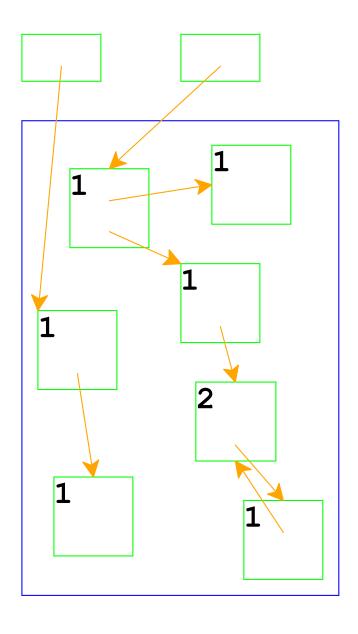
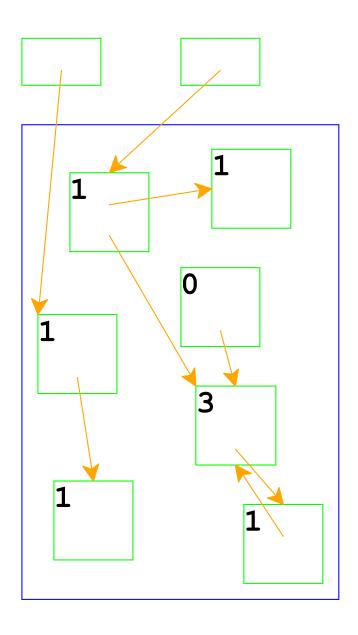
**Reference counting:** a way to know whether a record has other users

- Attatch a count to every record, starting at 0
- When installing a pointer to a record, increment the record's count
- When replacing a pointer to a record, decrement the record's count
- When a count is decremented to 0, decrement counts for other records referenced by the record, then free the record

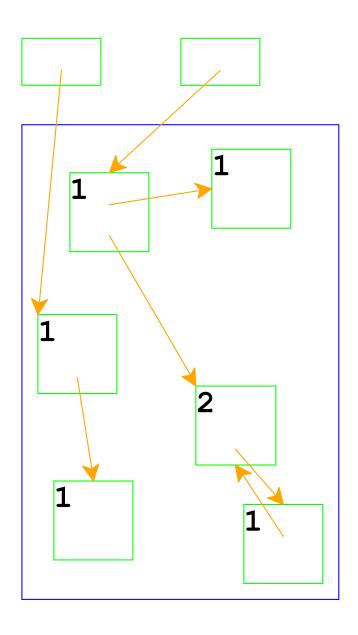


Top boxes are the **roots**, such as registers

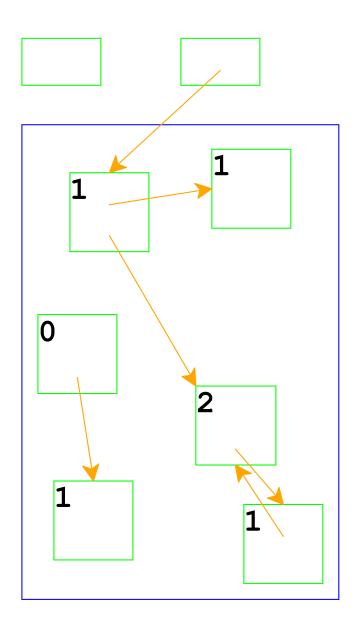
Boxes in the blue area are allocated



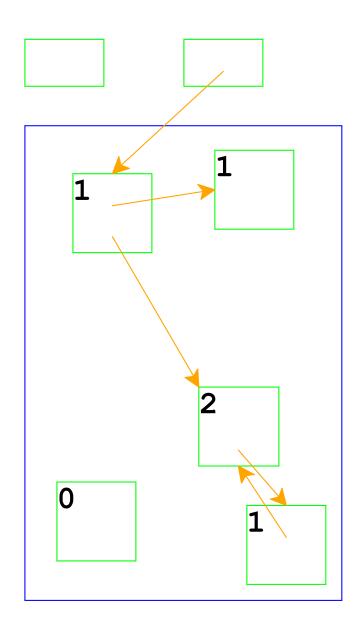
Adjust counts when a pointer is changed...



