

# 操作系统 project-7 实验报告

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## 1 实验名称

Contiguous Memory Allocation

## 2 实验任务

编写 C 程序来实现连续内存分配，需要支持以下方式：

1. First-Fit
2. Worst-Fit
3. Best-Fit

且支持以下功能

1. 用户请求分配连续的内存
2. 用户释放连续的内存块
3. 将为使用的内存块压缩成一整个
4. 显示使用的和未使用的内存块

## 3 预备知识

### 3.1 连续内存分配：

主内存必须同时兼顾操作系统和各种用户进程。因此我们需要使用连续内存分配。内存通常分为两个分区：一个用于操作系统和一个用于用户进程的系统。每个进程都包含在单个内存单元中且与包含下一个进程的部分相邻。

### 3.2 First-Fit

分配足够大的第一个 hole。搜索可以在第一个 hole 或者它以前开始。一旦发现空的 hole 就可以立即停止搜索因为它已经足够大了。

### 3.3 Worst-Fit

分配最大的一个 hole。搜索必须遍历所有 hole 以找到最大的 hole。若未找到则拒绝请求。

### 3.4 Best-Fit

分配大小最合适的一个 hole。搜索必须遍历所有 hole 以找到最合适的 hole。若未找到则拒绝请求。

## 4 实验内容

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 #include<stdlib.h>
3 #include<string.h>
4
5 #define MAX_INPUT 20
6
7 #define RQ 1
8 #define RL 2
9 #define C 3
10 #define STAT 4
11
12 #define Fail -1
13
14 short *memory; //0 empty, 1 full
15
16 int *memory_size;
17 struct processor
18 {
19     char * name;
20     int starting_address;
21     int ending_address;
22     struct processor * next;
23 };
24
25 struct processor *head;
26 // list function
27 void insert(char* name, int starting_address, int ending_address);
28 struct processor * search_by_address(int i);
29 struct processor * search_by_name(char * name);
30 struct processor * delete_by_name(char * name);
31
32 int Decode_Input(char * input);
33
34 int request(char * input);
35 int release(char * input);
36 void compact();
37 void status();
38
39 int first_fit(int size);
40 int worst_fit(int size);
41 int best_fit(int size);
42
43 int main(int argc, char * argv[])
44 {
45     memory_size=(int*) malloc( sizeof(int));
46     (*memory_size)=atoi(argv[1]);
47     memory=(short*) malloc( sizeof(short)*(*memory_size));
48 }
```

```

49     fprintf(stdout, "allocator>");
50
51     char * input=malloc(MAX_INPUT*sizeof(char));
52     while ( fgets(input, MAX_INPUT-1, stdin))
53     {
54
55         int command=Decode_Input(input);
56         switch (command)
57         {
58             case RQ:
59                 request(input);
60                 break;
61             case RL:
62                 release(input);
63                 break;
64             case C:
65                 compact();
66                 break;
67             case STAT:
68                 status();
69             default:
70                 break;
71         }
72         fprintf(stdout, "allocator>");
73     }
74 }
75
76 int Decode_Input(char * input)
77 {
78     if(input[0]== 'C')
79         return C;
80     else if(input[0]== 'S')
81         return STAT;
82     else if(input[1]== 'Q')
83         return RQ;
84     else if(input[1]== 'L')
85         return RL;
86 }
87 int request(char *input)
88 {
89     char * command=strsep(&input, " ");
90     char * name=strsep(&input, " ");
91     int size=atoi(strsep(&input, " "));
92     char * strategy=strsep(&input, " ");
93     //ok
94
95     int start;
96     if(strategy[0]== 'F')
97         start=first_fit(size);
98     else if(strategy[0]== 'W')

```

