2622 2999 EdA 2 (2°C 2020)

Lea el texto "Difference between Static and Shared libraries" que su tutor le envió por mensajería de MIeL. Luego elija la opción correcta.

Difference between Static and Shared libraries

In programming, a library is a collection of pre-compiled pieces of code that can be reused in a program. Libraries simplify life for programmers in that they provide reusable functions, routines, classes, data structures and so on which can be reused in the programs.

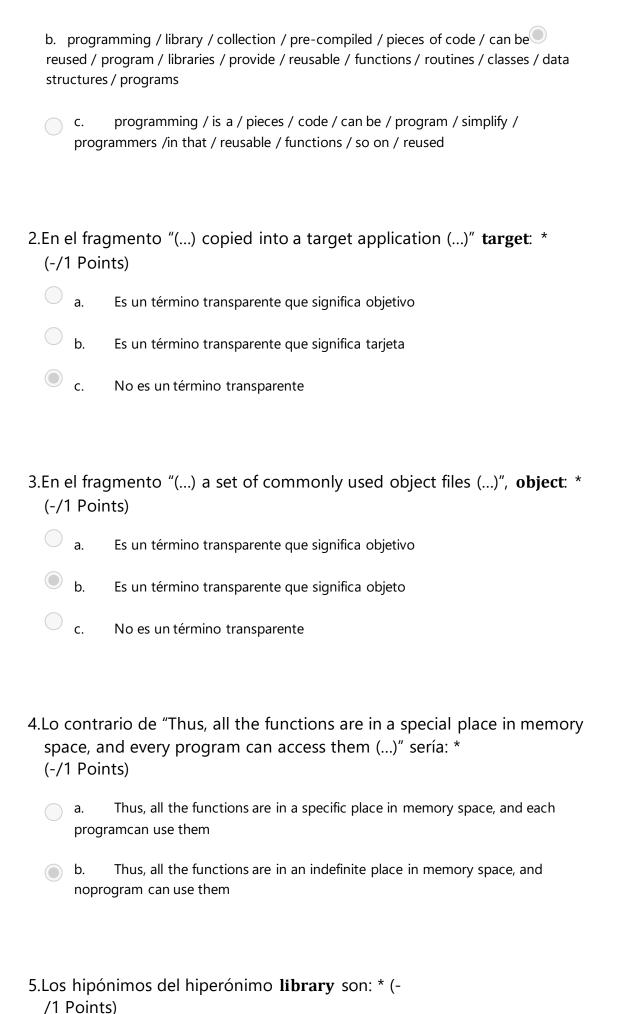
Static Libraries: A Static library or statically-linked library is a set of routines, external functions and variables which are resolved in a caller at compile-time and copied into a target application by a compiler, linker, or binder, producing an object file and a stand-alone executable. This executable and the process of compiling it are both known as a static build of the program. Historically, libraries could only be static. They are usually faster than the shared libraries because a set of commonly used object files is put into a single library executable file. One can build multiple executables without the need to recompile the file. Because it is a single file to be built, use of link commands is simpler than shared library link commands because you specify the name of the static library.

Shared Libraries: Shared libraries are .so (or in Windows .dll, or in OS X .dylib) files. These are linked dynamically simply including the address of the library (whereas static linking is a waste of space). Dynamic linking links the libraries at the run-time. Thus, all the functions are in a special place in memory space, and every program can access them, without having multiple copies of them.

