ECE318 Operating Systems

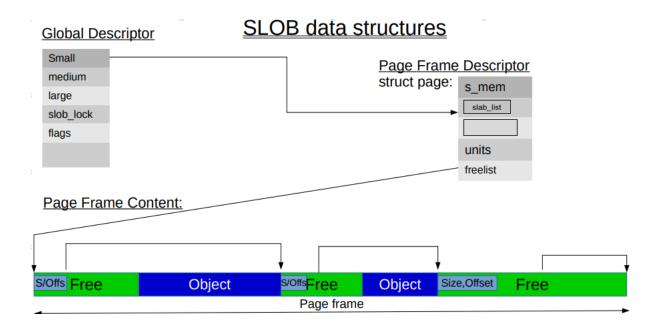
Assignment 3

SLOB Memory allocation: First Fit VS Best Fit

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Project Description



For this project we had to experiment on the SLOB memory allocator of the Linux kernel. Our task was to switch the internal policies of the SLOB allocator and create a version that uses the Best Fit algorithm

The SLOB allocator uses internally a First Fit (??) algorithm, to both find the page in which the allocation and to decide which block it will allocate.

By default, Linux uses the SLUB memory allocator as it is more optimized for use in real systems with a lot of memory since it aims to minimize memory hashing. The SLOB allocator on the other hand, is targeted at systems with limited resources, and therefore is designed to be efficient for these systems, at the cost of external memory hashing.

Part A

For part A we swapped the default SLUB allocator for the SLOB version in our kernel and we created a new version that utilizes a Best Fit approach to the allocation.

Before writing the code, we wanted to see how the original SLOB works and we simply run the machine without making any tweaks. When using SLOB we noticed a severe drop in performance compared to the default SLUB allocator, which confirms what theory tells us.

For the tweaks part of part A, we wanted to find the best fitting block for each allocation. To do that, we changed how the page the allocation takes place is chosen. Our approach, was to loop through the available pages list, and search for the one with the best fitting block by looping the available blocks in the page. A pointer was kept to the current best fitting block at all times. The allocation only took place if a memory block was found, with the exact size as that of the requested one or if all the blocks were searched. In both cases, the current best fitting block was used for the allocation.

Furthermore, every few thousand allocations log files are kept to show the algorithm is working properly. These messages can be disabled with a specified flag.

```
79.102147] slob_alloc: Request: 12
79.102148] slob_alloc: Candidate block size:
79.102148] 4
79.102149] 28
79.102149] 8
79.102149] 4
79.102149] 4
79.102149] 8
 79.102149] 1
79.102150] 12
79.102150] 8
79.102150] 4
  79.102150]
79.102150] 8
79.102150] 1
79.102151] slob_alloc: Best Fit: 12
79.466234] slob_alloc: Request: 128
79.466234] slob_alloc: Candidate block size:
79.466235] 188
79.466235] 28
79.466235] 32
 79.466235] 12
79.466236] slob_alloc: Best Fit: 188
79.831429] slob_alloc: Request: 12
79.831430] slob_alloc: Candidate block size:
  79.831430] 16
79.831430] 10
79.831431] 12
79.831431] 20
79.831431] slob_alloc: Best Fit: 12
80.242202] slob_alloc: Request: 12
80.242202] slob_alloc: Candidate block size:
80.242203] 8
 80.242203]
 80.242203]
 80.242203] 8
80.242204] 12
80.242204] 16
 80.242204] 28
80.242204] 20
80.242204] 30
80.242204] slob_alloc: Best Fit: 12
80.650403] slob_alloc: Request: 12
80.659404] slob_alloc: Candidate block size:
80.659404] 12
80.659404] 4
80.659404] 12
80.659405] 12
80.659405] 4
80.659405] 32
80.659405] 12
 80.650405] 12
80.650405] 112
80.650406] 4
80.650406] 8
  80.650406] slob_alloc: Best Fit: 12
```

Here we provide a frame of our logs during the kernel running showing how the Best Fit algorithm works

Part B

For part B we had to measure the performance of our Best Fit implementation against the original First Fit implementation. We wanted to measure the hashing effect the algorithms have on the memory as well as the amount of total memory used and unutilized memory.

To do that, we added measurement variables to our code. These variables hold logistic information on the total page memory allocated, as well as the amount of memory that the kernel does not use. In order to see these analytics, we created a few system calls that print messages on the kernel. In addition, we created system calls to invoke the memory allocator by requesting and freeing memory blocks of various sizes.

Testing

As a first step we wrote 2 very simple programs. One that simply performs 1 allocation and 1 deallocation to check that our methodology is correct and another that prints the total allocated page memory and the total unused memory.

To test our Best Fit implementation against the First Fit SLOB we wrote a user-level program to invoke the SLOB allocator. The program takes as input the number of allocations we want to take place as well as the maximum size that can be allocated in each iteration. In order to better simulate the real time behavior of our system we use a random number generator to choose the amount of memory that will be allocated between 1 and the maximum specified amount.

