

ABC by Example: Dynamic Memory (Top-Down Approach)

Some Technical Background

```
@ <stdio.h>
```

```
global a: int = 2;  
global b: int;
```

```
fn bar(x: int): int  
{  
    return x * x;  
}
```

```
fn foo(y: int): int  
{  
    return bar(y) + 1;  
}
```

```
fn main()  
{  
    local c: int = a + b;  
  
    printf("c = %d\n", foo(c));  
}
```

```
MCL:tmp lehn$ ./a.out  
c = 5
```

```
@ <stdio.h>
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fn foo(y: int): int  
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    return bar(y) + 1;  
}
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fn main()  
{  
    local c: int = a + b;  
  
    printf("c = %d\n", foo(c));  
}
```



```
MCL:tmp lehn$ ./a.out  
c = 5
```

```
@ <stdio.h>
@ <stdlib.h>
```

```
fn main()
{
    local x, y: -> int;

    x = malloc(4);
    y = malloc(4);

    *x = 42;
    *y = 13;
    printf("*x = %d\n", *x);
    printf("*y = %d\n", *y);

    free(x);
    free(y);
}
```



```
MCL:tmp lehn$ abc ex2.abc
MCL:tmp lehn$ ./a.out
*x = 42
*y = 13
```

```
@ <stdio.h>
@ <stdlib.h>
```

```
fn main()
{
    local x, y: -> int;

    x = malloc(4);
    free(x);
    y = malloc(4);

    *x = 42;
    *y = 13;
    printf("*x = %d\n", *x);
    printf("*y = %d\n", *y);

    free(y);
}
```



```
MCL:tmp lehn$ abc ex2.abc
MCL:tmp lehn$ ./a.out
*x = 13
*y = 13
```