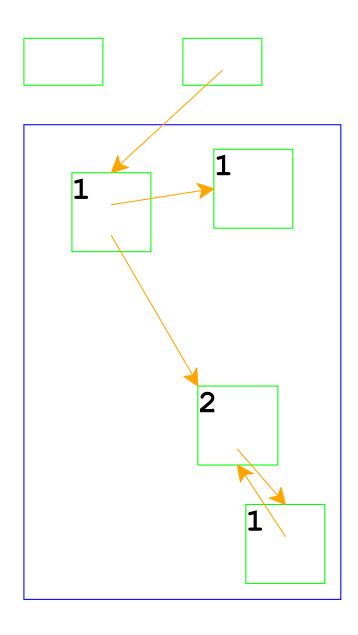
... freeing a record if its count goes to 0



Same if the pointer is in a register

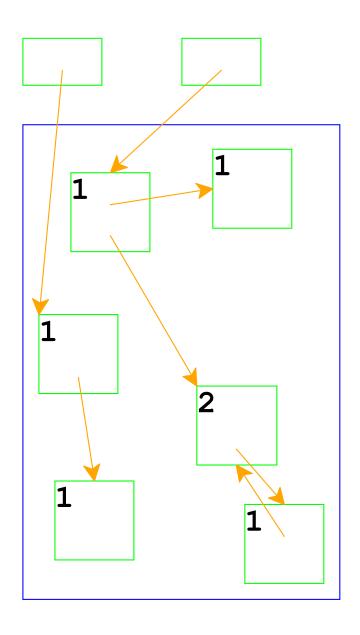


Adjust counts after frees, too...



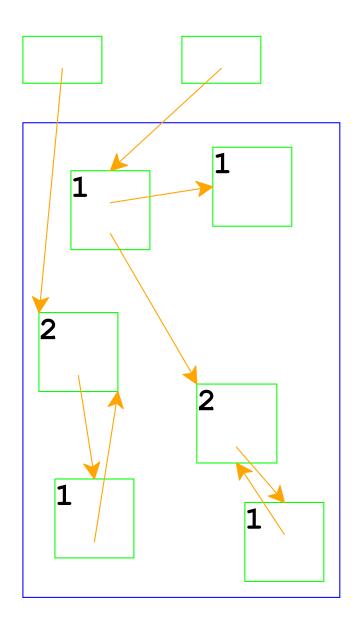
... which can trigger more frees

# Reference Counting And Cycles



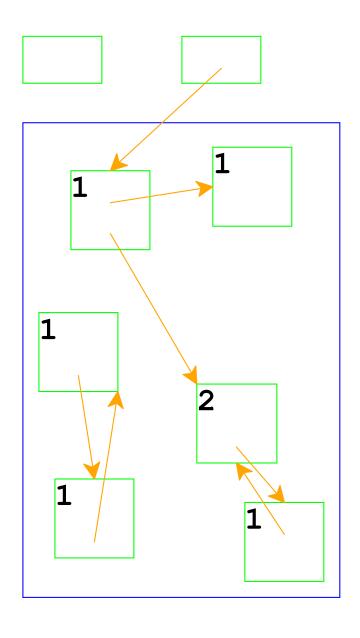
An assignment can create a cycle...

