MallocLab 实验报告 涂奕腾 2020201018

1. 隐式空闲链表

首先参(fu)照(zhi)书上的代码,实现最基本的隐式空闲链表算法: (由于和书上代码差不多,不再赘述,完整代码可见 mm1-1.c)

```
static void *coalesce(void *bp);
static void *extend_heap(size_t words);
static void *find_fit(size_t asize){
    for(char *bp = heap_listp; GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp)) > 0; bp = NEXT_BLKP(bp))
        if(!GET_ALLOC(HDRP(bp)) && GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp)) >= asize)
    return NULL;
static void place(void *bp, size_t asize){
    size_t csize = GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp));
    if(csize - asize >= 2 * DSIZE){
        PUT(HDRP(bp),PACK(asize, 1));
        PUT(FTRP(bp),PACK(asize, 1));
        bp = NEXT_BLKP(bp);
        PUT(HDRP(bp),PACK(csize - asize, 0));
        PUT(FTRP(bp),PACK(csize - asize, 0));
    }
    else{
        PUT(HDRP(bp),PACK(csize, 1));
        PUT(FTRP(bp),PACK(csize, 1));
```

结果并不理想 ……

```
Results for mm malloc:
trace valid util
                    ons
                             secs Kons
0
        yes
             99%
                    5694 0.014391
                                    396
             99%
                    5848 0.013326
        yes
2
        yes
             99%
                    6648 0.022383
                                    297
        yes 100%
                    5380 0.016452
                                    327
        yes
             66%
                  14400 0,000158 91139
             92%
                    4800 0.013731
        yes
             92%
                   4800 0.012953
        ves
                                    371
7
        yes
             55%
                   12000 0.166015
                                    72
             51%
                   24000 0.561332
                                    43
        yes
        yes
            27%
                  14401 0.104022
             34%
                   14401 0.003688 3905
10
       yes
             74% 112372 0.928449
Total
Perf index = 44 (util) + 8 (thru) = 52/100
```

尝试改用 next fit 策略,尝试从上一次查询结束的地方开始查找,需要额外定义一个 pre_listp 指针指向上一次查询结束的地方,初始化为 heap_listp,在每次查询 (find_fit)/合并(coalesce)空闲区间时进行修改(完整代码见 mm1-2.c):

```
static void *coalesce(void *bp){
    size_t prev_alloc = GET_ALLOC(FTRP(PREV_BLKP(bp)));
```

```
size t next alloc = GET ALLOC(HDRP(NEXT BLKP(bp)));
    size_t size = GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp));
    if(prev_alloc && next_alloc) return (pre_listp = bp);
    else if(prev alloc && !next alloc){
        size += GET_SIZE(HDRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp)));
        PUT(HDRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
        PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
        pre_listp = bp;
    }
    else if(!prev_alloc && next_alloc){
        size += GET_SIZE(HDRP(PREV_BLKP(bp)));
        PUT(FTRP(bp), PACK(size, 0));
        PUT(HDRP(PREV_BLKP(bp)), PACK(size, 0));
        pre_listp = bp = PREV_BLKP(bp);
    }
    else{
        size += GET SIZE(HDRP(PREV BLKP(bp))) + GET SIZE(FTRP(NEXT BLKP(bp)));
        PUT(HDRP(PREV BLKP(bp)), PACK(size, 0));
        PUT(FTRP(NEXT_BLKP(bp)), PACK(size, 0));
        pre_listp = bp = PREV_BLKP(bp);
    }
    return bp;
}
static void *find_fit(size_t asize){
    for(char *bp = pre_listp; GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp)) > 0; bp = NEXT_BLKP(bp))
        if(!GET_ALLOC(HDRP(bp)) && GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp)) >= asize){
            pre_listp = bp;
            return bp;
    for(char *bp = heap listp; bp != pre listp; bp = NEXT BLKP(bp))
        if(!GET_ALLOC(HDRP(bp)) && GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp)) >= asize){
            pre_listp = bp;
            return bp;
        }
    return NULL;
```

