

Python review

Sungchul Choi

TEAMLAB

Today's topic

- To check slack
- codeborn
- python memory management

C의 array 저장 방식

- 할당된 공간 만큼 동일한 사이즈로 순차적으로 배열

CLASSROOM

```
char str[6] = "Hello";
```

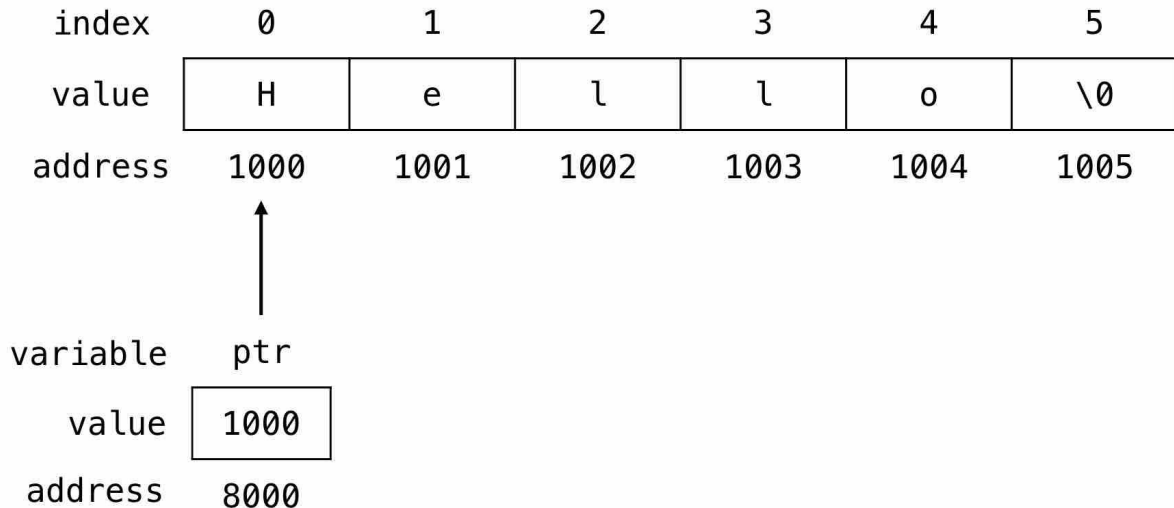
index	0	1	2	3	4	5
value	H	e	l	l	o	\0
address	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005

C의 array 저장 방식

- pointer를 사용하여 메모리 접근 기능 제공

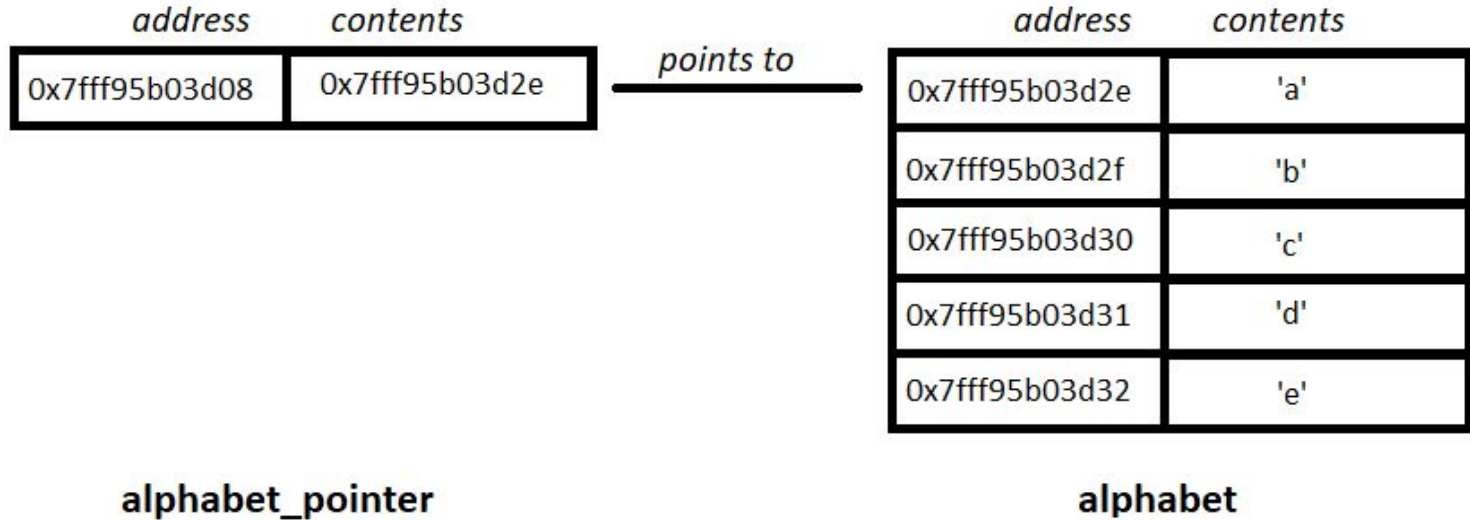
CLASSROOM

```
char str[6] = "Hello";
```



