

My Allocator

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Chapter One:介绍

在这个实验中，我们要自定义一个内存池，代替标准模板库中的 `std::allocator`，并对他们的性能进行比较和分析。

一个使用 `allocator` 的简单实例：

```
template < class T, class Alloc = allocator<T> > class vector;  
template < class T, class Alloc = allocator<T> > class list;
```

此外，为保证自定义的内存池能够正确的运行，我们还需要为我们的内存池保留如下的接口：

```
typedef void _Not_user_specialized;  
typedef _Ty value_type;  
typedef value_type *pointer;  
typedef const value_type *const_pointer;  
typedef value_type& reference;  
typedef const value_type& const_reference;  
typedef size_t size_type;  
typedef ptrdiff_t difference_type;  
typedef true_type propagate_on_container_move_assignment;  
typedef true_type is_always_equal;  
  
pointer address(reference _Val) const _NOEXCEPT  
const_pointer address(const_reference _Val) const _NOEXCEPT  
void deallocate(pointer _Ptr, size_type _Count)  
_DECLSPEC_ALLOCATOR pointer allocate(size_type _Count)  
template<class _Uty> void destroy(_Uty *_Ptr)  
template<class _Objty, class _Types>  
void construct(_Objty *_Ptr, _Types&&... _Args)
```

Chapter 2: 实验环境：

C++标准：C++20（C++17 也可以）

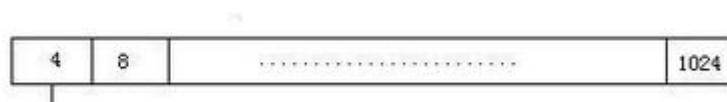
IDE:Visual Studio2022

系统: windows10

内存大小: 16GB

Chapter 3: 算法描述:

我实现内存池的方式综述如下:



对于一个内存池, 我们使用 freelist 来对该内存池的内容进行管理, 具体的管理方式为, 我们将我们将来要处理的内存对象分为两大类, 一类的大小大于 1024 字节 (代码中定义为 MAX_SIZE), 另一类的大小小于 1024 字节, 对于大于 1024 字节的对象, 我们采用 malloc 的方式直接申请内存, 而对于小于 1024 字节的对象, 我们将这部分对象以 8 字节为步长分为 1024/8 个块区, 即 128 块区, 分别是 8、16、32.....1016、1024, 每一个块区都有一个 freelist 指向他们的内存地址, , 当我要处理一个大小为 x (x 不大于 1024) 的对象时, 我们就将他放在距离他最近且比他大的 8 的整数倍大小的内存块上, 如一个对象大小为 10, 那我们将他最终放置于内存大小为 16 的块区中, 而寻找内存大小为 16 的块区是通过 freelist 实现的, 初始化时将所有的 freelist 链表头部设置为 NULL, 之后按需扩张我们的内存池即可。

具体的函数描述如下:

(1) 变量说明:

```
const size_t SEG_SIZE = 8; //step between different block in memory
const size_t MAX_SIZE = 1024; //maxsize for memory block
const size_t CHUNK_NUM = 8; //memory blocks' number of every allocating
const size_t FREELIST_SIZE = MAX_SIZE / SEG_SIZE; //freelist's size
```

SEG_SIZE:步长, 表示内存大小的间隔

MAX_SIZE: 放置于 freelist 指向内存的最大对象大小

CHUNK_NUM: 每次分配的内存块数

FREELIST_SIZE: freelist 大小

```
struct Freelist_node { //freelist's node, store address mainly
    struct Freelist_node* next;
};
```

freelist 的节点内容如上图

(2) 宏定义说明:

```
#define INDEX_SEG(e) (((((e)+7)&~(SEG_SIZE-1))>>3)-1) //index calculator
```

计算距离 e 最近且不小于 e 的 8 的整数倍数字再除以 8 并减一, 如 10 经过处理变成 1, 表示他将连接在 freelist[1] 这个节点指向的内存

(3) 重要函数说明:

a) 回收函数:

大于 maxsize 的对象直接调用 free 方法, 否则将 freelist 对应的节点指向下一个即可。

```

static inline void deallocate(pointer ptr, size_type count) { //deallocate function
    size_t size_sum = count * sizeof(value_type); //calculate size of block we will deallocate
    if (size_sum > MAX_SIZE) { //if size is bigger than maxsize, free directly
        free(ptr);
        return;
    }
    else { //put freelist's head to this block
        ((Freelist_node*)ptr)->next = free_list[INDEX_SEG(size_sum)];
        free_list[INDEX_SEG(size_sum)] = (Freelist_node*)ptr;
    }
}