可见 next fit 减少了链表前部小碎片的产生,提高了不少的效率,但空间利用率方面还是明显存有不足。

```
Results for mm malloc:
trace valid util
                   ops
                           secs Kops
                   5694 0.002973
       yes
            90%
            93% 5848 0.001836 3185
1
       yes
       yes 94% 6648 0.005705 1165
             96%
       yes
                   5380 0.005910
            66% 14400 0,000160 90282
       yes
                 4800 0.007065 679
       yes
            89%
       yes
             87%
6
                  4800 0.006625
            55% 12000 0.015627
                                  768
       yes
8
      yes 51% 24000 0.014196 1691
             26%
                  14401 0.096259
                                 150
       ves
                 14401 0.003674 3920
10
             34%
       yes
            71% 112372 0.160029
Perf index = 43 (util) + 40 (thru) = 83/100
```

2. 显式空闲链表

只需在之前的代码中做一些简单改动,这里只给出链表插入、删除操作部分的代码, (完整代码详见 mm2.c):

```
#define PREV_PTR(bp) (*(char **)(bp))
#define NEXT PTR(bp) (*(char **)(bp + DSIZE))
#define SET PREV(bp, val) (PREV PTR(bp) = (val))
#define SET_NEXT(bp, val) (NEXT_PTR(bp) = (val))
static void erase(void *bp){
    if(bp == NULL || GET_ALLOC(HDRP(bp))) return;
    void *prev = PREV PTR(bp);
    void *next = NEXT_PTR(bp);
    SET_PREV(bp, 0);
    SET_NEXT(bp, 0);
    if(prev == NULL && next ==NULL) list_head = NULL;
    else if(prev ==NULL) SET_PREV(next, 0), list_head = next;
    else if(next == NULL) SET_NEXT(prev, 0);
    else SET_NEXT(prev, next), SET_PREV(next, prev);
}
static void insert(void *bp){
    if(bp == NULL) return;
    if(list_head == NULL){
        list_head = bp;
        return;
    }
    SET_NEXT(bp, list_head);
    SET_PREV(list_head, bp);
    list_head = bp;
```

```
Results for mm malloc:
trace valid util
                  ops
                           secs Kops
       yes 88%
                  5694 0.000357 15950
                 5848 0.000233 25120
       yes 91%
1
2
       yes 94% 6648 0.000482 13787
3
       yes 96% 5380 0.000353 15249
4
       yes 66% 14400 0.000203 70796
5
       yes 88% 4800 0.000723 6640
       yes 85% 4800 0.000807 5950
6
       yes 52%
7
                 12000 0.004287 2799
       yes 44%
                 24000 0.004491 5344
       yes 26%
9
                 14401 0.096798
                                149
       yes 34% 14401 0.003740 3850
10
Total
            70% 112372 0.112474 999
```

