

# C++ MEMORY MODEL

## LINKED LISTS

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Problem Solving with Computers-I

C++

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

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



# The case of the disappearing data!

```
int getInt(){
    int x=5;
    return x;
}
int* getAddressOfInt(){
    int x=10;
    return &x;
}
int main(){
    int y=0, *p=nullptr, z=0;
    y = getInt();
    p = getAddressOfInt();
    z = *p;
    cout<<y<<" , " <<z<<" , " <<*p<<endl;
}
```

What is the output?

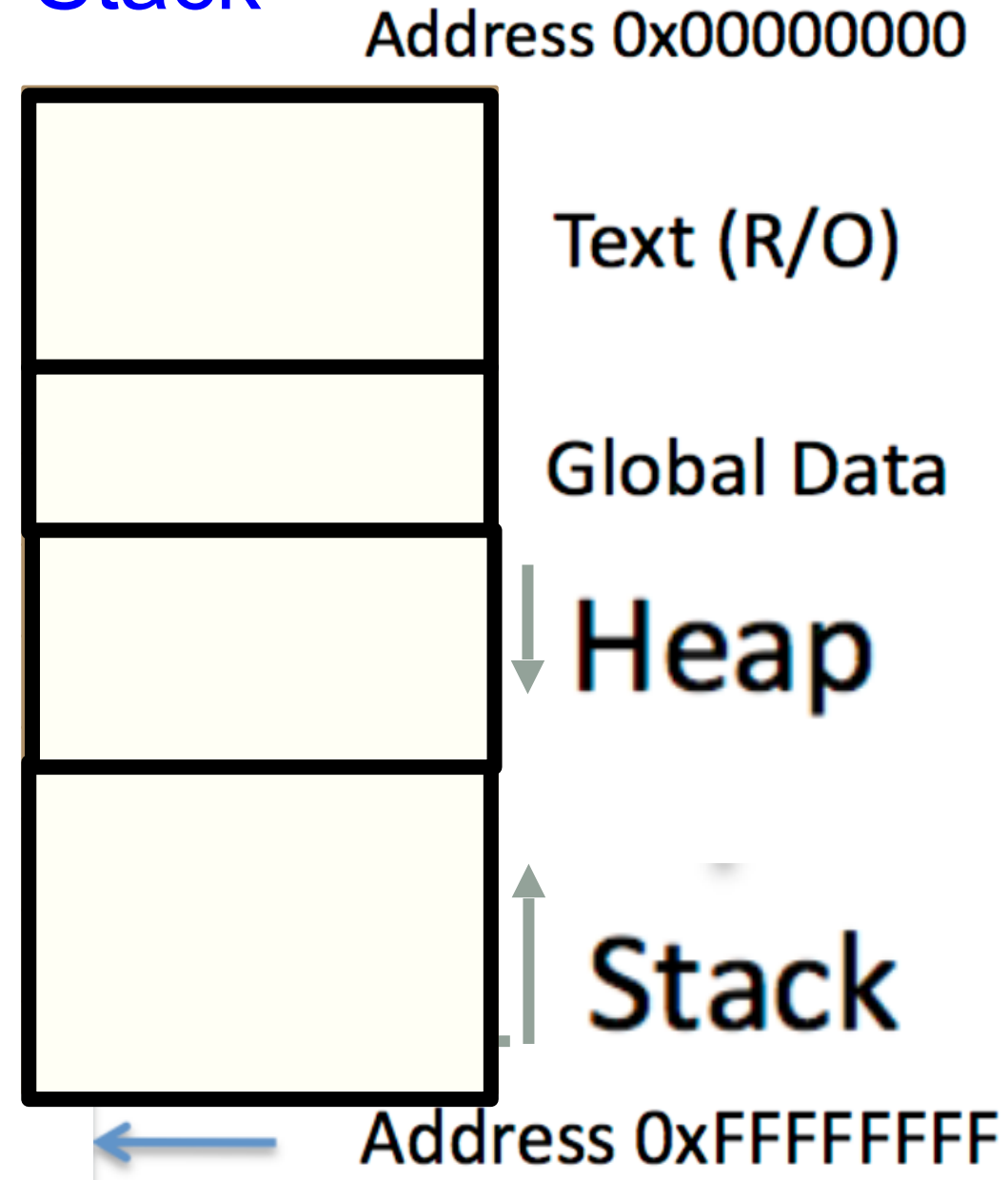
A. 5, 0, 10

B. 5, 10, 10

C. Something else

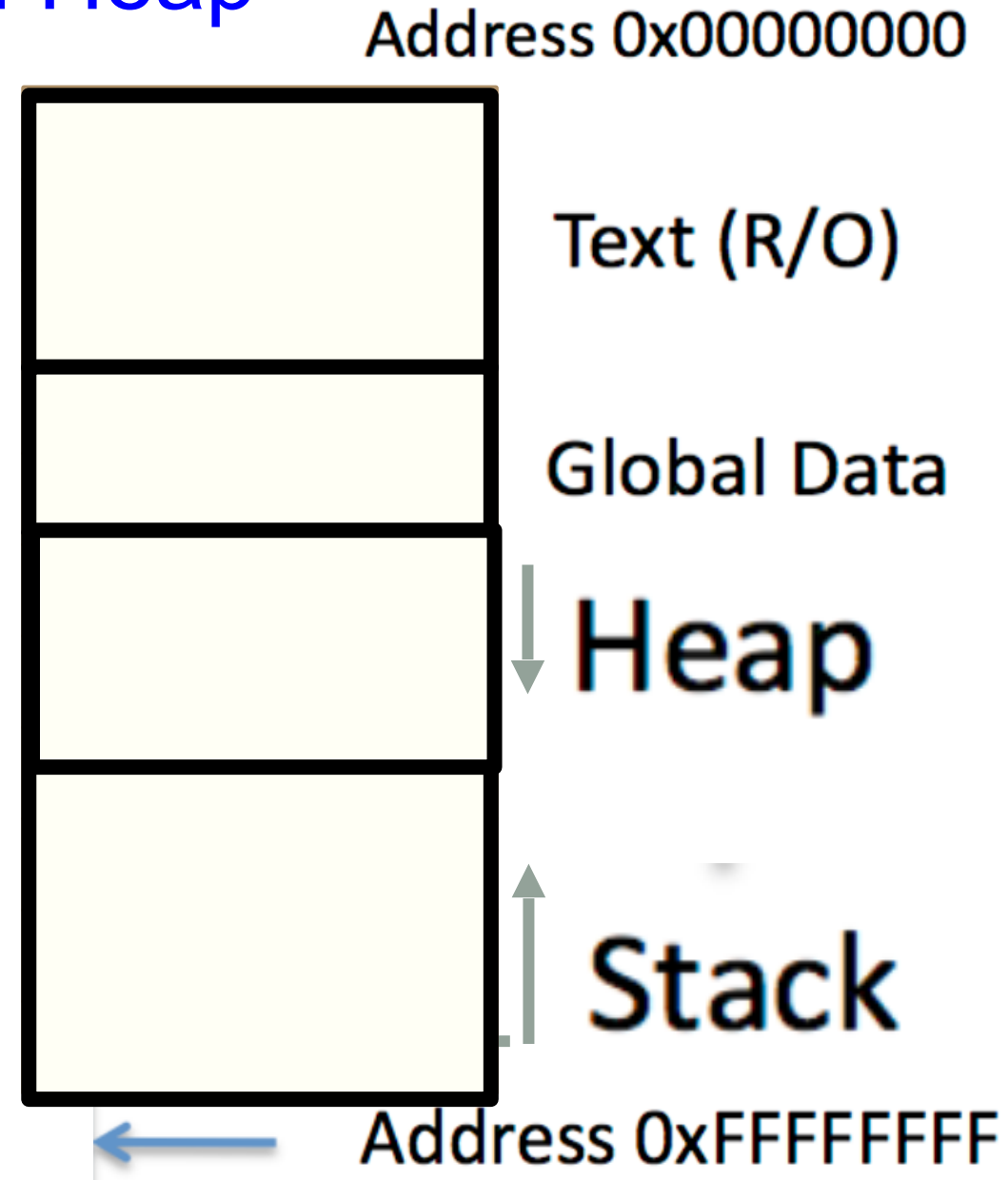
# C++ Memory Model: Stack

- Stack: Segment of memory managed automatically using a Last in First Out (LIFO) principle
- Think of it like a stack of books!



