# 华东师范大学软件工程学院实验报告

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实验编号:	Lab 05	实验名称:	Writing Your Own Malloc Package

# 1 实验目的

- 1) 深入了解动态内存分配
- 2) 实现一个动态内存分配器

# 2 实验内容与实验步骤

## 2.1 实验内容

在本实验中,您将为 C 程序编写一个动态存储分配器,即您自己的 malloc, free 和 realloc 函数。我们鼓励您创造性地探索设计空间,实施正确、高效和快速的分配器。

我们将从吞吐量(单位时间可执行次数)和空间利用率两个方面对您的分配器进行评估。

### 2.1.1 隐式空闲链表

参考课本 9.9.12 的内容, 我们先考虑使用隐式空闲链表来实现。

首先, 我们先定义在分配器编码中所需要的基本常数和宏。

其中,在第 1 至 3 行,我们定义了所使用的基本常数——字的大小 WSIZE 和双字的大小 DSIZE,以及初始空闲块的大小和扩展时堆的默认大小 CHUNKSIZE。

在第7行中,我们使用 PACK 宏来将大小和已分配位结合起来返回一个值,用于存放在头部或者脚部中。9至10行中,我们定义了 GET 和 PUT 宏来对参数 p 指向的字进行读取或写入。12至13行中,宏 GET\_SIZE和 GET\_ALLOC可以从地址 p 的头部或脚部分别返回大小和已分配位。15至16行中,宏 HDRP和 FTRP分别返回指向块 bp 的头部和脚部的指针。18至19行中,NEXT\_BLKP和 PREV\_BLKP则分别返回指向后面的块和指向前面的块的指针。

```
1 #define WSIZE 4
2 #define DSIZE 8
3 #define CHUNKSIZE (1 << 12)
4
5 #define MAX(x, y) ((x) > (y) ? (x) : (y))
6
7 #define PACK(size, alloc) ((size) | (alloc))
8
```

```
9 #define GET(p) (*(unsigned int *)(p))
10 #define PUT(p, val) (*(unsigned int *)(p) = (val))
11
12 #define GET_SIZE(p) (GET(p) & ~0x7)
13 #define GET_ALLOC(P) (GET(P) & 0x1)
14
15 #define HDRP(bp) ((char *)(bp) - WSIZE)
16 #define FTRP(bp) ((char *)(bp) + GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp)) - DSIZE)
17
18 #define NEXT_BLKP(bp) ((char *)(bp) + GET_SIZE(((char *)(bp) - WSIZE)))
19 #define PREV_BLKP(bp) ((char *)(bp) - GET_SIZE(((char *)(bp) - DSIZE)))
```

接下来, 我们需要将堆初始化。

首先我们申请四个字的空间,然后对这四个字进行初始化,第一个字是不使用的填充字,后两个字是序言块,最后一个字是结尾块。然后我们创建一个初始的空闲块。

```
1 int mm init(void) {
       if ((heap_listp = mem_sbrk(4 * WSIZE)) == (void *)-1) {
           return -1;
       PUT(heap listp, 0);
       PUT(heap_listp + 1 * WSIZE, PACK(DSIZE, 1));
7
       PUT(heap listp + 2 * WSIZE, PACK(DSIZE, 1));
8
       PUT(heap_listp + 3 * WSIZE, PACK(0, 1));
9
       heap listp += 2 * WSIZE;
       if (extend_heap(CHUNKSIZE / WSIZE) == NULL) {
10
11
           return -1;
12
       return 0;
13
14 }
```

在初始化堆的过程中,我们使用了 extend\_heap 函数,接下来我们需要编写这个函数来增长堆。首先我们需要将字节数转化为大小的时进行一个对齐操作。然后进行分配,以及设置头部和脚部。最后的时候还要调用合并空闲块函数,将附近空闲的块进行合并,将合并后的头指针返回。

```
1 static void *extend_heap(size_t words) {
2
       char* bp;
3
       size_t size;
4
       size = (words & 1) ? (words + 1) * WSIZE : words * WSIZE;
5
       if ((bp = mem_sbrk(size)) == (void *)-1) {
6
           return NULL;
7
8
      PUT(HDRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
9
       PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
10
       PUT(HDRP(NEXT BLKP(bp)), PACK(0, 1));
```

```
11    return coalesce(bp);
12 }
```

