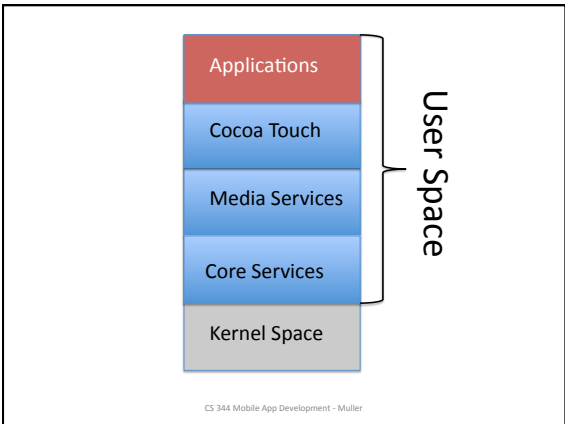
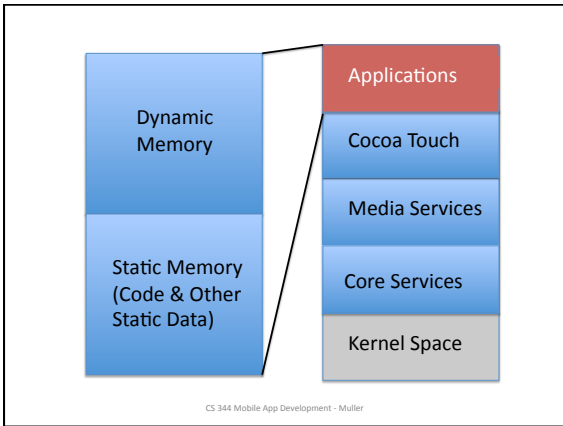


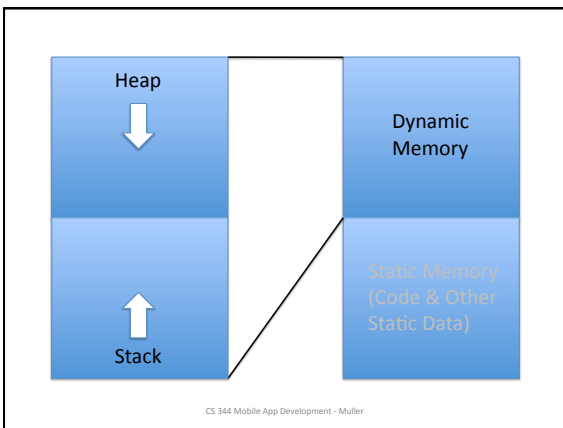
Memory Management

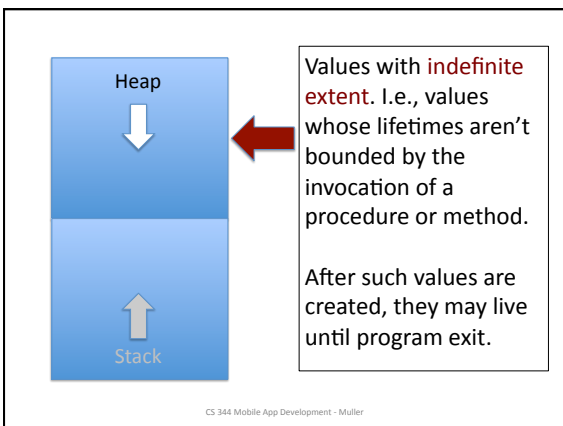
CS 344 Mobile App Development
Robert Muller

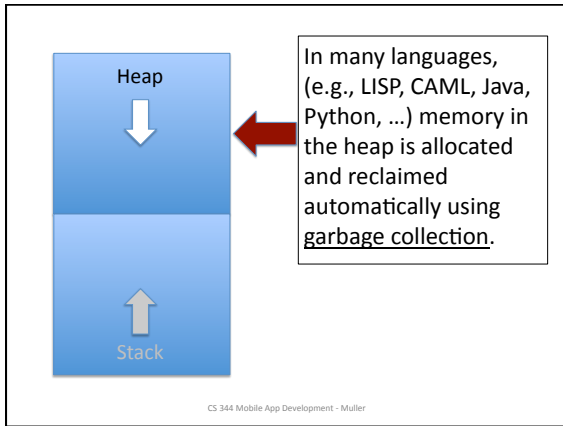
- ## Today
- Memory Management in Objective C
 - With side-orders of:
 - Pointers
 - Stack .vs. Heap Storage
 - Dynamic Method Dispatch.