Points: 0/20

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- 1.La cadena léxica del primer párrafo "In programming, a library is a collection of pre-compiled pieces of code that can be reused in a program. Libraries simplify life for programmers, in that they provide reusable functions, routines, classes, data structures and so on which they can be reused in the programs." es: * (-/1 Points)
 - a. In programming / pieces of code / in a program / life for programmers / in thatthey provide / so on / which / in the programs



| | | a. | Functions, routines, classes, data structures |
|----|------|------------------|---|
| | | b. | Compiler, linker, binder |
| | | C. | Static library, shared library |
| | | | |
| 6. | - | oalabr Points | ra stand-alone es un ejemplo de: * (- |
| | | a. | Prefijo |
| | | b. | Sufijo |
| | | c. | Prefijo y sufijo |
| | | d. | Palabra compuesta |
| | | | |
| 7. | - | oalabr Points | ra reusable es un ejemplo de: * (- s) |
| | | a. | Prefijo |
| | | b. | Sufijo |
| | | C. | Prefijo y sufijo |
| | | d. | Palabra compuesta |
| | | | |
| 8. | - | oalabr Points | ra linker es un ejemplo de: * (- s) |
| | | a. | Prefijo |
| | | b. | Sufijo |
| | | C. | Prefijo y sufijo |
| | | d. | Flexión |
| 9. | La p | palabr | ra faster es un ejemplo de: * (- |

/1 Points)

| | a. | Prefijo |
|---|-------|---|
| | b. | Sufijo |
| | C. | Prefijo y sufijo |
| | d. | Flexión |
| | | |
| - | alabr | a recompile es un ejemplo de: * (-) |
| | a. | Prefijo |
| | b. | Sufijo |
| | C. | Prefijo y sufijo |
| | d. | Flexión |
| | _ | mento "Dynamic linking links the libraries at the run-time" la inks es un ejemplo de flexión de: * (-/1 Points) Número Caso posesivo |
| | C. | Tiempo verbal |
| | _ | mento "Dynamic linking links the libraries at the run-time" la ibraries es un ejemplo de flexión de: * (-/1 Points) |
| | a. | Número |
| | b. | Caso posesivo |
| | C. | Tiempo verbal |
| | _ | mento "Dynamic linking links the libraries at the run-time" la inking es un ejemplo de flexión -ING de: * (-/1 Points) |

| | | a. | Adjetivo | | | |
|----|--|------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | b. | Sustantivo | | | |
| | | c. | Verbo | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 14 | 4.En la oración "This executable and the process of compiling it are bo known as a static build of the program" las palabras estructurales so (-/1 Points) | | | | | |
| | | a. | This / and / the / of / it / both / as / a / of / the | | | |
| | | b. | Executable / process / compiling / are / known / static / build / program | | | |
| | | c. the /p | This / executable / the / process / compiling / it / known / as / static / build / program | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 15 | rou | tines, | mento "A Static library or statically-linked library is a set of external functions and variables ()" las palabras conceptuales (1 Points) | | | |
| | | a. | A / or / a / of / and | | | |
| | | b. /funct | A / static / library / statically-linked / library / a / set / routines / external tions / variables | | | |
| | | c. functi | Static / library / statically-linked / library / is / set / routines / external / ons /variables | | | |
| 16 | | cuanto I Poin | o a las librerías / bibliotecas estáticas * ts) | | | |
| | | a. | Uno debe recompilar el archivo una vez al construir cada ejecutable. | | | |
| | | b. | Uno debe recompilar el archivo múltiples veces al construir cada ejecutable. | | | |
| | | c. Uno | no necesita recompilar el archivo al construir múltiples ejecutables. | | | |

| - | cify the name of the static library." * Points) |
|-----------|--|
| Debido a | que es un único archivo para compilar, el uso de comandos de enlace es más simple que usar |
| los coma | andos de enlace de las bibliotecas compartidas, ya que vos especificás el nombre de la |
| biblioted | ca estática. |
| | ponda: ¿Qué beneficio trae el uso de las librerías / bibliotecas? * ? Points) |
| Ayuda a | evitar el código duplicado, debido a que las bibliotecas contienen functiones, rutinas, |
| estructu | iras de datos, etcétera, que pueden ser reutilizados en los programas. |
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17.Traduzca la siguiente oración: "Because it is a single file to be built, use of link commands is simpler than shared library link commands because you