

# THE GOOD, BAD AND UGLY ABOUT POINTERS

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Problem Solving with Computers-I

**C++**

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
cout<<"Hola Facebook!";
return 0;
}
```



# The good: Pointers pass data around efficiently

## Pointers and arrays

	100	104	108	112	116
<b>ar</b>	20	30	50	80	90

- `ar` is like a pointer to the first element
- `ar[0]` is the same as `*ar`
- `ar[2]` is the same as `*(ar+2)`
- Use pointers to pass arrays in functions
- Use *pointer arithmetic* to access arrays more conveniently

# Pointer Arithmetic

```
int arr[]={50, 60, 70};
```

```
int *p;
```

```
p = arr;
```

```
p = p + 1;
```

```
*p = *p + 1;
```

# Pointer Arithmetic

- What if we have an array of large structs (objects)?
  - C++ takes care of it: In reality, `ptr+1` doesn't add 1 to the memory address, but rather adds the size of the array element.
  - C++ knows the size of the thing a pointer points to – every addition or subtraction moves that many bytes: 1 byte for a char, 4 bytes for an int, etc.

# The bad? Using pointers needs work!

1) A pointer can only point to one type –(basic or derived ) such as `int`, `char`, a `struct`, another pointer, etc

2) After declaring a pointer: `int *ptr;`  
`ptr` doesn't actually point to anything yet.

We can either:

- make it point to something that already exists, OR
- allocate room in memory for something new that it will point to

## The ugly: memory errors!

*“The overwhelming majority of program bugs and computer crashes stem from problems of memory access... Such memory-related problems are also notoriously difficult to debug. Yet the role that memory plays in C and C++ programming is a subject often overlooked.... Most professional programmers learn about memory entirely through experience of the trouble it causes.”*

.... Frantisek Franek  
(Memory as a programming concept)

# Pointer pitfalls and memory errors

- **Segmentation faults:** Program crashes because it attempted to access a memory location that either doesn't exist or doesn't have permission to access
- Examples
  - Out of bound array access
  - Dereferencing a pointer that does not point to anything results in undefined behavior.

```
int arr[] = {50, 60, 70};  
  
