第九章 虚拟内存 家庭作业

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9.11

虚拟地址 0x027c

A:虚拟内存地址格式

|-----TLBT-----|---TLBI----|
0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0

B:地址翻译

参数	值
VPN	0x09
TLB 索引	0x01
TLB 标记	0x02
TLB 命中? (是/否)	否
缺页? (是/否)	否
PPN	0x17

C:物理地址格式

0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0

D:物理地址引用

2.195-2.0-2.17.13	
参数	值
字节偏移	0x00
索引缓存	0x0F
缓存标记	0x17
缓存命中? (是/否)	否
返回的缓存字节	-

9.13

虚拟地址: 0x0040

A:虚拟内存地址格式

|-----TLBT-----|---TLBI----|

ı	\cap	0	\cap	0	0	0	0	1	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω
	U	U	U	U	O	O	O		U	U	U	U	U	U

B:地址翻译

参数	值
VPN	0x01
TLB 索引	0x01
TLB 标记	0x00
TLB 命中? (是/否)	否
缺页? (是/否)	是
PPN	-

C:物理地址格式

访问页面未分配,触发错误 Page Fault

D:物理地址引用

访问页面未分配,触发错误 Page Fault

9.15

块大小: 前部需要

请求	块大小(十进制字节)	块头部 (十六机制)
malloc(3)	8	0x9
malloc(11)	16	0x11
malloc(20)	24	0x19
malloc(21)	28	0x21

9.17

基本思路和代码与书上的实现方式相同,修改首次适配搜索为下一次适配搜索。如何实现下一次适配: 只需要使用一个全局变量 rover,用来记录上一次"下一次适配搜索"搜索的终点 block,然后这次搜索从 rover 这一 block 开始即可。

