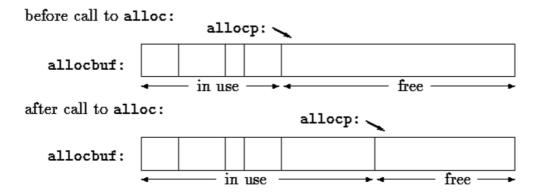
# Malloc实现及改进

### 简单实现

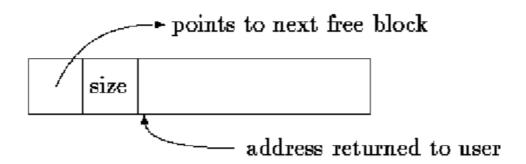
```
/*
k&r 5.4
malloc simple implement
2010.4.10
* /
#define ALLOCSIZE 10000
static char allocbuf[ALLOCSIZE];
static char* allocp = allocbuf;//指向allocbuf中的下一个空闲单元
char* alloc(int n);//返回指向n个连续字符存储单元的指针
void afree(char* p);//释放已经分配的存储单元
char* alloc(int n) {
   if (allocbuf + ALLOCSIZE - allocp >= n) {
      allocp += n;
      return allocp-n;
   else
      return 0;
}
void afree(char* p) {
   if (p >= allocbuf && p < allocbuf + ALLOCSIZE)
      allocp = p;
这种简单实现的缺点:
      1.作为代表内存资源的allocbuf,其实是预先分配好的,可能存在浪费。
      2.分配和释放的顺序类似于栈,即"后进先出",释放时如果不按顺序会造成异
常。
   这个实现虽然比较简陋,但是依然提供了一个思路。如果能把这两个缺点消除,就能
够实现比较理想的malloc/free。
*/
```



#### 改进

```
#include <unistd.h> // sbrk
\#define NALLOC 1024 // Number of block sizes to allocate on call to
sbrk
#ifdef NULL
#undef NULL
#endif
#define NULL 0
// 用于对齐
typedef long Align;
union header {
    struct {
       union header* next; //指向下一个空闲块
       unsigned size;
   } s;
   Align x; //仅用于对齐, 用不到
} ;
typedef union header Header;
static Header base = {0}; //空链表的初始成员
static Header* freep = NULL; /*指向空闲块链表的当前节点*/
static Header* morecore(unsigned nblocks);//获取更多空间
void kandr_free(void* ptr);
void* kandr malloc(unsigned nbytes) {
    Header* currp;
    Header* prevp;
```

```
unsigned nunits;
+1是包括了header
* /
nunits = ((nbytes + sizeof(Header) - 1) / sizeof(Header)) + 1;
// 创建一个退化的空闲链表,它只包含一个大小为0的块,且该块指向自己
if (freep == NULL) {
   base.s.next = &base;
   base.s.size = 0;
   freep = &base;
prevp = freep;
currp = prevp->s.next;
遍历空链表找足够大的空闲区间,如果没有则申请
 * /
for (; ; prevp = currp, currp = currp->s.next) {
   /*
   找到足够大的空间区间,连续的空闲区域>所需区域则分割处理
   if (currp->s.size >= nunits) {
       /*
       大小正好相等
       */
       if (currp->s.size == nunits) {
          //注意next含义
          prevp->s.next = currp->s.next;
       else {
          // 分配之后currp size - n
          currp->s.size -= nunits;
         // 分割
          currp += currp->s.size;
          // 后半部分用于分配
          currp->s.size = nunits;
       }
       freep = prevp;
       void*类型的指针可以不强制转型地赋给所有的指针类型变量
       return (void*)(currp + 1);
   }
   /*
```



# A block returned by malloc

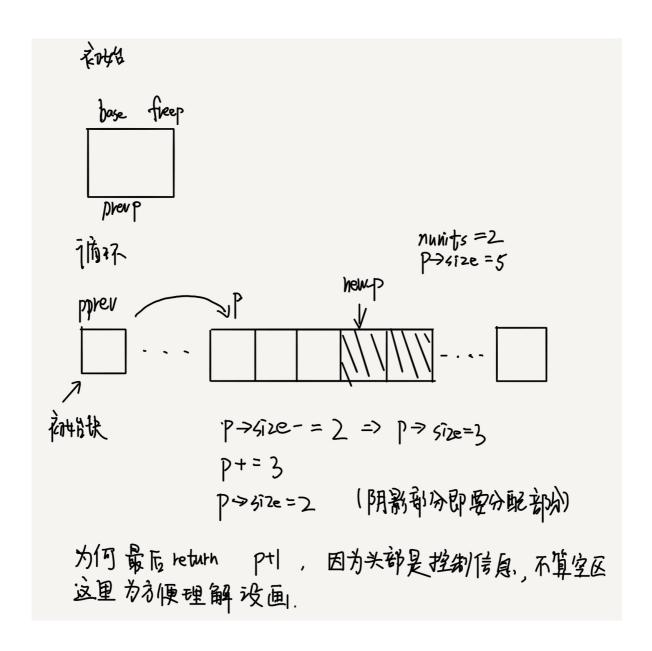
## 图 8-2 malloc 返回的块

#### 几个疑问

1.nunits = (nbytes+sizeof(Header)-1)/sizeof(Header) + 1?

