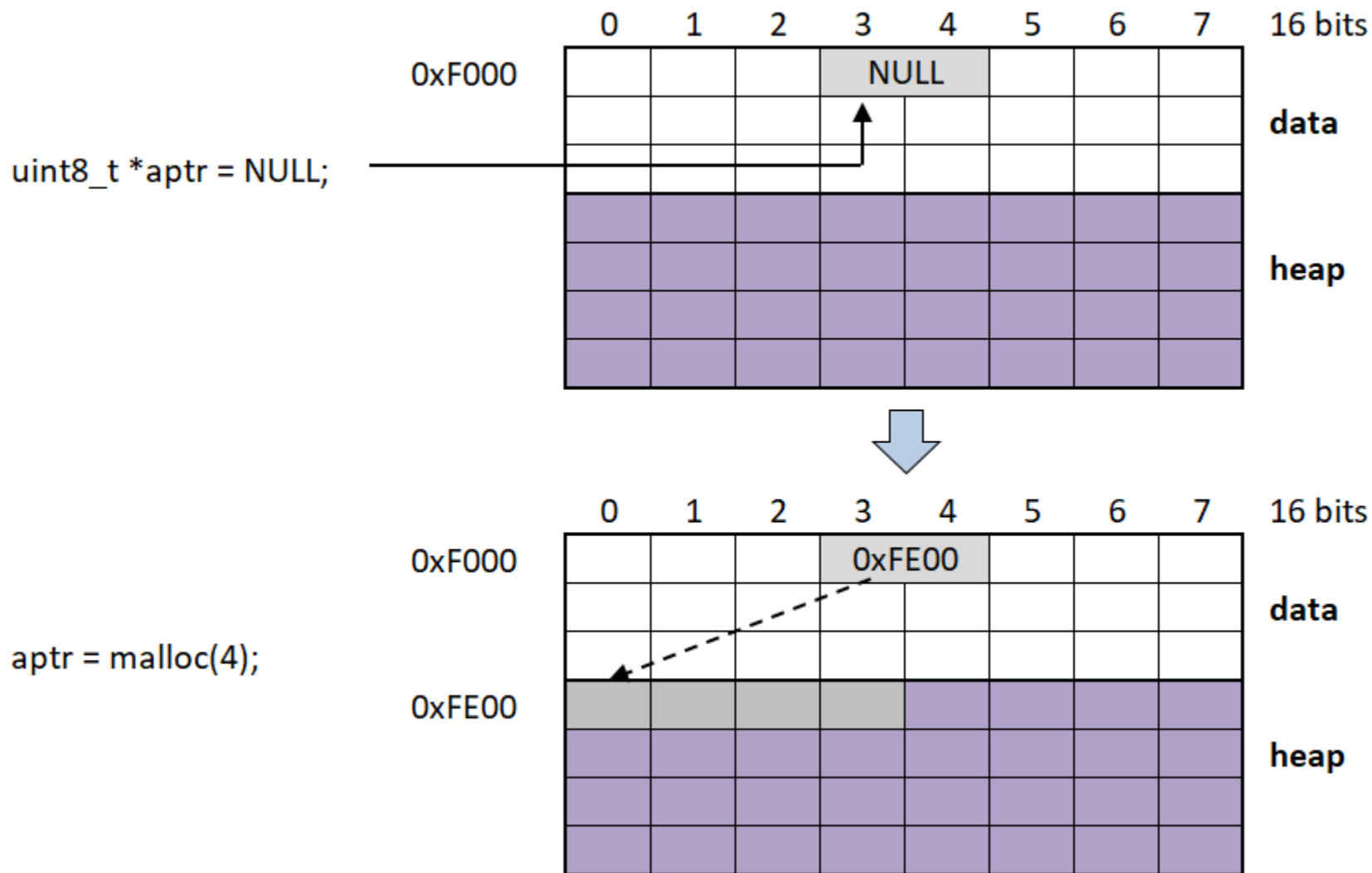
- ❑ A **pointer** is a variable whose value is the address of another variable
- ❑ **Syntax:** <kiểu dữ liệu> * <tên biến>