在这个过程中, 我们调用了 coalesce 函数, 我们接下来需要编写这个函数来完成空闲块的合并。

合并空闲块时,我们需要先获取当前块的上一个块,以及下一个块,然后对四种情况进行讨论。情况 1: 前后都有填充,那么不进行任何操作。情况 2: 前面有填充,后面没有填充,那么指针不变,将空闲块合并即可。情况 3: 前面有没有填充,后面有填充,那么需要将指针先前移动一个块,然后将空闲块合并。情况 4: 前后都没有填充,那么将指针向前移动一个块的同时,将前后空闲块进行合并。

```
1 static void *coalesce(void *bp) {
 2
       size_t prev_alloc = GET_ALLOC(FTRP(PREV_BLKP(bp)));
 3
       size_t next_alloc = GET_ALLOC(HDRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp)));
       size_t size = GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp));
 4
 5
       if (prev_alloc && next_alloc) {
 6
           return bp;
 7
       } else if (prev_alloc && !next_alloc) {
 8
           size += GET SIZE(HDRP(NEXT BLKP(bp)));
9
           PUT(HDRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
10
           PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
       } else if (!prev_alloc && next_alloc) {
11
           size += GET SIZE(HDRP(PREV BLKP(bp)));
12
13
           PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
14
           PUT(HDRP(PREV_BLKP(bp)), PACK(size, 0));
           bp = PREV BLKP(bp);
15
       } else {
16
           size += GET_SIZE(HDRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp))) + GET_SIZE(HDRP(PREV_BLKP(bp)));
17
           PUT(HDRP(PREV_BLKP(bp)), PACK(size, 0));
18
           PUT(FTRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp)), PACK(size, 0));
19
20
           bp = PREV_BLKP(bp);
21
       }
22
       return bp;
23 }
```

同时,我们还需要一个函数 place 来实现对空闲块的分割,来提高空闲块的利用率,减少碎片的产生。如果当前空闲块的大小要比我们要分配的内容大且超过两个字,那么空闲块将被分成两部分,一部分是用来分配的,另一部分仍然是空闲的。

```
1 static void place(void *bp, size_t asize) {
2    size_t size = GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp));
3    if (size - asize >= 2 * DSIZE) {
4        PUT(HDRP(bp), PACK(asize, 1));
5        PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(asize, 1));
6        size = size - asize;
7        bp = NEXT_BLKP(bp);
```

```
8     PUT(HDRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
9     PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
10     coalesce(bp);
11     } else {
12         PUT(HDRP(bp), PACK(size, 1));
13         PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(size, 1));
14     }
15 }
```

下一步,我们来实现查找空闲块的策略。我们使用**首次适配**策略——从头往后遍历空闲链表,直至找到第一个可以放置空闲块的地方。

```
1 static void *find_fit(size_t asize) {
2    for (void *bp = heap_listp; GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp)) > 0; bp = NEXT_BLKP(bp)) {
3        if (!GET_ALLOC(HDRP(bp)) && GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp)) >= asize) {
4            return bp;
5        }
6     }
7     return NULL;
8 }
```

然后,我们来实现 malloc 函数。我们对 size 进行非 0 判断,然后对 size 进行按 8 对齐舍入,接着用首次适应策略去寻找空闲块,如果存在直接存入,并返回指针,如果不存在这么大的空闲块,那么对堆进行扩展。

```
1 void *mm malloc(size t size) {
2
       size_t asize;
3
       size_t extendsize;
4
       char *bp;
5
       if (size == 0) {
6
           return NULL;
7
8
       if (size < DSIZE) {</pre>
9
           asize = 2 * DSIZE;
10
           asize = DSIZE * ((size + DSIZE + DSIZE - 1) / DSIZE);
11
12
13
       if ((bp = find_fit(asize)) != NULL) {
14
           place(bp, asize);
15
           return bp;
16
       extendsize = MAX(asize, CHUNKSIZE);
17
18
       if ((bp = extend_heap(extendsize / WSIZE)) == NULL) {
19
           return NULL;
20
21
       place(bp, asize);
```

```
22 return bp;
23 }
```

接下来我们实现 free 函数,将一个分配块转为空闲块。这需要我们修改它的头部和脚部,然后进行前后空闲块的合并。

```
void mm_free(void *ptr) {
   if (ptr == NULL) {
      return;
   }
   size_t size = GET_SIZE(HDRP(ptr));
   PUT(HDRP(ptr), PACK(size, 0));
   PUT(FTRP(ptr), PACK(size, 0));
   coalesce(ptr);
}
```

realloc 函数则需要我们对已分配的块进行一个重新分配。可以根据原本已经写好的代码,只需要将内存分配的函数改为自己写的内存分配函数即可。

```
1 void *mm_realloc(void *ptr, size_t size) {
2
       void *oldptr = ptr;
3
       void *newptr;
4
       size_t copySize;
       newptr = mm malloc(size);
       if (newptr == NULL) return NULL;
6
       copySize = GET_SIZE(HDRP(ptr));
7
       if (size < copySize) copySize = size;</pre>
8
9
       memcpy(newptr, oldptr, copySize);
10
       mm free(oldptr);
11
       return newptr;
12 }
```

