## OS LAB 3

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# 隐式空闲链表管理

堆分配的空间利用情况:总共5MB的堆空间,分成一个一个的块(占用、空闲)并用链表连接。块内部由头部、有效载荷、填充组成

```
这个总空间是5MB,从 mem_start_brk 到 mem_max_addr ,用 sbrk 来扩展
```

需要自己实现的链表分配是在这个堆内部的一部分空间(即原文档第7页的 Mymalloc ),放了一个链表,调用 mem\_brk (封装为 extend\_heap )来进行扩容

## 2.4 放置策略

### 代码思路分析

采取首次适配。从头开始搜索链表,找到第一个大小合适的空闲内存块便返回

第一个块在 heap\_listp 所指向的位置,判断这个块是否空闲,不是就跳转到下一个,直到 Mymalloc 的最后

没访问一个头块就查看空闲状态和大小,若满足要求则返回头块指针,若查找完全之后仍然没有则返回 NULL

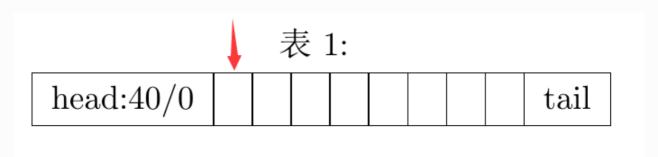
# 2.5 分割空闲块

### 代码思路分析

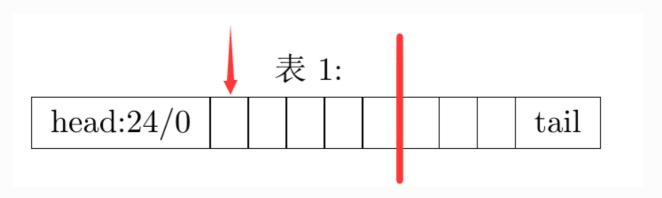
注意还是要双字对齐的

如果需要拆分,则修改传进来的头块大小和占有位,设置其尾块(指向原块剩余部分的指针随大小而由 define修改),并设置剩余(空闲)块的头块,修改其尾块大小

整个空闲块如下: (箭头指向bp)



如果需要拆分,如下所示:



那么修改原来的头尾和分割点两侧新产生的头尾即可

## 出现过的问题

● 不需要重新对齐双字(见 mm\_malloc() 实现)否则会两次乘以WSIZE

```
1 static void place(void *bp, size_t asize)
2 {
```

```
3
        const size_t total_size = GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp));
4
        size t rest = total size - asize;
5
6
        if (rest >= MIN BLK SIZE)
7
        /* need split */
8
        {
9
            /* size_t true_allo_size; */
            /* Allocate an even number of words to maintain alignment
10
    */
            /* true_allo_size = (asize % 2) ? (asize + 1) * WSIZE :
11
    asize * WSIZE; */
12
            PUT(HDRP(bp), PACK(asize, 1));
                                                                      /*
    head of new block */
            PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(asize, 1));
13
    foot of new block */
            PUT(HDRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp)), PACK(rest, 0));
14
    head of rest block */
15
            PUT(FTRP(NEXT BLKP(bp)), PACK(rest, 0));
                                                                      /*
    foot of rest block */
16
       }
        else
17
18
19
            PUT(HDRP(bp), PACK(total_size, 1)); /* head of new block
    (fillings included) */
20
            PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(total size, 1)); /* foot of new block */
21
        }
22 }
```

## 2.8 合并步骤

#### 代码思路分析

就是把第二种和第三种结合一下

```
static void *coalesce(void *bp)
 2
 3
        size t prev_alloc = GET_ALLOC(FTRP(PREV_BLKP(bp)));
        size t next alloc = GET ALLOC(HDRP(NEXT BLKP(bp)));
 4
        size t size = GET SIZE(HDRP(bp));
        if (prev_alloc && next_alloc)
 7
        {
8
            return bp;
9
        }
10
        else if (prev_alloc && !next_alloc)
11
12
            size += GET SIZE(HDRP(NEXT BLKP(bp)));
13
            PUT(HDRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
14
            PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
15
        }
```

```
16
        else if (!prev_alloc && next_alloc)
17
            size += GET_SIZE(FTRP(PREV_BLKP(bp)));
18
19
            PUT(HDRP(PREV_BLKP(bp)), PACK(size, 0));
20
            PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
21
            bp = PREV_BLKP(bp);
22
        }
23
        else
24
        {
            size += GET_SIZE(HDRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp))) +
25
    GET_SIZE(FTRP((PREV_BLKP(bp))));
26
            PUT(HDRP(PREV_BLKP(bp)), PACK(size, 0));
27
            PUT(FTRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp)), PACK(size, 0));
            bp = PREV_BLKP(bp);
28
29
30
        return bp;
31
   }
32
```

