

## 实验二 内存管理

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### 一、实验目的

在本次实验中，需要从不同的侧面了解 Windows 2000/XP 的虚拟内存机制。在 Windows 2000/XP 操作系统中，可以通过一些 API 操纵虚拟内存。主要了解以下几个方面：

- Windows 2000/XP 虚拟存储系统的组织
- 如何控制虚拟内存空间
- 如何编写内存追踪和显示工具
- 详细了解与内存相关的 API 函数的使用

### 二、Windows 2000/XP 虚拟内存机制简介

内存管理是 Windows 2000/XP 执行体的一部分，位于 Ntoskrnl.exe 文件中，是整个操作系统的重要组成部分。

默认情况下，32 位 Windows 2000/XP 上每个用户进程可以占有 2GB 的私有地址控件，操作系统占有剩下的 2GB。Windows 2000/XP 在 x86 体系结构上利用二级页表结构来实现虚拟地址向物理地址的变换。一个 32 位虚拟地址被解释为三个独立的分量——页目录索引、页表索引和字节索引——它们用于找出描述页面映射结构的索引。页面大小及页面表项的宽度决定了页目录和页表索引的宽度。比如，在 x86 系统中，因为一页包含 4096 字节，于是字节索引被确定为 12 位宽 ( $2^{12}=4096$ )。

应用程序有三种使用内存方法：

- 以页为单位的虚拟内存分配方法，适合于大型对象或结构数组；
- 内存映射文件方法，适合于大型数据流文件以及多个进程之间的数据共享；
- 内存堆方法，适合于大量的小型内存申请。

本次实验主要是针对第一种使用方式。应用程序通过 API 函数 VirtualAlloc 和 VirtualAllocEx 等实现以页为单位的虚拟内存分配方法。首先保留地址空间，然后向此地址空间提交物理页面，也可以同时保留和提交。保留地址空间是为线程将来使用保留一块虚拟地址。在已保留的区域中，提交页面必须指出将物理存储器提交到何处以及提交多少。提交页面在访问时会转变为物理内存中的有效页面。

### 三、实验内容

#### 1. 与实验相关的 API

可以通过 GetSystemInfo, GlobalMemoryStatus 和 VirtualQuery 来查询进程虚空间的状态。主要的信息来源如下：

```
VOID GetSystemInfo ( LPSYSTEM_INFO lpSystemInfo );
```

结构 SYSTEMINFO 定义如下：

```
typedef struct _SYSTEM_INFO {  
    DWORD dwOemId;  
    DWORD dwPageSize;  
    LPVOID lpMinimumApplicationAddress;  
    LPVOID lpMaximumApplicationAddress;
```

```

DWORD dwActiveProcessorMask;
DWORD dwNumberOfProcessors;
DWORD dwProcessorType;
DWORD dwAllocationGranularity;
DWORD dwReserved;
} SYSTEM_INFO, *LPSYSTEM_INFO;
函数 VOID GlobalMemoryStatus (LPMEMORYSTATUS lpBuffer);
数据结构 MEMORYSTATUS 定义如下:
typedef struct _ MEMORYSTATUS {
DWORD dwLength;
DWORD dwMemoryLoad;
DWORD dwTotalPhys;
DWORD dwAvailPhys;
DWORD dwTotalPageFile;
DWORD dwAvailPageFile;
DWORD dwTotalVirtual;
DWORD dwAvailVirtual;
} MEMORYSTATUS, * LPMEMORYSTATUS;
函数 DWORD VirtualQuery ( LPCVOID lpAddress,
PMEMORY_BASIC_INFORMATION lpBuffer, DWORD dwLength);
主要数据结构 MEMORY_BASIC_INFORMATION 定义如下:
typedef struct _ MEMORY_BASIC_INFORMATION {
PVOID BaseAddress;
PVOID AllocationBase;
DWORD AllocationProtect;
DWORD RegionSize;
DWORD State;
DWORD Protect;
DWORD Type;
} MEMORY_BASIC_INFORMATION;
typedef MEMORY_BASIC_INFORMATION *
PMEMORY_BASIC_INFORMATION;
还有一些函数, 例如 VirtualAlloc, VirtualAllocEx, VirtualFree
和 VirtualFreeEx 等, 用于虚拟内存的管理, 详情请见 Microsoft
的 Win32 API Reference Manual.