### 2.1.2 显式空闲链表

一种更好的方法是将空闲块组织为某种形式的显式数据结构。因为根据定义,程序不需要一个空闲块的主体,所以实现这个数据结构的指针可以存放在这些空闲块的主体里面。例如,堆可以组织成一个**双向空闲链表**,在每个空闲块中,都包含一个 pred (前驱) 和 succ (后继) 指针。

使用双向链表而不是隐式空闲链表,使首次适配的分配时间从块总数的线性时间减少到了空闲块数量的线性时间。

我们使用**后进先出**(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时间内完成。如果使用了边界标记,那么合并也可以在常数时间内完成。

我们更改空闲块的结构,在其有效载荷的开始处存放其前驱和后继指针。我们额外定义一些宏来完成其前 驱和后继的读取与写人。

```
1 #define GET_PREV(p) (*(unsigned int *)(p))
2 #define SET_PREV(p, val) (*(unsigned int *)(p) = (val))
3 #define GET_NEXT(p) (*((unsigned int *)(p) + 1))
4 #define SET_NEXT(p, val) (*((unsigned int *)(p) + 1) = (val))
```

然后,我们编写函数 list\_insert 和 list\_remove 来用于链表中节点的插入与删除。我们使用后进先出的顺序维护链表,即始终在链表的头部插入节点。

```
1 static void list_insert(void *bp) {
       if (bp == NULL) return;
 3
       if (list head == NULL) {
 4
         list_head = bp;
         return;
 5
 6
       }
 7
       SET_NEXT(bp, (list_head));
 8
       SET_PREV(list_head, (bp));
       list_head = bp;
9
10 }
11
12 static void list_remove(void *bp) {
13
       if (bp == NULL || GET_ALLOC(HDRP(bp))) return;
       void* prev = GET_PREV(bp);
14
15
       void* next = GET_NEXT(bp);
       SET_PREV(bp, 0);
16
       SET_NEXT(bp, 0);
17
       if (prev == NULL && next == NULL) {
18
         list_head = NULL;
19
       } else if (prev == NULL) {
20
21
           SET_PREV(next, 0);
22
           list_head = next;
       } else if (next == NULL) {
23
24
           SET_NEXT(prev, 0);
       } else {
25
26
           SET_NEXT(prev, (next));
27
           SET_PREV(next, (prev));
28
       }
29 }
```