由于使用了双向链表,只需查询空闲块而非所有块,时间上有所进步,但在空间上没有太大优化,空间利用率依然不够理想,继续改进。

Perf index = 42 (util) + 40 (thru) = 82/100

3. 分离适配

(1)分离适配策略

对于分离适配,我是按照块的大小范围[1,1], [2,2], [3,4], [5,8], [9,16],...,[2049,4096], [4097,∞]划分其所属的不同的链表,每个链表中的块按照 size 的递增顺序放置,表头指向每个链表的尾部。注意在初始化时,应当为每个表头分配空间。

```
static char **list_head;
#define GET_LIST(i) (*(list_head + i))
#define SET_LIST(i, bp)(GET_LIST(i) = bp)
static void erase(void *bp){
    if(bp == NULL || GET_ALLOC(HDRP(bp))) return;
    int i = 0;
    size_t size = GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp));
    for(; i < NUM_OF_LIST - 1 && size > 1; size >>= 1, ++i);
    void *pre = PREV_PTR(bp);
   void *nxt = NEXT_PTR(bp);
    if(pre == NULL && nxt == NULL) SET LIST(i, NULL);
    else if(pre == NULL && nxt != NULL) SET PREV(nxt, NULL);
    else if(pre != NULL && nxt == NULL) SET_NEXT(pre, NULL), SET_LIST(i, pre);
   else SET NEXT(pre, nxt), SET PREV(nxt, pre);
}
static void insert(void *bp, size_t size){
    if(bp == NULL) return;
    int i = 0;
    for(;i < NUM_OF_LIST - 1 && size > 1; size >>= 1, ++i);
    void *pre = GET_LIST(i) , *nxt = NULL;
    for(; pre != NULL && size > GET_SIZE(HDRP(pre)); nxt = pre, pre = PREV_PTR(pre));
    if(pre == NULL && nxt == NULL){
        SET PREV(bp, NULL);
        SET NEXT(bp, NULL);
        SET_LIST(i, bp);
    else if(pre == NULL && nxt != NULL){
        SET_PREV(bp, NULL);
        SET_NEXT(bp, nxt);
        SET_PREV(nxt, bp);
    else if(pre != NULL && nxt == NULL){
        SET NEXT(pre, bp);
        SET_PREV(bp, pre);
        SET_NEXT(bp, NULL);
        SET_LIST(i, bp);
    }
    else{
        SET_NEXT(pre, bp);
        SET_PREV(bp, pre);
        SET_PREV(nxt, bp);
        SET_NEXT(bp, nxt);
```

```
int mm_init(void){
   if((list_head = mem_sbrk(NUM_OF_LIST * sizeof(char *))) == (void *)-1) return -1;
   for(int i = 0; i < NUM_OF_LIST; ++i) SET_LIST(i, NULL);
   if((heap_listp = mem_sbrk(4 * WSIZE)) == (void *)-1) return -1;
   PUT(heap_listp, 0);
   PUT(heap_listp + 1 * WSIZE, PACK(DSIZE, 1));
   PUT(heap_listp + 2 * WSIZE, PACK(DSIZE, 1));
   PUT(heap_listp + 3 * WSIZE, PACK(0, 1));
   heap_listp += DSIZE;
   if(extend_heap(CHUNKSIZE / WSIZE) == NULL) return -1;
   return 0;
}</pre>
```

(2)修改 realloc

主要根据以下两个策略重写 realloc 函数:

空闲块融合:在重分配时候,如果后方有空闲块可以进行融合,再看空间是否充足,如果足够就不用释放再分配

尾部堆扩展:如果重分配的块是尾部块执行 extend_heap 即可,不需要释放再分配

```
void *mm_realloc(void *ptr, size_t size){
    if(ptr == NULL) return mm_malloc(size);
   else if(size == 0){
       mm_free(ptr);
       return NULL;
    }
   size_t asize, cur_size = GET_SIZE(HDRP(ptr));
   asize= DSIZE * ((size + DSIZE - 1) / DSIZE + 3 );
    char *oldptr = ptr, *newptr;
   if(cur_size == asize) return ptr;
   char *next = NEXT_BLKP(ptr);
    size_t next_alloc = GET_ALLOC(HDRP(next));
    size_t next_size = GET_SIZE(HDRP(next));
    size_t total_size = cur_size;
    if(!next_alloc && (cur_size + next_size >= asize)){
       total_size += next_size;
        erase(next);
       PUT(HDRP(ptr), PACK(total_size, 1));
       PUT(FTRP(ptr), PACK(total_size, 1));
       place(ptr, total_size);
   }
   else if(!next_size && asize >= cur_size){
        size_t extend_size = asize - cur_size;
        if((long)(mem_sbrk(extend_size)) == -1) return NULL;
        PUT(HDRP(ptr), PACK(total size + extend size, 1));
        PUT(FTRP(ptr), PACK(total_size + extend_size, 1));
        PUT(HDRP(NEXT_BLKP(ptr)), PACK(0, 1));
        place(ptr, asize);
```

```
else{
    newptr = mm_malloc(asize);
    if(newptr == NULL) return NULL;
    memcpy(newptr, ptr, MIN(cur_size, size));
    mm_free(ptr);
    return newptr;
}
return ptr;
}
```

