

Week 7 Malloc Challenge

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gist : <https://gist.github.com/hono-mame/f7a5c218bff7f5a4dc5b8ceda2175c7e>

100マス計算 : https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Cma-OUOMjofYZZIYy_Hz4pnVyUiPUNJH/view?usp=sharing

Performance improvements

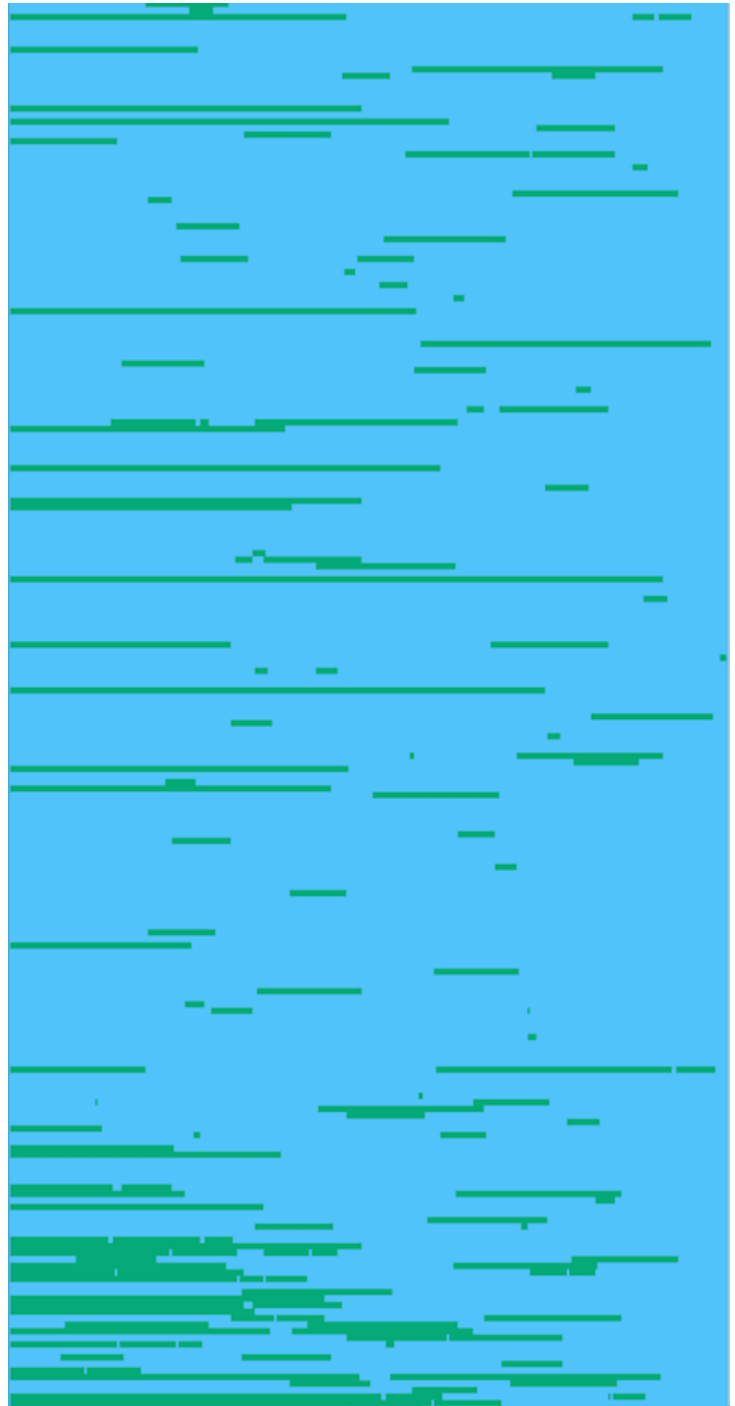
First Fit

Result

=====			
Challenge #1		simple_malloc =>	my_malloc
----- + ----- => -----			
Time [ms]		9 =>	8
Utilization [%]		70 =>	70
=====			
Challenge #2		simple_malloc =>	my_malloc
----- + ----- => -----			
Time [ms]		6 =>	6
Utilization [%]		40 =>	40
=====			
Challenge #3		simple_malloc =>	my_malloc
----- + ----- => -----			
Time [ms]		82 =>	94
Utilization [%]		9 =>	7
=====			
Challenge #4		simple_malloc =>	my_malloc
----- + ----- => -----			
Time [ms]		14799 =>	16573
Utilization [%]		15 =>	15
=====			
Challenge #5		simple_malloc =>	my_malloc
----- + ----- => -----			
Time [ms]		14145 =>	14502
Utilization [%]		15 =>	15

8,70,6,40,94,7,16573,15,14502,15,

Malloc Visualizer (challenge #5)



