# **Proj7 Contiguous Memory Allocation**

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#### **Proj7 Contiguous Memory Allocation**

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### 1 Abstract

实现了一个连续内存分配的模拟程序

功能:管理内存,进行内存的连续分配和回收,碎片合并,打印当前内存分配状态等

## 2 Requirements

This project will involve managing a contiguous region of memory of size MAX where addresses may range from 0 ... MAX - 1. The program must respond to four different requests:

- Request for a contiguous block of memory
- Release of a contiguous block of memory
- Compact unused holes of memory into one single block
- Report the regions of free and allocated memory

## 3 Implementation

本次project主要分以下六部分进行实现:

- 数据结构和全局变量的设计
- main函数的设计与实现
- request的实现
- release的实现
- compact的实现

• print\_state的实现

其中,main函数是整个程序的框架,其他的部分是对各个命令的分开实现: ①request部分实现了命令"RQ", ②release部分实现了命令"RL", ③compact部分实现了命令"C", ④print\_state部分实现了命令"STAT", ⑤命令"X" 直接在main中实现即可

### 3.1 数据结构和全局变量的设计

在本project中,考虑到连续内存分配的进程数不确定,以及需要经常进行合并等操作,利用数组来实现会显得不太灵活,因此决定采用链表的数据结构来表示内存,其中链表的结点定义如下:

```
typedef struct MEM_NODE

typedef struct MEM_NODE

int type;  // 1 for allocated memory, 0 for non_allocated memory
char *name; // process name (if allocated(type==1))
int begin;  // starting address
int end;  // ending address
struct MEM_NODE *next;  //next node

mem_node;

mem_node;
```

- 由于内存片段存在unused和allocated两种状态,在这里用一个数据成员type来表示,其中 type==1代表该段内存已经被分配,type==0表示该段内存还未使用
- 内存分配时需要记录每段内存分配给了哪个进程,这里采用一个数据成员name来表示进程名,若该段内存未被分配,则不会为name分配空间
- begin和end分别表示该段内存的起始和终止位置
- next指向下一段内存

在本程序中,我们不专门实现链表的特定操作如insert等,而是将其与具体的功能结合起来,在各个功能函数中加以间接实现

#### 程序的全局变量设计如下:

- char args[3][100]: 用于RQ和RL命令中存储字符串形式的参数
- char cmd[100]:用于读入命令时暂存命令,为了避免每次进行动态内存分配和回收,选择设计为全局变量
- mem\_node \*head: 内存链表的起始结点

### 3.2 main函数的设计与实现

main函数主要分为两个部分:

- 初始化部分,依据命令行参数,初始化一段mem\_size大小的unused内存
- 循环命令执行部分,主体是一个while循环,每个循环读入一行命令并执行

#### 3.2.1 初始化部分

主要分为两个部分:

- 参数正确性检查,我们检查参数数目是否为2,第二个表示内存大小的参数是否超过MAX(我们设为1GB)或是否溢出等
- 动态内存分配,创建head结点作为链表的头结点,此时head指向代表整块未使用的内存的结点

#### 该部分代码如下:

```
1 // initialization
2 init(argc, argv);
```

init()代码如下:

```
void init(int argc, char *argv[])
2
 3
        if (argc <= 1 || argc >= 3)
4
 5
             printf("Error: invalid arguments!\n\n");
6
             exit(1);
7
        }
8
        int mem_size = atoi(argv[1]);
9
        if (mem_size > MAX || mem_size < 0)</pre>
10
11
             printf("Error: invalid memory size!\n\n");
12
             exit(1);
13
        }
14
15
        head = (mem_node *)malloc(sizeof(mem_node *)*10);
16
        if (!head)
17
18
             printf("Error: memory initialization failed!\n\n");
19
             exit(1);
20
        }
21
22
        head \rightarrow begin = 0;
23
        head->end = mem_size - 1;
24
        head \rightarrow type = 0;
25
        head->next = NULL;
26 }
```

#### 3.2.2 循环命令执行部分

一个条件恒为true的while循环中,首先利用函数read\_cmd()读入新的一行命令并判断命令类型, 根据不同的返回值,分别执行switch语句中的一个case,对指令进行执行