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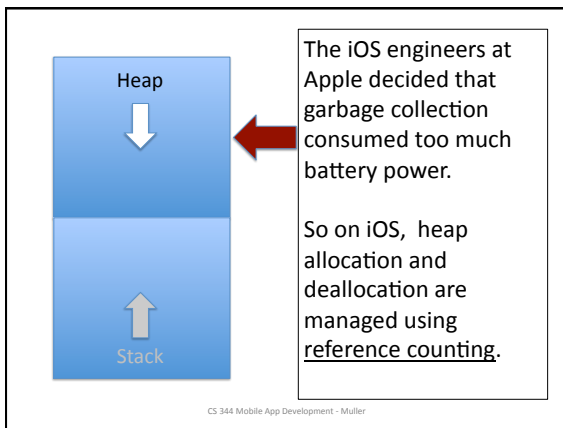


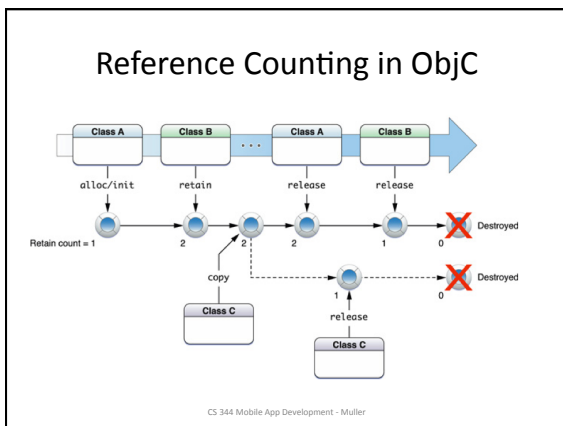












ARC: Strong and Weak

- **strong:** I (i.e., `self`) own this object, keep it in the heap until I don't point to it any longer
 - Instance variable with strong attribute set to nil,
 - My reference count, i.e., the reference count of `self`, goes to 0.
- **weak:** I (i.e., `self`) I don't own this, set me to 0 if the object that I am referencing is deallocated.

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```
@interface Point : NSObject {
    int x, y;
}
- (void) setX:(int)newX;
@end;
```

```
@interface Rect : NSObject {
    Point *origin;