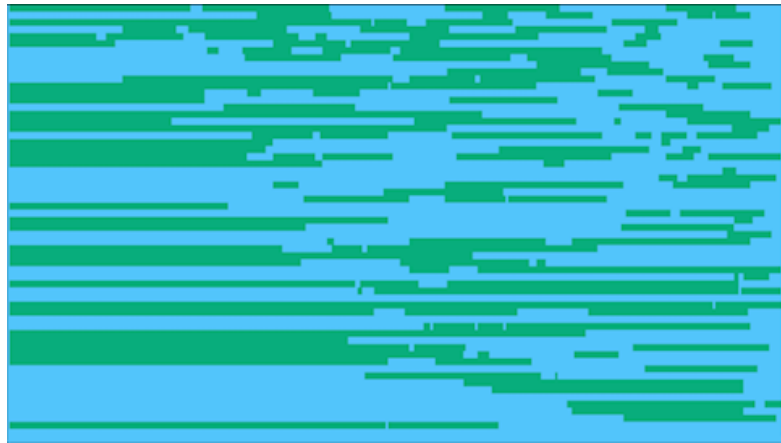
Best Fit

Result

=====			
Challenge #1		simple_malloc =>	my_malloc
----- + ----- => -----			
Time [ms]		12 =>	1015
Utilization [%]		70 =>	70
=====			
Challenge #2		simple_malloc =>	my_malloc
----- + ----- => -----			
Time [ms]		4 =>	656
Utilization [%]		40 =>	40
=====			
Challenge #3		simple_malloc =>	my_malloc
----- + ----- => -----			
Time [ms]		77 =>	766
Utilization [%]		9 =>	50
=====			
Challenge #4		simple_malloc =>	my_malloc
----- + ----- => -----			
Time [ms]		15148 =>	7079
Utilization [%]		15 =>	71
=====			
Challenge #5		simple_malloc =>	my_malloc
----- + ----- => -----			
Time [ms]		9857 =>	4206
Utilization [%]		15 =>	74

1015,70,656,40,766,50,7079,71,4206,74,

Malloc Visualizer (challenge #5)



Consideration

- **Takes shorter time compared to first-fit (for challenge #4 and #5)**

If there is no free slot available, we need to request a new memory region from the system by calling `mmap_from_system()`. The result of malloc visualizer is much shorter compared to first-fit, which means we did not request a new memory region from the system.

→ **Calling `mmap_from_system()` requires so much time !**

Worst Fit

Result

=====			
Challenge #1		simple_malloc =>	my_malloc
----- + ----- => -----			
Time [ms]		12 =>	998
Utilization [%]		70 =>	70
=====			
Challenge #2		simple_malloc =>	my_malloc
----- + ----- => -----			
Time [ms]		4 =>	686
Utilization [%]		40 =>	40
=====			
Challenge #3		simple_malloc =>	my_malloc
----- + ----- => -----			
Time [ms]		83 =>	47963
Utilization [%]		9 =>	4
=====			
Challenge #4		simple_malloc =>	my_malloc
----- + ----- => -----			
Time [ms]		16344 =>	700148
Utilization [%]		15 =>	7
=====			
Challenge #5		simple_malloc =>	my_malloc
----- + ----- => -----			
Time [ms]		11804 =>	502417
Utilization [%]		15 =>	7
=====			
998,70,686,40,47963,4,700148,7,502417,7,			