Results

To compare the two implementations we conducted three experiments. Each experiment run for a total of 20000 with a different maximum allocation amount each time and the same seed for the number generation. We used 3 different maximum sizes to check 3 different cases small allocations (up to 256 Bytes), medium allocations (up to 4 KiloBytes) and large allocations (up to 16 Kilobytes).

The different starting positions of each test we observe is due to the different state of our system when running each test.

While running the small First Fit test we observed that both the allocated page memory and the amount of unused memory remain more or less the same with really minor differences in size.

Start of the log file

			End	ΟŤ	tne	100	дπ	e
'n	-0 age	mem	7032258	56	unused	mem	56365	13

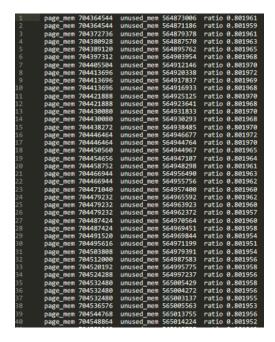
39966	F-6					301522
39967		703225856	unused_mem	563651322	ratio 0	.801522
39968		703225856	unused_mem	563651440	ratio 0	.801523
39969	page_mem	703225856	unused_mem	563651557	ratio 0	.801523
39970	page_mem	703225856	unused_mem	563651730	ratio 0	.801523
39971	page_mem	703225856	unused_mem	563651822	ratio 0	.801523
39972	page_mem	703225856	unused_mem	563651919	ratio 0	.801523
39973	page_mem	703225856	unused_mem	563651996	ratio 0	.801523
39974	page_mem '	703225856	unused_mem	563652023	ratio 0	.801523
39975	page_mem	703225856	unused_mem			.801524
39976		703225856	unused_mem	563652357	ratio 0	.801524
39977		703225856	unused_mem			.801524
39978	page_mem '	703225856	unused_mem	563652661	ratio 0	.801524
39979		703225856	unused_mem	563652793		.801525
39980	page_mem	703225856	unused_mem			.801525
39981		703225856	unused_mem			.801525
39982	page_mem	703225856	unused_mem	563653162	ratio 0	.801525
39983	page_mem	703225856	unused_mem			.801525
39984		703225856	unused_mem			.801526
39985		703225856	unused_mem			.801526
39986	page_mem	703225856	unused_mem	563653773	ratio 0	.801526
39987	F-0	703225856	unused_mem			.801526
39988		703225856	unused_mem			.801526
39989		703225856	unused_mem			.801526
39990	page_mem	703225856	unused_mem			.801527
39991		703225856	unused_mem			.801527
39992		703225856	unused_mem			.801527
39993		703225856	unused_mem			.801527
39994		703225856	unused_mem			.801527
39995		703225856	unused_mem			.801528
39996		703225856	unused_mem			.801528
39997		703225856	unused_mem			.801528
39998		703225856	unused_mem			.801528
39999	F-0	703225856	unused_mem			.801529
40000	page_mem	703225856	unused_mem	563655869	ratio 0	.801529
40001						

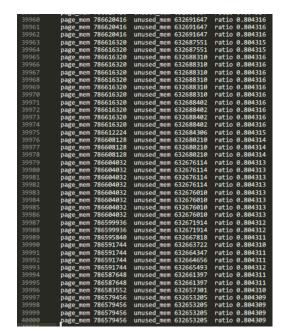
While running the medium and large First Fit tests we noticed that both the total page memory and the amount of unused memory increases. What is interesting is the fact that they increase in the same pace.

This means that remarkably all three tests yield the same ratio of unused to total allocated page memory of about 80%.

Start of the log file

End of the log file





While running our Best Fit implementation for the small test we got better results based on the ratio we are calculating. The ratio of the unused memory to the total allocated memory dropped to 72% instead of and remained stable for that test.