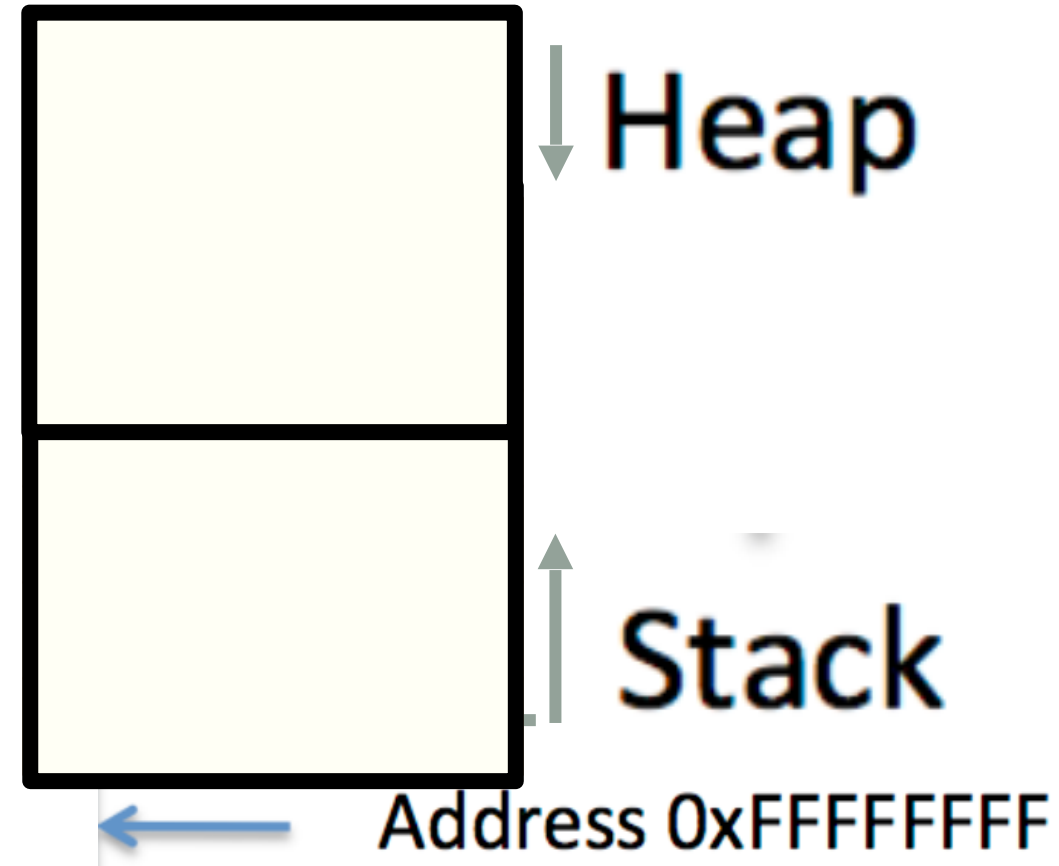
# C++ Memory Model: Heap

- Heap: Segment of memory managed by the programmer
- Data created on the heap stays there
  - FOREVER or
  - until the programmer explicitly deletes it