C의 array 저장 방식

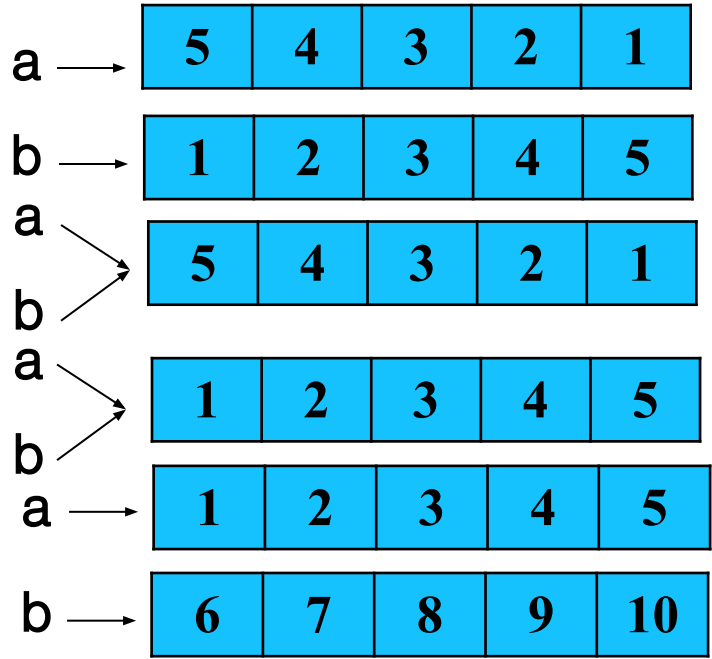
- pointer를 사용하여 메모리 접근 기능 제공



리스트 메모리 저장 방식

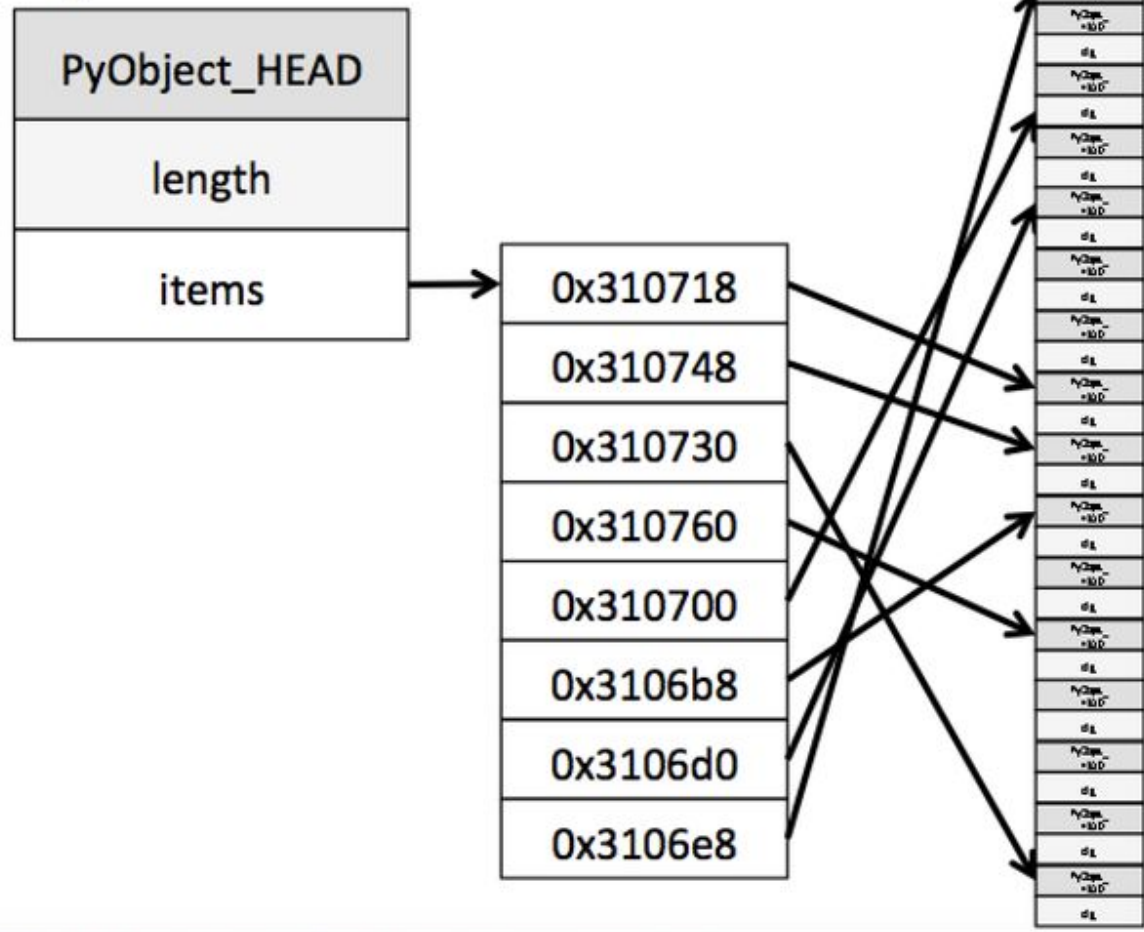
- 파이썬은 해당 리스트 변수에는 리스트 주소값이 저장됨

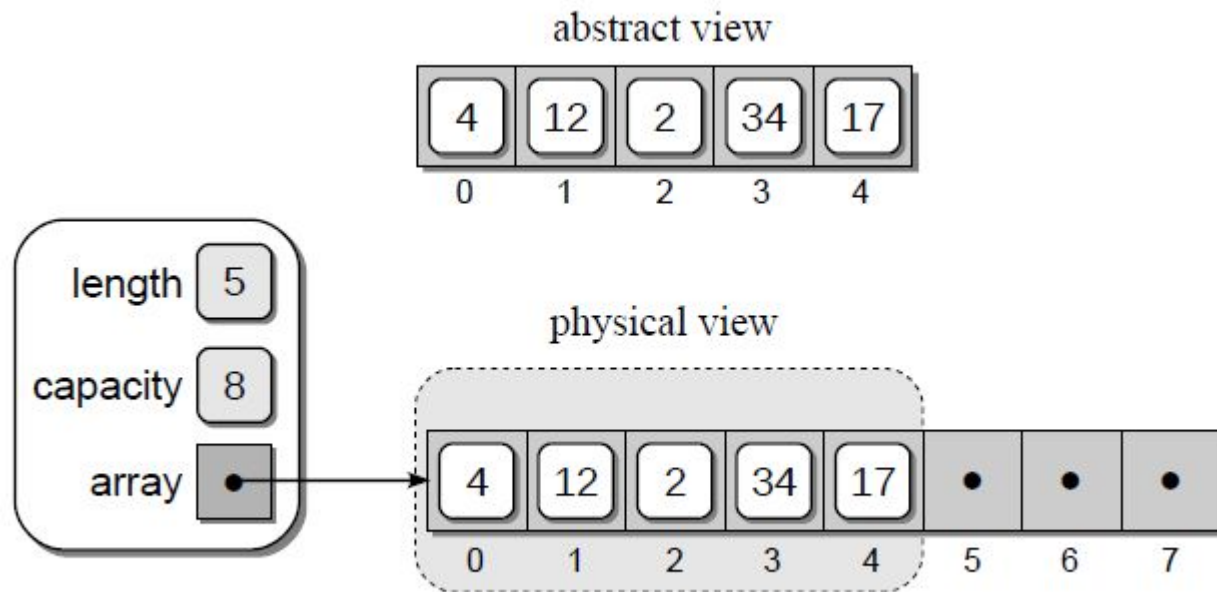
```
>>> a = [5, 4, 3, 2, 1]
>>> b = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
>>> b = a
>>> print (b)
[5, 4, 3, 2, 1]
>>> a.sort()
>>> print (b)
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
>>> b = [6,7,8,9,10]
>>> print (a, b)
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5] [6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
