CS518

Operating System

[A1 Report]

Hittishi Kurlagunda Sowmiyanarayan Selvam [Net ID: hk919] [Net ID: ss4370]

Objective:

To implement a memory allocator using the malloc library as the template. Memory management is done with a small sample of user memory.

FUNCTIONS

Main Functions:

1) void * umalloc(size t size, char *file, int line)

Checks whether the requested memory is available along with the metadata size for storing that particular data in user memory.

2) void ufree(void *to free, char *file, int line)

Frees the blocks located at the pointer provided. If already freed it returns an error. Calls merge free blocks after for smooth memory management.

Helper Functions:

3) char * find_first_block(size_t size)

Modification of the first fit algorithm. It finds the first block with the same or greater memory required for allocation.

4) bool is block free(block *block)

Returns the status of the block whether it is free or not.

5) char * next(char *curr block)

Checks if there is any next block and if available return the pointer to that block.

6) void * break_block(char *curr_block, size_t size)

When there is excess memory in the block that has been assigned, the block is broken into 2 one in which the allocation will be done. The other would be a new free block with an updated size for further allocations.

7) void merge free blocks()

Traverses throughout the user memory and merges adjacent free blocks for future allocations.

8) void traverse blocks()

Traverses the memory and pretty prints it. Used predominantly while debugging the code.

Block Structure

```
typedef struct block
{
   unsigned short block_size;
   bool is_free;
}block;
```

The metadata of a memory block is defined by this structure. It uses 4 bytes for block_size and 1 byte for bool so the metadata for a particular block is 5 bytes.

ERROR HANDLING

Handles the boundary cases and makes sure that the memory allocator doesn't stop and causes issues. This is cardinal because in the absence of the memory allocator a system can crash easily.

Malloc:

- 1) When there is a request to allocate more memory than is available in the user memory space.
- 2) When there are no more free blocks to allocate.

Free:

- 1) The memory size requested to free is either more than the available user memory space or exceeds the range.
- 2) The pointer was freed already.
- 3) The memory hasn't been allocated at all(as in it was not allocated using umalloc).

MEMGRIND

0. Consistency

```
FIRST
initialized
156565529
1:156565512 free.
******
SECOND
156565529
1:156565512 free.
*******
```

1. Maximization

```
2,156565529 - 156565531
4,156565529 - 156565533
8,156565529 - 156565545
32,156565529 - 156565545
32,156565529 - 156565561
64,156565529 - 156565561
64,156565529 - 156565578
512,156565529 - 156565785
512,156565529 - 156566578
512,156565529 - 156566553
2048,156565529 - 156566553
2048,156565529 - 156566553
2048,156565529 - 156566553
3108,156565529 - 156569625
8192,156565529 - 156581913
32768,156565529 - 156581913
32768,156565529 - 156581913
32768,156565529 - 156696601
262144,156565529 - 156696601
262144,156565529 - 156827673
524288,156565529 - 157614105
2097152,156565529 - 157614105
2097152,156565529 - 158662681
4194304,156565529 - 158662681
4194304,156565529 - 160759838
8388608,156565529 - 173342745
Error: memgrind.c in line 38 not enough memory.
8388608
Error:memgrind.c in line 56, requested more memory than available.
Error:memgrind.c in line 56, requested more memory than available.
Error:memgrind.c in line 56, requested more memory than available.
```

2. Basic Coalescence

9437184

1/2:156565529 - 161284121

1/4:161284138 - 163643434

1:156565529 - 166002713

3. Saturation

Error:memgrind.c in line 103, requested more memory than available.

saturation:9495436 last:167051248

4. Time Overhead

last:167051248

Maximum time overhead:0.000612

5. Intermediate Coalescence and clearing using makefile

1:156565512 free.

1:156565529 - 166002713

Finished%