- 其中, read\_cmd()的返回值存入一个int类型的变量mode中, mode值和命令类型有如下对应关系:
  - o mode 0 represents "RQ"
  - mode 1 represents "RL"
  - mode 2 represents "C"
  - mode 3 represents "STAT"
  - mode 3 represents "X"
  - o mode -1 represents invalid command

read\_cmd()的实现较为简单,主要就是读入输入的命令并利用一系列条件判断,判断命令类型;若是RQ或RL命令还需要将后续的参数暂时存入args中。

• read\_cmd()后可以利用如下语句,对缓冲区中多余的字符读出删去

```
1 | scanf("%*[^\n]%*c");
```

case mode=0:

RQ命令,调用request()函数

#### request()的具体实现在 3.3 request()的实现 中详细说明

• case mode=1:

RL命令,调用release()函数

release()的具体实现在 3.4 release()的实现 中详细说明

• case mode=2:

C命令, 调用compact() 函数

compact()的具体实现在 3.5 compact()的实现 中详细说明

• case mode=3:

STAT命令,调用print\_state()函数打印当前状态

print\_state()的具体实现在 3.6 print\_state()的实现 中详细说明

• case mode=4:

X命令,调用**clean()** 函数完成资源释放等工作后,打印退出成功的信息,并直接return 0表示程序正常退出即可

• default 情况:

表示程序接受到了无效的命令,会打印Error信息后break,进入下一次循环重新等待新的命令

#### read\_cmd()具体代码如下:

```
1 /*
2 mode 0 represents "RQ"
3 | mode 1 represents "RL"
4 mode 2 represents "C"
5 mode 3 represents "STAT"
   mode 4 represents "quit"
    mode -1 represents invalid command
7
8
9
   int read_cmd(void)
10
       printf("allocator> ");
11
12
      scanf("%s", cmd);
13
14
       if (!strcmp(cmd, "RQ"))
15
           for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
16
17
               scanf(" %s", args[i]);
18
           return 0;
19
       }
20
       else if (!strcmp(cmd, "RL"))
21
22
           scanf(" %s", args[0]);
23
           return 1;
        }
24
25
       else if (!strcmp(cmd, "C"))
26
       {
27
           return 2;
28
       else if (!strcmp(cmd, "STAT"))
29
30
31
           return 3;
32
        else if (!strcmp(cmd, "X"))
```

#### clean()具体代码如下:

```
void clean(void)

while (head)

mem_node *tmp = head;
head = head->next;
free(tmp);

}
```

#### main()具体代码如下:

```
1 int main(int argc, char *argv[])
 2
 3
       // initialization
4
       init(argc, argv);
5
       while (TRUE)
6
       {
7
           int mode = read_cmd();
8
           scanf("%*[^\n]%*c");
9
10
           switch (mode)
11
           {
12
           // RQ
13
           case 0:
14
           {
15
              request();
16
              break;
           }
17
           // RL
18
19
           case 1:
20
21
              release();
22
              break;
23
           }
           // C
24
25
           case 2:
26
27
              compact();
28
               break;
29
           }
30
           // STAT
           case 3:
31
32
33
               print_state();
34
              break;
           }
35
```

```
36
37
            // X
            case 4:
38
39
             {
40
                 printf("Exit successfully!\n\n");
41
                 clean();
42
                 return 0;
43
             }
            // error
44
45
             default:
46
47
                 printf("Error:Invalid command!\n\n");
48
                 break;
            }
49
50
             }
51
        }
52
        return 0;
53 }
```

### 3.3 request的实现

主要分为以下三个部分:

- 判断参数是否合法
- 依据参数中的allocation strategy, 寻找一块对应的未分配内存
- 在该块内存上进行为该进程进行分配

其中,第二和第三部分我们分别封装了一个工具函数search\_available() 和allocate(),使得代码框架更清晰

mem\_node \*search\_available(int size, char strategy)

