C语言模拟实现内存管理

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摘要

内存作为计算机的一项重要资源,应该要合理的进行管理。本文就连续分配存储管理方式中的各种动态分区分配方式进行比较。并用C语言进行模拟实验,测算不同分配方式的差异。

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1 实验目的 3

1 实验目的

用C语言模拟实现内存的动态分区分配管理

2 实验原理与方案

本实验中的动态分区分配又称为可变分区分配,它是根据进程的实际需要,动态的为之分配内存空间。在实现动态分区分配时将涉及到分区分配中 所用的数据结构、分区分配算法和分区的分配与回收操作这样三方面的问题。

2.1 数据结构

空闲分区表:用一个带头结点的单链表来存储,结构体的成员包括分区起始地址、分区大小、分区空闲时刻、下一个空闲分区地址。

繁忙分区表:类似空闲分区表,用一个带头结点的单链表来存储,结构体的成员包括分区起始地址、分区大小、分区空闲时刻、下一个繁忙分区地址。

2.2 分区分配算法

首次适应法:每次从空闲分区表的头部开始,找到可以分配的分区就分配。

循环首次适应法:分配分区的时候,从上次分配的地方开始往后面查找, 到后面没有找到时,再从头开始查找。

2.3 分区分配操作

分配内存:如果请求的分区与目标分区相差不大,则直接分配出去,否则划分成两部分。同时还要修改空闲分区表和繁忙分区表。

回收内存:在分配分区的时候,繁忙分区成员的分区空闲时刻已经设置好了,时间触发回收操作。根据回收区的首地址来查找它在空闲分区的插入位置。如果回收区与前一个空闲分区相连,或者与后一个空闲分区相连,此时应该尽可能扩大分区。

3 执行结果与分析

3 执行结果与分析

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对于事先给定的10000个任务数据,限制内存为2147483648,首次适应法用时:641.循环首次适应法用时:642.从结果分析来看,分配算法之间没有明显差异。