    int height, width;
}
- (void) setOrigin:(Point *)point;
@end;
```

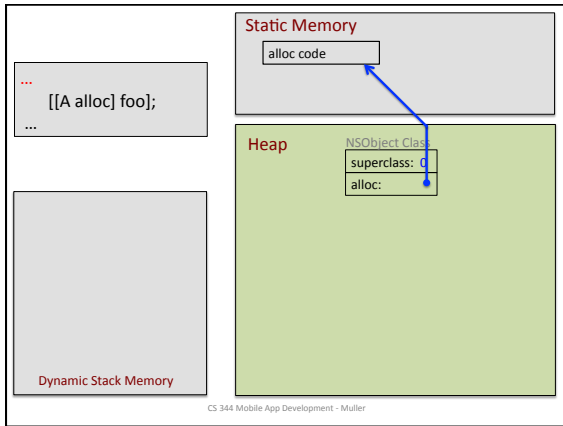
```
@implementation Point
    int x, y;
- (void) setX:(int)newX {
    self.x = newX;
}
@end;
```

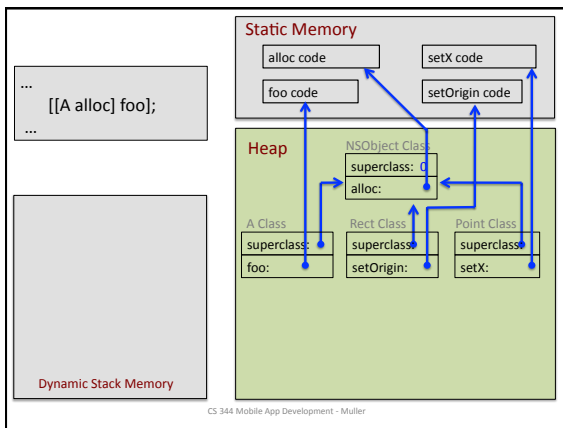
```
@implementation Rect
    Point *origin;
    int height, width;
- (void) setOrigin:(Point *)point {
    self.origin = point;
}
@end;
```

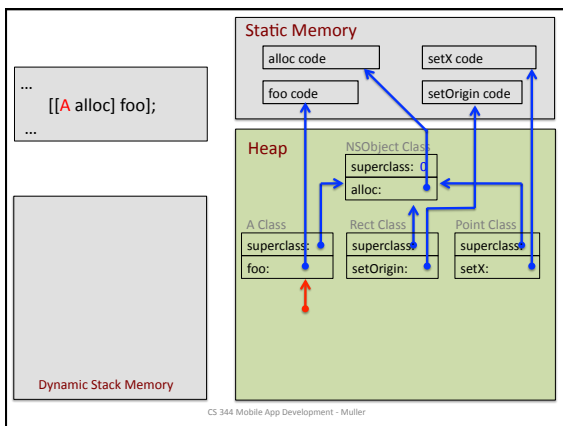
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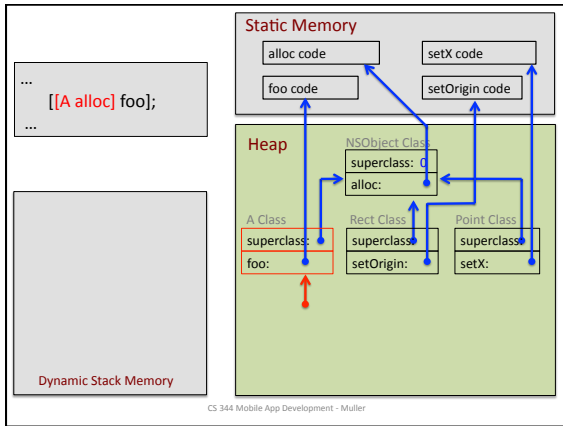
```
@implementation A
    BOOL done = YES;
- (void) foo {
    Point *myPoint = [Point alloc];
    Rect *myRect = [Rect alloc];
    [myRect setOrigin:myPoint];
}
@end;
```