```

## 2. 具体步骤

使用这些 API 函数, 编写一个包含两个线程的进程。一个线程用于模拟内存分配活动, 一个线程用于跟踪一个线程的内存行为。模拟内存活动的线程可以从一个文件中读出要进行的内存操作, 每个内存操作包含如下内容:

- 时间: 开始执行的时间;
- 块数: 分配内存的粒度;
- 操作: 包括保留一个区域、提交一个区域、释放一个区域、回收以及锁与解锁一个区域; 可以将这些操作编号, 存放于文件中。

- 大小：指块的大小；
- 访问权限：共五种 PAGE\_READONLY、PAGE\_READWRITE、PAGE\_EXECUTE、PAGE\_EXECUTE\_READ 和 PAGE\_EXECUTE\_READWRITE。可以将这些权限编号，存放于文件中。跟踪线程将页面大小、已使用的地址范围、物理内存总量以及虚拟内存总量等信息显示出来。

### 3. 程序说明

首先执行 makefile.exe,生成 opfile 文件，里面保存了模拟的内存操作。然后执行 memory-op.exe,产生两个线程，一个从 opfile 文件里读取内存操作，模拟内存活动，另一个跟踪第一个的内存行为，将结果输出并保存在 out.txt 文件中。两个线程通过信号量实现同步。

## 四、实验结果

执行 makefile.exe 之后生成 opfile 文件：

Debug	2018/1/4 16:57	文件夹	
makefile.vcxproj	2018/1/4 16:55	VC++ Project	7 KB
makefile.vcxproj.filters	2018/1/4 16:55	VC++ Project Fil...	1 KB
opfile	2018/1/4 16:57	文件	1 KB
源.cpp	2018/1/4 16:54	JetBrains CLion	1 KB

opfile 文件内容：

opfile	等待时间	块大小	操作	权限
00000000	29 00 00 00	03 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00
00000010	4E 01 00 00	01 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	01 00 00 00
00000020	A9 00 00 00	05 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	02 00 00 00
00000030	DE 01 00 00	04 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	03 00 00 00
00000040	C2 03 00 00	05 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	04 00 00 00
00000050	C1 02 00 00	01 00 00 00	01 00 00 00	00 00 00 00
00000060	19 01 00 00	03 00 00 00	01 00 00 00	01 00 00 00
00000070	C1 03 00 00	02 00 00 00	01 00 00 00	02 00 00 00
00000080	E3 03 00 00	03 00 00 00	01 00 00 00	03 00 00 00
00000090	3B 03 00 00	02 00 00 00	01 00 00 00	04 00 00 00
000000a0	87 01 00 00	05 00 00 00	02 00 00 00	00 00 00 00
000000b0	86 03 00 00	04 00 00 00	02 00 00 00	01 00 00 00
000000c0	24 01 00 00	03 00 00 00	02 00 00 00	02 00 00 00
000000d0	A5 01 00 00	02 00 00 00	02 00 00 00	03 00 00 00
000000e0	CE 02 00 00	01 00 00 00	02 00 00 00	04 00 00 00
000000f0	BF 01 00 00	02 00 00 00	03 00 00 00	00 00 00 00
00000100	03 03 00 00	04 00 00 00	03 00 00 00	01 00 00 00
00000110	65 03 00 00	03 00 00 00	03 00 00 00	02 00 00 00
00000120	9B 02 00 00	05 00 00 00	03 00 00 00	03 00 00 00
00000130	23 00 00 00	05 00 00 00	03 00 00 00	04 00 00 00
00000140	BF 02 00 00	02 00 00 00	04 00 00 00	00 00 00 00
00000150	42 01 00 00	04 00 00 00	04 00 00 00	01 00 00 00
00000160	A1 02 00 00	05 00 00 00	04 00 00 00	02 00 00 00
00000170	8D 00 00 00	02 00 00 00	04 00 00 00	03 00 00 00
00000180	FD 00 00 00	04 00 00 00	04 00 00 00	04 00 00 00
00000190	23 02 00 00	05 00 00 00	05 00 00 00	00 00 00 00
000001a0	96 02 00 00	03 00 00 00	05 00 00 00	01 00 00 00
000001b0	25 00 00 00	05 00 00 00	05 00 00 00	02 00 00 00
000001c0	D3 02 00 00	02 00 00 00	05 00 00 00	03 00 00 00
000001d0	11 02 00 00	04 00 00 00	05 00 00 00	04 00 00 00
000001e0				

