CSE 333
Lecture 22 -- wrapup

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HW4 due last night, 11pm

(ok to use usual late days if you have them)

Final exam Wednesday, Dec. 13, 2:30 pm, here

Topic list and old exams on the web

Anything all quarter is possible, but biased toward 2nd half

Last-minute review Q&A Tuesday, Dec. 12, 4:30, EEB 045
So what have we been doing for the last 10 weeks?
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, really, really fast)
Course map: 100,000 foot view

OS / app interface (system calls)

HW/SW interface (x86 + devices)

C application

C standard library (glibc)

C++ application

C++ STL / boost / standard library

Java application

JRE

operating system

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

Make and related tools to automate the process

  dependency graphs
What's a process?

Address space

Thread(s) of execution

Environment (arguments, open files, ...)

OS kernel [protected]

stack

shared libraries

heap (malloc/free)

read/write segment
  .data, .bss

read-only segment
  .text, .rodata
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 addressing 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

- OS kernel [protected]
- stack
- shared libraries
- heap (malloc/free)
- read/write segment
  .data, .bss
- read-only segment
  .text, .rodata

- SP
- PC

parent

fork()

child

- SP
- PC

- SP
- PC

- SP
- PC

- SP
- PC

- SP
- PC

stack
shared libraries
heap (malloc/free)
read/write segment
.data, .bss
read-only segment
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OS kernel [protected]

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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, ...
This doesn’t happen without great help! Thanks!!

Course staff:
Meghan Cowan
Renshu Gu
Steven Lyubomirsky
Josh Rios
Nathan Wong
Jack Xu
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 (i.e., today or tomorrow - take a couple of minutes after class - thx)
Congratulations and good luck on the exam!!

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

See you Wednesday!