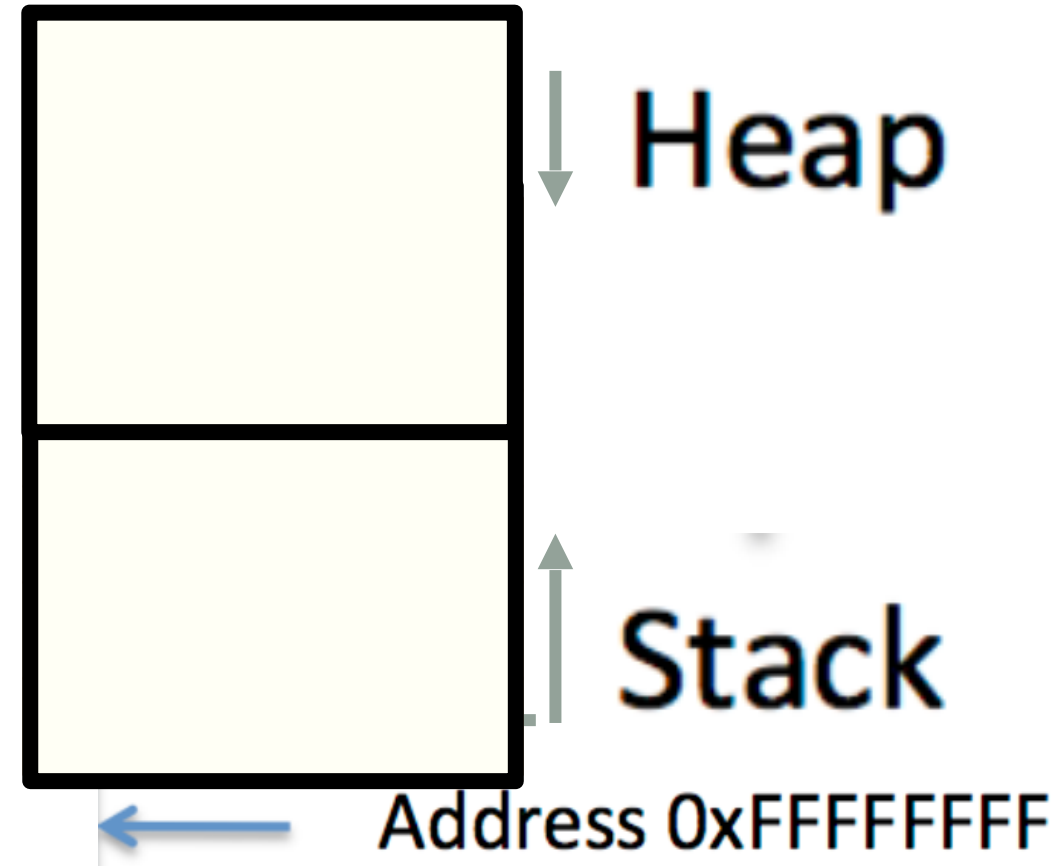
# Creating data on the Heap: new

To **allocate** memory on the heap use the **new** operator



# Deleting data on the Heap: delete

To **free** memory on the heap use the **delete** operator



Dynamic memory management = Managing data on the heap

```
int *p= new int; //create an integer on the heap
```

```
SuperHero *n = new SuperHero;
```

```
        //create a Student on the heap
```

```
delete p; //Frees the integer
```

```
delete n; //Frees the Student
```

# 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 above function correctly return an array of integers?

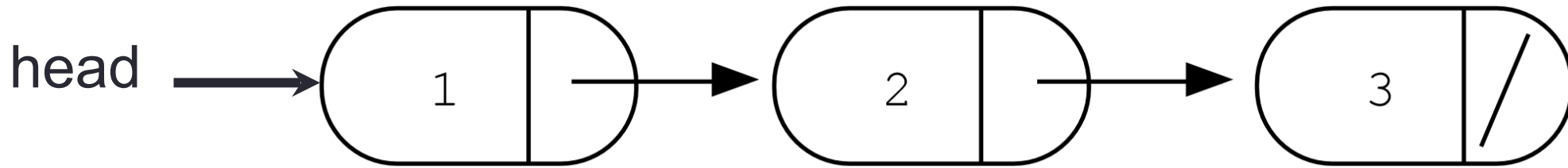
A. Yes

B. No



# Accessing elements of a linked list

```
struct Node {  
    int data;  
    Node *next;  
};
```



Assume the linked list has already been created, what do the following expressions evaluate to?

1. head->data
2. head->next->data
3. head->next->next->data
4. head->next->next->next->data

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. NULL
- E. Run time error

# Creating a small list

- Define an empty list
- Add a node to the list with data = 10

```
struct Node {  
    int data;  
    Node* next;  
};
```

# Heap vs. stack

```
// Post-condition: create a two-node linked list
// and return the address of the head of the linked list
Node* createSmallLinkedList(int x, int y){
    Node *head = NULL;
    Node n1 = {x, NULL};
    Node n2 = {y, NULL};
    head = &n1;
    n1.next = &n2;
    return head;
}
```

Is the above function correct?

- A. Yes
- B. No

# Next time

- Memory-related errors
- More on linked lists