然后,我们对 coalesce 函数、extend\_heap 函数、place 函数和 mm\_free 函数进行修改,使其在合并、增长堆、拆分和释放时均能够维护空闲链表。

```
1 static void *coalesce(void *bp) {
```

```
size t prev alloc = GET ALLOC(FTRP(PREV BLKP(bp)));
3
     size_t next_alloc = GET_ALLOC(HDRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp)));
     size_t size = GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp));
4
     if (prev_alloc && next_alloc) {
5
6
7
         list insert(bp);
  /*^^^^^^^^^^^^^
8
9
         return bp;
10
     } else if (prev_alloc && !next_alloc) {
11
12
         list_remove(NEXT_BLKP(bp));
  /*^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
13
14
         size += GET_SIZE(HDRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp)));
15
         PUT(HDRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
         PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
16
     } else if (!prev_alloc && next_alloc) {
17
18
19
         list_remove(PREV_BLKP(bp));
  /*^^^^^^^^^^^^
20
21
         size += GET_SIZE(HDRP(PREV_BLKP(bp)));
22
         PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
23
         PUT(HDRP(PREV_BLKP(bp)), PACK(size, 0));
         bp = PREV_BLKP(bp);
24
25
     } else {
26
27
         list_remove(NEXT_BLKP(bp));
28
         list_remove(PREV_BLKP(bp));
  /*^^^^^^^^^^^^^
29
         size += GET_SIZE(HDRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp))) + GET_SIZE(HDRP(PREV_BLKP(bp)));
30
31
         PUT(HDRP(PREV_BLKP(bp)), PACK(size, 0));
         PUT(FTRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp)), PACK(size, 0));
32
33
         bp = PREV_BLKP(bp);
34
35
36
      list_insert(bp);
  /*^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
37
38
      return bp;
39 }
40
 static void *extend_heap(size_t words) {
41
     char* bp;
42
43
     size_t size;
     size = (words & 1) ? (words + 1) * WSIZE : words * WSIZE;
44
     if ((bp = mem_sbrk(size)) == (void *)-1) {
45
```

```
46
         return NULL;
47
      }
48
      PUT(HDRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
      PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
49
50
51
      SET_NEXT(bp, 0);
52
      SET_PREV(bp, 0);
   /*^^^^^^^^^^^^^
53
      PUT(HDRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp)), PACK(0, 1));
54
      return coalesce(bp);
55
56 }
57
  static void place(void *bp, size_t asize) {
58
59
      size_t size = GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp));
      list_remove(bp);
60
      if (size - asize >= 2 * DSIZE) {
61
         PUT(HDRP(bp), PACK(asize, 1));
62
63
         PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(asize, 1));
64
         size = size - asize;
         bp = NEXT_BLKP(bp);
65
66
67
         SET_NEXT(bp, 0);
         SET_PREV(bp, 0);
68
   /*^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
69
70
         PUT(HDRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
71
         PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
72
         coalesce(bp);
73
      } else {
74
         PUT(HDRP(bp), PACK(size, 1));
75
         PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(size, 1));
76
      }
77 }
78
79
  void mm_free(void *ptr) {
      if (ptr == NULL) {
80
         return;
81
82
83
      size_t size = GET_SIZE(HDRP(ptr));
      PUT(HDRP(ptr), PACK(size, 0));
84
      PUT(FTRP(ptr), PACK(size, 0));
85
86
87
      SET_NEXT(ptr, 0);
88
      SET PREV(ptr, 0);
   /*^^^^^^^^^^^
89
```

```
90 coalesce(ptr);
91 }
```

最后,我们重新编写 find\_fit 函数,进而实现在显式空闲链表中的查找。

```
1 static void *find_fit(size_t asize) {
2    for (void *bp = list_head; bp; bp = GET_NEXT(bp)) {
3        if (GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp)) >= asize) {
4            return bp;
5        }
6     }
7     return NULL;
8 }
```

## 2.2 实验步骤

1) 解打包 malloc-handout.tar

```
1 linux> tar -xvf malloc-handout.tar
```

- 2) 阅读要求,编写 mm.c
- 3) 编译

```
1 linux> make
```

4) 评测

```
1 linux> ./mdriver -av -t traces
```

# 3 实验过程与分析

## 3.1 隐式空闲链表

实验的运行结果如下:

```
 ~/De/lab5/malloclab-handout
                                       ./mdriver -av -t traces
                                                                                ✓ at 04:21:58 ⊙
Using default tracefiles in traces/
Measuring performance with gettimeofday().
Results for mm malloc:
trace valid util
                                        Kops
                        ops
 0
               93%
                       5694
                             0.005181
                                        1099
         yes
         yes
               91%
                       5848
                             0.005054
                                        1157
 2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
                       6648
         yes
               91%
                             0.007662
                                         868
                90%
                       5380
                             0.005887
                                         914
         yes
                66%
                      14400
                             0.000066218845
         ves
                93%
                       4800
                             0.004593
                                        1045
         yes
                             0.004413
               91%
                       4800
                                        1088
         yes
                             0.063900
         yes
               55%
                      12000
                                         188
         yes
               51%
                      24000
                             0.216020
                                         111
                26%
                      14401
                             0.033895
                                        425
         yes
10
                34%
                      14401
                             0.001454
                                        9908
         yes
                71%
                    112372
                             0.348123
                                         323
Total
Perf index = 43 (util) + 22 (thru) = 64/100
```

图 1: 运行结果

### 3.2 显式空闲链表

实验的运行结果如下:

```
./mdriver -av -t traces
                                                                             ✓ at 04:24:15 ⊙
 > ~/De/lab5/malloclab-handout
Using default tracefiles in traces/
Measuring performance with gettimeofday().
Results for mm malloc:
trace valid util
                            0.000167 34198
         yes
               89%
                      5694
                            0.000102 57616
               92%
                      5848
         yes
2
3
               94%
                      6648
                            0.000253 26266
         yes
               96%
                      5380
                            0.000211 25498
         ves
4
                     14400
                            0.000106135338
               66%
         yes
5
                            0.000389 12339
         yes
               88%
                      4800
6
7
                            0.000420 11431
         yes
               85%
                      4800
               55%
                     12000
                            0.001668
                                      7194
         yes
8
         yes
               51%
                     24000
                            0.001647 14573
                     14401
                            0.034568
               26%
                                       417
         ves
10
               34%
                     14401
                            0.001485
                                      9696
         yes
Total
               71%
                    112372
                            0.041016
Perf index = 42 (util) + 40 (thru) = 82/100
```