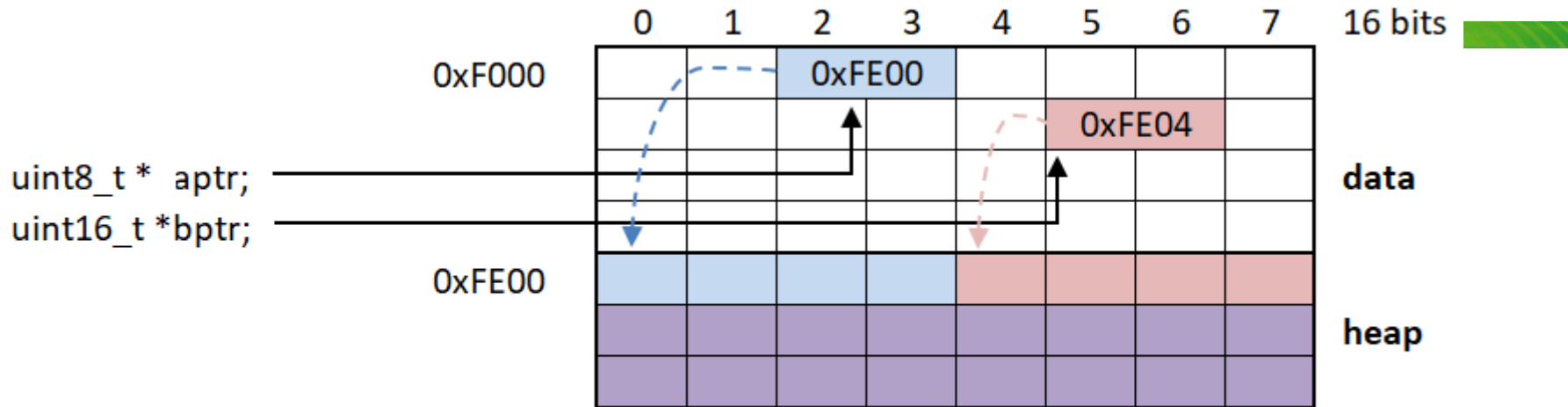
Assigning address to a pointer



Dynamic memory allocation

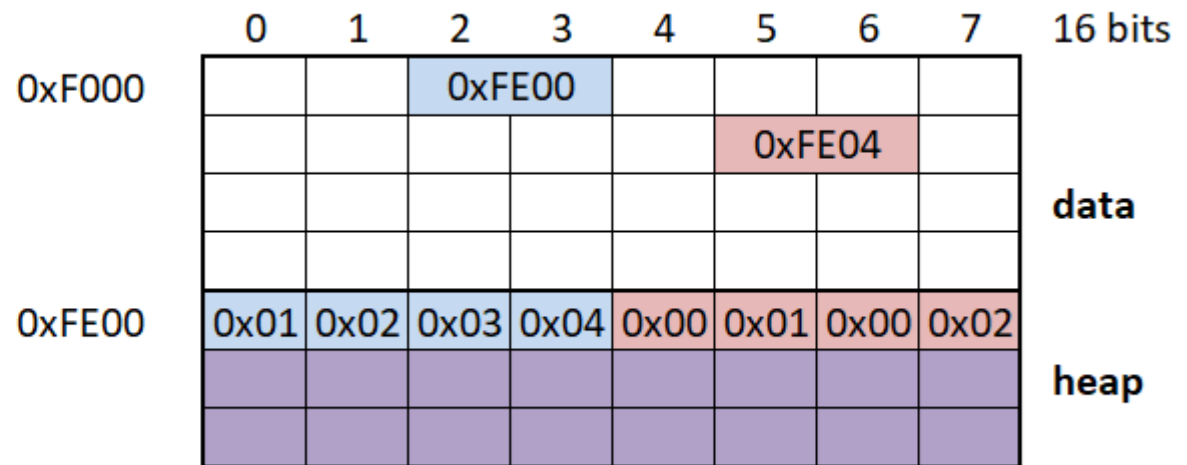


Pointer arithmetic



```
for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
{
    *(aptr + i) = i + 1;
}
```

```
for (i = 0; i < 2; i++)
{
    *(bptr + i) = i + 1;
}
```



Good bye