#### CSE 333 Lecture 22 -- wrapup

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#### Administrivia

Final exam Wednesday, 2:30-4:20

- Topic list and old exams on the web
  - Anything all quarter is possible, but biased toward 2nd half
- Last minute Q&A Tuesday, 4:30, GUG 218

# So what have we been doing for the last 10 weeks?



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# Course goals

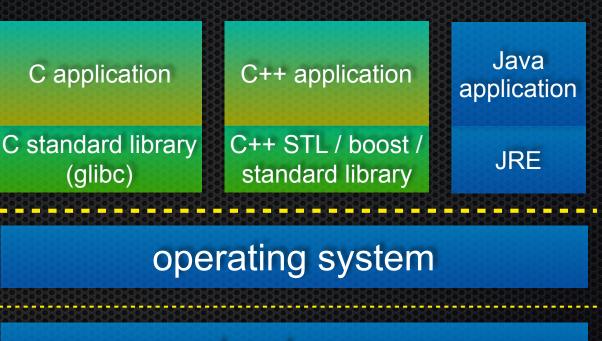
Explore the gap between

- Intro: the computer is a magic appliance that runs programs
- CSE 351: the computer is a stupid appliance that executes really, really simple instructions (really fast)

# Course map: 100,000 foot view

OS / app interface (system calls)

HW/SW interface (x86 + devices)



#### hardware

CPU memory storage network GPU clock audio radio peripherals

### Goals

#### Skills

- Programming closer to the hardware: C/C++
- Disciplined design, testing, debugging

Knowledge

- OS interface and semantics, languages, some networking
- A deep(er) understanding of "the layer below"
  - quiz: when is the data safely on disk after a write? Actually received over the network? How many copies are made along the way?

### Main topics

C Programming, tools, and workflow

Memory management

System interfaces and services (files, etc.)

C++ : the 800-lb gorilla of programming languages

- "better C" + classes + STL + smart pointers + ...

Networking basics: TCP/IP, sockets, ...

Drilling deeper...

## The C/C++ Ecosystem

System layers: C/C++, libraries, operating system

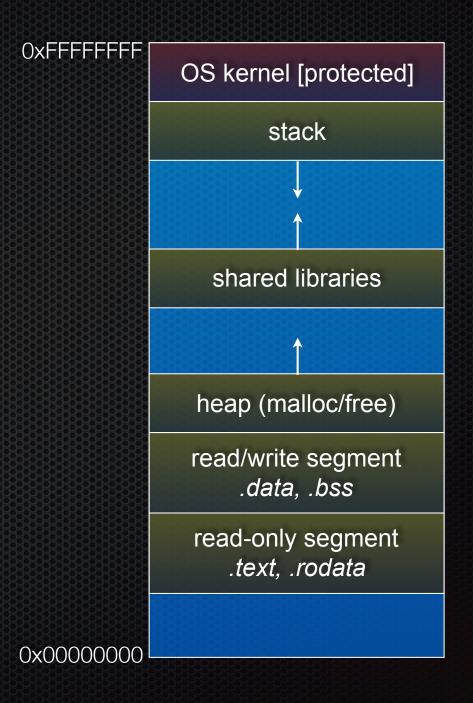
#### Building programs

- cpp: #include, #ifndef, and all that
- compiler (cc1): source  $\rightarrow$  .o
- loader (ld):  $.o + libraries \rightarrow executable$

# Program execution

#### What's a process?

- Address space
- Thread(s) of execution
- Environment (arguments, open files, ...)



# C language

#### Structure of C programs

- Header files and implementations; declaration vs definition
- Internal vs external linkage
- Standard types and operators (scalars including things like uint64\_t, structs, arrays, typedef, etc.)
- Functions: defining, using, execution model
- Standard libraries and data structures (strings, streams, ...)
  - C standard library, system calls, and how they are connected
- Handling errors in a language without exception handling
  - return codes, errno, and friends

# Memory

Object *scope* and *lifetime* (static, automatic, dynamic) Pointers and associated operators ( &, \*, ->, [])

- Using pointers for call-by-reference as well as linked data

Dynamic memory allocation (malloc/free; new/delete)

 Who is responsible for dynamic memory & what happens if not done right (dangling pointers, memory leaks, ...)

Tools: debuggers (gdb), monitors (valgrind), ...

Most important tool: thinking(!)

