

dynamic memory management

pointers

.1

.2

.3

.4

.5

-1

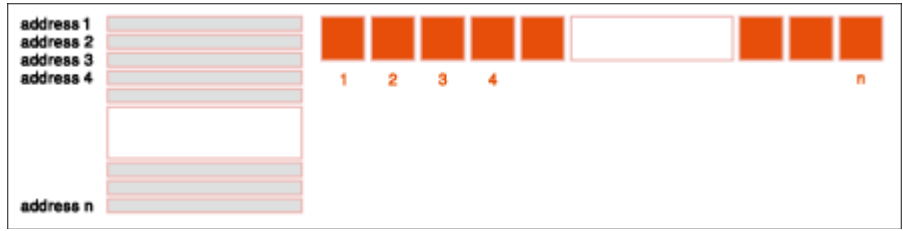
C++

-2

address

.byte





C++

long

char

short

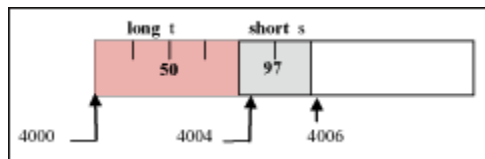
s

4000

long

t

.4004



pointer

C++

" "

) .

.(4004 4000

-3

"*"

```
long *ptr; //pointer to a long integer
```

:

```
Type *ptr; //pointer to a variable from the type Type
```

```
int *intPtr;  
char *charPtr;
```

-4

```
Type *ptr;
```

ptr

"&"

C++

250

intData

intPtr

.intPtr

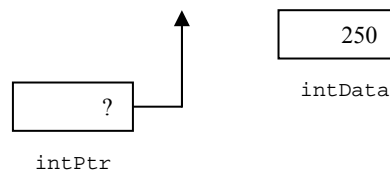
intData

"&"

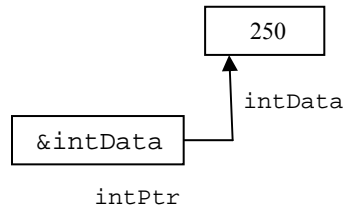
.intData

intPtr

```
int intData=250, *intPtr; //pointer is uninitialized
```



```
intPtr= &intData; //&intData is the address of intData
```



:
:
* &

```
// Using the & and * operators.
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int a; // a is an integer
    int *aPtr; // aPtr is an int * -- pointer to an integer

    a = 7; // assigned 7 to a
    aPtr = &a; // assign the address of a to aPtr

    cout << "The address of a is " << &a
         << "\n\nThe value of aPtr is " << aPtr;
    cout << "\n\nThe value of a is " << a
         << "\n\nThe value of *aPtr is " << *aPtr;
    cout << "\n\nShowing that * and & are inverses of"
         << "each other.\n\n&*aPtr = " << &*aPtr
         << "\n\n*aPtr = " << *aPtr << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

-1-4

: intData

:intData .1

```
cout<< intData;
```

:intPtr .2

."x"

*intPtr

:intPtr

```
cout<< *intPtr; //output: 250
*intPtr=300; //assign 300 to the memory pointed to by intPtr
cout<< intData; //output: 300
```

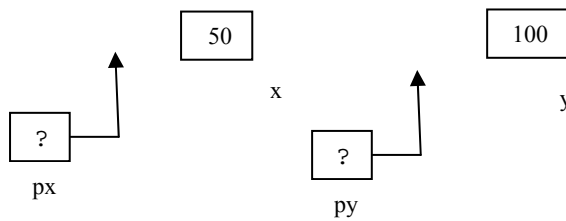
*

:

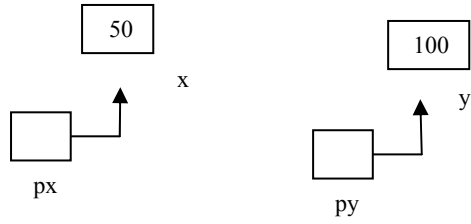
:

```
int x=50, y=100,*px, *py;
```

:

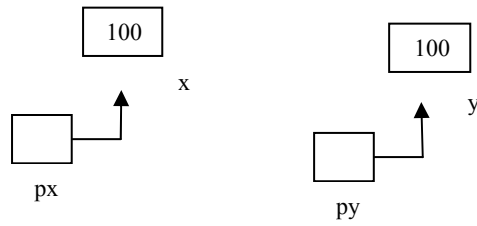


```
px=&x;  
py=&y;
```



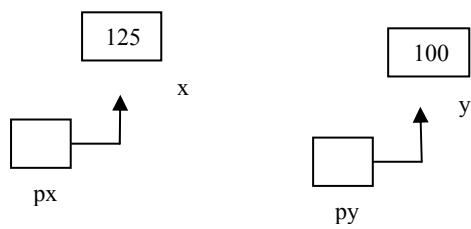
:

```
x=*py;
```



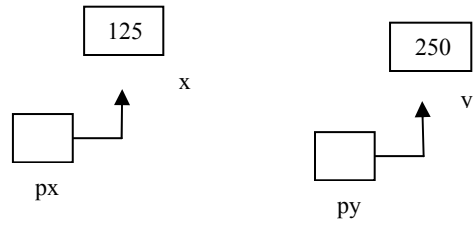
:

```
*px=y+25;
```

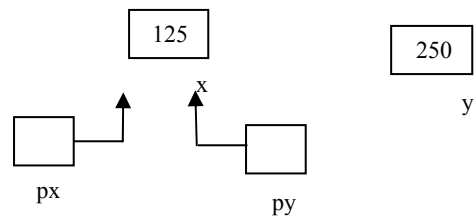


:

```
*py=*px*2;
```



```
py=px;
```

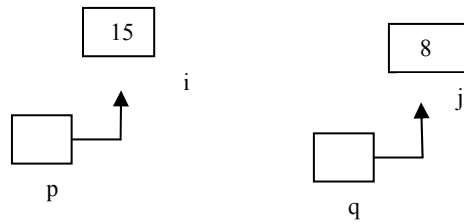


```
cout<<*px<<" "<<*py; // output : 125 125  
cout<<*py<<" "<<y; // output : 125 250
```

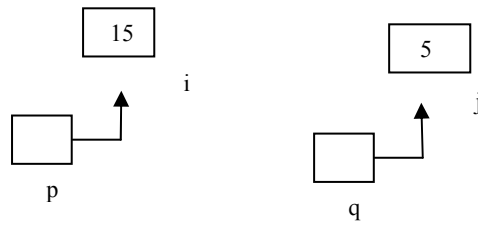
q p

j i

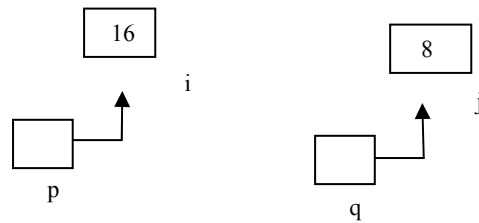
```
int i=15, j=8,*p=&i, *q=&j;
```



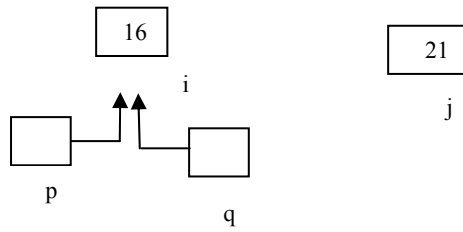
```
*q=5;
```



```
(*p)++;  
*q+=3;
```




```
q=p;  
j=*q+5;
```



-5

C++

```
int arr[10],*p;
```

p

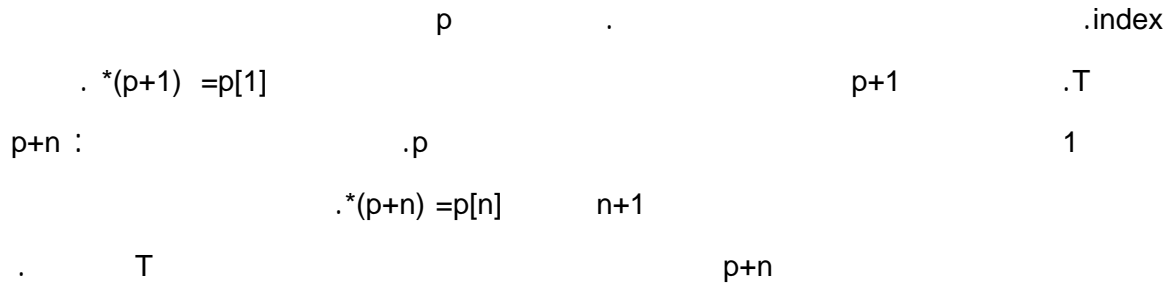
10

arr

.int

.arr

