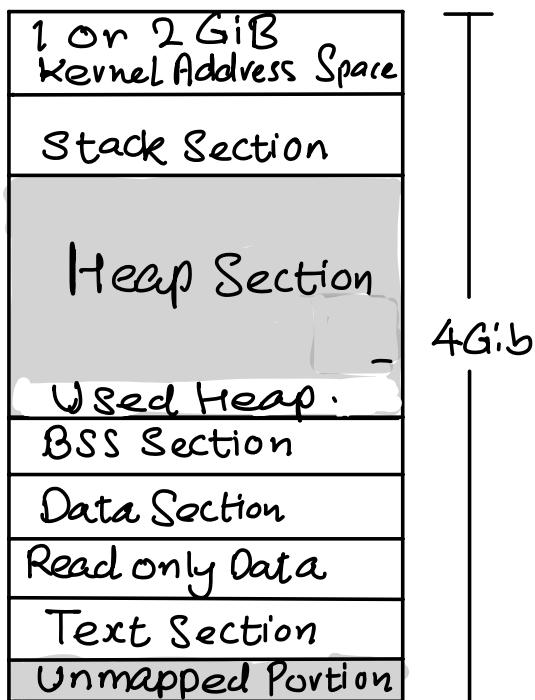


Memory Model Provided by 32-bit O.S.
to a process.

a.k.a. Virtual Address Space Layout
of a process.

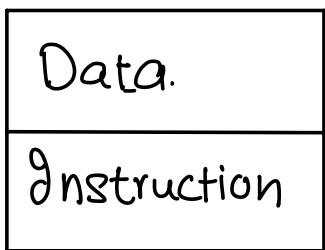


$$\text{total V.A.} = \frac{4\text{GiB}(32\text{bit})}{-1,2\text{ GiB}} \quad \frac{256\text{TiB}(64\text{bit})}{-1,2\text{ GiB}}$$

(Kernel
Address
Space)

User Address Space.

C.O.S. → app. User Address Space.



- User Address Space : text : Instructions stored in Machine's Language.

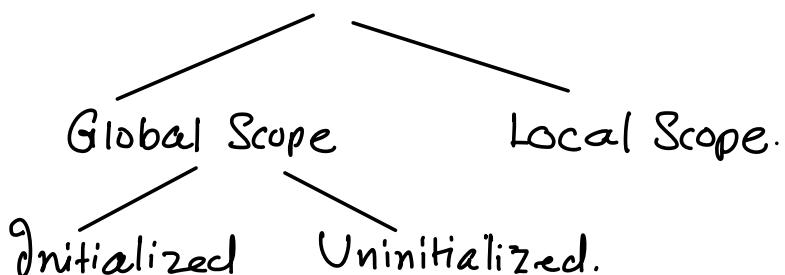
- Data:

- 1) Read only Data Section.
- 2) Data Section.
- 3) BSS Section
- 4) Stack Section.
- 5) Heap Section.

- Data Allocation Methods.

- 1) Data Definition Statement.
- 2) Call Memory Allocation Functions.

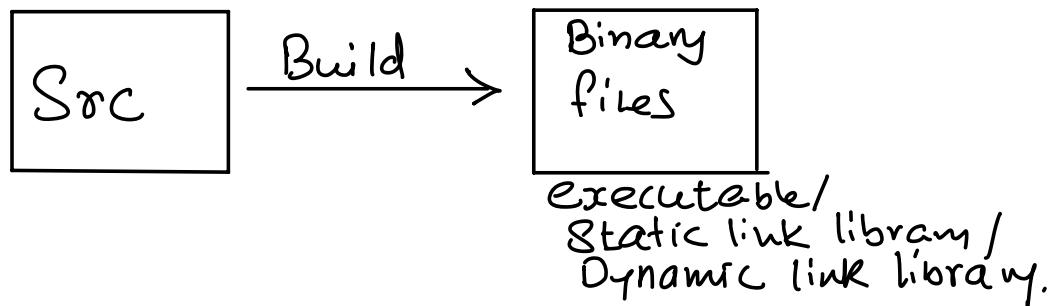
- Data Definition Statement



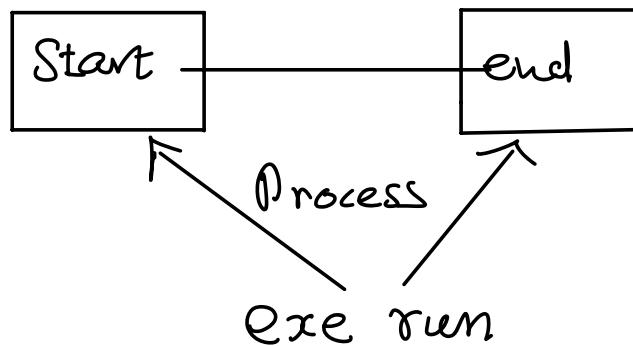
- 2 kind of times.

1) Static time:

Time elapsed while building application.



2) Dynamic time / Run time.



1) Data manipulation statements of all functions
in source code → Text Section.

2) Global Initialized D.D.S. → Data Section.

3) Global Uninitialized D.D.S → BSS section.

4) Local Data Definition Statements → Stack.

5) Memory Allocation function → Heap.

6) Global D.D.S. Qualified by const.

Local D.D.S. Qualified by static + const.

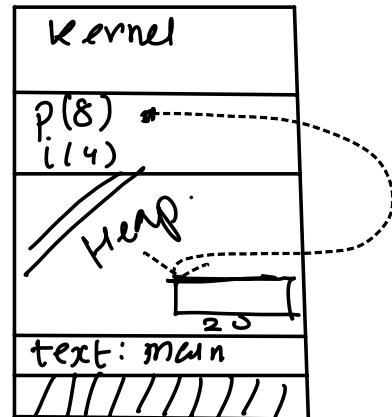
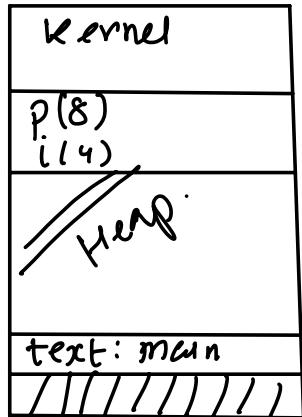
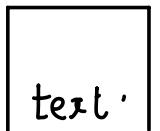
StringS. = Read Only Data Section.

Src → exe.

text / rodata / data / BSS. → exe.

Static Sections.

```
int main(void){  
    int* p = NULL;  
    int i;  
  
    p = (int*)malloc(5 * sizeof(int));  
    assert(p != NULL);  
    for(i = 0; i < 5; ++i)  
        *(p+i) = (i+1) * 10;  
  
    free(p);  
    p = NULL;  
    exit(0);  
}  
  
malloc_demo.c -> # gcc -o app malloc_demo.c  
# cl /Fe:app.exe malloc_demo.c
```



- 1) Advanced Programming Under Unix Environment (3rd edition) -> Stevens, Rago
- 2) Advanced C/C++ Compiling -> Apress -> compiler, assembler, linkers
- 3) Advanced 80386 Programming -> James Turley (first 4 chapters)
- 4) Understanding the Linux Kernel (3rd Edition) -> Chapter 2 -> Memory addressing
Chapter 8, 9 -> Memory Management Chapters
(Cessati, Bovet)