本着不重复造轮子的原则,这里使用 malloc lab 中提供的测试策略对代码进行测试。

```
代码如下:
/*
* @author: lidaxin
* @since : 12/11/2018
* /
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "mm.h"
#include "memlib.h"
* If NEXT_FIT defined use next fit search, else use first fit search
#define NEXT_FIT x //设置NEXT_FIT 进行下一次适搜索
/* Team structure */
team_t team = {
#ifdef NEXT_FIT
      "implicit next fit",
#else
      "implicit first fit",
#endif
      "Dave OHallaron", "droh",
      ....
};
/* $begin mallocmacros */
/* Basic constants and macros */
#define WSIZE 4 /* word size (bytes) */
                        /* doubleword size (bytes) */
#define DSIZE
                 8
#define CHUNKSIZE (1<<12) /* initial heap size (bytes) */</pre>
#define OVERHEAD 8 /* overhead of header and footer (bytes) */
\#define\ MAX(x, y)\ ((x) > (y)?\ (x) : (y))
/* Pack a size and allocated bit into a word */
#define PACK(size, alloc) ((size) | (alloc))
/* Read and write a word at address p */
#define GET(p) (*(size_t *)(p))
```

```
\#define PUT(p, val) (*(size_t *)(p) = (val))
/* Read the size and allocated fields from address p */
#define GET_SIZE(p) (GET(p) & ~0x7)
#define GET_ALLOC(p) (GET(p) & 0x1)
/* Given block ptr bp, compute address of its header and footer */
#define HDRP(bp) ((char *)(bp) - WSIZE)
                   ((char *)(bp) + GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp)) - DSIZE)
#define FTRP(bp)
/* Given block ptr bp, compute address of next and previous blocks */
#define NEXT_BLKP(bp) ((char *)(bp) + GET_SIZE(((char *)(bp) -
#define PREV_BLKP(bp) ((char *)(bp) - GET_SIZE(((char *)(bp) -
DSIZE)))
/* $end mallocmacros */
/* Global variables */
static char *heap_listp; /* pointer to first block */
#ifdef NEXT_FIT
static char *rover;  /* next fit rover */
#endif
/* function prototypes for internal helper routines */
static void *extend_heap(size_t words);
static void place(void *bp, size_t asize);
static void *find_fit(size_t asize);
static void *coalesce(void *bp);
static void printblock(void *bp);
static void checkblock(void *bp);
 * mm_init - Initialize the memory manager
/* $begin mminit */
int mm_init(void)
   /* create the initial empty heap */
   if ((heap_listp = mem_sbrk(4*WSIZE)) == NULL)
      return -1;
   PUT(heap_listp, 0);
                                          /* alignment padding */
   PUT(heap_listp+WSIZE, PACK(OVERHEAD, 1)); /* prologue header */
   PUT(heap_listp+DSIZE, PACK(OVERHEAD, 1)); /* prologue footer */
   PUT(heap_listp+WSIZE+DSIZE, PACK(0, 1)); /* epilogue header */
```

```
heap_listp += DSIZE;
#ifdef NEXT_FIT
   rover = heap_listp;
#endif
   /* Extend the empty heap with a free block of CHUNKSIZE bytes */
   if (extend_heap(CHUNKSIZE/WSIZE) == NULL)
      return -1;
   return 0;
}
/* $end mminit */
/*
* mm_malloc - Allocate a block with at least size bytes of payload
/* $begin mmmalloc */
void *mm_malloc(size_t size)
{
   size_t asize;
                   /* adjusted block size */
   size_t extendsize; /* amount to extend heap if no fit */
   char *bp;
   /* Ignore spurious requests */
   if (size <= 0)</pre>
      return NULL;
   /* Adjust block size to include overhead and alignment reqs. */
   if (size <= DSIZE)</pre>
      asize = DSIZE + OVERHEAD;
   else
      asize = DSIZE * ((size + (OVERHEAD) + (DSIZE-1)) / DSIZE);
   /* Search the free list for a fit */
   if ((bp = find_fit(asize)) != NULL) {
      place(bp, asize);
      return bp;
   }
   /* No fit found. Get more memory and place the block */
   extendsize = MAX(asize,CHUNKSIZE);
   if ((bp = extend_heap(extendsize/WSIZE)) == NULL)
      return NULL;
   place(bp, asize);
```

```
return bp;
}
/* $end mmmalloc */
 * mm_free - Free a block
* /
/* $begin mmfree */
void mm_free(void *bp)
{
   size_t size = GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp));
   PUT(HDRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
   PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
   coalesce(bp);
}
/* $end mmfree */
 * mm_realloc - naive implementation of mm_realloc
void *mm_realloc(void *ptr, size_t size)
   void *newp;
   size_t copySize;
   if ((newp = mm_malloc(size)) == NULL) {
      printf("ERROR: mm_malloc failed in mm_realloc\n");
      exit(1);
   }
   copySize = GET_SIZE(HDRP(ptr));
   if (size < copySize)</pre>
      copySize = size;
   memcpy(newp, ptr, copySize);
   mm_free(ptr);
   return newp;
}
 * mm_checkheap - Check the heap for consistency
void mm_checkheap(int verbose)
{
```

```
char *bp = heap_listp;
   if (verbose)
      printf("Heap (%p):\n", heap_listp);
   if ((GET_SIZE(HDRP(heap_listp)) != DSIZE)
| !GET_ALLOC(HDRP(heap_listp)))
      printf("Bad prologue header\n");
   checkblock(heap_listp);
   for (bp = heap_listp; GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp)) > 0; bp = NEXT_BLKP(bp))
{
      if (verbose)
         printblock(bp);
      checkblock(bp);
   }
   if (verbose)
      printblock(bp);
   if ((GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp)) != 0) | !(GET_ALLOC(HDRP(bp))))
      printf("Bad epilogue header\n");
}
/* The remaining routines are internal helper routines */
* extend_heap - Extend heap with free block and return its block
pointer
* /
/* $begin mmextendheap */
static void *extend_heap(size_t words)
{
   char *bp;
   size_t size;
   /* Allocate an even number of words to maintain alignment */
   size = (words % 2) ? (words+1) * WSIZE : words * WSIZE;
   if ((bp = mem\_sbrk(size)) == (void *)-1)
      return NULL;
   /* Initialize free block header/footer and the epilogue header */
   PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
                                     /* free block footer */
   PUT(HDRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp)), PACK(0, 1)); /* new epilogue header */
```

```
/* Coalesce if the previous block was free */
   return coalesce(bp);
}
/* $end mmextendheap */
/*
* place - Place block of asize bytes at start of free block bp
         and split if remainder would be at least minimum block size
/* $begin mmplace */
/* $begin mmplace-proto */
static void place(void *bp, size_t asize)
/* $end mmplace-proto */
{
   size_t csize = GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp));
   if ((csize - asize) >= (DSIZE + OVERHEAD)) {
      PUT(HDRP(bp), PACK(asize, 1));
      PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(asize, 1));
      bp = NEXT_BLKP(bp);
      PUT(HDRP(bp), PACK(csize-asize, 0));
      PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(csize-asize, 0));
   }
   else {
      PUT(HDRP(bp), PACK(csize, 1));
      PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(csize, 1));
   }
}
/* $end mmplace */
* find_fit - Find a fit for a block with asize bytes
static void *find_fit(size_t asize) //寻找可以放置目标数据的block [放
置策略]
{
#ifdef NEXT FIT
   /* 放置策略: 下一次适配搜索 */
   char *oldrover = rover;
   /* rover记录上次搜索的终点 从rover开始搜索到end */
   for ( ; GET_SIZE(HDRP(rover)) > 0; rover = NEXT_BLKP(rover))
   if (!GET_ALLOC(HDRP(rover)) && (asize <= GET_SIZE(HDRP(rover))))</pre>
```

```
return rover;
   /* 如果没有找到 从开头搜索到rover 循环*/
   for (rover = heap_listp; rover < oldrover; rover =</pre>
NEXT_BLKP(rover))
   if (!GET_ALLOC(HDRP(rover)) && (asize <= GET_SIZE(HDRP(rover))))</pre>
      return rover;
   return NULL; /*无法放置*/
#else
   /* 放置策略: 首次适配搜索*/
  void *bp;
   //从头开始搜索能够放置的地方
   for (bp = heap_listp; GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp)) > 0; bp = NEXT_BLKP(bp))
{
      if (!GET_ALLOC(HDRP(bp)) && (asize <= GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp))))) {</pre>
        return bp;
      }
   }
   return NULL; /*无法放置*/
#endif
}
* coalesce - boundary tag coalescing. Return ptr to coalesced block
static void *coalesce(void *bp)
{
   /* 合并空闲块 */
   size_t prev_alloc = GET_ALLOC(FTRP(PREV_BLKP(bp))); //获得前面的
   size_t next_alloc = GET_ALLOC(HDRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp))); //获得后面的
block
   size_t size = GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp));
   return bp;
   else if(prev_alloc && !next_alloc) { //case2: 前面不空闲 后面空闲
对后方进行合并
      size += GET_SIZE(HDRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp))); //改变size
      PUT(HDRP(bp),PACK(size,0));
                                       //修改HDRP block
      PUT(FTRP(bp),PACK(size,0)); //此时bp的FTRP已经是原来后一
块的FTRP 修改FTRP block
```

```
}
   else if(!prev_alloc && next_alloc) { //case3: 前面空闲, 后面不空闲
对前方进行合并
      size += GET_SIZE(HDRP(PREV_BLKP(bp))); //改变size
      PUT(FTRP(bp),PACK(size,0));
                                           //修改FTPR
      PUT(HDRP(PREV_BLKP(bp)),PACK(size,0)); //修改前方block 的 HDRP
      bp = PREV_BLKP(bp);
   }
                                   //case4 : 前后都是空闲块 都需要进行合
   else {
并
      size += GET_SIZE(HDRP(PREV_BLKP(bp))) +
GET_SIZE(FTRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp))); //改变size
      PUT(HDRP(PREV_BLKP(bp)), PACK(size, 0)); //改变前方HDRP 此过程中
bp是不会改变的
      PUT(FTRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp)),PACK(size,0)); //改变后方FTRP
      bp = PREV_BLKP(bp);
   return bp;
}
static void printblock(void *bp)
{
   size_t hsize, halloc, fsize, falloc;
   hsize = GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp));
   halloc = GET_ALLOC(HDRP(bp));
   fsize = GET_SIZE(FTRP(bp));
   falloc = GET_ALLOC(FTRP(bp));
   if (hsize == 0) {
      printf("%p: EOL\n", bp);
      return;
   }
   printf("%p: header: [%d:%c] footer: [%d:%c]\n", bp,
        hsize, (halloc ? 'a' : 'f'),
        fsize, (falloc ? 'a' : 'f'));
}
static void checkblock(void *bp)
{
   if ((size_t)bp % 8)
      printf("Error: %p is not doubleword aligned\n", bp);
```

```
if (GET(HDRP(bp)) != GET(FTRP(bp)))
    printf("Error: header does not match footer\n");
}
```