```
p=arr; //p points to arr[0]
```



```
(p+n) = p + n * sizeof(T)
```

```
long arr[5] = {200, -60, 50, 5, 90};
long *p = arr;
```

.8500

arr

$$0 \leq n \leq 4$$

$p+n$

$$*(p+n) = p[n]$$

عنصر المصفوفة		العنوان	
200	*p	8500	p
-60	*(p+1)	8504	p+1
50	*(p+2)	8508	p+2
5	*(p+3)	8512	p+3
90	*(p+4)	8516	p+4

:

```
p=p+3;  
p=p-2;  
p++;  
p--;
```

strings

) C++

("C++

"

C++

```
// Converting lowercase letters to uppercase letters  
// using a pointer to data.  
#include <iostream>  
#include <cctype> // prototypes for islower and toupper  
using namespace std;  
  
void convertToUpper( char * );  
  
int main()  
{  
    char phrase[] = "characters and $32.98";  
  
    cout << "The phrase before conversion is: " << phrase;  
    convertToUpper( phrase );  
    cout << "\nThe phrase after conversion is: " << phrase << endl;  
    return 0;  
}  
// convert string to uppercase letters  
void convertToUpper( char *sPtr )  
{  
    while ( *sPtr != '\0' ) // loop while current character is not  
        '\0'  
    {  
        if ( islower( *sPtr ) ) // if character is lowercase  
            *sPtr = toupper( *sPtr ); // convert to uppercase  
  
        sPtr++; // move sPtr to next character in string  
    } // end while  
} //end function convertToUpper
```

```
convertToUpper( phrase );
```

```
void convertToUpper( * char );
```

selectionSort

()

selectionSort

```
//This program puts values into an array, sorts the values into
// ascending order and prints the resulting array.
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
using namespace std;

void selectionSort( int a[] , int ); // prototype
void swap( int & , int & ); // prototype
int main()
{
    const int arraySize = 10;
    int a[ arraySize ] = {37, 6, 4, 8, 68, 12, 89, 10, 45, 2};
    cout << "Data items in original order\n";
    for ( int i = 0; i < arraySize; i++)
        cout << setw( 4 ) << a[ i ];
    cout<<endl;
    cout<<"begin sorting"<<endl;
    selectionSort( a, arraySize ); // sort the array
    cout << "\nData items in ascending order\n";
    for ( int j = 0; j < arraySize; j++)
        cout << setw( 4 ) << a[ j ];
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
} //end main
```

```

//function to sort an array
void selectionSort( int  array[],  int size)
{
    int smallest; // index of smallest element

// loop over size - 1 elements
    for ( int i = 0; i < size - 1; i++)
    {
        smallest = i; // first index of remaining array

        // loop to find index of smallest element
        for ( int index = i + 1; index < size; index++)
            if ( array[ index ] < array[ smallest])
                smallest = index;

        swap( array[ i ], array[ smallest]);

        for ( int j = 0; j < size; j++)
            cout << setw( 4 ) << array[ j];
        cout<<endl;

    } // end if
} // end function selectionSort
//swap values in element1 and element2
void swap( int  &element1, int  &element2)
{
    int hold = element1;
    element1 = element2;
    element2 = hold;
} // end function swap

```

swap selectionSort

:

```

void selectionSort( int * ,  int);
void swap( int * ,  int *);

```

:

```

const int arraySize = 10;
int a[ arraySize ] = { 2, 6, 4, 8, 10, 12, 89, 68, 45, 37};

```