```

b) 分配函数:

根据对象的大小检测和分类, 大于 1024 直接调用 malloc 函数, 否则计算对象大小对应的 freelist 的下标, 然后使用 freelist 指向的区域放置该对象即可。

但如果 freelist 为 null, 则调用 CallForMem 函数向堆栈申请内存空间。

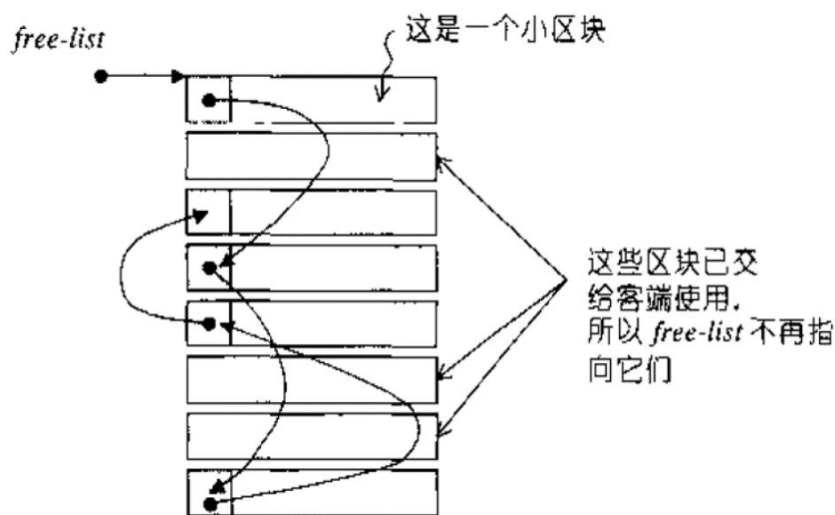
```

64 static pointer allocate(size_type count) { //allocate function
65     size_t size_sum = count * sizeof(value_type); //calculate size of block
66     if (size_sum > MAX_SIZE) { //if size is bigger than maxsize, malloc directly
67         char *buf = (char*)std::malloc(size_sum); //use a buffer to store block
68         if (!buf) { //allocate fail
69             std::cout << "memory overflow" << std::endl;
70             throw "error"; //throw exception
71         }
72         return (pointer)buf; //return address of the buf
73     }
74     Freelist_node* cur;
75     Freelist_node* des;
76     des = free_list[INDEX_SEG(size_sum)];
77     if (des == nullptr) {
78         #if DEBUG_STATE
79             count1[INDEX_SEG(size_sum)][0]++; //use in debug, record freelist's message
80             count1[INDEX_SEG(size_sum)][1] = 0;
81             std::cout << "申请内存空间的大小:" << size_sum << " freelist 下标:" << INDEX_SEG(size_sum) << std::endl;
82         #endif
83         return (pointer)CallForMem(size_sum, INDEX_SEG(size_sum)); //freelist is null, call for memory
84     }
85     #if DEBUG_STATE
86         count1[INDEX_SEG(size_sum)][1]++;
87     #endif
88     free_list[INDEX_SEG(size_sum)] = free_list[INDEX_SEG(size_sum)]->next; //update freelist
89     return (pointer)des;
90 }

```

c) 内存申请函数:

当 freelist 是 null 时，证明内存池中无内存存放该对象，即可调用该函数，该函数向内存空间申请一段内存，大小为 $\text{CHUNK_NUM} * \text{align_to_eight}$ ，其中 CHUNK_NUM 是内存的块数， align_to_eight 是对象大小距离最近但不小于的 8 的整数倍的数值，然后并用 freelist 将这段内存串联起来。



```
inline static char* CallForMem(size_t size_to_call, int index) { //call for memory by this function
    Freelist_node* temp = nullptr;
    size_t all = 7;
    size_t align_to_eight = ((size_to_call + 7) & ~all); //find the nearest number of times of 8
    char* buf = (char*)std::malloc(CHUNK_NUM * align_to_eight); //allocate
    if (!buf) {
        std::cout << "out of memory" << std::endl; //allocate fail
        throw "error";
    }
    char* record = buf + align_to_eight;
    for (int i = 0; i < CHUNK_NUM - 1; i++) { //link node one by one
        if (i == 0) {
            free_list[index] = (Freelist_node*)record;
            temp = (Freelist_node*)record;
            temp->next = nullptr;
            record += align_to_eight;
        }
        else {
            temp->next = (Freelist_node*)record;
            temp = temp->next;
            temp->next = nullptr;
            record += align_to_eight;
        }
    }
    return buf;
}
```


d) 其他函数:

构造和摧毁函数直接调用对象类型的构造和析构函数即可

```
template<class Ut>
static inline void destroy(Ut* p) { //destroy, use destructor function directly
    p->~Ut();
}
template<class Ut, class Pt>
static inline void construct(Ut* p, Pt argv) { //constructor, use constructor function directly
    new(p) Ut(argv);
}
```

内存池的构造函数和 max_size()、address() 方法都简单仿照 std::allocator 的函数调用方式即可:

```
MyAllocator() { //constructor

template<class T>
MyAllocator(const MyAllocator<T> &a) { //constructor

~MyAllocator() { //destructor

inline size_type max_size() { //return maxsize of a valuetype
    return size_type(UINT_MAX / sizeof(value_type));
}

inline pointer address(reference _Val) { //call std::addressof to get address of val
    return std::addressof(_Val);
}

inline const_pointer address(const_reference _Val) { //call std::addressof to get address of val
    return std::addressof(_Val);
}
```

Chapter 3: Testing Results

(1) 测试一: 直接用 pta 的代码, 将 std::allocator 替换为我的 allocator, 验证结果的正确性: (为方便测试, 我将 pta 和钉钉群里的代码拷贝在同一个 main.cpp 文件, 并定义宏 #define TEST_TYPE 0, 当这个数值设置为 1 时, 对应 pta 的测试程序, 当设置为 0 时, 对应课程钉钉群上传的测试程序)

```
Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台  
correct assignment in vecints: 3633  
correct assignment in vecpts: 1112
```

使用 `std::allocator` 和我的 `allocator` 结果一致

(2) 测试二：运行钉钉群中的测试：

```
D:\0学业\大二下\oop\Mem pool\ConsoleApplication1\x64\Debug\ConsoleApplication1.exe  
incorrect assignment in vector 9999 for object (13,20)  
请按任意键继续. . .
```

和 `std::allocator` 的结果一致

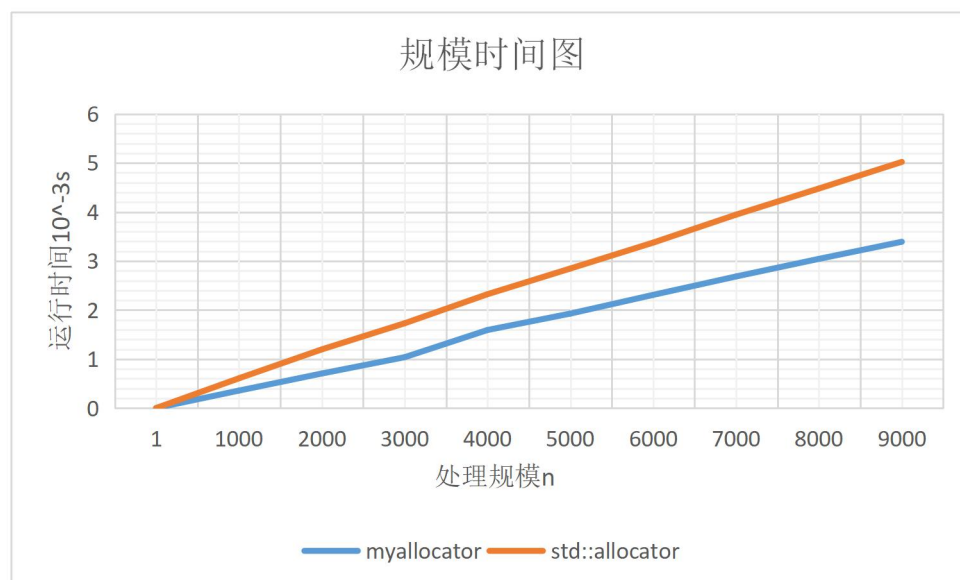
(3) 测试和 `std::allocator` 相比的时间优化程度(resize 因素)：

