

Project 3: A Custom malloc()

Due: Tuesday, November 22, 2016, at 11:59pm

Description

In our discussions of dynamic memory management we discussed the operation of the standard C library call, `malloc()`. Some implementations of `malloc` designate a region of a process's address space from the symbol `_end` (where the code and global data ends) to `brk` as the heap. We will be taking a slightly different approach and asking the OS for a large region of memory to act as our heap.

As part of dynamic memory management, we also discussed various algorithms for the management of the empty spaces that may be created after a `malloc()`-managed heap has had some of its allocations freed. In this assignment, you are asked to create your own version of `malloc` based upon the buddy allocator scheme.

Details

The buddy allocation algorithm requires a large free space that we can repeatedly divided to find a reasonably-sized chunk to return. We will request this initial free space directly from the OS by requesting the OS allocate us many contiguous pages using the `mmap()` system call.

We will create an initial space of 1GiB by doing the following:

```
void * base = mmap(NULL, MAX_MEM, PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE, MAP_PRIVATE|MAP_ANON, 0, 0);
```

We can easily set `MAX_MEM` to 2^{30} by using a left shift trick:

```
1 << 30
```

The pointer `base` will now point to a region of 1GiB contiguously allocated in size that we can use for our buddy allocator.

As we discussed in class, we will use a double-linked list representation for the free lists. Each chunk in the free list contains *chunk header* information, the *prev pointer*, and the *next pointer*. The chunk header is one byte long where the first bit is the occupancy bit and the remaining 7 bits represent the size of the chunk. The size is represented by $\log_2 N$ where N is the size in bytes. Hence, the 7 bits can represent a size of up to 2^{127} bytes. The occupancy bit and the size are required for the coalescing algorithm. The minimal size of a chunk is 32 bytes (the block header and the pointers take up 17 bytes). The block header is always present in a chunk regardless of whether that chunk is allocated or free. However, the *prev* and *next* pointers are only needed when a chunk is free because they are only used to link chunks in a free list. Hence, the size of *usable* space in an allocated chunk is $N-1$ bytes (one byte is

taken up by the block header). Obviously, your malloc should return a pointer to this usable space, not a pointer to the chunk header.

Now we should build a table of 26 pointers to be the heads of the double-linked lists of our chunks of each power-of-two size we support (2^5 to 2^{30}). The first pointer would be the head for the 32-byte chunk list. The last pointer would be the head for the 1-GiB chunk list.

We have discussed in class how to discover a buddy for a given chunk using the XOR operation (^ in C). It is important to note that this only works when the base of the chunk is at address 0, which is never going to be the case for us as mmap will return an address from the memory-mapped area at high addresses in our address space. That means to use the XOR trick, we will always need to subtract base from the address to get the “offset” into our 1GiB region.

Requirements

You are to create three functions for this project.

1. A malloc() replacement called `void *my_buddy_malloc(int size)` that allocates memory using the buddy allocation scheme.
2. A free() replacement called `void my_free(void *ptr)` that deallocates a pointer that was originally allocated by the malloc you wrote above.
3. A dump_heap() function dumps the contents of your heap and is very similar to the given in the Memory Management Lab (in `~wahn/public/cs449/heap/firstfit.c`). The TA will insert this function at various points in your code to check the integrity of your heap for grading purposes. *Make sure you implement this function first or you will not get any points for implementing either malloc() or free().*

Your free function should coalesce buddy free blocks as we described in class.

As you are developing, you will want to create a driver program that tests your calls to your mallocs and frees. For grading, we will use the driver `/u/SysLab/shared/mallocdrv.c` in order to test that your code works. Mallocdrv.c is designed to use the standard C library malloc as-is. Make sure you modify the MALLOC and FREE macros defined at the top to your own functions to have it work with your code. Also, you will need to include your mymalloc.h header file appropriately. The output from using your own buddy malloc and from using the C library malloc should be identical.

The output for the dump_heap() function immediately after initializing the heap should look as follows:

```
5->NULL
6->NULL
.
```

```
.  
.  
30->[0:0:1073741824]->NULL
```

The heap shows the 26 free lists for the 26 bins that are all empty except for the largest bin of size 2^{30} . There is one block in this bin that has the occupancy bit set to 0, an offset of 0 from the base, and a size of 1073741824 (or 2^{30}). This block encompasses the entire heap initially.

Environment

For this project we will again be working on `thoth.cs.pitt.edu`

Hints/Notes

- In C, the sentinel value for the end of a linked list is having the next pointer set to NULL.
- GDB is your friend, no matter what you think after project 2.
- Try inserting the `dump_heap()` function yourself at various points in the test program. It will help you detect immediately when your heap is corrupted and where.

What to turn in

- A header file named `mymalloc.h` with the prototypes of your two functions
- A C file named `mymalloc.c` with the implementations of your two functions
- The test program you used during your initial testing
- Any documentation you provide to help us grade your project

To create a tar.gz file, if your code is in a folder named `project3`, execute the following commands:

```
tar cvf USERNAME-project3.tar project3  
gzip USERNAME-project3.tar
```

Where `USERNAME` is your username.

Then copy your file to:

`~wahn/submit/449/RECITATION_CLASS_NUMBER`