

tuples

Monday, 28 February 2022 8:33 AM

(define v (vector 1 2 3))

(vector-ref v 0) → 1
↑ ↑

(vector-set! v 0 5) → (5 2 3)
mutation

(define v (1 ~~#t~~ 3))
↑
int →
↓
bool

6

type :: Int | Bool | (vector type) |
void

exp ::= 'y' | 'a' |
(vector exp +) |
(vector-ref exp int) |
(vector-set! exp int exp) |
(void)

↑ ↑
index value

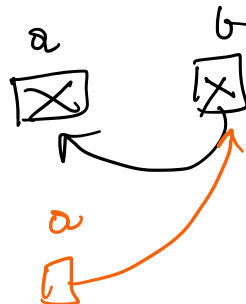
properties

1) first class.

(let ([t (vector 40 #t (vector 2))]))

2) aliases

a = b →

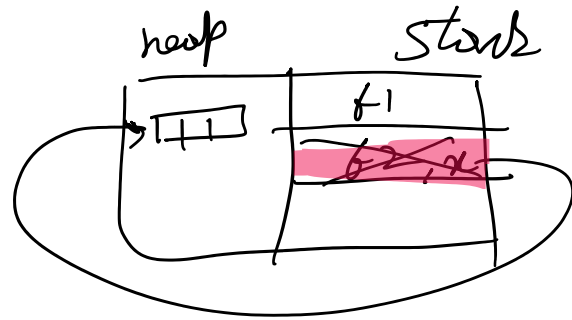


(let ([t1 (vector 3 7)])
(let ([t2 t1]))

(let ([_ (vector-set! t2 0 42)])

(vector-ref t1 0))

42

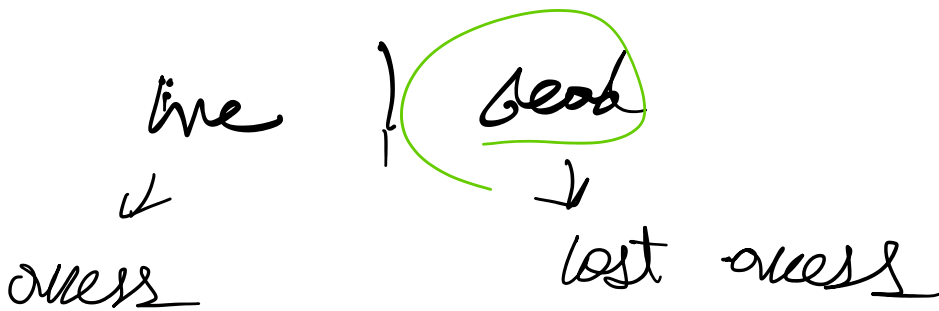


3) life of tuples → alive

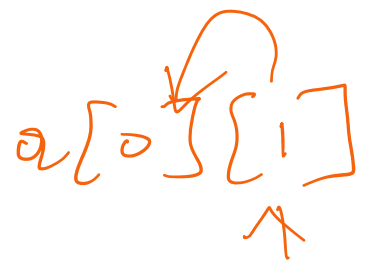
compilers
users

a) safe →

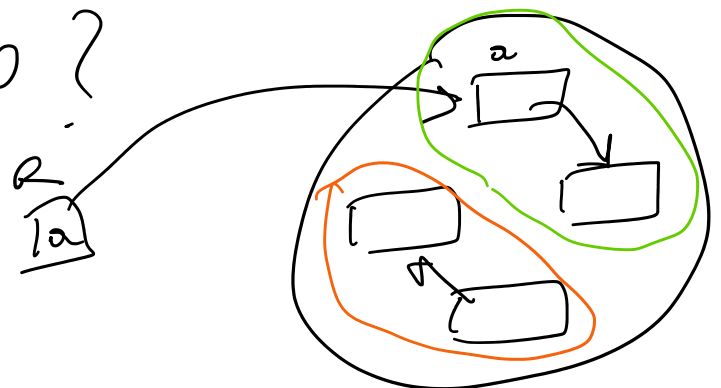
b) not so safe → garbage collector



pointer to tuples → register.
→ stack.
→ heap?



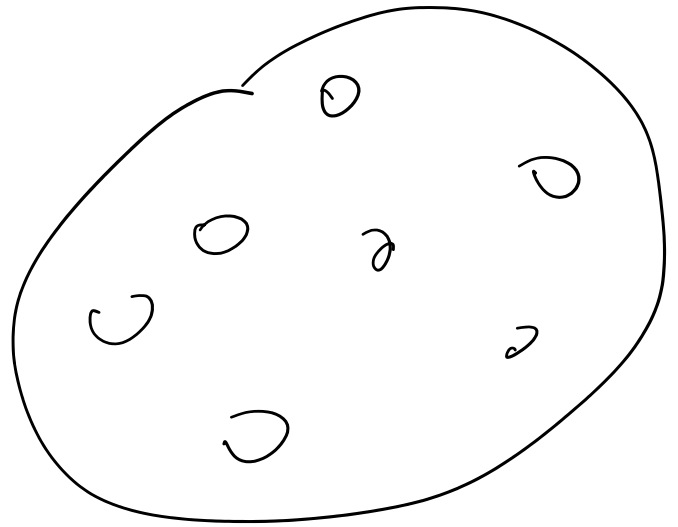
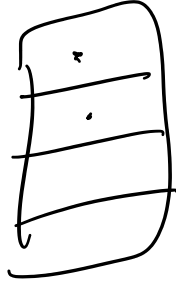
regs or stack