```

99         start=worst_fit ( size );
100     else if ( strategy[0]== 'B' )
101         start=best_fit ( size );
102
103     for ( int i=0;i<size;++i )
104     {
105         memory [ start+i ]=1;
106     }
107     insert ( name , start , start+size -1 );
108
109 }
110 int release ( char * input )
111 {
112     char * command=strsep (&input , " ");
113     char * name=strsep (&input , "\n");
114
115     struct processor * temp=delete_by_name ( name );
116     for ( int i=temp->starting_address ; i<=temp->ending_address ; ++i )
117         memory [ i ]=0;
118     free ( temp );
119 }
120
121 void compact ()
122 {
123     struct processor * new_head=NULL;
124     for ( int i=0 ; i < (*memory_size) ; ++i )
125     {
126         while ( head!=NULL )
127         {
128             int size=head->ending_address-head->starting_address+1;
129
130             for ( int j=0 ; j < size ; j++ )
131                 memory [ i+j ]=1;
132
133             head->starting_address=i;
134             head->ending_address=i+size-1;
135             struct processor * temp=head;
136             head=head->next;
137
138             // all temp to the new head
139             if ( new_head==NULL )
140             {
141                 new_head=temp;
142                 new_head->next=NULL;
143             }
144             else
145             {
146                 temp->next=new_head;
147                 new_head=temp;
148             }

```

```

149         i=i+size ;
150     }
151     memory [ i ]=0;
152 }
153 head=new_head;
154 }
155 void status ()
156 {
157
158     int start=0;
159     int end=start ;
160     int prev=0;
161     for ( int i=0;i < (*memory_size); ++i )
162     {
163         if ( prev==0&&memory [ i]==1&&i !=0)
164         {
165             fprintf ( stdout , "Addresses [%d:%d] Unuesd\n", start , end );
166         }
167         else if ( prev==1&&memory [ i]==0)
168         {
169             start=end=i ;
170             prev=0;
171             if ( i==(*memory_size)-1)
172                 fprintf ( stdout , "Addresses [%d:%d] Unuesd\n", start , end );
173         }
174         else if ( prev==0&&memory [ i]==0)
175         {
176             end=i ;
177             if ( i==(*memory_size)-1)
178                 fprintf ( stdout , "Addresses [%d:%d] Unuesd\n", start , end );
179         }
180         if ( memory [ i]==1)
181         {
182             struct processor* proc=search_by_address ( i );
183             fprintf ( stdout , "Addresses [%d:%d] Process %s\n", proc->starting_ad
184             i=proc->ending_address ;
185             prev=1;
186         }
187     }
188 }
189 }
190
191 int first_fit ( int size )
192 {
193     int start=0;
194     int end=start ;
195     int prev=1;
196     int sum=0;
197
198     for ( int i=0;i < (*memory_size) ; i++)

```

```

199 {
200     if (prev==1&&memory [ i]==0)
201     {
202         start=i ;
203         end=start ;
204         prev=0;
205         sum++;
206     }
207     else if (prev==0&&memory [ i]==0)
208     {
209         sum++;
210         end=i ;
211     }
212     else if (prev==0&&memory [ i]==1)
213     {
214         prev=1;
215         sum=0;
216     }
217
218     if (sum>=size )
219     {
220         return start ;
221     }
222 }
223 return -1;
224 }
225 int worst_fit (int size )
226 {
227     int start=0;
228     int end=start ;
229     int prev=1;
230     int sum=0;
231
232     int max=-1;
233     int max_start=-1;
234     for (int i=0;i < (*memory_size ); i++)
235     {
236         if (prev==1&&memory [ i]==0) //start of contious empty memory
237         {
238             start=i ;
239             prev=0;
240             sum++;
241         }
242         else if (prev==0&&memory [ i]==0&&i != (( *memory_size ) -1))
243         {
244             sum++;
245         }
246         else if (prev==0&&memory [ i]==1) //end of contious empty memory
247         {
248             prev=1;

```

```

249         sum=0;
250     }
251
252     if (( i == ((*memory__size)-1)&&memory [ i ] == 0) || (memory [ i ] == 0&&memory [ i + 1 ] =
253     {
254         if (sum > max)
255         {
256             max = sum;
257             max__start = start;
258         }
259     }
260
261 }
262 if (max__start != -1)
263     return max__start;
264 else
265     return -1;
266 }
267 int best_fit (int size)
268 {
269     int start = 0;
270     int end = start;
271     int prev = 1;
272     int sum = 0;
273
274     int min = (*memory__size) + 1;
275     int min__start = -1;
276     for (int i = 0; i < (*memory__size); i++)
277     {
278         if (prev == 1 && memory [ i ] == 0) //start of contious empty memory
279         {
280             start = i;
281             prev = 0;
282             sum++;
283         }
284         else if (prev == 0 && memory [ i ] == 0 && i != ((*memory__size) - 1))
285         {
286             sum++;
287         }
288         else if (prev == 0 && memory [ i ] == 1) //end of contious empty memory
289         {
290             prev = 1;
291             sum = 0;
292         }
293
294         if (( i == ((*memory__size)-1)&&memory [ i ] == 0) || (memory [ i ] == 0&&memory [ i + 1 ] =
295         {
296             if (sum < min && sum >= size)
297             {
298                 min = sum;

```