# Makefile (第一部分)

#### 代码思路分析

按照参考文档编写;编译没有用预定义而是采用cc

```
1
2
   # Students' Makefile for the Malloc Lab
3
4
5
   CC = gcc -g
   CFLAGS = -Wall
6
   # 待补充
8
9
   OBJS = mm.o mmdriver.o memlib.o
10
   mmdriver: $(OBJS)
11
12
   # 待补充gcc命令(使用变量)
       cc -o mmdriver $(OBJS)
13
14
   #待补充
15
   mmdriver.o: mmdriver.h config.h mm.h memlib.h
16
17
   memlib.o: config.h mm.h memlib.h
   mm.o: config.h mm.h memlib.h
18
19
   .PHONY : clean
20
21
   clean:
22
       -rm -f *~ *.o mmdriver
23
```

# 显式空间链表管理

# find\_fit

### 代码思路分析

由于显式链表中空闲块直接由前驱后继关系,则无需判断遍历到的是否为空闲

### 源代码

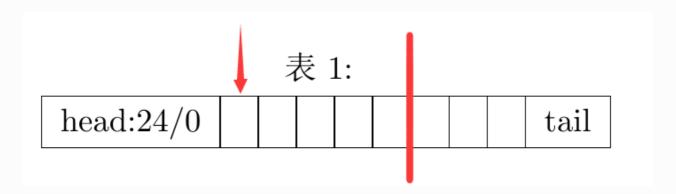
```
static void *find_fit(size_t asize)
 2
 3
        char *bp = free_listp;
 4
        if (free_listp == NULL)
 5
            return NULL;
 6
        while (bp != NULL) /*not end block;*/
 7
8
            if (GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp)) >= asize)
10
            {
11
                break;
12
            }
            else
13
14
15
                bp = (char *)GET_SUCC(bp);
16
17
        return (bp != NULL ? ((void *)bp) : NULL);
18
19
   }
```

# place

## 代码思路分析

整个空闲块如下: (箭头指向bp)





首先修改原有块头(其中PRE的allocated属性不变)

然后考虑后面新的空闲块:修改其头尾参数表,然后将其加入空闲块链表

如果不需要拆分,则需要额外修改在图示区域之后的那个块的PRE参数(即1位)为1

```
1
    static void place(void *bp, size t asize)
2
3
        size_t total_size = 0;
4
       size_t rest = 0;
5
       /* void *nbp; */
        /* nbp = NEXT BLKP(bp); */
7
       delete from free list(bp);
        /*remember notify next_blk, i am alloced*/
9
        total_size = GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp));
10
       rest = total size - asize;
11
12
        if (rest >= MIN_BLK_SIZE) /*need split*/
13
        {
14
            /* to write the head of newly allocated block */
15
            /* actually the pre-infro hasn't been changed, thus still
    use G.. func */
            PUT(HDRP(bp), PACK(asize, GET_PREV_ALLOC(HDRP(bp)), 1));
16
17
            /* change bp in advance can lessen addr calculation */
18
            PUT(HDRP(NEXT BLKP(bp)), PACK(rest, 1, 0));
            PUT(FTRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp)), PACK(rest, 1, 0));
19
20
            add_to_free_list(NEXT_BLKP(bp));
21
        }
        else
22
23
        {
            PUT(HDRP(bp), PACK(total_size, GET_PREV_ALLOC(HDRP(bp)),
24
    1));
25
            /* pre-allo infro of the next block should be changed */
            if (GET ALLOC(HDRP(NEXT BLKP(bp))) == 0) /* free */
26
27
                PUT(HDRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp)),
28
    PACK(GET_SIZE(HDRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp))), 1, 0));
```

```
29
                PUT(FTRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp)),
    PACK(GET_SIZE(FTRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp))), 1, 0));
30
            }
31
            else
                    /* allocated */
32
33
                PUT(HDRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp)),
    PACK(GET_SIZE(HDRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp))), 1, 1));
                /* don't need to change tail in*/
34
                /* PUT(FTRP(nbp), PACK(GET SIZE(nbp), 1, 1)); */
35
36
            }
37
        }
38
   }
```

## Makefile\_for\_all

仍然是参考了参考文档,在隐式链表的makefile上修改的

```
1
   # Students' Makefile for the Malloc Lab
   # it will generate two executable files
   # mmdriver tests the implicit linked-list
   # ep_mmdriver tests the explicit linked-list
6
7
8
   CC = gcc - g
9
   CFLAGS = -Wall
10
   OBJS1 = memlib.o mmdriver.o mm.o
11
12
    OBJS2 = memlib.o ep mmdriver.o ep mm.o
13
   OBJS ALL = memlib.o mmdriver.o ep mmdriver.o mm.o ep mm.o
14
15
   all: mmdriver ep mmdriver
16
17
   mmdriver : $(OBJS1)
18
    cc -o mmdriver $(OBJS1)
19
    ep mmdriver : $(OBJS2)
20
       cc -o ep mmdriver $(OBJS2)
21
   memlib.o : memlib.h config.h
22
23
   mm_o: mm.h memlib.h
24
   ep_mm.o : ep_mm.h memlib.h
25
   mmdriver.o: mm.h memlib.h
26
   ep_mmdriver.o : ep_mm.h memlib.h
27
28
   .PHONY : clean
29
   clean:
30
        -rm mmdriver ep_mmdriver $(OBJS_ALL)
31
32
```

P.S.

独立出来了一些 . h 文件,一并放在总目录下