# Just random notes

## b0th

## August 24, 2021

#### Runtime

Runtime describes software/instructions that are executed while your program is running, especially those instructions that you did not write explicitly, but are necessary for the proper execution of your code.

### KISS Keep It simple, stupid

The KISS principle states that most systems work best if they are kept simple rather than made complicated.

#### Container

Group of namespaces and control groups applied to a process.

#### Linux kernel namespace

Limit what the process sees, here some namespaces

- $\bullet$  item
- $\bullet$  pid
- net
- mnt
- $\bullet$  uts
- $\bullet$  ipc
- user

C functions to manage them

- clone()
- unshare()

# ${\bf Linux\ kernel\ cgroup}\ {\it Control\ group}$

Limit what the process can use, here some cgroups

- memomry
- $\bullet$  CPU
- $\bullet$  network
- $\bullet$  devices
- $\bullet$  pids

### C++ inheritance class

Single inheritance

```
class Rectangle: public Shape {
   public:
     int getArea() { return (width * height); }
};
```

Multiple inheritance

```
class Rectangle: public Shape1, Shape2, Shape3 {
   public:
      int getArea() { return (width * height); }
};
```

# C++ namespace

Namespaces allow to group entities like classes, objects and functions under a name. Example of declaration

```
namespace myNamespace
{
  int a = 0;
}
```

Usage

```
std::cout << myNamespace::a << std::endl

or
using namespace myNamespace;
std::cout << a << std::endl</pre>
```

C++ cout character out

 $C++\ endl\ \mathit{end\ line}$ 

#### Makefile special variables

```
all: library.cpp main.cpp

$@ evaluates to all
$< evaluates to library.cpp
$^ evaluates to library.cpp main.cpp</pre>
```

#### Web CGI Common Gateway Interface

Set of standards that define how information is exchanged between the web server and a custom script.

#### $\mathbf{socket}$

It's a network connector, it allows communication between two different processes on the same or different machines. To be more precise, it's a way to talk to other computers using standard Unix file descriptors.

```
int socket(int domain, int type, int protocol);
```

# 0.1 domain (socket protocol) examples

Local communication AF\_UNIX, AF\_LOCAL

IPv4 Internet protocols AF\_INET

IPv6 Internet protocols AF\_INET6

### 0.2 type (precise persistent connection or not) examples

Two-way reliable communication SOCK\_DSTREAM

 $\textbf{Connectionless} \ \operatorname{SOCK\_DGRAM}$ 

# C++ static method

```
class Rectangle {
    public:
        static int perimeter;
}
...
std::cout << Rectangle::perimeter << std:endl</pre>
```

## C++ reference vs pointer

Both value are implemented by storing the adress of an object but there are some differences

Table 1	Differences	between	a reference	and a	pointer
Table 1.	Dincicinco	DCGWCCII	a reference	and a	pomici

Main points	Reference	Pointer	
Initialization	Declare and initialize	Declare and initialize	
		pointer at same step or in	
		multiple line	
Reassignment	Banned	Allowed	
Memory adress	Share the same memory	Own memory address and	
	address with the original	size on stack	
	variable (takes some place		
	in the stack too)		
NULL value	Banned	Allowed	
Indirection (pointer to	Banned	Allowed	
pointer as example)			

# C++ protected

It allows derived class to acces base class variables

 $\bf DOM$  Document Object Model Programming API for HTML and XML documents. It defines the logical structure of documents and the way a document is accessed and manipulated.