# C++ (and C++11)

- A "better C"
- Type-safe streams and memory mgmt (new, delete, delete[]), etc. References and const
- C with classes (and objects)
- Constructors, copy constructor, destructor, assignment
- Subclasses and inheritance
- Dynamic vs static dispatch & why it matters, virtual functions, vtables
- Pure virtual functions and abstract classes

C++ casts - what are they and why so many (compared to C)?

# Templates, STL, and smart ptrs

Templates: parameterized classes and functions

- How the idea is similar to Java generics and what's different
- How C++ implements templates (expansion)
- STL: basics = vector, list & map containers and iterators
- Copy semantics

Smart pointers: unique, shared, and weak

- Reference counting, resource management

Using class heirarchies with STL

- Pointer vs value semantics, assignment slicing

## Networking

Layered protocol model, particularly TCP and IP

What they do, how they are related, how they differ

Network addresing and protocols: IP addresses, DNS, IPv4, IPv6, ports

Application protocols: where HTTP fits in the scheme

# Network Programming

#### Client side

- 1. get IP address / port
- 2. create socket
- 3. connect socket to server
- 4. read / write data
- 5. close socket

#### Server side

- 1. get IP address / port
- 2. create socket
- 3. bind socket to address / port
- 4. indicate that socket is a listener
- 5. accept connection from client
- 6. read / write data
- 7. close socket

# Concurrency

#### Why?

- Better resource utilization
- Better throughput

#### Processes

- Heavyweight, isolated, created by cloning: fork()

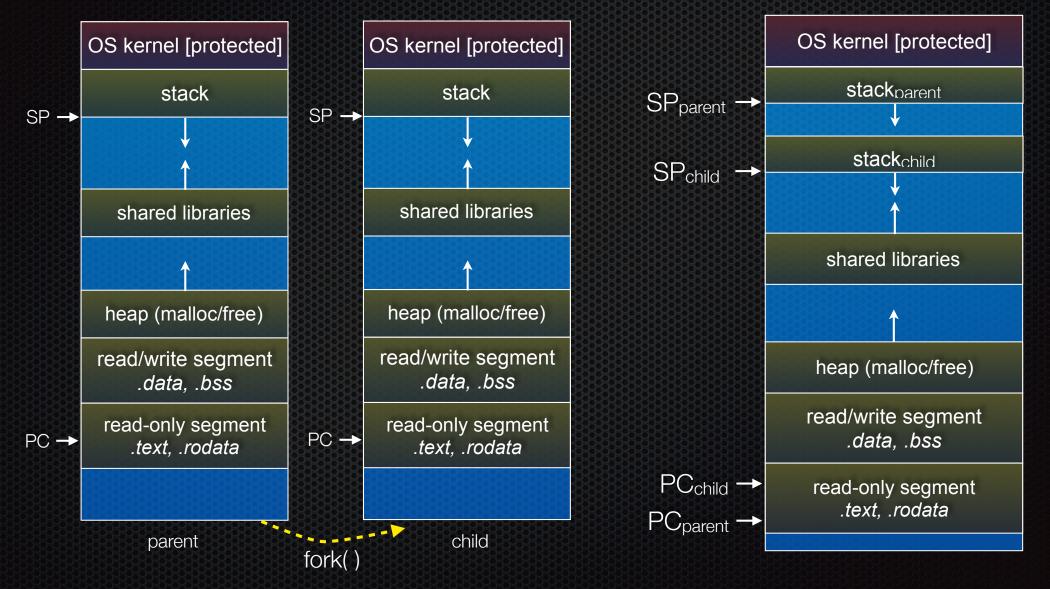
Threads

- Lightweight, share address space, pthreads

Synchronization (particularly threads)

- What are the main issues?

#### Processes vs threads on one slide



# Phew! That's it!!

- But that's a lot!!!
- Studying for the exam
- Review lecture slides, assignments, exercises
- Try some of the end-of-lecture problems for practice
- Look at old exams and topic list on the web
  - Try the old exam questions first, before looking at answers
- Study groups! Ask questions / trade ideas on the discussion board! Ask course staff questions!
- The goal is learning and mastery

# That's it (almost)

But first, ...

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#### This doesn't happen without great help! Thanks!!

Course staff: Phillip Dang Renshou Gu Josh Nazarian Joshua Rios Bruce Wen Reid Zhang

# One more thing...

#### Course evals

- Constructive feedback (positive we hope, but negative when called for) is what helps us get better
- Please fill out online before it closes

#### Congratulations and good luck on the exam!!

#### You've learned a lot – go out and build great things!!!

See you Wednesday!

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