for(int i=0; i<=3; i++){  
    cout<<arr[i]<<endl;  
}
```

```
int x = 10;  
int* p;  
cout<<*p<<endl;
```



## Pointer Arithmetic Question

How many of the following are invalid?

- I. pointer + integer ( $\text{ptr}+1$ )
- II. integer + pointer ( $1+\text{ptr}$ )
- III. pointer + pointer ( $\text{ptr} + \text{ptr}$ )
- IV. pointer – integer ( $\text{ptr} - 1$ )
- V. integer – pointer ( $1 - \text{ptr}$ )
- VI. pointer – pointer ( $\text{ptr} - \text{ptr}$ )
- VII. compare pointer to pointer ( $\text{ptr} == \text{ptr}$ )
- VIII. compare pointer to integer ( $1 == \text{ptr}$ )
- IX. compare pointer to 0 ( $\text{ptr} == 0$ )
- X. compare pointer to NULL ( $\text{ptr} == \text{NULL}$ )

<u>#invalid</u>	
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4
E:	5

III, V, VIII are the problems



# C++ MEMORY MODEL, DYNAMIC MEMORY MANAGEMENT

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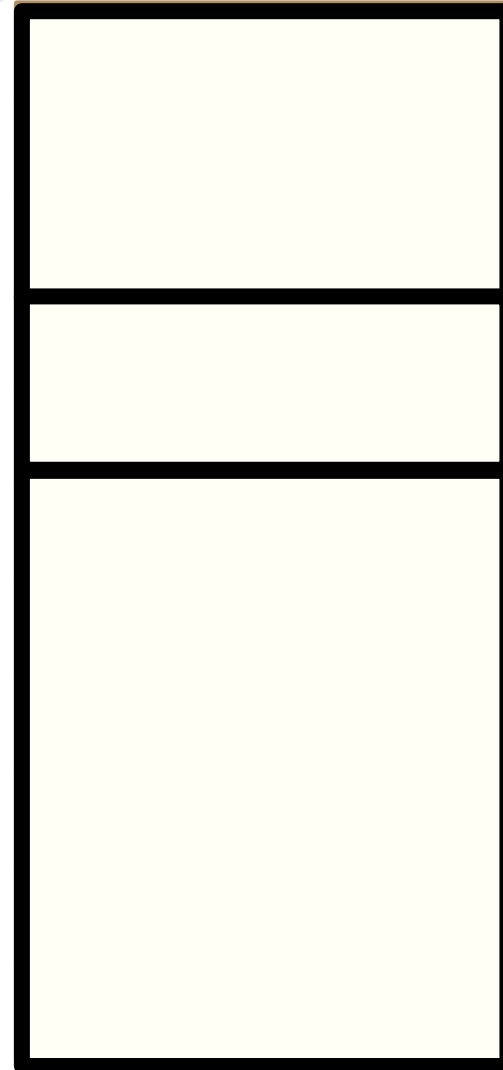
# General model of memory

- Sequence of adjacent cells
- Each cell has 1-byte stored in it
- Each cell has an address (memory location)

Memory address	Value stored
<b>0</b>	
<b>1</b>	
<b>2</b>	
<b>3</b>	
<b>4</b>	
<b>5</b>	
<b>6</b>	
<b>7</b>	
<b>8</b>	
<b>9</b>	
<b>10</b>	

# C++ Memory Model

Address 0x00000000



Text (R/O)

Global Data

Heap

Stack

Address 0xFFFFFFFF

# C++ data/variables: the not so obvious facts

The not so obvious facts about data/variables in C++ are that there are:

- two scopes: **local and global**
- three different regions of memory: **global data, heap, stack**
- four variable types: **local variable, global variables, dynamically allocated variables, and function parameters**

# Variable: scope: Local vs global

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 int B;
5
6 int* foo(){
7     int A;
8     A = 15;
9     return &A;
10 }
11 int bar(){
12
13     B = 20;
14     return B;
15
16 }
```

Which of the functions on the left has a memory related bug?

- A. foo()
- B. bar()
- C. Both
- D. Neither

# Dynamically managed memory: Heap

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 int* createAnInt(){
5
6
7
8
9
10 }
```

Write a function to create an integer in memory

- Need to create the object on heap memory
- To create an object on the heap use the new keyword

# Heap vs. stack

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 int* createIntArray(int len){
5
6     int arr[len];
7     return arr;
8
9 }
```

Does the code correctly create an array of integers?

A. Yes

B. No

# Dynamic memory management

- To allocate memory on the heap use the 'new' operator
- To free the memory use delete

```
int *p= new int;  
delete p;
```



# Dangling pointers and memory leaks

- **Dangling pointer:** Pointer points to a memory location that no longer exists
- **Memory leaks (tardy free):**
  - Heap memory not deallocated before the end of program
  - Heap memory that can no longer be accessed

## Dynamic memory pitfalls

- Does calling `foo()` result in a memory leak? A. Yes B. No

```
void foo(){  
    int * p = new int;  
  
}
```

Q: Which of the following functions returns a dangling pointer?

```
int* f1(int num){  
    int *mem1 =new int[num];  
    return(mem1);  
}
```

```
int* f2(int num){  
    int mem2[num];  
    return(mem2);  
}
```

A. f1

B. f2

C. Both

# Homework 7, problem 4

```
void printRecords(UndergradStudents records [], int numRecords);
int main(){
    UndergradStudents ug[3];
    ug[0] = {"Joe", "Shmoe", "EE", {3.8, 3.3, 3.4, 3.9} };
    ug[1] = {"Macy", "Chen", "CS", {3.9, 3.9, 4.0, 4.0} };
    ug[2] = {"Peter", "Patrick", "ME", {3.8, 3.0, 2.4, 1.9} };
    printRecords(ug, 3);
}
```

^ compile with `-std=c++11` to initialize after the declaration like this

## Expected output

These are the student records:

ID# 1, Shmoe, Joe, Major: EE, Average GPA: 3.60

ID# 2, Chen, Macy, Major: CS, Average GPA: 3.95

ID# 3, Peter, Patrick, Major: ME, Average GPA: 2.77