我们定义 `resize` 的次数是处理规模 n ，而运行时 `resize` 的范围由

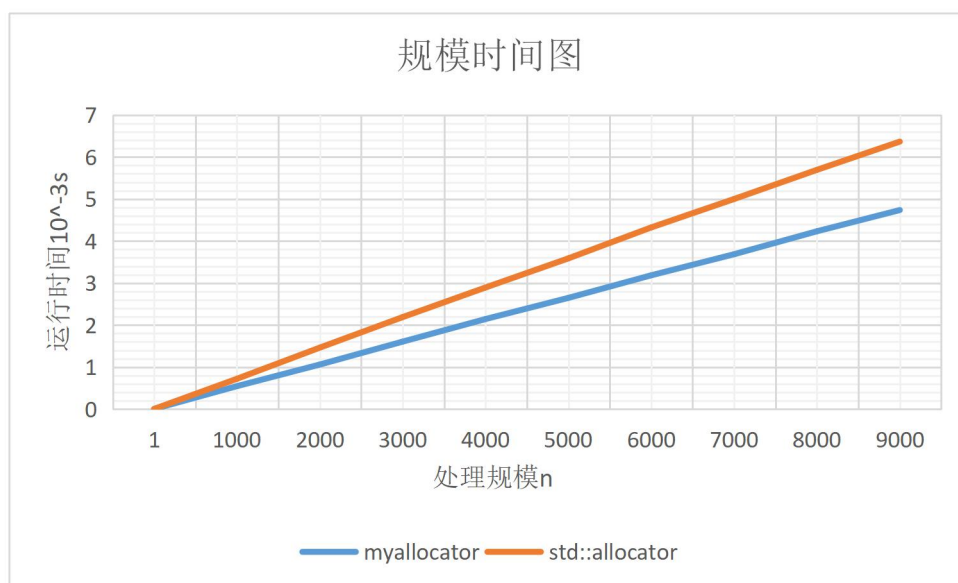
```
std::uniform_int_distribution<> dis(1, distr[j]);
```