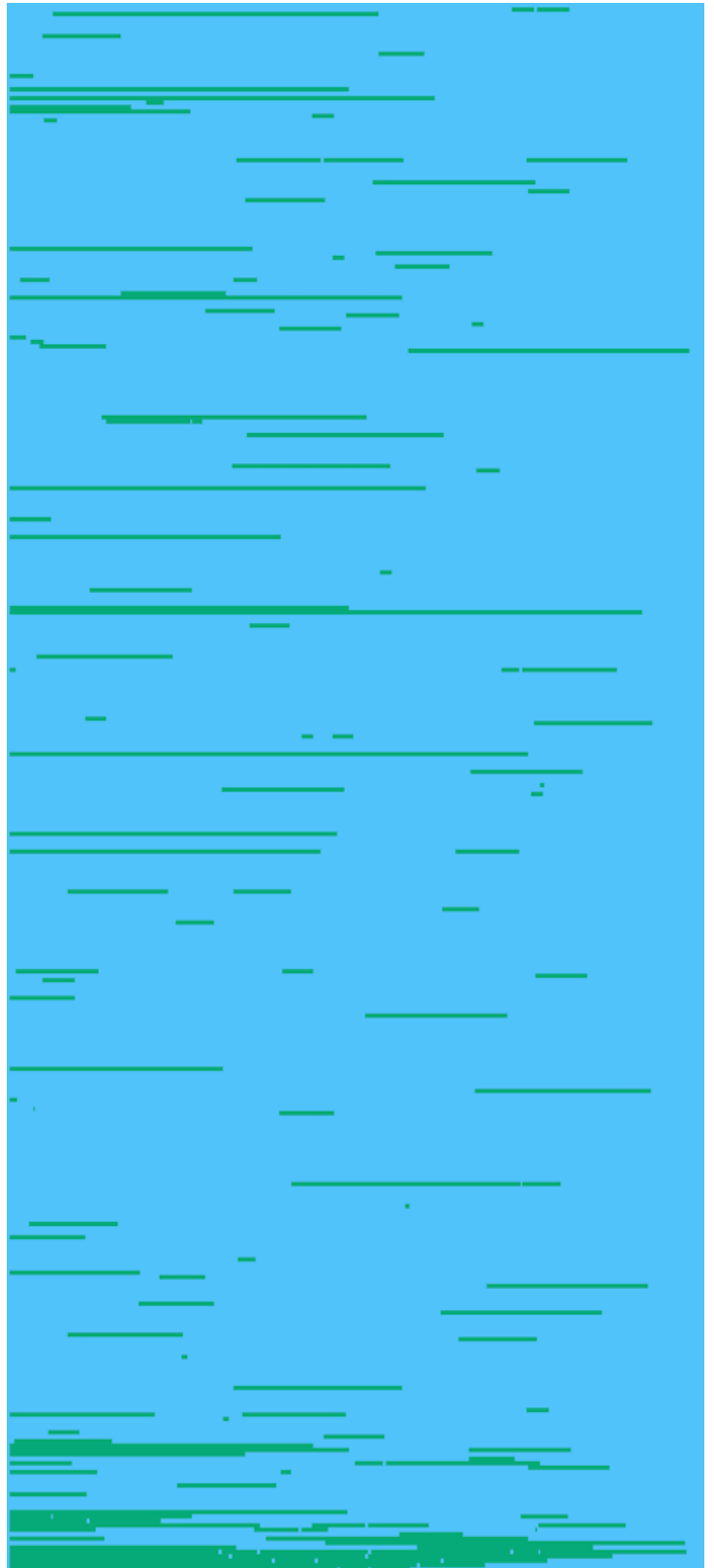
Consideration

- **Takes so much time compared to first-fit and best-fit**

This is because of the same reason as first-fit, but in this case, `mmap_from_system()` is called so much more time than first-fit and best-fit.

(Memory is allocated to the worst location, so there is no suitable location at the end of the trial. So, **green areas are concentrated at the end.**)

Malloc Visualizer(challenge #5)



Free list bin

① Separate values every 1024

free_list_bin[0] → size 0 ~ 1023

free_list_bin[1] → size 1024 ~ 2047

free_list_bin[2] → size 2048 ~ 3071

free_list_bin[3] → size 3072 ~ 4095

Result

=====				
Challenge #1		simple_malloc =>	my_malloc	best_fit
----- + ----- => -----				
Time [ms]		12 =>	1006	1015
Utilization [%]		70 =>	70	70
=====				
Challenge #2		simple_malloc =>	my_malloc	
----- + ----- => -----				
Time [ms]		4 =>	674	656
Utilization [%]		40 =>	40	40
=====				
Challenge #3		simple_malloc =>	my_malloc	best_fit
----- + ----- => -----				
Time [ms]		80 =>	818	766
Utilization [%]		9 =>	51	50
=====				
Challenge #4		simple_malloc =>	my_malloc	best_fit
----- + ----- => -----				
Time [ms]		18746 =>	4807	7079
Utilization [%]		15 =>	72	71
=====				
Challenge #5		simple_malloc =>	my_malloc	best_fit
----- + ----- => -----				
Time [ms]		11539 =>	3015	4206
Utilization [%]		15 =>	75	74

Consideration

- Takes less time compared to best-fit with no free_list_bin

If the size is very large, we do not have to check the small one. By dividing the free_list, we do not have to check too small ones.