(3)放置策略:根据数据的实际情况优化放置(place)时的策略:如果需求的空间小则考前放置,反之则靠后放置,这里的阈值在 100 左右都差不多

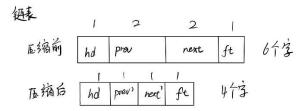
```
static void* place(void *bp, size t asize){
    size_t csize = GET_SIZE(HDRP(bp)), tmp = csize - asize;
    erase(bp);
    if(tmp <= MINBLOCKSIZE){</pre>
        PUT(HDRP(bp),PACK(csize, 1));
       PUT(FTRP(bp),PACK(csize, 1));
    }
   else if(asize >= 112){
        PUT(HDRP(bp),PACK(tmp, 0));
        PUT(FTRP(bp),PACK(tmp, 0));
        insert(bp, tmp);
       bp = NEXT_BLKP(bp);
       PUT(HDRP(bp),PACK(asize, 1));
       PUT(FTRP(bp),PACK(asize, 1));
    }
   else{
        PUT(HDRP(bp),PACK(asize, 1));
       PUT(FTRP(bp),PACK(asize, 1));
        void *nxt = NEXT_BLKP(bp);
       PUT(HDRP(nxt),PACK(tmp, 0));
       PUT(FTRP(nxt),PACK(tmp, 0));
       insert(nxt, tmp);
    }
    return bp;
```

基于以上三个策略,可以进一步优化(完整代码见 mm3-1.c):

```
Results for mm malloc:
trace valid util
                    ops
                             secs Kops
             99%
                    5694 0.000488 11668
        yes
             99%
1
        yes
                  5848 0.000503 11622
2
        yes
             99%
                    6648 0.000566 11756
3
        yes
             99%
                    5380
                         0.000453 11887
4
        yes
             66%
                   14400
                         0.000881 16339
             93%
5
        yes
                   4800 0.000669 7179
             91%
                   4800 0.000672 7148
6
        yes
7
        yes
             90% 12000 0.000758 15835
8
        yes
             73%
                   24000 0.001926 12460
        yes
9
             99%
                   14401 0.000463 31104
        yes
10
             87%
                   14401 0.000476 30235
Total
             90% 112372 0.007854 14308
Perf index = 54 (util) + 40 (thru) = 94/100
```

(4)压缩存储地址

对于平衡树来说,一般至少要维护父亲节点、两个孩子节点一共三个指针,所以如过继续直接将指针存到两个字中,势必会造成很大的浪费,于是考虑对指针进行压缩 存储,先在分离适配的方法上进行实验。



由于栈的大小有限,所以指针地址中真正有用的信息完全可以在一个字 32 位中存下来(4GB),所以我们将当前的指针减去 mem_heap_lo()可以得到一个 unsigned int 类型的整数,作为指针的压缩存储使用,特别地,NULL 用 0 表示:

```
#define int2ptr(x) (void*)((char *)mem_heap_lo() + (x))
#define ptr2int(ptr) (unsigned int)((char *)(ptr) - (char *)mem_heap_lo())
inline void* PREV_PTR(void *bp){
   return *(unsigned int*)(bp) == 0 ? NULL : (void*)((char *)mem_heap_lo() + *(unsigned
int*)(bp));
}
inline void* NEXT_PTR(void *bp){
    return *((unsigned int*)(bp) + 1) == 0 ? NULL : (void*)((char *)mem_heap_lo() +
*((unsigned int*)(bp) + 1));
}
inline void SET_PREV(void *bp, void *ptr){
    *(unsigned int *)(bp) = ptr == NULL ? (unsigned int) 0 : ptr2int(ptr);
}
inline void SET_NEXT(void *bp, void* ptr){
    *((unsigned int*)(bp) + 1) = ptr == NULL ? (unsigned int) 0 : ptr2int(ptr);
}
inline void* GET_LIST(int i){
    return *(unsigned int *)(list_head + i) == 0 ? NULL : (int2ptr(*(list_head + i)));
}
inline void SET_LIST(int i, void *bp){
    *(unsigned int *)(list_head + i) = bp == NULL ? (unsigned int) 0 : ptr2int(bp);
```