函数生成，所以改变生成的规模范围，我们可以发现：

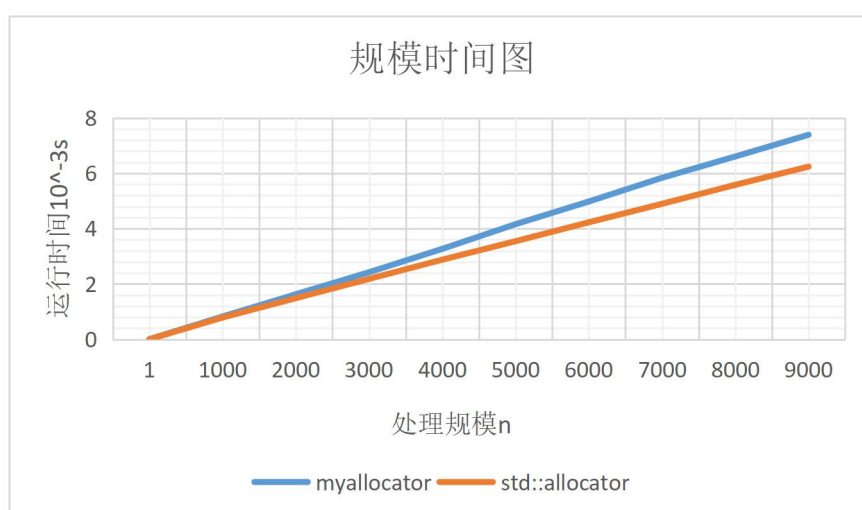
a)当 `resize` 的数值范围在 1~8 时：



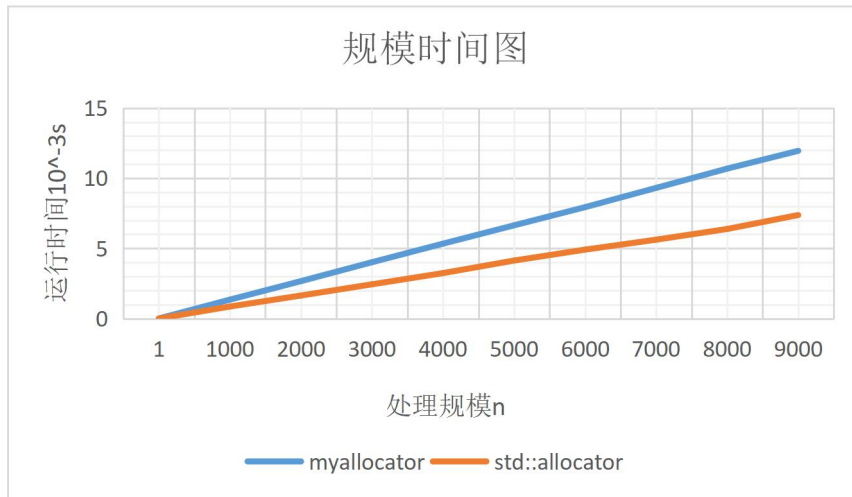
b)当 `resize` 的数值范围在 1~32 时：



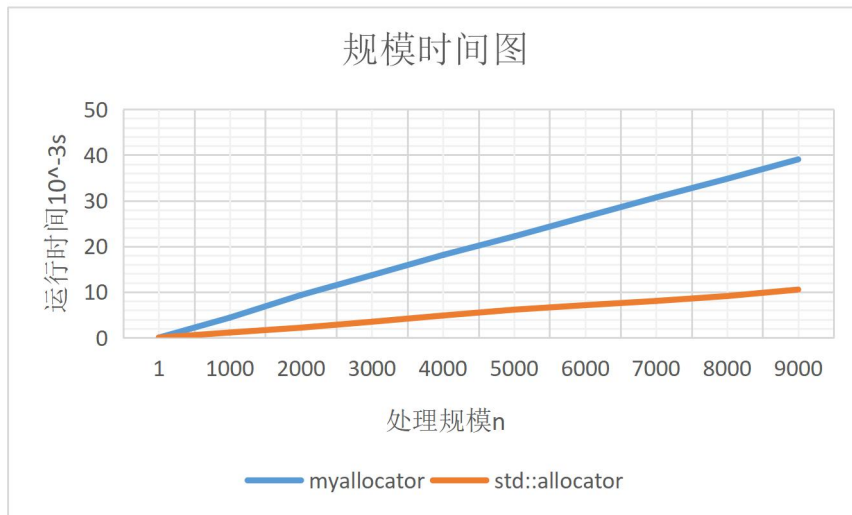
c)当 resize 的数值范围在 1~64 时:



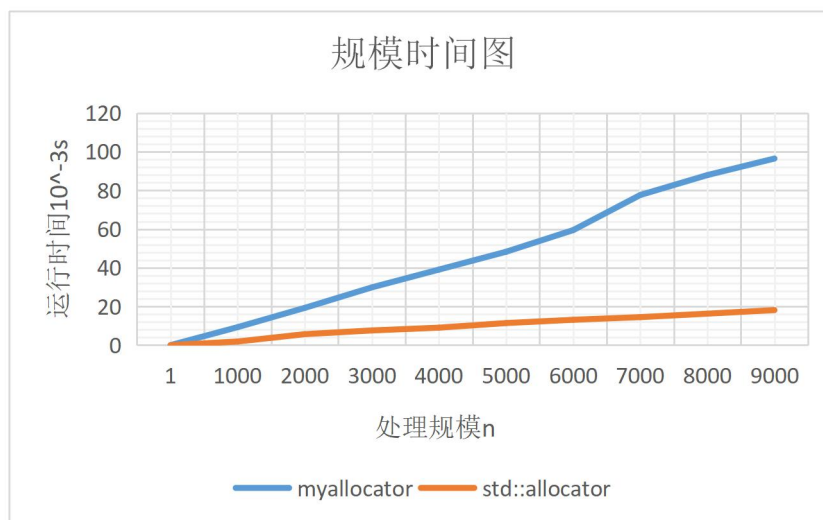
d)当 resize 的数值范围在 1~128 时:



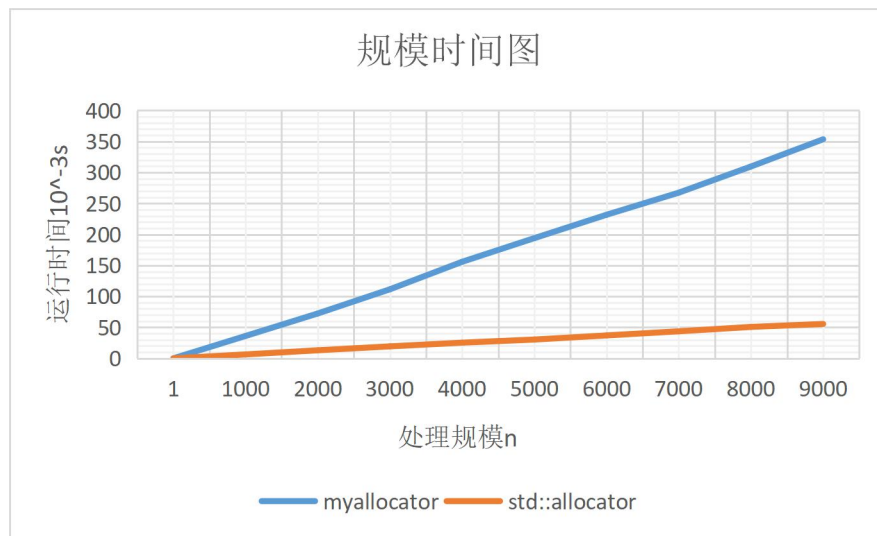
e)当 resize 的数值范围在 1~512 时:



f)当 resize 的数值范围在 1~1024 时:



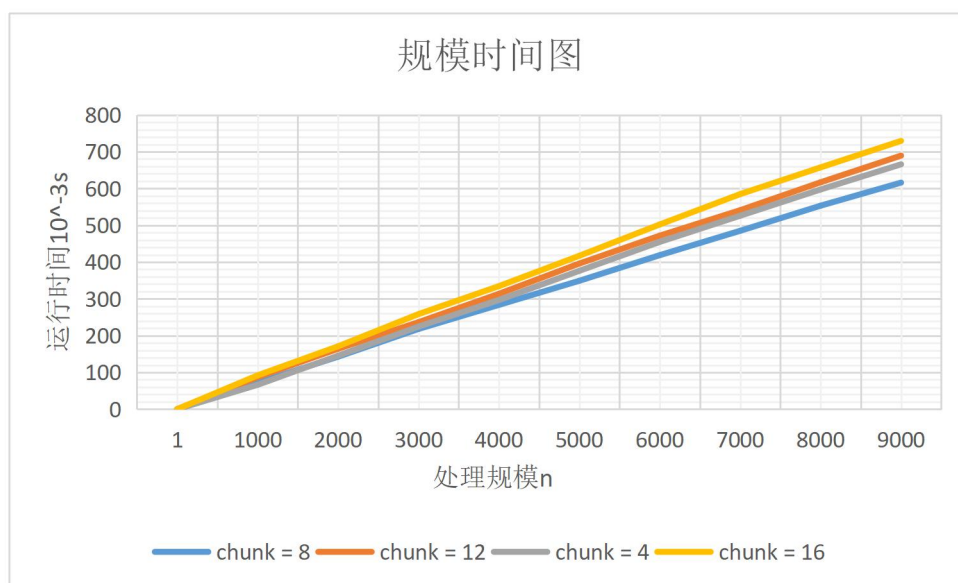
g)当 `resize` 的数值范围在 1~2000 时:



结论: 在面对大量小内存对象时, 我们的 `myallocator` 有着更强大且优越的性能, 这是因为每次申请内存块都申请了 `CHUNK_NUM` 块, 因此当再一次插入相同大小区间的对象时, 可以直接用内存池取出内存地址直接插入从而加速, 但当面对大量分布均匀但范围很广的对象时, 我们的结果会慢于标准模板库, 这是因为当均匀分布时, 每次插一次都有可能引发连续分 `CHUNK_NUM` 块内存的动作, 而分配 `CHUNK_NUM` 块时串联 `freelist` 需要花费额外的时间。

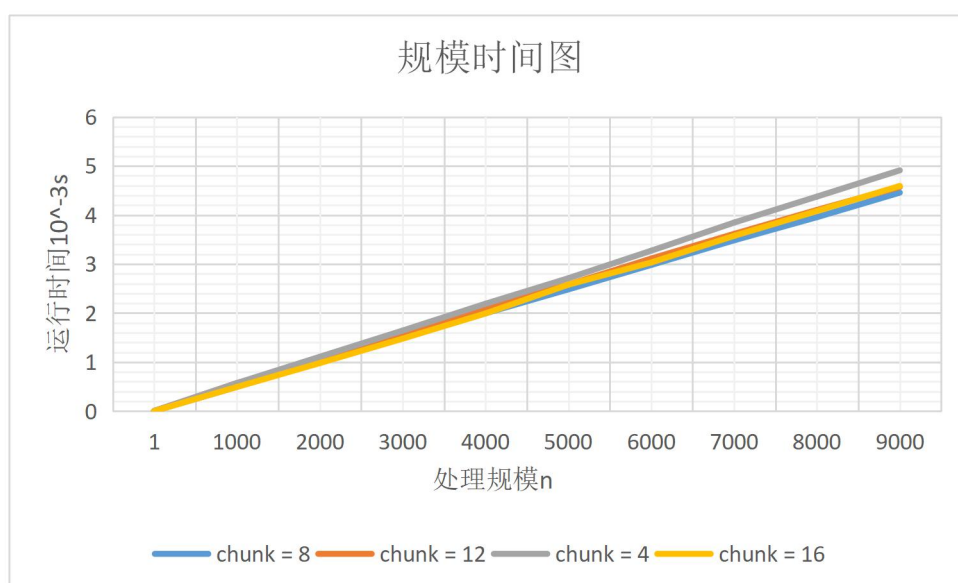
(4) 测试和 `std::allocator` 相比的时间优化程度(`CHUNK_NUM` 因素):

a)当 `resize` 范围是 0~10000 时, `chunk=8` 表现更出色, 而 `chunk=16` 最慢, 这是因为 `resize` 范围太广, 导致再次落入 0~1024 的某个特定块的概率变小, 所以 `chunk` 太大会造成大量的建立 `freelist` 时的时间冗余, 且会浪费大量空间



b) 当 `resize` 范围是 0~32 时

此时 `chunk=4` 表现最慢，这是因为这个时候，大量落在相同区块的重复会让增加 `chunk` 的数量更占时间优势



Chapter 4:评价与反思

总结来看，我们的 `myallocator` 在大量的小对象内存分配时，展现出较大优势，但当 `resize` 范围扩大时，甚至时间会比 `std::allocator` 更慢，此外 `myallocator` 由于每次都申请 `CHUNK_NUM` 个内存块