# Reference Counting And Cycles



Adding a reference increments a count

## Reference Counting And Cycles



Lower-left records are inaccessible, but not deallocated

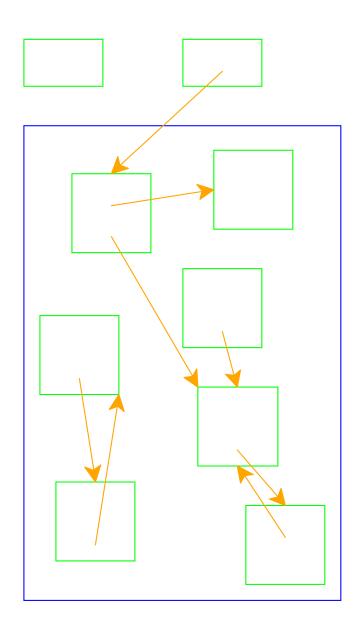
In general, cycles break reference counting

**Garbage collection:** a way to know whether a record is *accessible* 

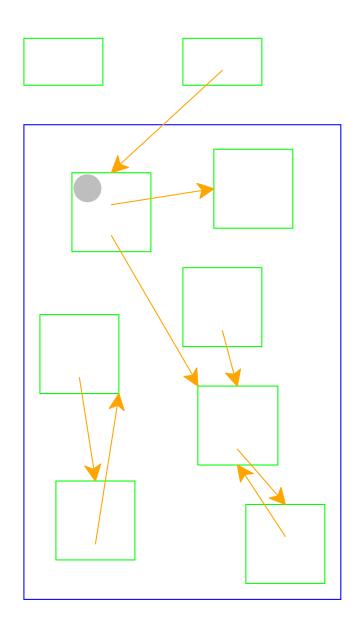
- A record referenced by a register is live
- A record referenced by a live record is also live
- Works when a program only possibly uses live records (i.e., doesn't synthesize pointers from numbers)
- A garbage collector frees all records that are not live
- Allocate until we run out of memory, then run a garbage collector to get more space

## Garbage Collection Algorithm

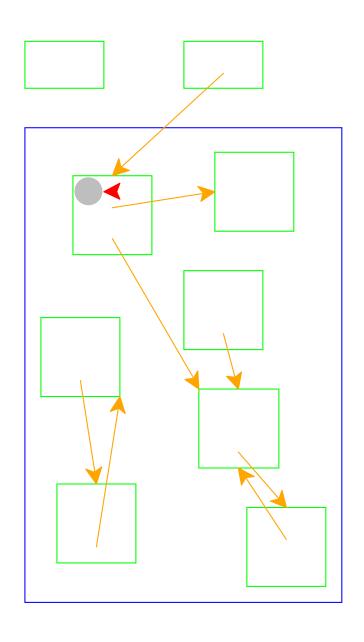
- Color all records white
- Color records referenced by registers gray
- Repeat until there are no gray records:
  - Pick a gray record, r
  - For each white record that r points to, make it gray
  - Color r **black**
- Deallocate all white records



