

GCXX

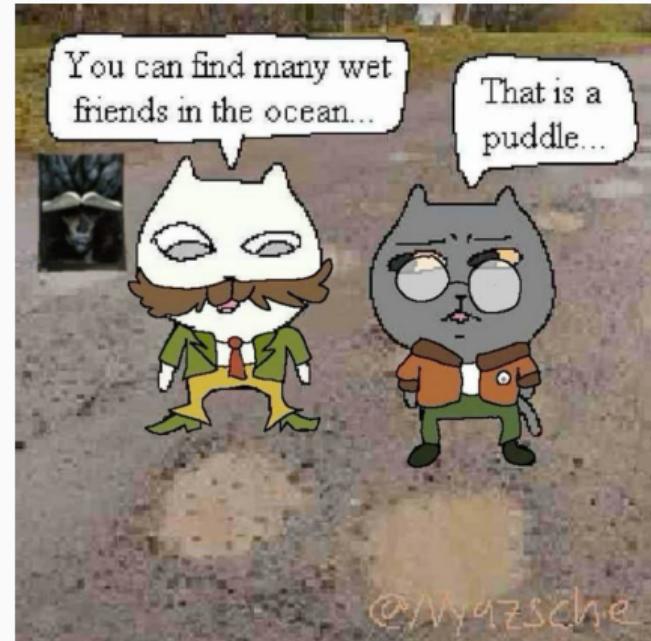
GC: what is needed?

- Allocator
- Mark
- Sweep

Allocator

The whole API:

```
std::map<void*, size_t> allocated;  
void* heap;  
static constexpr size_t MIN_SIZE =  
    sizeof(void*) * 2;  
  
[[nodiscard]] void* allocate(size_t size);  
void deallocate(void* p);
```



Mark

Find all reachable objects.

Search begins with GC roots, i.e.

- Globals
- Registers
- Stack



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LOGIC [Challenging: Failure] — You didn't think that scanning the globals and the stack would be so easy, right?

Globals and stack

Turns out, finding the location of static memory is quite hard. There's no easy way to do it, only parsing the current ELF file and asking all of the loaded dynamic libraries.



The solution



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Check only the registers and the stack.

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Check only the registers and the stack.

LOGIC [Easy: Success] — In GC constructor save the current rsp value
as the stack base and then iterate over the whole stack, finding the
roots.

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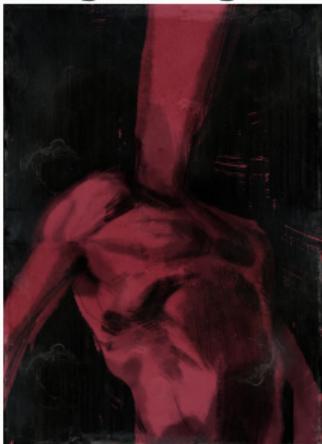


— How do I know the size of the object behind a pointer?

PHYSICAL INSTRUMENT [Medium: Success] — The %!@& do you need memory for? Look at those bytes. You *must* use them. You *must* rule them. Map is the way.

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- Sure thing. But how do we mark the objects that are reachable?
PHYSICAL INSTRUMENT [Heroic: Success] — I'll say it again. The %!@& do you need memory for? Write a bitset for the whole heap.

Sweep phase

Three lines:

```
for (auto&& [ptr, _) : allocator.allocated) {  
    if (!reachable[...]) {  
        allocator.deallocate(ptr);  
    }  
}
```

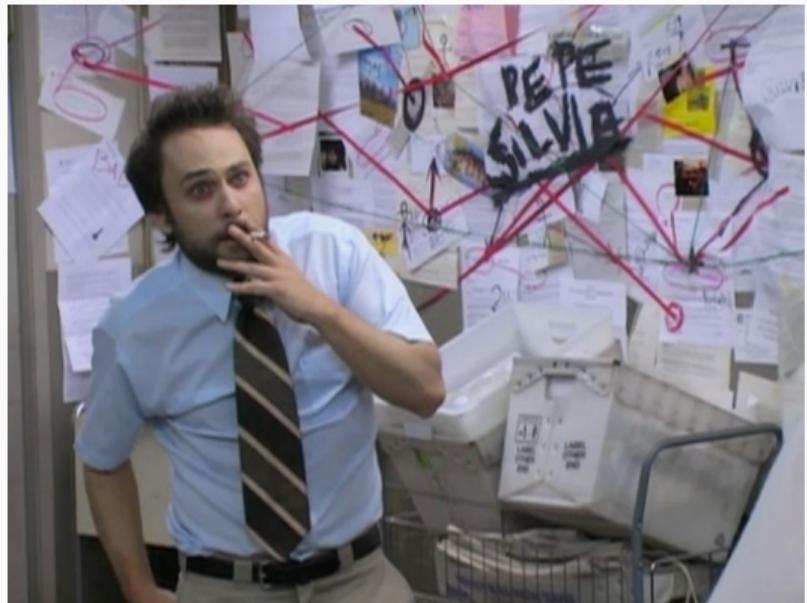
Just find all unreachable blocks and free them.

Usage

We overloaded global operator 'new'.

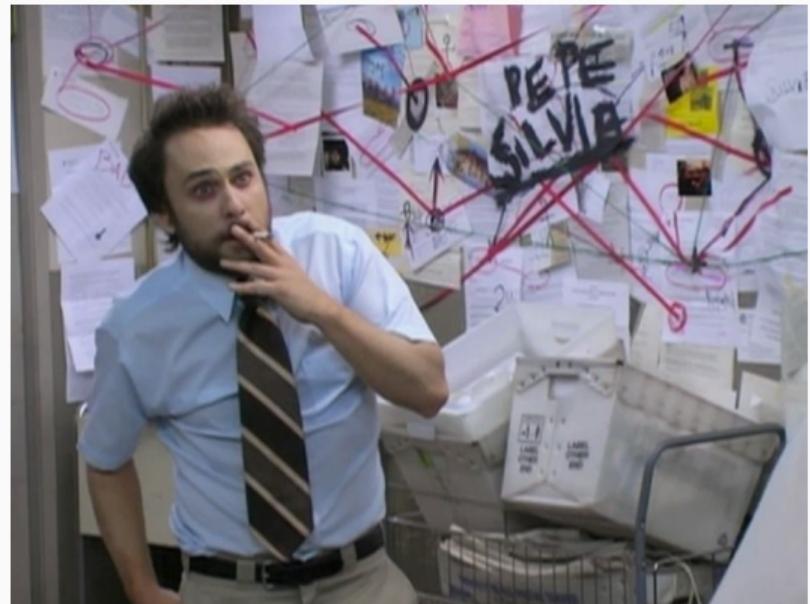
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That led to some funny consequences while
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But we used 'println' for logging in our
allocator. We got to the point where doing
literally anything with dynamic memory will
cause a stack overflow.



Grand finale

IT WORKS