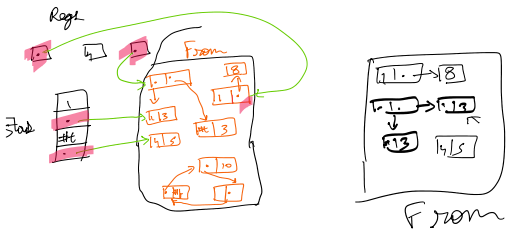
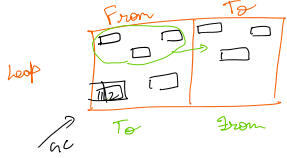
transitively check for liveness

regs & stats

RS



2 space garbage collector → copy collector
mark & sweep
reference counter
generational



Step 1

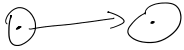
roots pointers → copied to To space

Step 2

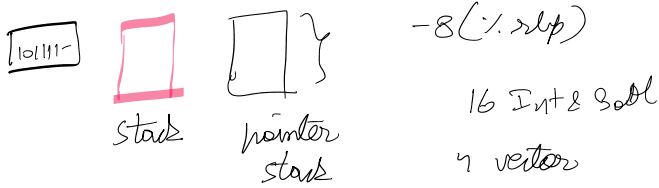
iterative over each root pointer /
copies data

Step 3

update the address



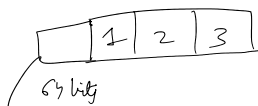
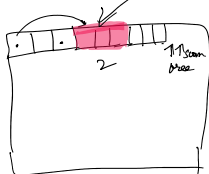
Identify pointers / vector names?

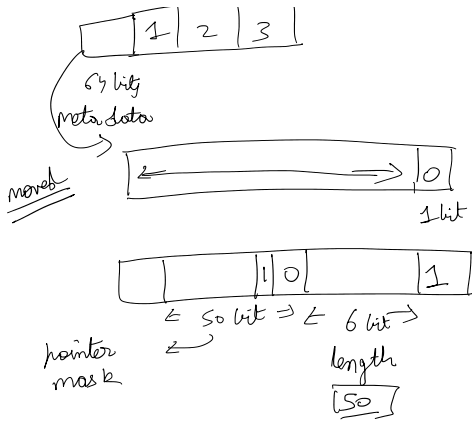


BFS → queue



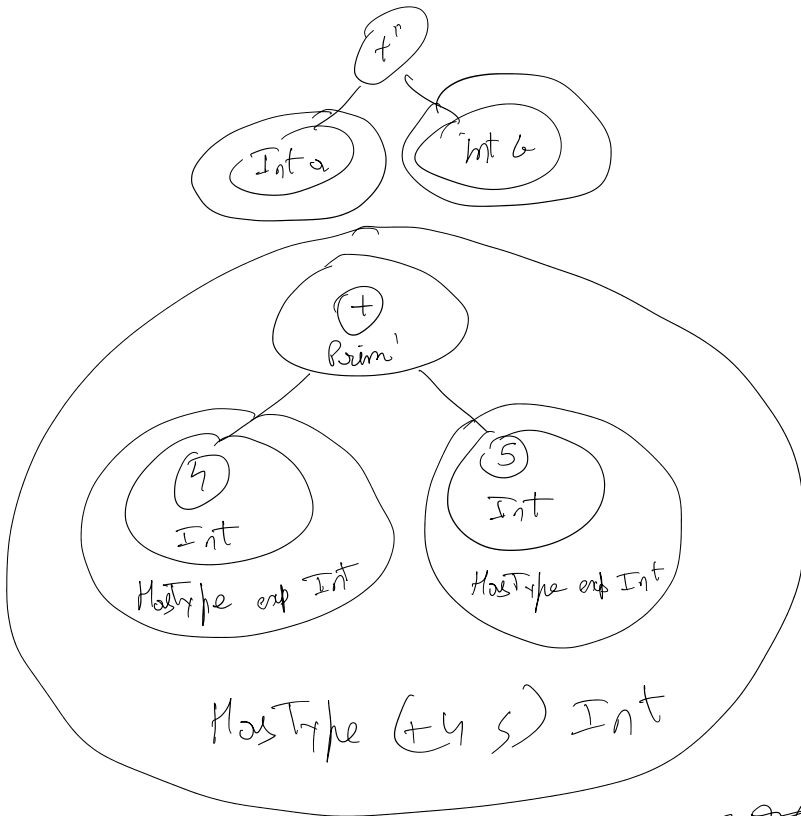
free pointers
scan pointers





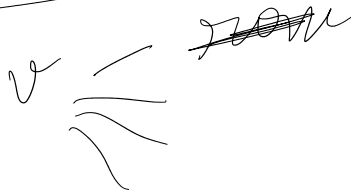
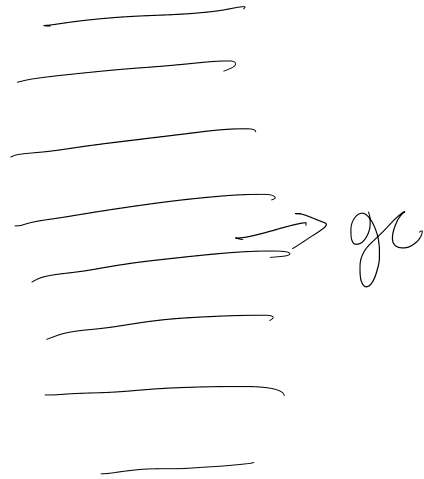
Regs & stads

(Prim +1 () ())



Vector

gc



v \leftrightarrow rank