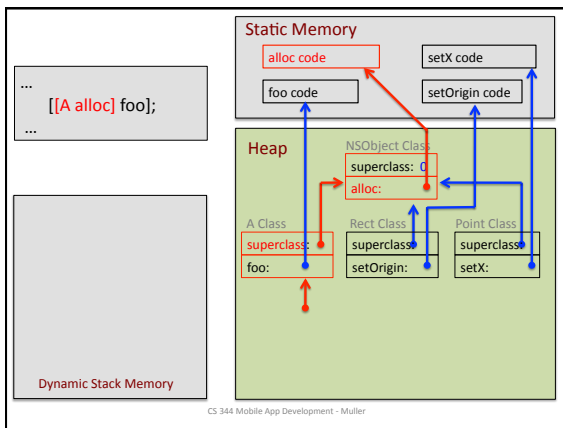
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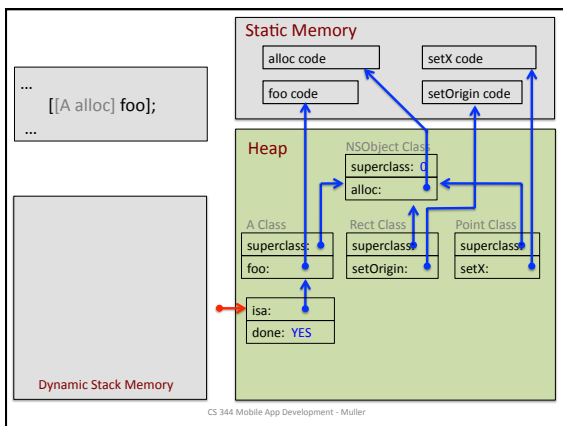


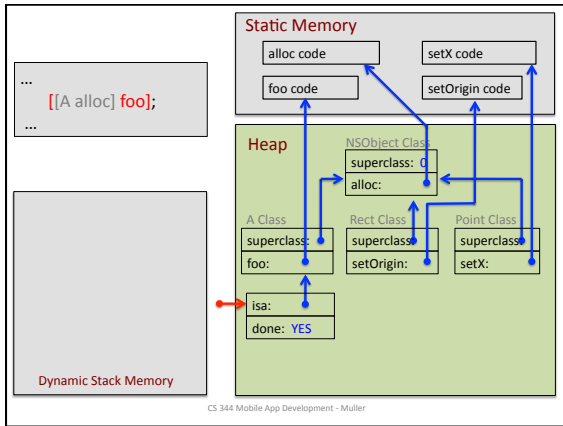


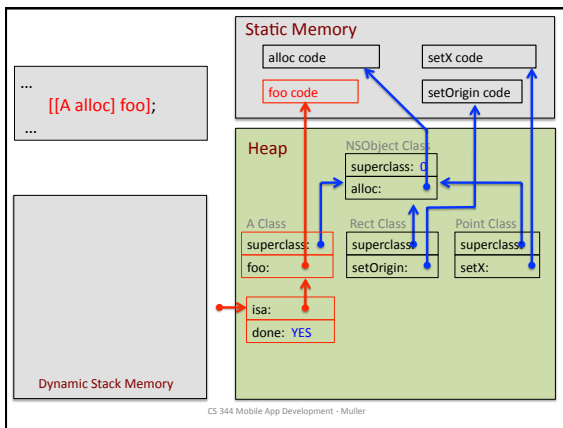


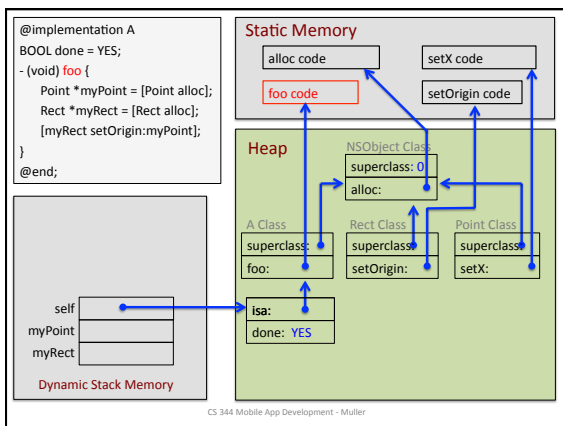


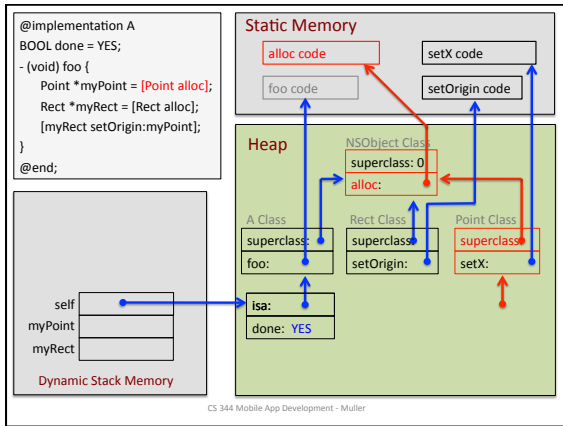


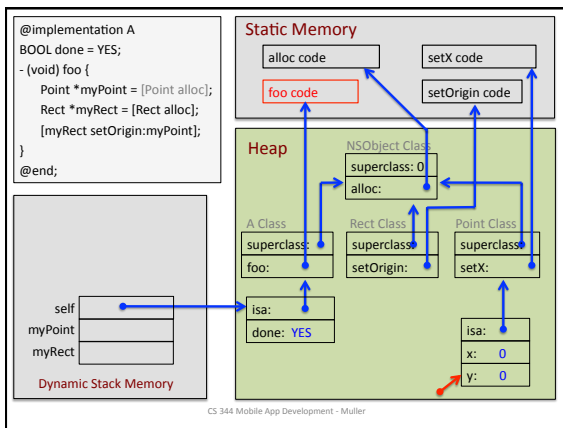


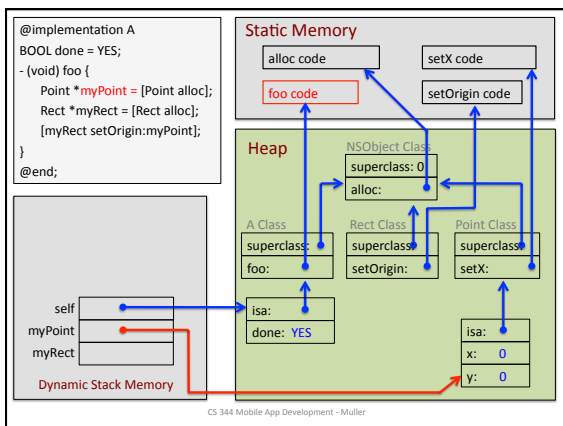


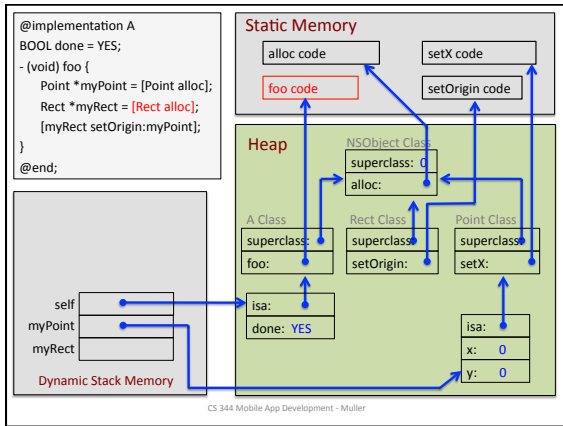


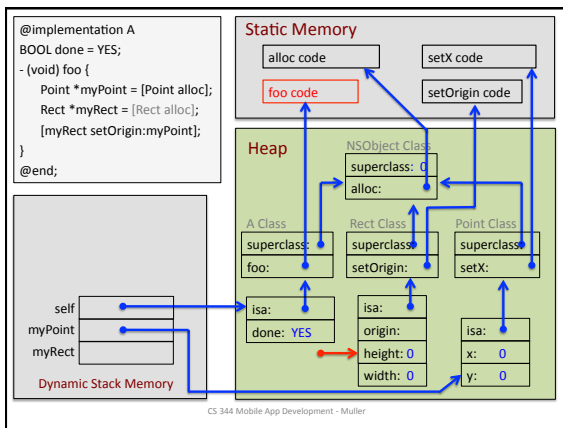


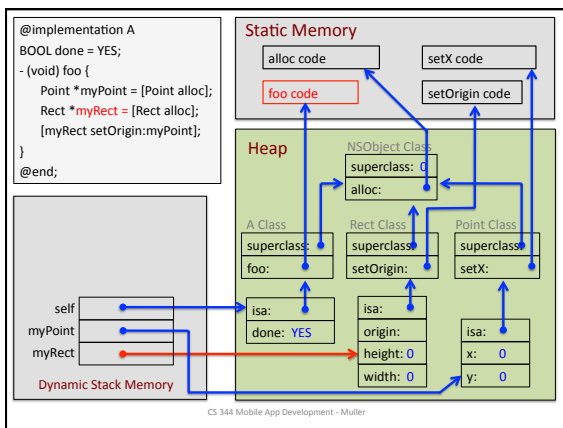


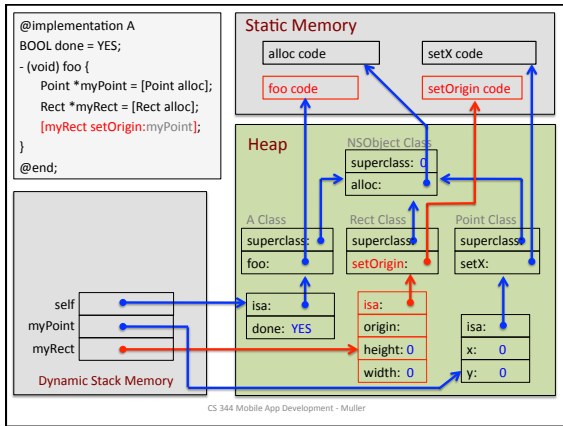


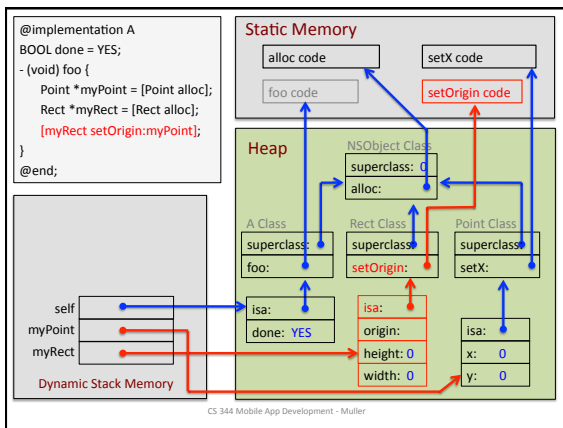


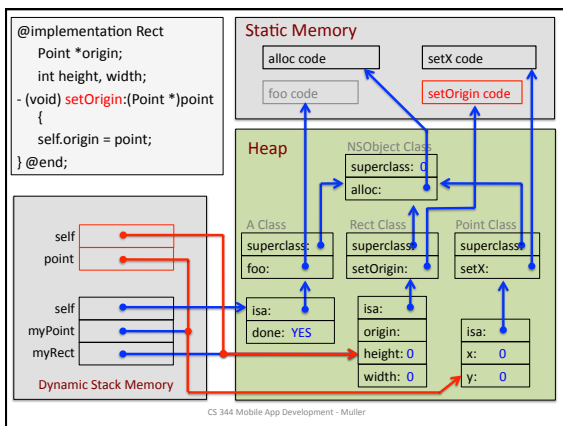


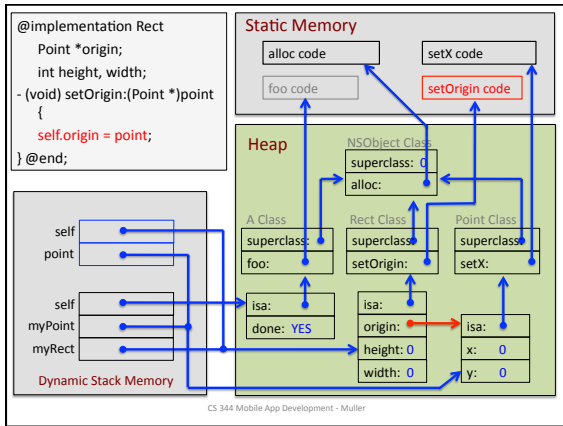