All records are marked white

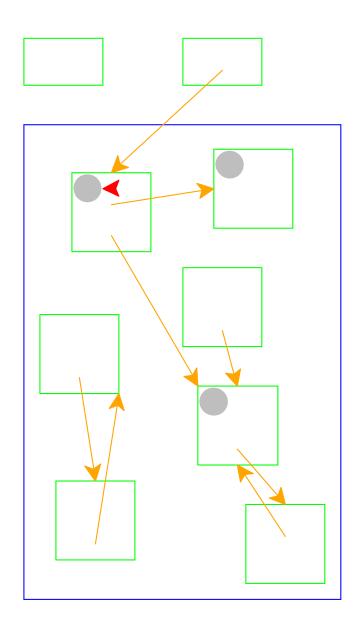


Mark records referenced by registers as gray

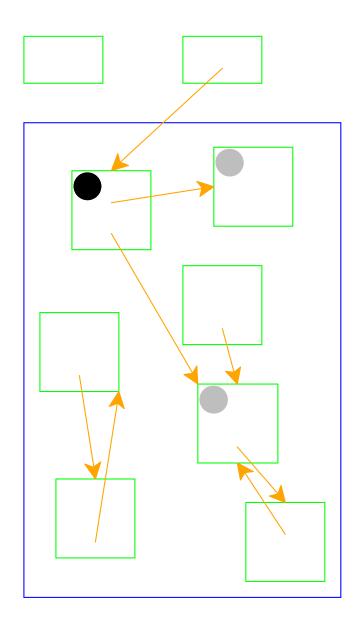


Need to pick a gray record

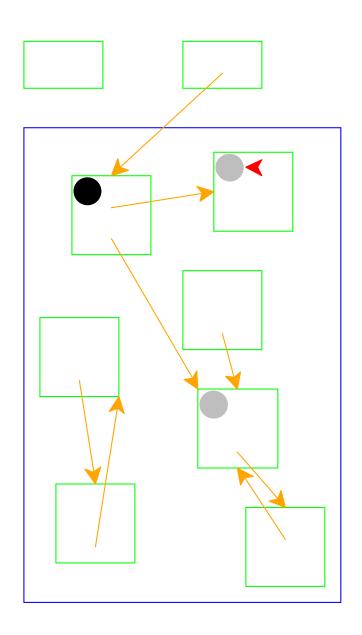
Red arrow indicates the chosen record



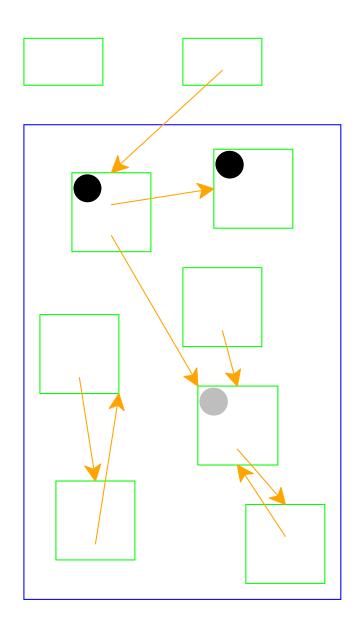
Mark white records referenced by chosen record as gray