另外,还修改了之前代码中一些不必要的 insert 和 erase 操作,所以运行时间相比 3.中还有所下降。(完整代码见 mm3-2.c)

```
Results for mm malloc:
trace valid util
                     ops
                              secs Kops
        ves
              98%
                     5694 0.000516 11039
        yes
              97%
                     5848 0.000543 10768
              98%
                     6648 0.000634 10489
        ves
              99%
        yes
                   5380 0,000469 11466
              79% 14400 0.000650 22154
4
        yes
        ves
              93%
                    4800
                           0.000696 6894
6
        yes
              92%
                    4800
                           0.000683
                                    7030
              81% 12000 0,000718 16706
7
        ves
             88%
                  24000 0.001323 18135
        ves
                  14401 0.000421 34199
        yes 100%
9
        yes
10
             93%
                   14401 0.000426 33829
              93% 112372 0.007079 15873
Total
Perf index = 56 \text{ (util)} + 40 \text{ (thru)} = 96/100
```

4. Splay 平衡树

在平衡树的部分需要实现插入(insert),删除(erase),查找(find fit)三个操作,其中查找操作应该是寻找 lower_bound。

在实现前,我考虑了以下几种平衡树作为选择:

- (1)无旋 treap: fhq-treap 的删除是按照关键字大小 split,由于我水平有限,如果有多个相同的值时不知道改如何进行 split,于是放弃
- (2)有旋 treap: 常数小,实现简单,本来是最优选择,但是在已经基本实现后发现了 bug: 有旋 treap 并不维护父亲节点信息,常规的按照关键字进行删除是从根递归到节点,但由于在该实验中删除时直接传入节点,不知道其父节点的指针(无法修改父节点的孩子信息),如果从根按照关键字大小递归下来的话,有多个相同关键字的节点时难以判断目标节点的具体位置,所以有旋 treap 也不行。
 - (3)红黑树:太难写,留做备选。
- (4)Splay: 虽然常数略大(实际上在测试中和红黑树的耗时差不多),但比较好写,特别是在删除操作中,传入目标节点时可以直接将其 Splay 到根再进行删除,非常方便。

下面给出了平衡树部分的代码,除了上述的三个操作外还包括了 rotate 和 Splay 函数: (完整代码见 mm4-1.c)

```
Static int getpos(void *bp){//判断左儿子还是右儿子
    return (char *)(bp) == (char *)GET_RS(GET_FA(bp));
}

static void rotate(unsigned int *x){
    unsigned int *y = GET_FA(x);
    unsigned int *z = GET_FA(y);
    int chk = getpos(x);
    if(chk){
        unsigned int *tmp = GET_LS(x);
        SET_RS(y, tmp);
        if(tmp != NULL) SET_FA(tmp, y);
        SET_LS(x, y);
```

```
}
    else{
        unsigned int *tmp = GET_RS(x);
        SET_LS(y, tmp);
        if(tmp != NULL) SET_FA(tmp, y);
        SET_RS(x, y);
    }
   SET_FA(y, x);
   SET_FA(x, z);
    if(z != NULL){
        if((unsigned int *)y == (unsigned int *)GET_RS(z)) SET_RS(z, x);
        else SET_LS(z, x);
    }
}
static void Splay(unsigned int *x){
    for(unsigned int *f; (f = GET FA(x)) != NULL; rotate(x)){
        if(GET_FA(f) != NULL)
            rotate(getpos(f) == getpos(x) ? f : x);
   }
    rt = x;
}
static void erase(void *bp){
    if(bp == NULL || GET_ALLOC(HDRP(bp))) return;
    Splay(bp);
    if(GET_LS(rt) == NULL && GET_RS(rt) == NULL){
        rt = NULL;
    }
    else if(GET_LS(rt) == NULL){
        rt = GET RS(rt);
        SET_FA(rt, NULL);
    }
    else if(GET_RS(rt) == NULL){
        rt = GET_LS(rt);
        SET_FA(rt, NULL);
    }
    else{
        unsigned int *x = rt, *y = GET_LS(x);
        while(GET_RS(y) != NULL) y = GET_RS(y);
        Splay(y);
        SET_FA(GET_RS(x), y);
        SET_RS(y, GET_RS(x));
    }
}
static void insert(void *bp, size_t asize){
   if(bp == NULL) return;
   SET_FA(bp, NULL);
   SET_LS(bp, NULL);
   SET_RS(bp ,NULL);
```

```
if(rt == NULL){
        rt = (unsigned int *)bp;
        return;
    unsigned int *x = rt, *f = NULL;
    while(1){
        f = x;
        x = GET\_SIZE(HDRP(x)) \leftarrow asize ? GET\_RS(x) : GET\_LS(x);
        if(x == NULL){
            x = (unsigned int *)bp;
            SET_FA(x, f);
            if(GET_SIZE(HDRP(f)) <= asize) SET_RS(f, x);</pre>
            else SET_LS(f, x);
            break;
        }
    Splay(x);
}
static char* find_fit(size_t val){
    unsigned int* x = rt, *res =NULL;
    while(x != NULL){
        if(GET\_SIZE(HDRP(x)) >= val) res = x, x = GET\_LS(x);
        else x = GET_RS(x);
    }
    if(res != NULL) Splay(res);
    return (char *)res;
```