② Separate values every 512

free_list_bin[0] → size 0 ~ 511

free_list_bin[1] → size 512 ~ 1023

.....

free_list_bin[8] → size 3072 ~ 3583

free_list_bin[9] → size 3584 ~ 4095

=====
Challenge #1 | simple_malloc => my_malloc best_fit

----- + ----- => -----

Time [ms] | 13 => **1003**

Utilization [%] | 70 => 70

=====
Challenge #2 | simple_malloc => my_malloc

----- + ----- => -----

Time [ms] | 4 => **661**

Utilization [%] | 40 => 40

=====
Challenge #3 | simple_malloc => my_malloc best_fit

----- + ----- => -----

Time [ms] | 80 => **782**

Utilization [%] | 9 => 51

=====
Challenge #4 | simple_malloc => my_malloc best_fit

----- + ----- => -----

Time [ms] | 19275 => **2407**

Utilization [%] | 15 => 72

=====
Challenge #5 | simple_malloc => my_malloc best_fit

----- + ----- => -----

Time [ms] | 13020 => **2021**

Utilization [%] | 15 => 75

1003,70,661,40,782,51,2407,72,2021,75,

③ Separate values every 256

=====
Challenge #1 | simple_malloc => my_malloc

----- + ----- => -----

Time [ms] | 13 => **1014**

Utilization [%] | 70 => 70

=====
Challenge #2 | simple_malloc => my_malloc

----- + ----- => -----

Time [ms] | 4 => **658**

Utilization [%] | 40 => 40

=====
Challenge #3 | simple_malloc => my_malloc

----- + ----- => -----

Time [ms] | 85 => **817**

Utilization [%] | 9 => 51

=====
Challenge #4 | simple_malloc => my_malloc

----- + ----- => -----

Time [ms] | 16295 => **213**

```

Utilization [%] |          15 =>          72
=====
Challenge #5    | simple_malloc =>    my_malloc
----- + ----- => -----
      Time [ms]|      10110 =>      1114
Utilization [%]|      15 =>          75

```

1003,70,661,40,782,51,2407,72,2021,75,

🌟 It's quicker to break it up into smaller pieces. (?)

④ Separate values every 1

```

=====
Challenge #1    | simple_malloc =>    my_malloc
----- + ----- => -----
      Time [ms]|      11 =>      846
Utilization [%]|      70 =>          70

```

```

=====
Challenge #2    | simple_malloc =>    my_malloc
----- + ----- => -----
      Time [ms]|      4 =>      656
Utilization [%]|      40 =>          40

```

```

=====
Challenge #3    | simple_malloc =>    my_malloc
----- + ----- => -----
      Time [ms]|      75 =>      138
Utilization [%]|      9 =>          51

```

```

=====
Challenge #4    | simple_malloc =>    my_malloc
----- + ----- => -----
      Time [ms]|     17902 =>      30
Utilization [%]|      15 =>          72

```

```

=====
Challenge #5    | simple_malloc =>    my_malloc
----- + ----- => -----
      Time [ms]|     10003 =>      55
Utilization [%]|      15 =>          75

```

846,70,656,40,138,51,30,72,55,75,

(this is so fast, but uses large memory ??)

セグフォをデバッグした時のメモ

```
void *my_malloc(size_t size) {
    printf("%d",1); // for check
    int index = size / 1024;
    my_metadata_t *metadata = my_heap[index].free_head;
    my_metadata_t *prev = NULL;
    my_metadata_t *best_fit = NULL;
    my_metadata_t *prev_of_best_fit = NULL;
```

↑これで実行すると11111111111111,,,,,で無限ループしてsegmentation fault

```
while (metadata) {
    if (metadata->size >= size && (!best_fit || metadata->size <
best_fit->size)) {
        // Update the best_fit and the prev_best_fit
        best_fit = metadata;
        prev_of_best_fit = prev;
    }
    prev = metadata;
    metadata = metadata->next;
}
```

もしこのwhile文が実行されないと、次のif文に入ってしまうて全く同じ関数が再帰呼び出しされる→だからセグフォになる

```
if (!best_fit) {
    size_t buffer_size = 4096;
    my_metadata_t *metadata = (my_metadata_t *)mmap_from_system(buffer_size);
    metadata->size = buffer_size - sizeof(my_metadata_t);
    metadata->next = NULL;
    // Add the memory region to the free list.
    my_add_to_free_list(metadata);
    // Now, try my_malloc() again. This should succeed.
    return my_malloc(size);
}
```

ということは、best_fitに中身が必ずないといけない

→できるだけ値の小さなbin_listから、入れるところを探してbest_fitとprev_of_best_fitを更新し、NULLを防げばいい？そうすればbest_fitを実行できるようになる？(Ryokoさんのコードを参考にしました👤)

```
while(index < 5){
    metadata = my_heap[index].free_head;
    prev = NULL;
```

```
while(metadata && metadata->size < size){
    prev = metadata;
    metadata = metadata->next;
}

// Initialize the prev_of_best_fit and best_fit.
if(metadata){
    prev_of_best_fit = prev;
    best_fit = metadata;
    break;
}

// If we cannot find the place to put in, search for a larger list.
else{
    index++;
}
}
```

できた！

1006,70,674,40,818,51,4807,72,3015,75,