执行 memory-op.exe:

F:\好东西\操作系统\实验\2017526019-刘禾子-实验二\memory-op.exe

```
starting address:02D20000      size:16384
4:reserve now
starting address:03500000      size:20480
5:commit now
starting address:009E0000      size:12288
6:commit now
starting address:009F0000      size:4096
7:commit now
starting address:02D10000      size:20480
8:commit now
starting address:02D20000      size:16384
9:commit now
starting address:03500000      size:20480
10:lock now
starting address:009E0000      size:12288
998
11:lock now
starting address:009F0000      size:4096
12:lock now
starting address:02D10000      size:20480
998
13:lock now
starting address:02D20000      size:16384
14:lock now
starting address:03500000      size:20480
998
15:unlock now
starting address:009E0000      size:12288
158 → GetLastError()返回操作失败的错误代号
16:unlock now
starting address:009F0000      size:4096
17:unlock now
starting address:02D10000      size:20480
158
18:unlock now
starting address:02D20000      size:16384
19:unlock now
starting address:03500000      size:20480
158
20:decommit now
starting address:009E0000      size:12288
87
21:decommit now
starting address:009F0000      size:4096
22:decommit now
starting address:02D10000      size:20480
87
23:decommit now
starting address:02D20000      size:16384
24:decommit now
starting address:03500000      size:20480
87
25:release now
starting address:009E0000      size:12288
26:release now
starting address:009F0000      size:4096
```



```

//文件生成程序
#include <fstream>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>
struct operation
{
    int time;//起始时间
    int block;//内存页数
    int oper;//操作
    int protection;//权限
};
int main()
{
    FILE* file;
    file = fopen("opfile", "wb");// "opfile" 为二进制用以确定内存操作
    operation op;

    for (int j = 0; j<6; j++) //0-保留; 1-提交; 2-锁; 3-解锁; 4-回收; 5-释放
        for (int i = 0; i<5; i++)
            //0-PAGE_READONLY;
            //1-PAGE_READWRITE;
            //2-PAGE_EXECUTE;
            //3-PAGE_EXECUTE_READ;
            //4-PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE;
            {
                op.time = rand() % 1000;//随机生成等待时间
                op.block = rand() % 5 + 1;//随机生成块大小
                op.oper = j;
                op.protection = i;
                fwrite(&op, sizeof(operation), 1, file);//将生成的结构写入文件
            }
    return 0;
}

////////////////////////////////////
memory-op.cpp
//内存管理实习
//将程序从文件读入每次的操作，并将结果输入到out.txt文件中
////////////////////////////////////
#include <fstream>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <windows.h>
#include <iostream>

