# Notes LP

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### 1 1

```
int a = 7; // static
const int b = 9; // static
const int c = std::rand(); // static
void foo() {
  int d = 9; // stack
  int e = 9; // stack
  const int f = std::rand(); // stack
  static int g = 7; // static
  static const int h = 9; // static
  static const int i = std::rand(); // static
  int* j = (int*) malloc (sizeof(int)); // heap
}
```

#### 2 2

### 3 3

- 1. Lisp, John McCarthy em 59.
- 2. Caso o programador queira usar um ponteiro que já foi desalocado, comportamento inesperado.
- 3. Mark and sweep: find the live heap links and mark those blocks that are reachable. Then make a pass over the heap and return unmarked free blocks to the free pool.
  - Copying collection: memory is divided in two; only one half is used at a time. When the used half is full, copy used blocks to the other location, and erase the old one.
  - Reference counting: each block has a counter of links that point to it. This counter is incremented when a heap link is copied, decremented when the link is discarded. When the counter goes to zero, the block is freed.

## 4 4

- 1. Paramétrico e subtipagem.
- 2. 14.cpp:15:6: error: no member named 'print' in 'std::\_cxx11::basic<sub>string</sub><char>'.
- 3. ERROR SUMMARY: 0 errors from 0 contexts (suppressed: 0 from 0): o catch pegou a exceção, não gerando erros.
- 4. ERROR SUMMARY: 0 errors from 0 contexts (suppressed: 0 from 0): o catch pegou a exceção.

### 5 5

- 1. Cópia e coleta: tempo previsível e sistema com tempo definido.
- 2. Macação e varredura: possui um baixo custo de tempo e oferta de memória costuma ser maior.