

# Operating Systems Lab

## Lab-3

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Group 9

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### Design Decisions For implementation:

#### alloc.cpp

It contains the definitions of various methods used for managing allocation and deallocation of memory dynamically.

```
// initialize memory allocation
int init_allocate();
// deallocate memory
int cleanup();
char *alloc(int _size);
void dealloc(char * addr);
```

```
harshraj22 in malloc-code on main [$]  
$ make alloc  
g++ test_alloc.c alloc.cpp -o alloc  
  
harshraj22 in malloc-code on main [?$]  
$ ./alloc  
Hello, world! test passed  
Elementary tests passed  
Starting comprehensive tests (see details in code)  
Test 1 passed: allocated 4 chunks of 1KB each  
Test 2 passed: dealloc and realloc worked  
Test 3 passed: dealloc and smaller realloc worked  
Test 4 passed: merge worked  
Test 5 passed: merge alloc 2048 worked
```

### ealloc.cpp

It contains definitions of various methods used for managing allocation and deallocation of memory dynamically and elastically. It maps the memory from the OS only on demand.

```
void init_alloc();  
void cleanup();  
char *alloc(int _size);  
void dealloc(char *address);
```

In function `cleanup()`, the elastic memory allocator

expands by invoking the mmap system call when allocations are made, but does not return memory back to the OS via munmap

The function `dealloc()` takes a pointer to a previously allocated memory chunk (that was returned by an earlier call to `alloc`), and frees up the entire chunk. The freed up empty pages are not given back to the OS via the `munmap` system call.

[illegible]