

# C, Memory

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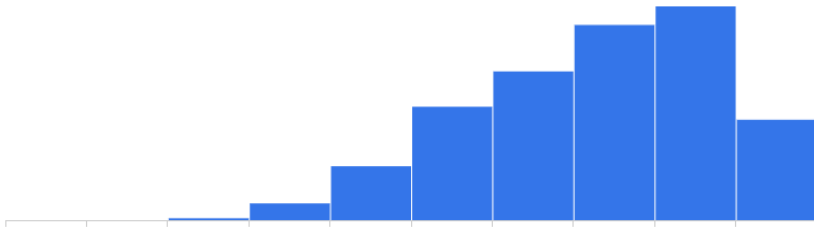
CS 2130: Computer Systems and Organization 1

April 14, 2023

# Announcements

- Homework 8 due Monday at 11pm
  - Limited number of submissions, test your code before submitting
- Quiz 8 opens today, please submit before 11:59pm Sunday
- Exam scores out later today, regrade requests by next Friday

# Exam 2



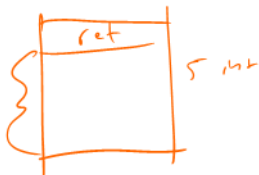
Mean	72.1
Median	74.0
Std Dev	14.75

header example  
`string.h`  
variadic functions

# Memory

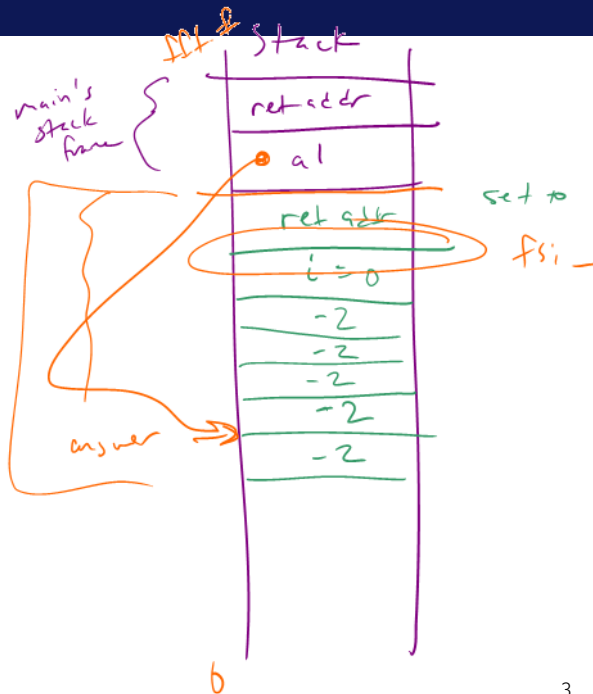
# An Interesting Stack Example

```
int *makeArray() {  
    int answer[5];  
    return answer;  
}
```



```
void setTo(int *array, int length, int value) {  
    for(int i=0; i<length; i+=1)  
        array[i] = value;  
}
```

```
int main(int argc, const char *argv[]) {  
    int *a1 = makeArray();  
    setTo(a1, 5, -2);  
    return 0;  
}
```



**The heap:** unorganized memory for our data

- Most code we write will use the heap
- *Not a heap data structure...*

# The Heap: Requesting Memory

```
void *malloc(size_t size);
```

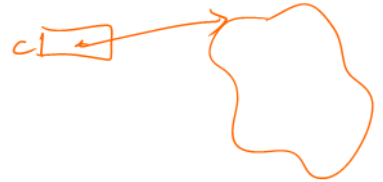
- Ask for **size** bytes of memory
- Returns a (**void \***) pointer to the first byte
- It does not know what we will use the space for!
- Does not erase (or zero) the memory it returns



What is the closest thing to `malloc` in Java?

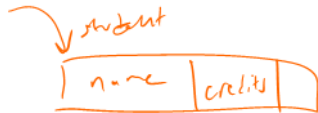
```
MyClass c = new MyClass();
```

```
new int[100]
```



# malloc Example

```
typedef struct student_s {  
    const char *name;  
    int credits;  
} student;
```



```
student *enroll(const char *name, int transfer_credits) {  
    student *ans = (student *) malloc(sizeof(student));  
    ans->name = name;  
    ans->credits = transfer_credits;  
    return ans;  
}
```

$(xans), name$   
 $(xans) \cdot credits$

# The Heap: Freeing Memory

Freeing memory: `free`

```
void free(void *ptr);
```

- Accepts a pointer returned by `malloc`
- Marks that memory as no longer in use, available to use later
- You should `free()` memory to avoid *memory leaks*

**Garbage** - memory on the heap our code will never use again

- Weird: defined in terms of the future!
- Compiler can't figure out when to free for you

# Garbage

**Garbage** - memory on the heap our code will never use again

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What about Java?

# Garbage Collector

**Garbage Collector** - frees garbage “automatically”

- **Unreachable memory** - memory on heap that is unreachable through pointers on the stack (or reachable by them)
  - Subset of all the garbage
  - Identifiable!
- Takes resources to work
- *Very* popular - most languages have garbage collectors
  - Java, Python, C#, ...

malloc man page

# List example



# Common Memory Bugs (reading)