```

```

using namespace std;
struct operation
{
    int time;//起始时间
    int block;//内存页数
    int oper;//操作
    int protection;//权限
};

struct trace //跟踪每一次分配活动的数据结构
{
    LPVOID start;//起始地址
    long size;    //分配的大小
};

HANDLE allo, trac; //信号量的句柄

DWORD Tracker(LPDWORD lpdwparm) //跟踪allocator线程的内存行为，并输出必要信息
{
    ofstream outfile;//输出文件
    outfile.open("out.txt");

    for (int i = 0; i <= 30; i++)
    {
        WaitForSingleObject(trac, INFINITE); //等待allocator一次内存分配活动结束
                                                //打印内存状况和系统状况

        outfile << i << endl;
        //以下一段显示系统信息，每次执行操作后系统信息不变
        //如果要查看系统信息，可以取消注释

        SYSTEM_INFO info; //系统信息
        GetSystemInfo(&info);
        outfile << "dwActiveProcessorMask" << '\t' << info.dwActiveProcessorMask <<
endl;
        outfile << "dwAllocationGranularity" << '\t' << info.dwAllocationGranularity
<< endl;
        outfile << "dwNumberOfProcessors" << '\t' << info.dwNumberOfProcessors <<
endl;
        outfile << "dwOemId" << '\t' << info.dwOemId << endl;
        outfile << "dwPageSize" << '\t' << info.dwPageSize << endl;
        outfile << "dwProcessorType" << '\t' << info.dwProcessorType << endl;
        outfile << "lpMaximumApplicationAddress" << '\t' <<
info.lpMaximumApplicationAddress << endl;
        outfile << "lpMinimumApplicationAddress" << '\t' <<

```

```

info.lpMinimumApplicationAddress << endl;
    outfile << "wProcessorArchitecture" << '\t' << info.wProcessorArchitecture <<
endl;
    outfile << "wProcessorLevel" << '\t' << info.wProcessorLevel << endl;
    outfile << "wProcessorRevision" << '\t' << info.wProcessorRevision << endl;
    outfile << "wReserved" << '\t' << info.wReserved << endl;
    outfile <<
"*****"
<< endl;

//内存状况
MEMORYSTATUS status; //内存状态
GlobalMemoryStatus(&status);
outfile << "dwAvailPageFile" << '\t' << status.dwAvailPageFile << endl;
outfile << "dwAvailPhys" << '\t' << status.dwAvailPhys << endl;
outfile << "dwAvailVirtual" << '\t' << status.dwAvailVirtual << endl;
outfile << "dwLength" << '\t' << status.dwLength << endl;
outfile << "dwMemoryLoad" << '\t' << status.dwMemoryLoad << endl;
outfile << "dwTotalPageFile" << '\t' << status.dwTotalPageFile << endl;
outfile << "dwTotalPhys" << '\t' << status.dwTotalPhys << endl;
outfile << "dwTotalVirtual" << '\t' << status.dwTotalVirtual << endl;
outfile <<
"*****"
<< endl;

//以下一段显示内存基本信息，每次操作后内存基本信息不变
//如要查看内存基本信息，可以取消注释

MEMORY_BASIC_INFORMATION mem; //内存基本信息
VirtualQuery(info.lpMinimumApplicationAddress, &mem,
    sizeof(MEMORY_BASIC_INFORMATION));
outfile << "AllocationBase" << '\t' << mem.AllocationBase << endl;
outfile << "AllocationProtect" << '\t' << mem.AllocationProtect << endl;
outfile << "BaseAddress" << '\t' << mem.BaseAddress << endl;
outfile << "Protect" << '\t' << mem.Protect << endl;
outfile << "RegionSize" << '\t' << mem.RegionSize << endl;
outfile << "State" << '\t' << mem.State << endl;
outfile << "Type" << '\t' << mem.Type << endl;
outfile <<
"~~~~~"
"~~~~~" << endl;

//释放信号量通知allocator可以执行下一次内存分配活动
ReleaseSemaphore(allo, 1, NULL);