```



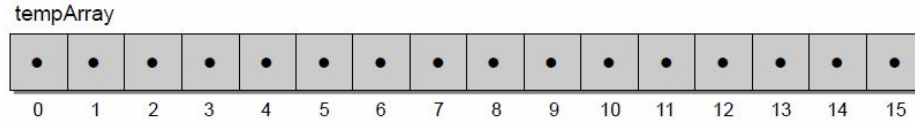
“=” 의 의미는 같다가 아닌 메모리 주소에 해당 값을 할당(연결)한다는 의미

Python List

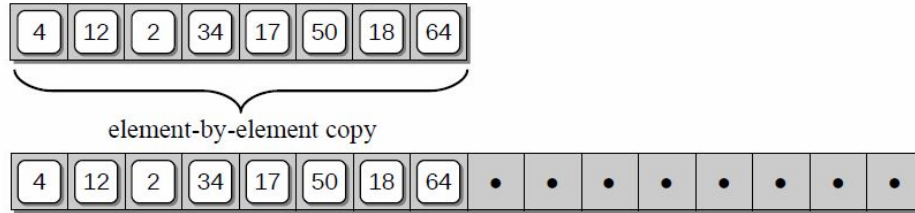




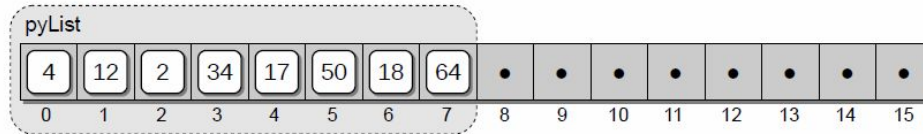
(1) A new array, double the size of the original, is created.



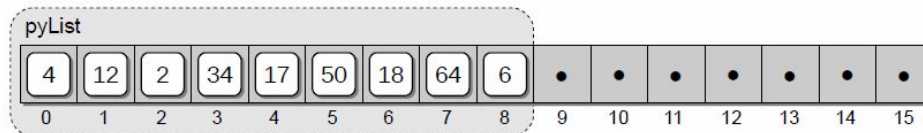
(2) The values from the original array are copied to the new larger array.



(3) The new array replaces the original in the list.



(4) Value 6 is appended to the end of the list.



End of document