

The Heap

- The Stack
 - Overview:
 - The amount of memory we have for the stack is SMALL
 - Accessing memory is very FAST
 - Each function takes up a chunk of it (a "frame")
 - Each function can only see variables stored in its own stack frame!
 - How does allocation work?
 - When the function is *called*, that chunk is "allocated" (i.e. set aside for it)
 - This is usually fine, because we can see how many variables exist/how big they are
 - Example
 - HOWEVER, at the time the function is called, we might *not* always know how big all the arrays are!!!!
 - How could this happen?
 - SO, we *cannot* store arrays in the stack.
 - What do we do?!?!?!?!?!?!?!?!?
- The Heap
 - Overview
 - TONS and TONS of space
 - Accessing memory is slower than the stack
 - Each thing in the heap has an "address"
 - Each thing is "allocated" some amount of memory that belongs to it (no one else can touch it!)
 - Arrays in the heap
 - THIS is where we put arrays, since they're arbitrary lengths...
 - Buuuuut, the *function* that is using it needs to know where in the heap it was stored!
 - So we need to store the address of the array in the function's stack frame
 - THIS is what's stored in the "array" variable in the stack...
 - Also called a "reference" or "pointer"
 - "new" keyword: allocates memory in the heap
 - every time we make a new array, need this
 - every time we say "new", we know exactly how much memory to allocate
 - How we've been doing it is a LIE: `int[] a = {10}; // shorthand for int[] a = new int[]{10};`
 - `a = {10}; // not valid code!!`
 - "Dereferencing" arrays:
 - When we do `array[0]` or `array.length`, what happens?
 - Follow the pointer, and look at the object that's there!
- Two categories of types: Primitives and reference types
 - Everything else we've seen is a primitive
 - `int`, `double`, `boolean`, `char`, `long`, `float`
 - `String` is a reference type, but is special...
 - Primitives are stored in the stack, reference types in the heap