代码测试:

```
linds:malloctab-handout-make clean
rm -f *- *. o mdriver
linds:malloctab-nandout-make
gcc -Wall -02 -m32 -c -o mdriver.o mdriver.c
mdriver.c: In function 'remove_range':
mdriver.c: S98:5: warning: ignoring return value of 'fscanf', declared with attribute warn_unused_result [-Wunused-result]
    fscanf(tracefile, "%d", &(trace->um_ids));

mdriver.c: S99:5: warning: ignoring return value of 'fscanf', declared with attribute warn_unused_result [-Wunused-result]
    fscanf(tracefile, "%d", &(trace->um_ops));

mdriver.c: S90:5: warning: ignoring return value of 'fscanf', declared with attribute warn_unused_result [-Wunused-result]
    fscanf(tracefile, "%d", &(trace->ueight));

mdriver.c: S90:5: warning: ignoring return value of 'fscanf', declared with attribute warn_unused_result [-Wunused-result]
    fscanf(tracefile, "%d", &(trace->ueight));

mdriver.c: S24:6: warning: ignoring return value of 'fscanf', declared with attribute warn_unused_result [-Wunused-result]
    fscanf(tracefile, "%u %u", &index, &size);

mdriver.c: S31:6: warning: ignoring return value of 'fscanf', declared with attribute warn_unused_result [-Wunused-result]
    fscanf(tracefile, "%u %u", &index, &size);

mdriver.c: S31:6: warning: ignoring return value of 'fscanf', declared with attribute warn_unused_result [-Wunused-result]
    fscanf(tracefile, "%u %u", &index, &size);

mdriver.c: S31:6: warning: ignoring return value of 'fscanf', declared with attribute warn_unused_result [-Wunused-result]
    fscanf(tracefile, "%u %u", &index, &size);

mdriver.c: S31:6: warning: ignoring return value of 'fscanf', declared with attribute warn_unused_result [-Wunused-result]
    fscanf(tracefile, "%u %u", &index, &size);

mdriver.c: S31:6: warning: ignoring return value of 'fscanf', declared with attribute warn_unused_resul
```

```
./mdriver -f traces/binary-bal.rep -v -V
Team Name:implicit next fit
Member 1 :Dave OHallaron:droh
Measuring performance with gettimeofday().
Testing mm malloc
Reading tracefile: traces/binary-bal.rep
Checking mm_malloc for correctness, efficiency, and performance.
Results for mm malloc:
trace valid util
                                      Kops
                      ops
                                secs
        yes
0
              55%
                     12000 0.019993
                                       600
Total
              55%
                     12000 0.019993
                                       600
Perf index = 33 (util) + 40 (thru) = 73/100
```

