code/vm/malloc/memlib.c

```
/* Private global variables */
 1
     static char *mem_heap;
                                 /* Points to first byte of heap */
 2
     static char *mem_brk;
                                 /* Points to last byte of heap plus 1 */
 3
     static char *mem_max_addr; /* Max legal heap addr plus 1*/
 4
 5
 6
     /*
 7
      * mem_init - Initialize the memory system model
 8
      */
     void mem_init(void)
 9
10
     {
11
         mem_heap = (char *)Malloc(MAX_HEAP);
12
         mem_brk = (char *)mem_heap;
         mem_max_addr = (char *)(mem_heap + MAX_HEAP);
13
14
     7
15
     /*
16
17
      * mem_sbrk - Simple model of the sbrk function. Extends the heap
           by incr bytes and returns the start address of the new area. In
18
           this model, the heap cannot be shrunk.
19
      */
20
21
     void *mem_sbrk(int incr)
22
23
         char *old_brk = mem_brk;
24
25
         if ( (incr < 0) || ((mem_brk + incr) > mem_max_addr)) {
26
             errno = ENOMEM;
             fprintf(stderr, "ERROR: mem_sbrk failed. Ran out of memory...\n");
27
             return (void *)-1;
28
29
         mem brk += incr:
30
         return (void *)old_brk;
31
32
    }
```

— code/vm/malloc/memlib.c

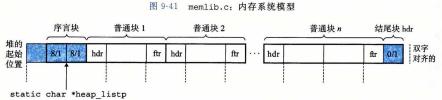


图 9-42 隐式空闲链表的恒定形式

## 2. 操作空闲链表的基本常数和宏

图 9-43 展示了一些我们在分配器编码中将要使用的基本常数和宏。第 2~4 行定义了一些基本的大小常数:字的大小(WSIZE)和双字的大小(DSIZE),初始空闲块的大小和扩展堆时的默认大小(CHUNKSIZE)。

在空闲链表中操作头部和脚部可能是很麻烦的,因为它要求大量使用强制类型转换和指针运算。因此,我们发现定义一小组宏来访问和遍历空闲链表是很有帮助的(第9~25行)。PACK