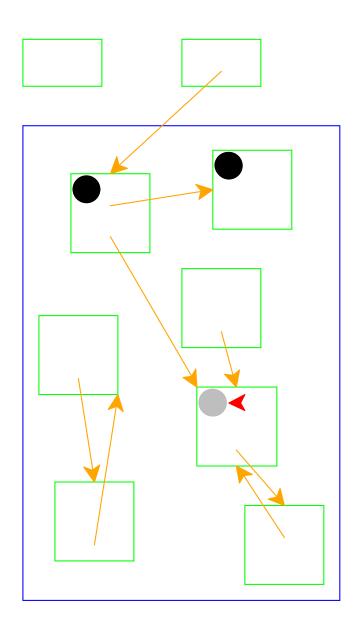
Mark chosen record black



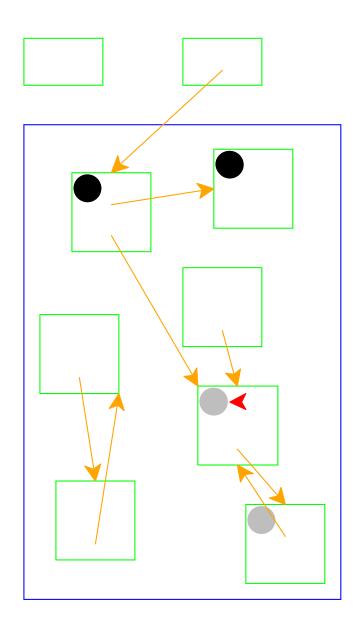
Start again: pick a gray record



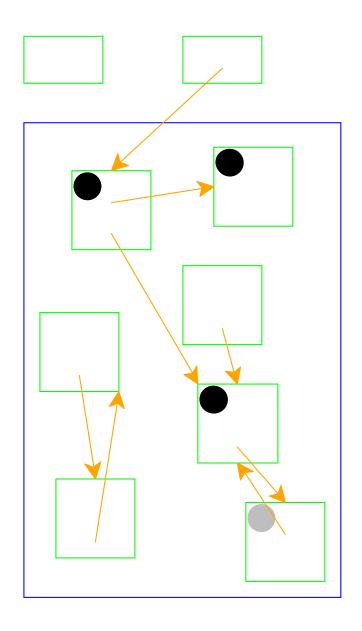
No referenced records; mark black



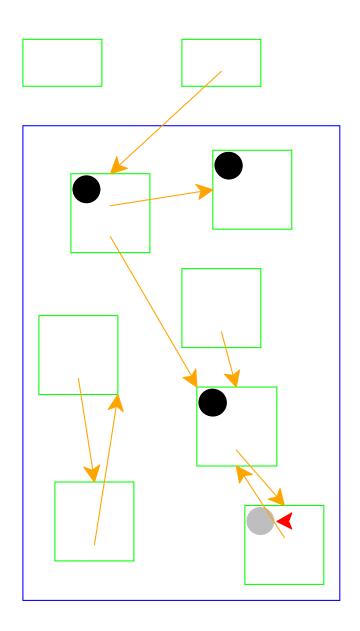
Start again: pick a gray record



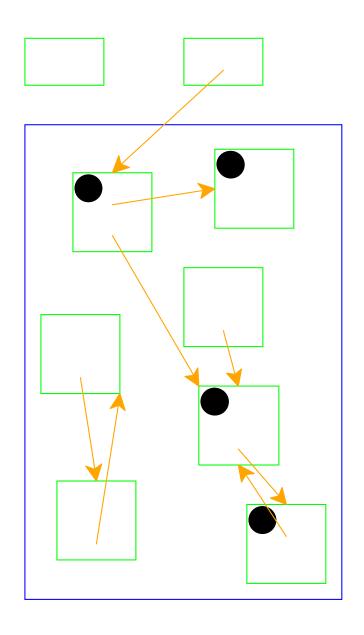
Mark white records referenced by chosen record as gray



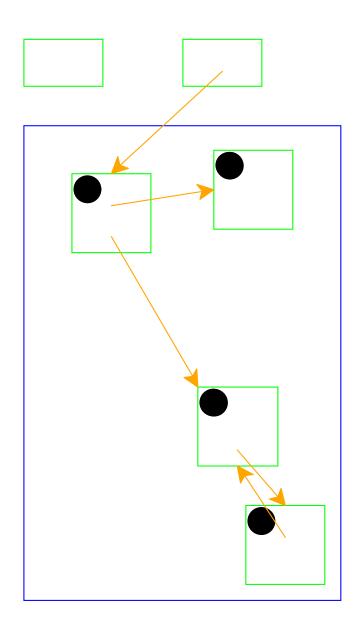
Mark chosen record black



Start again: pick a gray record



No referenced white records; mark black



No more gray records; deallocate white records

Cycles **do not** break garbage collection

### Two-Space Copying Collectors

A **two-space** copying collector compacts memory as it collects, making allocation easier.

#### **Allocator:**

- Partitions memory into to-space and from-space
- Allocates only in to-space

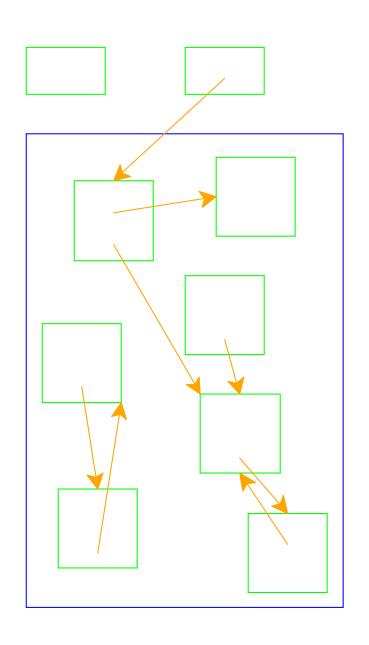
#### **Collector:**

- Starts by swapping to-space and from-space
- Coloring gray ⇒ copy from from-space to to-space
- Choosing a gray record ⇒ walk once though the new
  to-space, update pointers

## Copying Collectors

In some languages (not C), it's ok to move allocated object

- Moving objects around gets rid of fragmentation
- Requires the ability to update any pointer that references a moved object



Left = from-space Right = to-space