```

//This program puts values into an array, sorts the values into
// ascending order and prints the resulting array.
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
using namespace std;

void selectionSort( int * , int ); // prototype
void swap( int * , int * ); // prototype
int main()
{
    const int arraySize = 10;
    int a[ arraySize ] = { 37, 6, 4, 8, 68, 12, 89, 10, 45, 2};

    cout << "Data items in original order\n";

    for ( int i = 0; i < arraySize; i++)
        cout << setw( 4 ) << a[ i ];

    selectionSort( a, arraySize ); // sort the array

    cout << "\nData items in ascending order\n";

    for ( int j = 0; j < arraySize; j++)
        cout << setw( 4 ) << a[ j ];

    cout << endl;
    return 0; // indicates successful termination
} //end main
// function to sort an array
void selectionSort( int * array, int size )
{
    int smallest; // index of smallest element
    // loop over size - 1 elements
    for ( int i = 0; i < size - 1; i++)
    {
        smallest = i; // first index of remaining array
        // loop to find index of smallest element
        for ( int index = i + 1; index < size; index++)
            if ( array[ index ] < array[ smallest])
                smallest = index;
        swap( &array[ i ], &array[ smallest]);
        for ( int j = 0; j < size; j++)
            cout << setw( 4 ) << array[ j ];
        cout<<endl;
    } //end if
} //end function selectionSort
// swap values at memory locations to which
// element1Ptr and element2Ptr point
void swap( int * element1Ptr, int * element2Ptr )

```

```

{
  int hold = *element1Ptr;
  *element1Ptr = *element2Ptr;
  *element2Ptr = hold;
} //end function swap

```

-6

int,

```

.
) .
:
( Time
Time
.long, char

```

```

Time morning(7,0,0);
Time *timePtr;
timePtr=&morning;

```

```

:
(*timePtr).setTime(6,30,0);

```

```

.morning.setTime(6,30,0);

```

```

*
:
*timePtr.setTime(6,30,0);

```

```

:
*(timePtr.setTime(6,30,0));

```

->

C++

setTime

```

timePtr->setTime(6,30,0);

```

```

:
timePtr

```

-7

compile)

(run time)

.(time

(500)

10

.10

(500)

"

"

.

"

"

"dynamic memory allocation"

."dynamic memory management"

delete new C++

.

new

-1-7

."heap" "

"

.

new

(

)

new

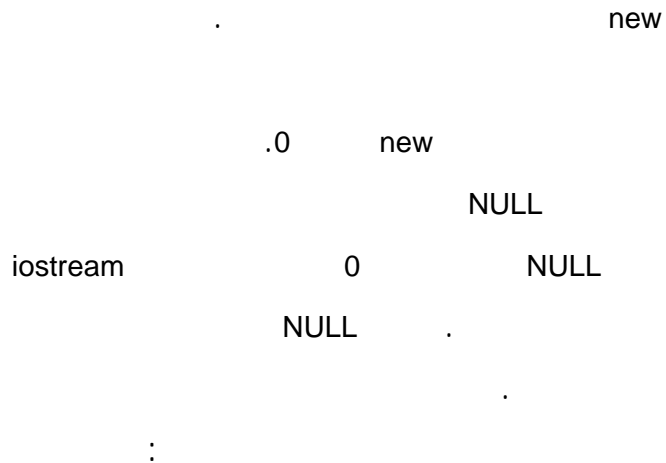
.

.long

int

:

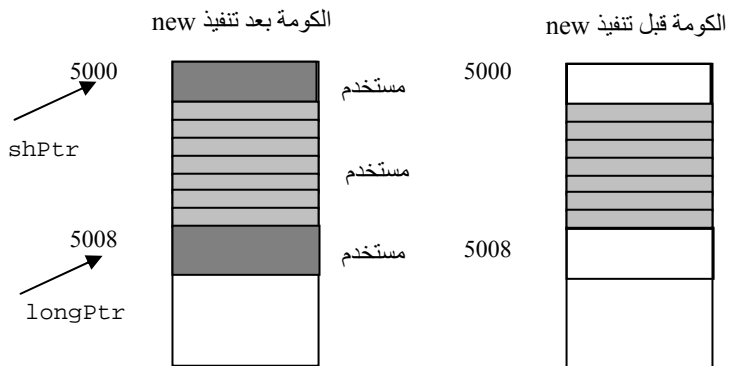
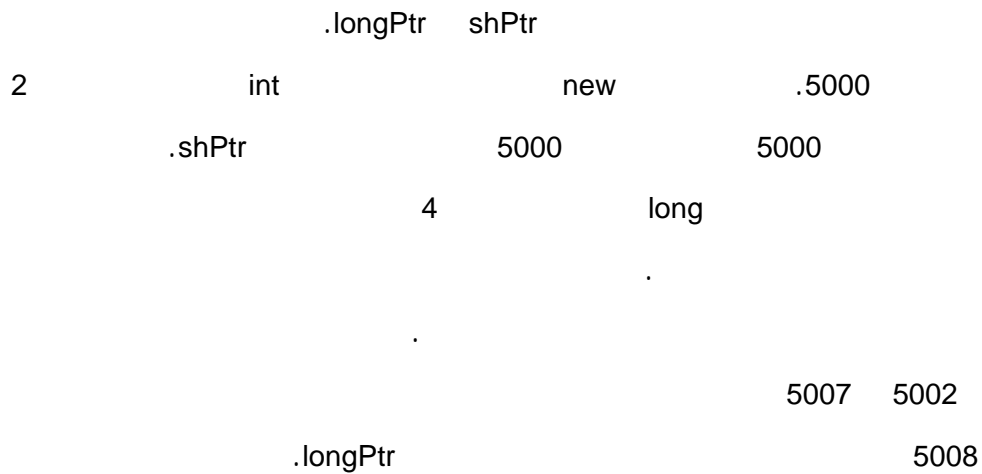
```
int *shPtr; //assume the size of int is 2 bytes
long *longPtr; //assume the size of long is 4 bytes
```