```

299         min_start=start;
300     }
301 }
302 }
303 if (min_start!=-1)
304     return min_start;
305 else
306     return -1;
307 }
308
309 void insert(char* name, int starting_address, int ending_address)
310 {
311     if(head==NULL)
312     {
313         head=(struct processor*) malloc(sizeof(struct processor));
314         head->name=strdup(name);
315         head->starting_address=starting_address;
316         head->ending_address=ending_address;
317         head->next=NULL;
318     }
319     else
320     {
321         struct processor * temp=(struct processor*) malloc(sizeof(struct processor));
322         temp->name=strdup(name);
323         temp->starting_address=starting_address;
324         temp->ending_address=ending_address;
325
326         temp->next=head->next;
327         head->next=temp;
328     }
329 }
330 struct processor * search_by_address(int i)
331 {
332     if(head==NULL)
333         return NULL;
334
335     struct processor *temp=head;
336     struct processor *prev;
337     while (temp!=NULL)
338     {
339         if(temp->starting_address==i)
340             return temp;
341         prev=temp;
342         temp=temp->next;
343     }
344     return NULL;
345 }
346 struct processor * search_by_name(char * name)
347 {
348     if(head==NULL)

```



```

349         return NULL;
350
351     struct processor *temp=head;
352     struct processor *prev;
353     while (temp!=NULL)
354     {
355         if (strcmp (name ,temp->name)==0)
356             return temp;
357         prev=temp;
358         temp=temp->next;
359     }
360     return NULL;
361 }
362 struct processor * delete_by_name(char * name)
363 {
364     if(head==NULL)
365         return NULL;
366
367     struct processor *temp=head;
368     struct processor *prev;
369     while (temp!=NULL)
370     {
371         if (strcmp (name ,temp->name)==0)
372         {
373             if (temp==head)
374                 head=temp->next;
375             else
376                 prev->next=temp->next;
377             return temp;
378         }
379
380         prev=temp;
381         temp=temp->next;
382     }
383     return NULL;
384 }

```

## 5 实验结果

实验结果如图 1。可见 RQ 中 F、W、B 三个功能，RL、STAT 与 C 都很好地完成。

## 6 总结与思考

通过此次实验我实现了 First-Fit、Best-Fit 与 Worst-Fit 三种内存分配算法。且实现了内存碎片压缩。在此过程中我对硬件的理解与调度算法理解地更加深入了，并且我更好地理解连续内存分配的效率高的原因。

同时我也知道了这种直接内存分配的限制所在，促使我更好地理解为什么要使用虚拟内存与物理内存分离的做法。

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
guanrenyang@ubuntu:~/ch9$ ./allocator 10000
allocator>RQ P0 100 F
allocator>RQ P1 100 F
allocator>RQ P2 100 W
allocator>RQ P3 20 B
allocator>RQ P4 100 F
allocator>RL P1
allocator>RL P3
allocator>STAT
Addresses [0:99] Process P0
Addresses [100:199] Unused
Addresses [200:299] Process P2
Addresses [300:319] Unused
Addresses [320:419] Process P4
Addresses [420:9999] Unused
allocator>RQ P5 50 F
allocator>RQ P6 20 B
allocator>RQ P7 20 W
allocator>STAT
Addresses [0:99] Process P0
Addresses [100:149] Process P5
Addresses [150:199] Unused
Addresses [200:299] Process P2
Addresses [300:319] Process P6
Addresses [320:419] Process P4
Addresses [420:439] Process P7
Addresses [440:9999] Unused
allocator>C
allocator>
allocator>STAT
Addresses [0:99] Process P0
Addresses [100:119] Process P7
Addresses [120:139] Process P6
Addresses [140:189] Process P5
Addresses [190:289] Process P4
Addresses [290:389] Process P2
Addresses [390:9999] Unused
allocator>
```

图 1: Result