实际分配的空间是Header大小的整数倍,并且多出一个Header大小的空间用于放置Header。但是直观来看这并不是nunits = (nbytes+sizeof(Header)-1)/sizeof(Header) + 1啊?如果用(nbytes+sizeof(Header))/sizeof(Header)+1岂不是刚好?其实不是这样,如果使用后者,(nbytes+sizeof(Header))%sizeof(Header) == 0时,又多分配了一个Header大小的空间了,因此还要在小括号里减去1,这时才能符合要求。

2.看博客有人对于size>nunit下面的三行不理解,这里画出来了



```
static Header* morecore(unsigned nunits) {

void* freemem; // 新建的内存地址
Header* insertp; // Header ptr for integer arithmatic and constructing header

/*

/*

/*

/*

/*

/*

if (nunits < NALLOC) {

nunits = NALLOC;

}

/*

sbrk(n)返回一个指针, 该指针指向n个字节的存储空间

*/

freemem = sbrk(nunits * sizeof(Header));

// sbrk分配失败return -1

if (freemem == (void*)-1) {
```

```
return NULL;
   // 构建新块
   insertp = (Header*) freemem;
   insertp->s.size = nunits;
   将新块添入空闲链表
    */
   kandr free((void*)(insertp + 1));
   return freep;
}
void kandr free(void* ptr) {
   Header* insertp, * currp;
   // 需要插入的数据的header
   insertp = ((Header*)ptr) - 1;
   /*
   从freep指向的地址开始,逐个扫描空闲块链表,寻找可以插入空闲块的地方。该位
置可能在两个空闲块之间,也可能在链表的末尾。在任何一种情况下,如果被释放的块与
另一空闲块相邻,则将这两个块合并起来。合并两个块的操作很简单,只需要设置指针指
向正确的位置,并设置正确的块大小就可以了
    * /
   for (currp = freep; !((currp < insertp) && (insertp < currp-
>s.next)); currp = currp->s.next) {
      /*当currp>=currp->s.next时, currp位于链表的尾部, currp->s.next位
于链表的头部
       * /
      if ((currp >= currp->s.next) && ((currp < insertp) || (insertp
< currp->s.next))) {
         break;
   }
   /*
   区间合并
   /*如果与后面的块相邻就合并两个块*/
   if ((insertp + insertp->s.size) == currp->s.next) {
      insertp->s.size += currp->s.next->s.size;
      insertp->s.next = currp->s.next->s.next;
   //插入currp后面
   else {
      insertp->s.next = currp->s.next;
   /*如果与前面的空闲块相邻就合并两个块*/
   if ((currp + currp->s.size) == insertp) {
```

```
currp->s.size += insertp->s.size;
currp->s.next = insertp->s.next;
}

else {
    currp->s.next = insertp;
}

freep = currp;
}
```

### ucore first fit malloc实现

page结构定义

free\_area\_t结构为了有效地管理这些小连续内存空闲块

```
//memlayout.h

typedef struct {
    list_entry_t free_list; // the list header
    unsigned int nr_free; // 记录当前空闲页的个数
} free_area_t;
```

初始化

```
free_area_t free_area; //新建一个空链表

#define free_list (free_area.free_list)
#define nr_free (free_area.nr_free)

static void
default_init(void) {
    list_init(&free_list);
    nr_free = 0;
}

//初始化最初的空闲物理页
static void
default_init_memmap(struct Page *base, size_t n) {
```

```
assert(n > 0);
struct Page *p = base;
for (; p != base + n; p ++) {
    assert(PageReserved(p));//确认此页为内核保留
    p->flags = p->property = 0;
    set_page_ref(p, 0);
}
base->property = n;
SetPageProperty(base);
nr_free += n;
list_add_before(&free_list, &(base->page_link));//插入到队头之前,即
队尾
}
```

malloc

```
static struct Page *
default alloc_pages(size_t n) {
   assert(n > 0);
   if (n > nr free) {
       return NULL;
   struct Page *page = NULL;
   list entry t *le = &free list;
   while ((le = list next(le)) != &free list) {//遍历freelist
       struct Page *p = le2page(le, page link);//le2page即
container of
       if (p->property >= n) {
           page = p;
           break;
    //剩余的部分作为新的空闲空间插入到原空间位置
   if (page != NULL) {
       if (page->property > n) {
           struct Page *p = page + n;
           p->property = page->property - n;
           SetPageProperty(p);
           list_add_after(&(page->page_link), &(p->page_link));
       list_del(&(page->page_link));
       nr free -= n;
       ClearPageProperty(page);
   return page;
```

free

```
static void

default_free_pages(struct Page *base, size_t n) {
```

```
assert(n > 0);
struct Page *p = base;
for (; p != base + n; p ++) {
    assert(!PageReserved(p) && !PageProperty(p));
   p->flags = 0;
   set page ref(p, 0);
base->property = n;
SetPageProperty(base);
list entry t *le = list next(&free list);
//查找可供合并的块
while (le != &free list) {
   p = le2page(le, page link);
   le = list next(le);
    //相邻块左侧合并, 假设左侧为低地址
   if (base + base->property == p) {
       base->property += p->property;
       ClearPageProperty(p);
       list del(&(p->page link));
    //右侧合并
    else if (p + p-property == base) {
       p->property += base->property;
       ClearPageProperty(base);
       base = p_i
       list del(&(p->page link));
nr free += n;
le = list next(&free list);
while (le != &free list) {// 将合并好的合适的页块添加回空闲页块链表
   p = le2page(le, page link);
   if (base + base->property <= p) {</pre>
       assert(base + base->property != p);
       break;
   le = list next(le);
list add before(le, &(base->page link));
```

## 参考

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https://twinkle0331.github.io/ucore-lab2.html

https://github.com/zhenghaoz/ucore/tree/master/lab2?tdsourcetag=s\_pctim\_aiomsg

如有纰漏敬请指正!