接受目标内存大小和对应的内存分配策略,在当前可用内存中寻找一个可用结点,并返回指向该结点的指针;若无可用内存,则返回NULL

函数主体是一个switch语句,根据不同的strategy作不同的操作,其中

- "F": 采用first-fit的策略,只需从head结点往下遍历,每个结点处判断该内存是否已被分配,如仍处于unused状态且大小大于待分配大小,则返回该结点指针;否则打印错误信息,表示无可用内存,并返回NULL
- "B":采用best-fit的策略,采用两个额外的数据current\_best\_target和current\_best\_size来 记录当前已遍历到的最佳选择的结点及其对应大小,从head遍历直到链表结尾,每次如有更 小的可用内存则更新current\_best\_target和current\_best\_size,遍历结束后若 current\_best\_target不为NULL则返回该指针;否则打印错误信息,表示无可用内存,并返回 NULL
- o "W": 采用worst-fit的策略,采用两个额外的数据current\_worst\_target和 current\_worst\_size来记录当前已遍历到的最差选择的结点及其对应大小,从head遍历直到 链表结尾,每次如有更大的可用内存则更新current\_worst\_target和current\_worst\_size,遍 历结束后若current\_worst\_target不为NULL则返回该指针; 否则打印错误信息,表示无可用 内存,并返回NULL
- void allocate(mem\_node \*target, char \*proc\_name, int size)

在search\_available返回的可用内存结点处,分配一块size大小的新内存,并将其分配给名为 proc\_name的进程,其中分配的过程就是新malloc一个结点的过程,并注意更新两个结点的begin 和end

```
mem_node *search_available(int size, char strategy)
1
2
 3
        mem_node *ptr = head;
4
        switch (strategy)
 5
        {
6
        case 'F':
8
            while (ptr)
9
10
                 if (ptr->type == 1)
11
                 {
12
                     ptr = ptr->next;
13
                     continue; // already allocated
14
15
                 int current_size = ptr->end - ptr->begin + 1;
16
                if (current_size >= size)
17
                     return ptr;
18
                 else
19
                     ptr = ptr->next;
20
            }
            if (ptr == NULL)
21
22
                 printf("Error: There's insufficient memory to be allocated,
23
    request rejected!\n");
                return NULL;
24
            }
25
26
            break;
27
        }
28
        case 'B':
29
        {
30
            mem_node *current_best_target = NULL;
31
            int current_best_size = INT_MAX;
32
            while (ptr)
33
34
                 if (ptr->type == 1)
35
                 {
36
                     ptr = ptr->next;
37
                     continue; // already allocated
38
39
                 int current_size = ptr->end - ptr->begin + 1;
40
                if (current_size >= size)
41
42
                     if (current_best_size > current_size)
43
44
                         current_best_target = ptr;
                         current_best_size = current_size;
45
46
                     }
                 }
47
48
                 ptr = ptr->next;
49
            }
50
            if (current_best_target == NULL)
51
                 printf("Error: There's insufficient memory to be allocated,
52
    request rejected!\n");
53
                 return NULL;
54
55
            return current_best_target;
```

```
56
             break;
57
        }
58
        case 'W':
59
        {
60
             mem_node *current_worst_target = NULL;
61
             int current_worst_size = 0;
62
            while (ptr)
63
             {
64
                 if (ptr->type == 1)
65
66
                     ptr = ptr->next;
67
                     continue; // already allocated
68
69
                 int current_size = ptr->end - ptr->begin + 1;
70
                 if (current_size >= size)
71
72
                     if (current_worst_size < current_size)</pre>
73
74
                          current_worst_target = ptr;
75
                          current_worst_size = current_size;
76
                     }
77
                 }
78
                 ptr = ptr->next;
79
            }
80
            if (current_worst_target == NULL)
81
82
                 printf("Error: There's insufficient memory to be allocated,
    request rejected!\n");
83
                 return NULL;
85
             return current_worst_target;
86
             break;
87
        }
        default:
88
89
             printf("Error: invalid allocation strategy argument!\n");
90
91
             break;
92
        }
93
        }
94
        return NULL;
95
    }
```

#### allocate() 具体代码如下:

```
1
    void allocate(mem_node *target, char *proc_name, int size)
 2
    {
 3
        mem_node *new_node = (mem_node *)malloc(sizeof(mem_node *));
 4
        target->name = (char *)malloc(sizeof(char) * (strlen(proc_name) + 1));
 5
 6
        // new_node
 7
        new_node->next = target->next;
8
        target->next = new_node;
9
        new_node->begin = target->begin + size;
        new_node->end = target->end;
10
        new_node->type = 0;
11
12
13
        // target
```

```
target->end = target->begin + size - 1;
target->type = 1;
strcpy(target->name, proc_name);
}
```