图 2: 运行结果

# 4 实验结果总结

通过本次实验,我对动态分配内存的内容有了一个深刻的印象,对概念的掌握更加清晰,也充分明白了该如何去利用 C 语言对分配器进行模拟,对指针的运用也有了一定的能力提升。

实验中也存在一些不足,例如可以使用分离空闲链表来进一步优化, realloc 函数的效率也有待提高。

## 5 附录(源代码)

### 5.1 隐式空闲链表

```
* mm-naive.c - The fastest, least memory-efficient malloc package.
   * In this naive approach, a block is allocated by simply incrementing
   * the brk pointer. A block is pure payload. There are no headers or
   * footers. Blocks are never coalesced or reused. Realloc is
   * implemented directly using mm malloc and mm free.
   * NOTE TO STUDENTS: Replace this header comment with your own header
 9
   * comment that gives a high level description of your solution.
   */
11
12 #include <stdio.h>
13 #include <stdlib.h>
14 #include <assert.h>
15 #include <unistd.h>
16 #include <string.h>
18 #include "mm.h"
19 #include "memlib.h"
21 /****************
22 * NOTE TO STUDENTS: Before you do anything else, please
23 * provide your team information in the following struct.
25 team_t team = {
26
      /* Team name */
27
      "team",
28
      /* First member's full name */
29
      "Pengda Li",
30
      /* First member's email address */
31
      "10225101460@stu.ecnu.edu.cn",
32
      /* Second member's full name (leave blank if none) */
33
34
      /* Second member's email address (leave blank if none) */
35
36 };
37
38 /* single word (4) or double word (8) alignment */
39 #define ALIGNMENT 8
40
```

```
41 /* rounds up to the nearest multiple of ALIGNMENT */
42 #define ALIGN(size) (((size) + (ALIGNMENT-1)) & ~0x7)
43
44 #define SIZE_T_SIZE (ALIGN(sizeof(size_t)))
45
46 // Basic constants and macros
47 #define WSIZE 4
48 #define DSIZE 8
49 #define CHUNKSIZE (1 << 12)
50
51 #define MAX(x, y) ((x) > (y) ? (x) : (y))
52
53 #define PACK(size, alloc) ((size) | (alloc))
54
55 #define GET(p) (*(unsigned int *)(p))
56 #define PUT(p, val) (*(unsigned int *)(p) = (val))
57
58 #define GET_SIZE(p) (GET(p) & ~0x7)
59 #define GET_ALLOC(P) (GET(P) & 0x1)
60
61 #define HDRP(bp) ((char *)(bp) - WSIZE)
62 #define FTRP(bp) ((char *)(bp) + GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp)) - DSIZE)
63
64 #define NEXT_BLKP(bp) ((char *)(bp) + GET_SIZE(((char *)(bp) - WSIZE)))
65 #define PREV_BLKP(bp) ((char *)(bp) - GET_SIZE(((char *)(bp) - DSIZE)))
66
  static char * heap_listp;
67
68
  static void *coalesce(void *bp) {
69
70
       size_t prev_alloc = GET_ALLOC(FTRP(PREV_BLKP(bp)));
       size_t next_alloc = GET_ALLOC(HDRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp)));
71
       size_t size = GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp));
72
       if (prev_alloc && next_alloc) {
73
74
           return bp;
       } else if (prev_alloc && !next_alloc) {
75
           size += GET_SIZE(HDRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp)));
76
77
           PUT(HDRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
78
           PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
       } else if (!prev_alloc && next_alloc) {
79
           size += GET_SIZE(HDRP(PREV_BLKP(bp)));
80
           PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
81
82
           PUT(HDRP(PREV_BLKP(bp)), PACK(size, 0));
           bp = PREV BLKP(bp);
83
84
       } else {
```

```
85
            size += GET_SIZE(HDRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp))) + GET_SIZE(HDRP(PREV_BLKP(bp)));
 86
            PUT(HDRP(PREV_BLKP(bp)), PACK(size, 0));
            PUT(FTRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp)), PACK(size, 0));
 87
            bp = PREV_BLKP(bp);
 88
 89
 90
        return bp;
91 }
 92
93 static void *extend_heap(size_t words) {
        char* bp;
 94
95
        size_t size;
        size = (words & 1) ? (words + 1) * WSIZE : words * WSIZE;