来为下一次相同大小的内存分配加速，所以会产生一定的内存消耗，并且每次都对象放在不小于它的内存块中，导致内存会有浪费，所以我们是空间来换取时间的优化。

Appendix:source code

```
#pragma once

#include<iostream>

#include<cassert>

#define DEBUG_STATE 0

#ifdef DEBUG_STATE

    int count1[1024/8][2] = {0};

#endif

namespace Alloc {

    const size_t SEG_SIZE = 8;//step between different block in memory

    const size_t MAX_SIZE = 1024;//maxsize for memory block

    const size_t CHUNK_NUM = 4;//memory blocks' number of every allocating

    const size_t FREELIST_SIZE = MAX_SIZE / SEG_SIZE;//freelist's size

#define INDEX_SEG(e) (((e)+SEG_SIZE-1)&~(SEG_SIZE-1))>>3-1)//index calculator

    struct Freelist_node { //freelist's node,store address mainly

        struct Freelist_node* next;

    };

};
```

```

template <class _Ty>

class MyAllocator

{

public:

    /*---value definition and typedef here-----*/

    typedef void _Not_user_specialized;

    typedef _Ty value_type;

    typedef value_type* pointer;

    typedef const value_type* const_pointer;

    typedef value_type& reference;

    typedef const value_type& const_reference;

    typedef size_t size_type;

    static inline struct Freelist_node* free_list[FREELIST_SIZE] = { nullptr }; //freelist

    template<class T>

    struct rebind { typedef MyAllocator<T> other; };

    /*-----function is defined here -----*/

    MyAllocator() {} //constructor

    template<class T>

    MyAllocator(const MyAllocator<T>& a) {} //constructor

```



```
~MyAllocator() {}//destructor
```

```
inline size_type max_size() {}//return maxsize of a valuetype
```

```
return size_type(UINT_MAX / sizeof(value_type));
```

```
}
```

```
inline pointer address(reference _Val) {}//call std::addressof to get address of val
```

```
return std::addressof(_Val);
```

```
}
```

```
inline const_pointer address(const_reference _Val) {}//call std::addressof to get
```

address of val

```
return std::addressof(_Val);
```

```
}
```

```
static inline void deallocate(pointer ptr, size_type count) {}//deallocate function
```

```
size_t size_sum = count * sizeof(value_type); //calculate size of block we will
```

deallocate

```
if (size_sum > MAX_SIZE) {}//if size is bigger than maxsize, free directly
```

```
free(ptr);
```

```
return;
```

```
}
```

```
else {}//put freelist's head to this block
```

```
((Freelist_node*)ptr)->next = free_list[INDEX_SEG(size_sum)];
```

```

        free_list[INDEX_SEG(size_sum)] = (Freelist_node*)ptr;
    }
}

static pointer allocate(size_type count) { //allocate function

    size_t size_sum = count * sizeof(value_type); //calculate size of block

    if (size_sum > MAX_SIZE) { //if size is bigger than maxsize, malloc directly

        char *buf = (char*)std::malloc(size_sum); //use a buffer to store block

        if (!buf) { //allocate fail

            std::cout << "memory overflow" << std::endl;

            throw "error"; //throw exception

        }

        return (pointer)buf; //return address of the buf

    }

    Freelist_node* cur;

    Freelist_node* des;

    des = free_list[INDEX_SEG(size_sum)];

    if (des == nullptr) {

#ifdef DEBUG_STATE

        count1[INDEX_SEG(size_sum)][0]++; //use in debug, record freelist's
        message

        count1[INDEX_SEG(size_sum)][1]=0;

        std::cout << "申请内存空间的大小:" << size_sum << " freelist 下标:" <<

```

```

INDEX_SEG(size_sum) << std::endl;

#endif

        return (pointer)CallForMem(size_sum, INDEX_SEG(size_sum)); //freelist is
        null, call for memory

    }

#ifdef DEBUG_STATE

        count1[INDEX_SEG(size_sum)][1]++;

#endif

        free_list[INDEX_SEG(size_sum)] =

        free_list[INDEX_SEG(size_sum)]->next; //update freelist

        return (pointer)des;

    }

template<class Ut>

static inline void destroy(Ut* p) { //destory, use destructor function directly

    p->~Ut();

}

template<class Ut, class Pt>

static inline void construct(Ut* p, Pt argv) { //constructor , use constructor function
directly

    new(p) Ut(argv);

}

private:

```

```
inline static char* CallForMem(size_t size_to_call, int index) { //call for memory
```

by this function

```
Freelist_node* temp = nullptr;
```

```
size_t all = 7;
```

```
size_t align_to_eight = ((size_to_call + 7) & ~all); //find the nearest
```

number of times of 8

```
char* buf = (char*)std::malloc(CHUNK_NUM * align_to_eight); //allocate
```

```
if (!buf) {
```

```
    std::cout << "out of memory" << std::endl; //allocate fail
```

```
    throw "error";
```

```
}
```

```
char* record = buf + align_to_eight;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < CHUNK_NUM - 1; i++) { //link node one by one
```

```
    if (i == 0) {
```

```
        free_list[index] = (Freelist_node*)record;
```

```
        temp = (Freelist_node*)record;
```

```
        temp->next = nullptr;
```

```
        record += align_to_eight;
```

```
    }
```

```
    else {
```

```
        temp->next = (Freelist_node*)record;
```

```
        temp = temp->next;
```

```

        temp->next = nullptr;

        record += align_to_eight;

    }

}

return buf;

}

};

}

```

Appendix2:test code

```

#include <iostream>

#include <random>

#include <vector>

#include <Windows.h>

#include <iomanip>

#include <list>

#include "MyAllocator.h"

template<class T>

using MyAllocator = Alloc::MyAllocator<T>; // replace the std::allocator with your allocator

template<class T>

using IniAllocator = std::allocator<T>;

using Point2D = std::pair<int, int>;

```

```

using namespace std;

const int TestSize = 10000;

const int PickSize = 1000;

const int test_size = 10;

double time_counter[2][10][test_size];

double time_counter_list[2][10][test_size];

int main()
{
    std::random_device rd;

    std::mt19937 gen(rd());

    //std::uniform_int_distribution<> dis(1, TestSize);

    int distr[10] = { 8,32,64,128,256,512,1024,2000,5000,10000 };

    LARGE_INTEGER t1, t2, t3,t4,tc;//high precision clock

    double time_t1=0,time_t2=0;

    QueryPerformanceFrequency(&tc);//record frequency of the clock in cpu

    /*test for vector*/

    using IntVec = std::vector<int, MyAllocator<int>>;

    using IntVec_t = std::vector<int>;

    std::vector<IntVec, MyAllocator<IntVec>> vecints(TestSize);

    std::vector<IntVec_t> vecints_t(TestSize);

    for (int j = 0; j < 10; j++) {

```


//实验组，使用自定义内存分配器

```
std::uniform_int_distribution<> dis(1, distr[j]);

time_t1 = 0;

time_t2 = 0;

for (int i = 0; i < TestSize; i++) {

    size_t size = dis(gen);

    QueryPerformanceCounter(&t1);

    vecints[i].resize(size);

    QueryPerformanceCounter(&t2);

    time_t1 += (double)((t2.QuadPart - t1.QuadPart) * 1000.0 / tc.QuadPart);

    if (i % 1000 == 0) {

        time_counter[0][j][i / 1000] = time_t1;

    }

}
```

//对照组，使用 std::allocator

```
for (int i = 0; i < TestSize; i++) {

    size_t size = dis(gen);

    QueryPerformanceCounter(&t3);

    vecints_t[i].resize(size);

    QueryPerformanceCounter(&t4);

    time_t2 += (double)((t4.QuadPart - t3.QuadPart) * 1000.0 / tc.QuadPart);

    if (i % 1000 == 0) {
```

```

        time_counter[1][j][i / 1000] = time_t2;

    }

}

}

cout << "vector test result" << endl;

for (int j = 0; j < 10; j++) {

    cout << "when resize is between 0 and " << distr[j] << endl<<endl;

    cout << setw(15) << setiosflags(ios::left) << "input scale:";

    for (int i = 0; i < 10000; i += 1000)cout << setw(10) << i;

    cout << endl;

    cout << setw(15) << setiosflags(ios::left) << "myallocator:";

    for (int i = 0; i < test_size; i++) {

        cout << setw(10) << time_counter[0][j][i] ;

    }

    cout << endl;

    cout << setw(15) << setiosflags(ios::left) << "std::allocator:";

    for (int i = 0; i < test_size; i++) {

        cout << setw(10) << time_counter[1][j][i] ;

    }

    cout << endl;

}

```