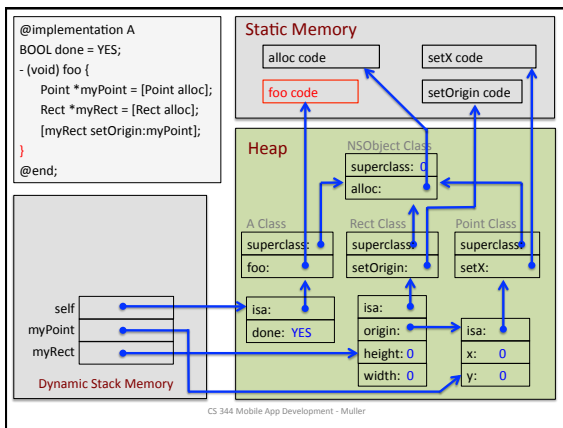


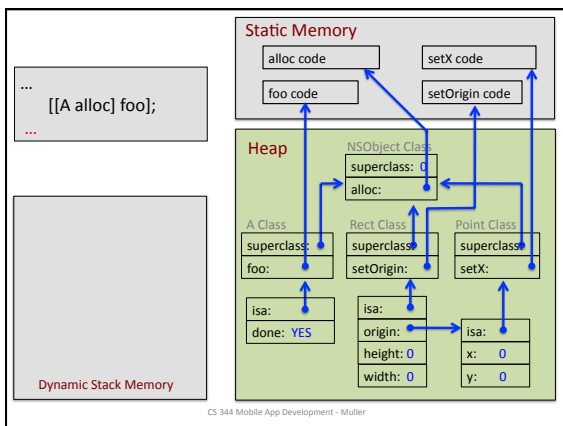


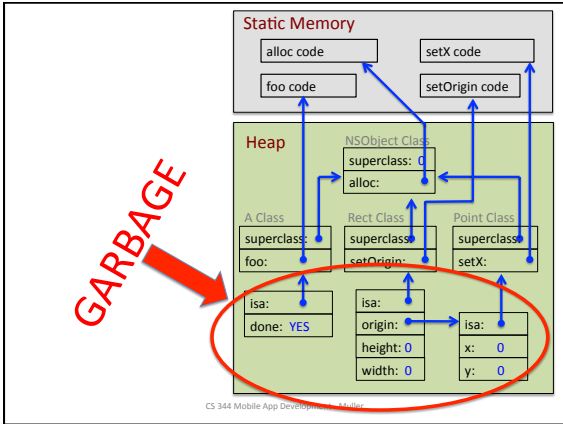












Reference Counting in Obj-C

- When you **allocate** or **copy** storage for a heap value, its reference count is set to 1;
- When you **retain** a heap value, its reference count is incremented.
- When you **release** a heap value, its reference count is decremented and checked for 0. If it is 0, the storage is returned to the free-space pool.

Reference Counting Rules of the Road

- If you allocate or copy a heap value, you need to **release** it when you're done with it;
- If you need a heap value to persist, you may **retain** it and thereby become a *co-owner* of it;
- Do not release a heap value that you didn't allocate, copy or retain.

Bad Things can Happen to You

- If you release a heap value that you didn't allocate, copy or retain, or if you release a heap value too soon, the heap storage space may be reclaimed and reallocated prematurely. Your app will have dangling pointers and you are going to be miserable.
- If you fail to release heap values when you are done with them, your app will have memory leaks, it will probably run out of memory and your app will be terminated.

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Odds and Ends

- Who is "you"?
- The autorelease pool.

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