9.19

1) 选 a

- a: 正确。对于一个 2^(m+1)大小的块,申请存放一个(2^k)+1 大小的空间,此时伙伴系统的所有空间都被占用,而实际上其中一个"伙伴"只存放了大小为 1 的数据。
- b:错误。最佳适配算法是要扫描所有的块,然后选择一个"浪费最少"的块,而首次匹配算法从开始的块扫描,只要扫描到的块比要放入的数据大就放置,所以相比而言,首次适配

算法比最佳适配算法要快一些(平均)。

- c: 错误。P603 提出了使用 LIFO 的顺序维护链表,将新释放的块放置在链表的开始处。使用 LIFO 的顺序和首次适配的放置策略,分配器会最先检查最近使用过的块,在这种情况下,释放一个块可以在常数的时间内完成。所以不只有地址递增。使用边界标记的方法来回收才会快速。
- d: 错误。不一定。因为伙伴系统进行划分的时候是按照地址切半划分的,所以当两个相同大小的块地址并不连续的时候,代表这两个块其实并不是"伙伴",所以不能进行合并。这就会产生虽然有足够空间,但是不能存放要求数据的外部碎步。

2) 选 **d**

a:错误。因为这种情况下首次分配的算法会很快找到匹配。这种方法的确有利于解决外部碎片的问题,因为通过分割、与后面的块合并操作。会始终保证在开始的是最大的块,这样会解决因为空闲快无法合并而导致的外部碎片问题。

- b:错误。应该按照块大小从小到大排会比较好。
- c:错误。最佳匹配要选的是最终空闲空间最小的块。
- d:正确。如果块大小递增,则根据两个算法的原理,"空闲空间最小的块"和"第一个能够放下目标数据的块"应该是同一个块,所以两者等价。

3) 选**b**

根据书上的原话, 引用如下:

C程序的 Mark & Sweep 收集器必须是保守的,其根本原因是 C语言不会用类型信息来标记内存位置。因此,像 int 或者 float 这样的标量可以伪装成指针。例如,假设某个可达的已分配块在它的有效载荷中包含一个 int,其值碰巧对应于某个其他已分配块 b的有效载荷中的一个地址。对收集器而言,是没有办法推断出这个数据实际上是 int 而不是指针、因此,分配器必须保守地将块 b 标记为可达,尽管事实上它可能是不可达的。