```

shPtr=new int; //a pointer to an integer
longPtr=new long; //a pointer to a long

```

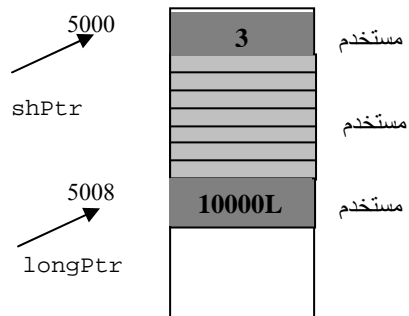


10000L 3 .()

:

```
shPtr=new int(3);  
longPtr=new long(10000L);
```

الكومة



*

```
*shPtr=2;      /*shPtr becomes 6  
cout<<*longPtr;  //output:10000
```

: double string

```
double *d=new double;  
string *str=new string("heap");  
//test if memory is allocated  
if (str==NULL)  
{cerr<<"memory allocation failure"<<endl;  
exit(1);  
}
```

-1-1-7

[] new
:
50

```
const int ARR_SIZE=50;  
int *arr;  
arr=new int[ARR_SIZE]; //dynamically allocate the array
```

.arr ARR_SIZE
arr[ARR_SIZE-1] arr[0]

-2-1-7

new

```
Time *midNight,*noon;  
midNight =new Time;  
noon=new Time(12,0,0);
```

new

```
Time *t;  
t=new Time[100];
```

delete

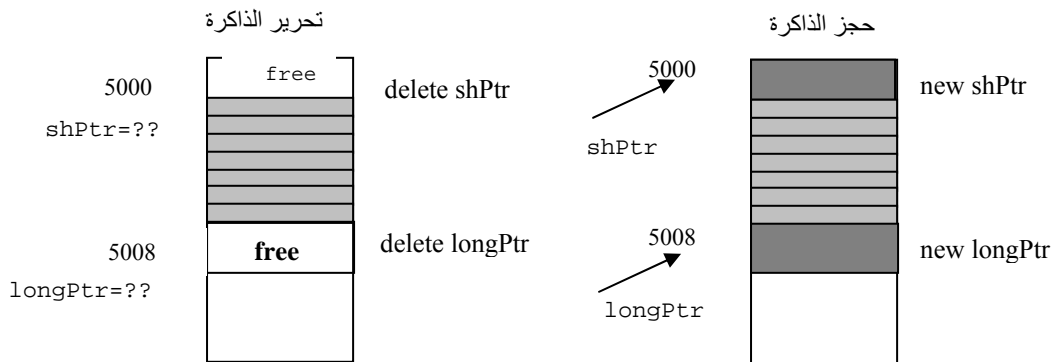
-2-7

new
delete C++
delete .new
delete new
new

```
int *shPtr=new int;
long *longPtr=new long;
```

```
delete shPtr; //deallocates 2 bytes starting at 5000
delete longPtr; //deallocates 4 bytes starting at 5008
```

.delete new



:

delete

. []

```
int *arr=new int[ARRSIZE]; //allocate the array arr
delete [] arr; //deallocate the array memory
```

```
int *p;
long *q;

p=new int(5);
q=new long[20];

delete p;
delete [] q;
```