```



```

    }
    return 0;
}

void Allocator() //模拟内存分配活动的线程
{
    trace traceArray[5];
    int index = 0;
    FILE* file;
    file = fopen("opfile", "rb");//读入文件
    operation op;
    SYSTEM_INFO info;
    DWORD temp;
    GetSystemInfo(&info);
    for (int i = 0; i<30; i++)
    {
        WaitForSingleObject(allo, INFINITE); //等待tracker打印结束的信号量
        cout << i << ':';
        fread(&op, sizeof(operation), 1, file);
        Sleep(op.time); //执行时间, 如果想在指定时间执行可以取消注释
        GetSystemInfo(&info);
        switch (op.protection) //根据文件内容确定权限
        {
            case 0:
            {
                index = 0;
                temp = PAGE_READONLY;
                break;
            }
            case 1:
                temp = PAGE_READWRITE;
                break;
            case 2:
                temp = PAGE_EXECUTE;
                break;
            case 3:
                temp = PAGE_EXECUTE_READ;
                break;
            case 4:
                temp = PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE;
                break;
            default:
                temp = PAGE_READONLY;
        }
        switch (op.oper)

```

```

{
case 0://保留一个区域
{
    cout << "reserve now" << endl;

    traceArray[index].start = VirtualAlloc(NULL, op.block*info.dwPageSize,
        MEM_RESERVE, PAGE_NOACCESS);
    traceArray[index++].size = op.block*info.dwPageSize;
    cout << "starting address:"
        << traceArray[index - 1].start << '\t' << "size:" << traceArray[index
- 1].size << endl;
    break;
}
case 1://提交一个区域
{
    cout << "commit now" << endl;

    traceArray[index].start = VirtualAlloc(traceArray[index].start,
traceArray[index].size, MEM_COMMIT, temp);
    index++;
    cout << "starting address:"
        << traceArray[index - 1].start << '\t' << "size:" << traceArray[index
- 1].size << endl;
    break;
}
case 2: //锁一个区域
{
    cout << "lock now" << endl;
    cout << "starting address:" << traceArray[index].start << '\t' << "size:"
<< traceArray[index].size << endl;
    if (!VirtualLock(traceArray[index].start, traceArray[index++].size))
        cout << GetLastError() << endl;//GetLastError()函数返回错误号
    break;
}
case 3: //解锁一个区域
{
    cout << "unlock now" << endl;
    cout << "starting address:" << traceArray[index].start << '\t' << "size:"
<< traceArray[index].size << endl;
    if (!VirtualUnlock(traceArray[index].start, traceArray[index++].size))
        cout << GetLastError() << endl;
    break;
}
case 4: //回收一个区域

```

```

    {
        cout << "decommit now" << endl;
        cout << "starting address:" << traceArray[index].start << '\t' << "size:"
<< traceArray[index].size << endl;
        if (!VirtualFree(traceArray[index].start, traceArray[index++].size,
MEM_DECOMMIT))
            cout << GetLastError() << endl;
        break;
    }
    case 5: //释放一个区域
    {
        cout << "release now" << endl;
        cout << "starting address:" << traceArray[index].start << '\t' << "size:"
<< traceArray[index].size << endl;
        if (!VirtualFree(traceArray[index++].start, 0, MEM_RELEASE))
            cout << GetLastError() << endl;
        break;
    }
    default:
        cout << "error" << endl;
    }
    ReleaseSemaphore(trac, 1, NULL); //释放信号量通知tracker可以打印信息
}
}

int main()
{
    DWORD dwThread;
    HANDLE handle[2];
    //生成两个线程
    handle[0] = CreateThread(NULL, 0, (LPTHREAD_START_ROUTINE)Tracker, NULL, 0,
&dwThread);
    handle[1] = CreateThread(NULL, 0, (LPTHREAD_START_ROUTINE)Allocator, NULL, 0,
&dwThread);

    //生成两个信号量
    allo = CreateSemaphore(NULL, 0, 1, (LPCWSTR)"allo");
    trac = CreateSemaphore(NULL, 1, 1, (LPCWSTR)"trac");
    //等待线程执行的执行结束后, 再退出
    WaitForMultipleObjects(2, handle, TRUE, INFINITE);
    system("pause");
}

////////////////////////////////////
//The End
////////////////////////////////////

```