事实上,首次适应法会使得低地址部分的空间细分成小碎片,而为了找到 大分区,需要费力地往后面查找。

循环首次适应法或许解决了分区切割不均匀的问题,但是这样可能会缺乏 大的分区。

像最坏适应算法,它的分配最为均匀了,对于中小规模的任务,产生碎片的可能性最小。

和最坏适应算法相反的最佳适应算法,则会留下许许多多的碎片。

```
%\begin{verbatim}
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#define GAP 5
typedef struct cnode
{
    unsigned int size;
    unsigned int begin;
    unsigned int finish;
    struct cnode * next;
} charnode;
unsigned int currenttime = 0;
charnode *ProcessList;
charnode *CycleFirstFit;
charnode *allocate(charnode *List, int runtime, int memsize)
{
```

```
charnode *q, *p, *r, *last;
p = List \rightarrow next;
if (NULL = p)
   return NULL;
last = List;
while (NULL != p)
   if (p->size < memsize)</pre>
   {
       //
            unsigned\ int\ a = 5, b = 6;
            printf("\n%d",a>b);
       //
            printf("\ n\%d", a-b>0);
       last = p;
       p = p - > next;
       continue;
   }
   else if (p->size - memsize <= GAP)
       last \rightarrow next = p \rightarrow next;
       p->finish = currenttime + runtime;
       r = ProcessList->next;
       ProcessList->next = p;
       p \rightarrow next = r;
       return p;
   }
   _{
m else}
```

```
{
           q = (charnode *) malloc(sizeof(charnode));
           q->begin = p->begin;
           q->size = memsize;
           q->finish = currenttime + runtime;
           r = ProcessList->next;
           ProcessList \rightarrow next = q;
           q \rightarrow next = r;
           p->begin = p->begin + memsize;
           p->size = p->size - memsize;
           return q;
       }
   }
                //;
   return NULL;
}
charnode *allocate2 (charnode *List, int runtime, int memsize)
   int cycleflag = 1;
   charnode *q, *p, *r, *last;
   p = CycleFirstFit ->next;
   if (NULL = p)
   {
       cycleflag = 1;
   last = List;
   while (NULL != p)
   {
       if (p->size < memsize)</pre>
```

```
{
        unsigned\ int\ a = 5, b = 6;
   //
         printf("\ n\%d", a>b);
         printf("\ n\%d", a-b>0);
   last = p;
   p = p - > next;
   continue;
else if (p->size - memsize <= GAP)</pre>
   last \rightarrow next = p \rightarrow next;
   p->finish = currenttime + runtime;
   r = ProcessList->next;
   ProcessList \rightarrow next = p;
   p \rightarrow next = r;
   CycleFirstFit = last;
   cycleflag = 0;
   return p;
}
_{
m else}
{
   q = (charnode *) malloc(sizeof(charnode));
   q->begin = p->begin;
   q \rightarrow size = memsize;
   q->finish = currenttime + runtime;
   r = ProcessList->next;
```

```
ProcessList \rightarrow next = q;
       q \rightarrow next = r;
       p->begin = p->begin + memsize;
       p->size = p->size - memsize;
       CycleFirstFit = p;
       cycleflag = 0;
       return q;
   }
}
            //;
if (!cycleflag)return List;
p = List \rightarrow next;
if (NULL == p)
   return NULL;
last = List;
while (NULL != p)
   if (p->size < memsize)
   {
       //
            unsigned\ int\ a = 5, b = 6;
             printf("\ n\%d", a>b);
       //
            printf("\n%d", a-b>0);
       last = p;
       p = p - > next;
       continue;
   }
   else if (p->size - memsize <= GAP)
   {
```

```
last \rightarrow next = p \rightarrow next;
           p->finish = currenttime + runtime;
           r = ProcessList->next;
           ProcessList \rightarrow next = p;
           p \rightarrow next = r;
           CycleFirstFit = last;
           return p;
       }
       else
        {
           q = (charnode *) malloc(sizeof(charnode));
           q->begin = p->begin;
           q \rightarrow size = memsize;
           q->finish = currenttime + runtime;
           r = ProcessList -> next;
           ProcessList \rightarrow next = q;
           q \rightarrow next = r;
           p->begin = p->begin + memsize;
           p \rightarrow size = p \rightarrow size - memsize;
           CycleFirstFit = p;
           return q;
       }
   }
                //;
   return NULL;
}
```

```
void deallocate(charnode *List, charnode *node)
{
    charnode *p = List -> next, *q, *r, *last;
    if (NULL == p)
    {
        List \rightarrow next = node;
        node \rightarrow next = p;
        return;
    }
    last = List;
    while (NULL != p)
    {
        q = p - > next;
        if (p->begin + p->size == node->begin)
            if (NULL = q)
                /////// node insert after p /////////
                p->size += node->size;
                return;
            if (node \rightarrow begin + node \rightarrow size == q \rightarrow begin)
            {
                /////// node insert after p /////////
                r = q - > next;
                p\rightarrow next = r;
                p \rightarrow size += (node \rightarrow size + q \rightarrow size);
                return;
```

```
}
     else
     {
          /////// node insert after p /////////