 96
        if ((bp = mem_sbrk(size)) == (void *)-1) {
 97
98
            return NULL;
99
100
        PUT(HDRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
        PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
101
102
        PUT(HDRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp)), PACK(0, 1));
103
        return coalesce(bp);
104 }
105
106 static void *find_fit(size_t asize) {
        for (void *bp = heap_listp; GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp)) > 0; bp = NEXT_BLKP(bp)) {
107
            if (!GET_ALLOC(HDRP(bp)) && GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp)) > asize) {
108
109
                 return bp;
110
            }
111
        }
        return NULL;
112
113 }
114
115 static void place(void *bp, size_t asize) {
        size_t size = GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp));
116
117
        if (size - asize >= 2 * DSIZE) {
118
            PUT(HDRP(bp), PACK(asize, 1));
            PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(asize, 1));
119
120
            size = size - asize;
121
            bp = NEXT_BLKP(bp);
122
            PUT(HDRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
            PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
123
124
        } else {
125
            PUT(HDRP(bp), PACK(size, 1));
126
            PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(size, 1));
127
        }
128 }
```

```
129
130
131 /*
132 * mm_init - initialize the malloc package.
133 */
134 int mm_init(void) {
135
        if ((heap_listp = mem_sbrk(4 * WSIZE)) == (void *)-1) {
136
            return -1;
137
        }
138
        PUT(heap_listp, 0);
139
        PUT(heap_listp + 1 * WSIZE, PACK(DSIZE, 1));
140
        PUT(heap_listp + 2 * WSIZE, PACK(DSIZE, 1));
141
        PUT(heap_listp + 3 * WSIZE, PACK(0, 1));
142
        heap_listp += 2 * WSIZE;
143
        if (extend_heap(CHUNKSIZE / WSIZE) == NULL) {
144
            return -1;
145
        }
        return 0;
146
147 }
148
149 /*
150 * mm_malloc - Allocate a block by incrementing the brk pointer.
151 *
          Always allocate a block whose size is a multiple of the alignment.
152 */
153 void *mm_malloc(size_t size) {
154
        size_t asize;
        size_t extendsize;
155
156
        char *bp;
157
        if (size == 0) {
            return NULL;
158
159
        if (size < DSIZE) {</pre>
160
161
            asize = 2 * DSIZE;
        } else {
162
163
            asize = DSIZE * ((size + DSIZE + DSIZE - 1) / DSIZE);
164
165
        if ((bp = find_fit(asize)) != NULL) {
166
            place(bp, asize);
167
            return bp;
168
        }
169
        extendsize = MAX(asize, CHUNKSIZE);
170
        if ((bp = extend_heap(extendsize / WSIZE)) == NULL) {
171
            return NULL;
172
        }
```

```
173
        place(bp, asize);
174
        return bp;
175 }
176
177 /*
178 * mm_free - Freeing a block does nothing.
179 */
180 void mm_free(void *ptr) {
181
        if (ptr == NULL) {
182
            return;
183
        }
        size_t size = GET_SIZE(HDRP(ptr));
184
185
        PUT(HDRP(ptr), PACK(size, 0));
186
        PUT(FTRP(ptr), PACK(size, 0));
187
        coalesce(ptr);
188 }
189
190 /*
191 * mm_realloc - Implemented simply in terms of mm_malloc and mm_free
192 */
193 void *mm_realloc(void *ptr, size_t size) {
194
        void *oldptr = ptr;
195
        void *newptr;
196
        size_t copySize;
197
        newptr = mm_malloc(size);
        if (newptr == NULL) return NULL;
198
199
        copySize = GET_SIZE(HDRP(ptr));
200
        if (size < copySize) copySize = size;</pre>
201
        memcpy(newptr, oldptr, copySize);
202
        mm_free(oldptr);
203
        return newptr;
204 }
```