Start of the log file

End of the log file

					_
	374243328	unused_mem	272437704	ratio 0.72796	9
page_mem	374247424	unused_mem	272439980	ratio 0.72796	8
page_mem	374255616	unused_mem	272448172	ratio 0.72797	4
	374263808	unused_mem	272456364	ratio 0.72797	9
	374272000	unused_mem	272464556	ratio 0.72798	5
page_mem	374280192	unused_mem	272472748	ratio 0.72799	1
	374288384	unused_mem		ratio 0.72799	7
	374296576	unused_mem	272489132	ratio 0.72800	3
	374300672	unused_mem		ratio 0.72800	
	374300672	unused_mem	272489823	ratio 0.72799	7
	374308864	unused_mem		ratio 0.72800	
	374308864	unused_mem		ratio 0.72799	
	374317056	unused_mem		ratio 0.72800	
	374317056	unused_mem	272503183	ratio 0.72800	
	374325248	unused_mem		ratio 0.72800	
	374333440	unused_mem		ratio 0.72801	
	374337536	unused_mem		ratio 0.72801	
	374341632	unused_mem		ratio 0.72800	
	374341632	unused_mem		ratio 0.72799	
	374345728	unused_mem		ratio 0.72799	
	374353920	unused_mem		ratio 0.72799	
	374353920	unused_mem		ratio 0.72799	
	374358016	unused_mem		ratio 0.72799	
	374366208	unused_mem		ratio 0.72800	
	374370304	unused_mem		ratio 0.72799	
	374370304	unused_mem		ratio 0.72799	
	374378496	unused_mem		ratio 0.72800	
	374378496	unused_mem		ratio 0.72799	
	374382592	unused_mem		ratio 0.72799	
	374386688	unused_mem		ratio 0.72798	
	374394880	unused_mem		ratio 0.72799	
page_mem	374403072	unused_mem		ratio 0.72799	
page_mem		unused_mem		ratio 0.72800	
	374415360	unused_mem		ratio 0.72800	
	374423552	unused_mem		ratio 0.72800	
	374423552	unused_mem		ratio 0.72800	
	374423552	unused_mem		ratio 0.72799	
	374423552	unused_mem		ratio 0.72799	
	374431744	unused_mem		ratio 0.72800	
page_mem	374435840	unused_mem	272587114	ratio 0.72799	4

39970	nage mem	373530624	unused_mem	271721022	natio	0.727467
39971		373530624	unused_mem			0.727467
39972		373530624	unused_mem			0.727467
39973		373530624	unused_mem			0.727467
39974		373530624	unused_mem			0.727467
39975		373530624	unused_mem			0.727468
39976		373530624	unused_mem			0.727468
39977	page_mem	373530624	unused_mem			0.727468
39978	page_mem	373530624	unused_mem	271731953	ratio	0.727469
39979	page_mem	373530624	unused_mem	271732085	ratio	0.727469
39980	page_mem	373530624	unused_mem	271732263	ratio	0.727470
39981	page_mem	373530624	unused_mem	271732325	ratio	0.727470
39982	page_mem	373530624	unused_mem	271732454	ratio	0.727470
39983	page_mem	373530624	unused_mem	271732630	ratio	0.727471
39984	page_mem	373530624	unused_mem	271732770	ratio	0.727471
39985	page_mem	373530624	unused_mem	271732833	ratio	0.727471
39986	page_mem	373530624	unused_mem	271733065	ratio	0.727472
39987	page_mem	373530624	unused_mem	271733126	ratio	0.727472
39988	page_mem	373530624	unused_mem	271733230	ratio	0.727472
39989	page_mem	373530624	unused_mem	271733392	ratio	0.727473
39990	page_mem	373530624	unused_mem	271733571	ratio	0.727473
39991	page mem	373530624	unused mem	271733684	ratio	0.727474
39992	page_mem	373530624	unused_mem	271733737	ratio	0.727474
39993	page_mem	373530624	unused_mem	271733806	ratio	0.727474
39994	page_mem	373530624	unused_mem	271734010	ratio	0.727475
39995	page mem	373530624	unused mem	271734214	ratio	0.727475
39996	page mem	373530624	unused_mem	271734369	ratio	0.727475
39997	page_mem	373530624	unused_mem	271734493	ratio	0.727476
39998		373530624	unused_mem	271734664	ratio	0.727476
39999		373530624	unused mem		ratio	0.727477
40000		373526528	unused_mem			0.727474
10001						

For the medium test on the Best Fit implementation the behaviour was slightly different with the ratio having increasing tendencies, climbing from 72% to 74%.

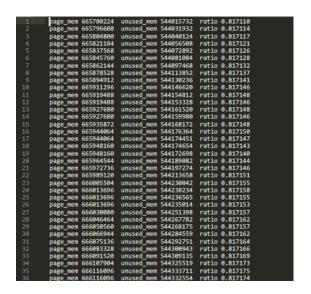


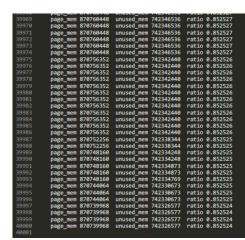
When allocating really big chunks of memory (up to 16KiloBytes) using our Best fit implementation we noticed a different trend. The ratio we were calculating was actually increasing instead of decreasing as the system was left to run. Since the pages in our Linux are 4 KiloBytes long the room left on the pages after successful allocations was not sufficient to service any other request of this size. The operating system handles these requests by allocating new pages. This

accumulates as the system runs for a prolonged period of time, leaving huge memory chunks unused.

Start of the log file

End of the log file





Conclusions

Our conclusions are that the Best Fit implementation improves the memory hashing by a good amount for small allocations but performs worse for bigger ones.