         p->size += node->size;
          return;
     }
else if (p->begin < node->begin)
     last = p;
    p = p - > next;
     continue;
}
_{
m else}
{
     /////// node insert before p /////////
     if (node -> begin + node -> size == p -> begin)
     {
          last \rightarrow next = node;
          node \rightarrow next = q;
          node \rightarrow size += p \rightarrow size;
         \mathbf{return}\,;
     }
     _{
m else}
     {
          last \rightarrow next = node;
          node \rightarrow next = p;
          return;
     }
}
```

```
// node insert at the end of the list
    last \rightarrow next = node;
    node \rightarrow next = p;
    return;
int main(int argc, char** argv)
{
    unsigned int i;
    unsigned int num_of_wait;
    unsigned int max_memory;
    unsigned int num_of_line;
    FILE * fp;
    if (2 != argc)
        printf("\nTips: _a.exe_data.txt");
    fp = fopen(argv[1], "rt");
    fscanf(fp, "%u", &num_of_line);
    fscanf(fp, "%u", &max_memory);
    unsigned int cursor = 0;
    unsigned int triggercursor = 0;
    unsigned int trigger[num_of_line];
    unsigned int visited[num_of_line];
    unsigned int arraive[num_of_line];
    unsigned int runtime[num_of_line];
    unsigned int memsize[num_of_line];
    printf("\n_line_of_data_: \_%u\n_limit_of_memory_: \_%u", num_of_line, max_r
//
      unsigned\ int\ a = 5, b = 6;
      printf("\ n\%d", a>b);
//
      printf("\ n\%d", a-b>0);
      return 0;
//
    trigger[triggercursor] = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < num_of_line; i++)
```

```
{
    fscanf(fp, "%u%u%u", &arraive[i], &runtime[i], &memsize[i]);
    visited[i] = 0;
    if (trigger[triggercursor] != arraive[i])
        trigger[++triggercursor] = arraive[i];
    }
trigger[++triggercursor] = 100000;
charnode *FreeList, *node;
ProcessList = (charnode *) malloc(sizeof(charnode));
ProcessList \rightarrow next = NULL;
FreeList = (charnode *) malloc(sizeof(charnode));
FreeList->next = NULL;
node = (charnode *) malloc(sizeof(charnode));
node \rightarrow begin = 0;
node \rightarrow size = max_memory;
node \rightarrow finish = 0;
deallocate (FreeList, node);
CycleFirstFit = FreeList;
charnode* (* all)(charnode *List, int runtime, int memsize);
printf("\ninput\_1\_for\_First\_Fit\_or\_2\_for\_Next\_Fit\_: \_--->");
int exitflag = 1;
while (exitflag)
{
    char ch = getchar();
    switch(ch)
    {
        case '1':
```

```
{
            all = allocate;
            exitflag = 0;
            break;
        }
        case '2':
            all = allocate2;
            exitflag = 0;
            break;
        }
        default:
            printf("\ninput_1_for_First_Fit_or_2_for_Next_Fit_: --->");
            break;
        }
    }
printf("\n____wait_for_a_minute_...");
while (1)
{
    ////// Time Machine Real Trigger : when process arraived
    ////// Time Machine Trigger : when process finished
    num_of_wait = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < num\_of\_line && arraive[i] <= currenttime; i++)
        if (! visited[i])
        {
            num_of_wait++;
        }
```

```
}
if (!num_of_wait)
    if (num_of_line - 1 \le i)
        charnode *p = ProcessList->next;
        int maxtime = 0;
        if (NULL == p)
            printf("\n____well_done_!___");
            printf("\n_the\_answer_-: \n_u", currenttime);
           return 0;
       while (NULL != p)
            if (maxtime 
               maxtime = p -> finish;
           p = p - > next;
        }
        printf("\n____well_done_!___");
        printf("\n_the\_answer_: \_-> \_%u", maxtime);
       return 0;
    }
    _{
m else}
        currenttime = arraive[i + 1];
```

```
for (i = 0; i < num\_of\_line && arraive[i] <= currenttime; i++)
   if (!visited[i])
   {
       if (NULL != all(FreeList, runtime[i], memsize[i]))
          visited[i] = 1;
   }
charnode *p = ProcessList->next;
charnode *last = ProcessList;
charnode *r, *s;
int mintime = 1000000;
while (NULL != p)
{
   if (mintime > p->finish)
       mintime = p -> finish;
       node = last;
       last = p;
       p = p->next;
   }
}
if (NULL != ProcessList->next)
   // |----->
   // | --->
```

```
r = node -> next;
            s = r - > next;
               printf("\n%u", r\rightarrow finish);
//
            if (trigger[cursor] < r->finish && currenttime <= trigger[cursor]
                 currenttime = trigger[cursor++];
                {\bf continue}\ ;
            // confirm to recycle
            node \rightarrow next = s;
            deallocate (FreeList, r);
            currenttime = r->finish;
            cursor = 0;
            while(trigger[cursor] < currenttime && cursor < triggercursor)</pre>
                 cursor++;
        }
        }
}
```

%\end{verbatim}