#### 5.2 显式空闲链表

```
1 /*
2 * mm-naive.c - The fastest, least memory-efficient malloc package.
3 *
4 * In this naive approach, a block is allocated by simply incrementing
5 * the brk pointer. A block is pure payload. There are no headers or
6 * footers. Blocks are never coalesced or reused. Realloc is
7 * implemented directly using mm_malloc and mm_free.
8 *
```

```
* NOTE TO STUDENTS: Replace this header comment with your own header
   * comment that gives a high level description of your solution.
   */
11
12 #include <stdio.h>
13 #include <stdlib.h>
14 #include <assert.h>
15 #include <unistd.h>
16 #include <string.h>
17
18 #include "mm.h"
19 #include "memlib.h"
20
21 /*****************
22 * NOTE TO STUDENTS: Before you do anything else, please
23 * provide your team information in the following struct.
25 team_t team = {
26
      /* Team name */
27
      "team",
28
      /* First member's full name */
      "Pengda Li",
29
      /* First member's email address */
30
      "10225101460@stu.ecnu.edu.cn",
31
32
      /* Second member's full name (leave blank if none) */
33
      /* Second member's email address (leave blank if none) */
34
35
36 };
37
38 /* single word (4) or double word (8) alignment */
39 #define ALIGNMENT 8
40
41 /* rounds up to the nearest multiple of ALIGNMENT */
42 #define ALIGN(size) (((size) + (ALIGNMENT-1)) & ~0x7)
43
44 #define SIZE_T_SIZE (ALIGN(sizeof(size_t)))
45
46 // Basic constants and macros
47 #define WSIZE 4
48 #define DSIZE 8
49 #define CHUNKSIZE (1 << 12)
50
51 #define MAX(x, y) ((x) > (y) ? (x) : (y))
52
```

```
53 #define PACK(size, alloc) ((size) | (alloc))
54
55 #define GET(p) (*(unsigned int *)(p))
56 #define PUT(p, val) (*(unsigned int *)(p) = (val))
57
58 #define GET_SIZE(p) (GET(p) & ~0x7)
59 #define GET_ALLOC(P) (GET(P) & 0x1)
60
61 #define HDRP(bp) ((char *)(bp) - WSIZE)
62 #define FTRP(bp) ((char *)(bp) + GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp)) - DSIZE)
63
64 #define NEXT_BLKP(bp) ((char *)(bp) + GET_SIZE(((char *)(bp) - WSIZE)))
65 #define PREV_BLKP(bp) ((char *)(bp) - GET_SIZE(((char *)(bp) - DSIZE)))
66
67 #define GET_PREV(p) (*(unsigned int *)(p))
68 #define SET_PREV(p, val) (*(unsigned int *)(p) = (val))
69 #define GET_NEXT(p) (*((unsigned int *)(p) + 1))
70 #define SET_NEXT(p, val) (*((unsigned int *)(p) + 1) = (val))
71
72 static char * heap_listp;
73 static char * head;
74
75 static void list_insert(void *bp) {
76
       if (bp == NULL) return;
       if (head == NULL) {
77
78
           head = bp;
79
           return;
80
       }
       SET_NEXT(bp, (head));
81
82
       SET_PREV(head, (bp));
       head = bp;
83
84 }
85
86
   static void list_remove(void *bp) {
       if (bp == NULL || GET_ALLOC(HDRP(bp))) return;
87
       void* prev = GET_PREV(bp);
88
       void* next = GET_NEXT(bp);
89
90
       SET_PREV(bp, 0);
91
       SET_NEXT(bp, 0);
       if (prev == NULL && next == NULL) {
92
           head = NULL;
93
94
       } else if (prev == NULL) {
95
           SET PREV(next, 0);
           head = next;
96
```

```
97
        } else if (next == NULL) {
98
            SET_NEXT(prev, 0);
        } else {
99
100
            SET_NEXT(prev, (next));
            SET_PREV(next, (prev));
101
102
        }
103 }
104
105 static void *coalesce(void *bp) {
106
        size_t prev_alloc = GET_ALLOC(FTRP(PREV_BLKP(bp)));
107
        size_t next_alloc = GET_ALLOC(HDRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp)));
108
        size_t size = GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp));
        if (prev_alloc && next_alloc) {
109
110
            list_insert(bp);
111
            return bp;
112
        } else if (prev_alloc && !next_alloc) {
            list_remove(NEXT_BLKP(bp));
113
114
            size += GET_SIZE(HDRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp)));
            PUT(HDRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
115
            PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
116
        } else if (!prev_alloc && next_alloc) {
117
118
            list_remove(PREV_BLKP(bp));
119
            size += GET_SIZE(HDRP(PREV_BLKP(bp)));
120
            PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
121
            PUT(HDRP(PREV_BLKP(bp)), PACK(size, 0));
            bp = PREV_BLKP(bp);
122
123
        } else {
            list_remove(NEXT_BLKP(bp));
124
125
            list_remove(PREV_BLKP(bp));
126