由结果可见,使用平衡树对空间利用率有一定的提升(并不明显),,但可能由于数据量较小,且平衡树相较于链表常数更大,所以在时间上比链表还是慢了不少。

```
Results for mm malloc:
trace valid util
                   ops
                            secs Kops
       yes
            99%
                   5694 0.001453
                                 3918
        yes 100%
                   5848 0.001373 4261
1
       yes 100% 6648 0.001693 3927
2
3
       yes 100%
                  5380 0.001327 4054
       yes 80%
                  14400 0.000484 29734
4
            95%
                   4800 0.005831
       yes
       yes 95%
                  4800 0.005869
                                  818
       yes 81% 12000 0.004216 2846
8
       yes 88% 24000 0.004114 5834
       yes 100%
                  14401 0.000359 40103
10
       yes
             93%
                  14401 0.000370 38964
             94% 112372 0.027089 4148
Total
Perf index = 56 (util) + 40 (thru) = 96/100
```

在之前内容的基础上进行最后的优化:

(1)去掉已分配块的尾标,用头部的第二位维护某个块的前一个块是否已分配:

```
#define GET_PREV_ALLOC(p) (GET(HDRP(p)) & 0x2)
#define SET_PREV_ALLOC(p) (GET(HDRP(p)) |= 0x2)
#define RESET_PREV_ALLOC(p) (GET(HDRP(p)) &= ~0x2)
```

(2)单独维护大小为 8 字节和 16 字节的迷你块组成链表,分别用 list_head, list 表示,其中对于 8 字节的块需要单独维护:用头部的第三位维护某个块的前一个块是否为 8 字节的迷你块:

```
#define GET_PREV_FREE(p) (GET(HDRP(p)) & 0x4)
#define SET_PREV_FREE(p) (GET(HDRP(p)) |= 0x4)
#define RESET_PREV_FREE(p) (GET(HDRP(p)) &= ~0x4)
```

基于以上优化,需要对插入、删除、合并等函数进行修改,完整代码见 mm4-2.c, 即最终的 mm.c, 结果如下:

Results for mm malloc: trace valid util ops secs Kops yes 99% 5694 0.001399 4070 yes 100% 5848 0.001462 3999 1 6648 0.001683 2 yes 100% 3949 3 yes 100% 5380 0.001360 3956 94% 14400 0.000563 25568 4 yes yes 95% 5 4800 0.006031 6 yes 95% 4800 0.006005 yes 81% 12000 0.005281 2272 7 8 yes 88% 24000 0.005115 4692 yes 100% 14401 0.000395 36421 14401 0.000406 35488 9 yes 98% 10 95% 112372 0.029700 3784 Total

Perf index = 57 (util) + 40 (thru) = 97/100