            size += GET_SIZE(HDRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp))) + GET_SIZE(HDRP(PREV_BLKP(bp)));
127
            PUT(HDRP(PREV_BLKP(bp)), PACK(size, 0));
            PUT(FTRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp)), PACK(size, 0));
128
129
            bp = PREV_BLKP(bp);
130
        list_insert(bp);
131
132
        return bp;
133 }
134
135 static void *extend_heap(size_t words) {
        char* bp;
136
137
        size_t size;
138
        size = (words & 1) ? (words + 1) * WSIZE : words * WSIZE;
        if ((bp = mem sbrk(size)) == (void *)-1) {
139
            return NULL;
140
```

```
141
        }
142
        PUT(HDRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
143
        PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
144
        SET_NEXT(bp, 0);
145
        SET_PREV(bp, 0);
146
        PUT(HDRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp)), PACK(0, 1));
147
        return coalesce(bp);
148 }
149
150 static void *find_fit(size_t asize) {
151
        for (void *bp = head; bp; bp = GET_NEXT(bp)) {
            if (GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp)) >= asize) {
152
153
                 return bp;
154
            }
155
        }
        return NULL;
156
157 }
158
159 static void place(void *bp, size_t asize) {
        size_t size = GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp));
160
161
        list_remove(bp);
        if (size - asize >= 2 * DSIZE) {
162
            PUT(HDRP(bp), PACK(asize, 1));
163
            PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(asize, 1));
164
165
            size = size - asize;
            bp = NEXT_BLKP(bp);
166
167
            SET_NEXT(bp, 0);
168
            SET_PREV(bp, 0);
            PUT(HDRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
169
170
            PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
171
            coalesce(bp);
172
        } else {
173
            PUT(HDRP(bp), PACK(size, 1));
174
            PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(size, 1));
175
        }
176 }
177
178
179 /*
180 * mm_init - initialize the malloc package.
181 */
182 int mm_init(void) {
        if ((heap_listp = mem_sbrk(4 * WSIZE)) == (void *)-1) {
183
184
            return -1;
```

```
185
        }
186
        head = NULL;
187
        PUT(heap_listp, 0);
188
        PUT(heap_listp + 1 * WSIZE, PACK(DSIZE, 1));
189
        PUT(heap_listp + 2 * WSIZE, PACK(DSIZE, 1));
190
        PUT(heap_listp + 3 * WSIZE, PACK(0, 1));
191
        heap_listp += 2 * WSIZE;
192
        if (extend_heap(CHUNKSIZE / WSIZE) == NULL) {
193
            return -1;
194
195
        return 0;
196 }
197
198 /*
199 * mm_malloc - Allocate a block by incrementing the brk pointer.
          Always allocate a block whose size is a multiple of the alignment.
201 */
202 void *mm_malloc(size_t size) {
203
        size_t asize;
204
        size_t extendsize;
205
        char *bp;
206
        if (size == 0) {
207
            return NULL;
208
        }
209
        if (size < DSIZE) {</pre>
210
            asize = 2 * DSIZE;
211
        } else {
212
            asize = DSIZE * ((size + DSIZE + DSIZE - 1) / DSIZE);
213
214
        if ((bp = find_fit(asize)) != NULL) {
215
            place(bp, asize);
216
            return bp;
217
218
        extendsize = MAX(asize, CHUNKSIZE);
219
        if ((bp = extend_heap(extendsize / WSIZE)) == NULL) {
220
            return NULL;
221
222
        place(bp, asize);
223
        return bp;
224 }
225
226 /*
227 * mm_free - Freeing a block does nothing.
228 */
```

```
229 void mm_free(void *ptr) {
230
        if (ptr == NULL) {
231
            return;
232
233
        size_t size = GET_SIZE(HDRP(ptr));
234
        PUT(HDRP(ptr), PACK(size, 0));
235
        PUT(FTRP(ptr), PACK(size, 0));
236
        SET_NEXT(ptr, 0);
237
        SET_PREV(ptr, 0);
238
        coalesce(ptr);
239 }
240
241 /*
242 * mm_realloc - Implemented simply in terms of mm_malloc and mm_free
243 */
244 void *mm_realloc(void *ptr, size_t size) {
245
        void *oldptr = ptr;
246
        void *newptr;
247
        size_t copySize;
248
        newptr = mm_malloc(size);
249
        if (newptr == NULL) return NULL;
250
        copySize = GET_SIZE(HDRP(ptr));
251
        if (size < copySize) copySize = size;</pre>
252
        memcpy(newptr, oldptr, copySize);
253
        mm_free(oldptr);
254
        return newptr;
255 }
```