有了这两个工具函数,则request()的实现就变得非常简单了,只需要调用两个函数并判断一下返回值即可

#### request() 具体代码如下:

```
void request(void)
 2
 3
        int alloc_size = atoi(args[1]);
 4
        if (alloc_size > MAX || alloc_size < 0)</pre>
            printf("Error: Invalid requested memory size!\n");
 6
 7
             return;
 8
        }
 9
        mem_node *target = search_available(alloc_size, args[2][0]);
10
11
        if (target == NULL)
12
             return;
13
14
        allocate(target, args[0], alloc_size);
        printf("Request for %s has been satisfied!\n\n", args[0]);
15
16 }
```

### 3.4 release的实现

相比request, release的实现要简单一些,只需要从head开始遍历,遇到名字与参数相同的已分配内存块则将其type改为0(表示未分配),如此即可表示该内存被回收了

需要注意release可能产生两个相邻的hole,此时需要对此两个块进行合并,我们封装一个新的名为merge()的工具函数,检查整个内存中是否有相邻hole,有的话将其合并(如此设计的话,该函数也可用与compact功能中)

merge()的实现,采用双指针的方式,从head开始不断向下遍历,遇到两个相邻的type=0的结点,则将其合并为一个,并将另一个的空间进行释放

#### merge() 具体代码如下:

```
void merge(void)
2
    {
 3
        if (!head->next)
4
            return:
 5
        mem_node *p1 = head, *p2 = head->next;
 6
 7
        while (p2)
8
9
             if (p1->type == 0 \&\& p2->type == 0)
10
             {
                 p1->next = p2->next;
11
12
                 p1->end = p2->end;
13
                 free(p2);
14
                 p2 = p1->next;
```

release() 具体代码如下:

```
1
    void release(void)
2
    {
3
        char *name = args[0];
        mem_node *tmp = head;
        int flag = 0; //flag=0 means there's no such a block of memory
    allocated for this process
        while (tmp)
6
7
        {
8
            if (tmp->type == 0)
9
            {
10
                tmp = tmp->next;
11
                continue;
12
            }
13
            else if (!strcmp(tmp->name, name))
14
15
                tmp->type = 0;
16
                flag = 1;
17
            }
18
            tmp = tmp->next;
19
        }
20
       if (flag) //release successfully
21
22
            merge();
23
            printf("Memory allocated for %s has been released!\n\n", args[0]);
24
        }
25
       else
26
            printf("Error: Release failed, no memory has been allocated for
27
    process named %s!\n\n", args[0]);
28
       }
29
    }
```

### 3.5 compact的实现

compact()的实现我采用了置换的思路,即从head开始遍历,每次遇到一个unused的内存块,就在它的后面遍历直到找到一个已分配的内存块,并将两个内存块位置互换,重复以上过程直到遇到unused内存块后,其后无法找到一个已分配的内存块,即所有的unused内存块都已集中于内存的后半部分,所有的已分配内存块都在内存的前半部分,即实现了compact的功能,之后只需要调用3.4中的merge()函数,将所有相邻的unused内存块合并为一整块即可

#### 具体细节:

• 每次置换完两个结点,就需要从被置换点开始,更新其后的内存结点的begin和end值,表示该内存已经被移动

- 为了实现置换,我们需要记录待置换的unused和allocated结点的前一个结点,分别采用 unused\_pre和allocated\_pre来表示,并在遍历过程中不断更新
- 为了处理head指向的首个结点即为unused,此时不存在unused\_pre的情况,出于方便统一方式 进行处理的目的,我们设计了一个虚拟的头结点,其next指向head结点,并在完成工作后free掉该 虚拟结点
- 在置换全部完成后,需要调用merge() 合并所有的相邻unused结点
- 为了防止置换过程中,将head移到链表的中间位置,丢失了前面的结点,我们需要判断当前结点是否为head,是的话需要将head重新指向第一个结点

#### compact() 具体代码如下:

```
void compact(void)
 2
    {
 3
        mem_node *unused = head, *unused_pre;
 4
        mem_node *allocated, *allocated_pre;
        unused_pre = (mem_node *)malloc(sizeof(mem_node *));    //virtual head
    node
 6
        unused_pre->next = head;
 7
        unused_pre->end = -1;
 8
        mem_node *to_be_free = unused_pre;
 9
10
        while (TRUE)
11
        {
12
            while (unused && unused->type == 1)
13
14
                unused_pre = unused;
15
                unused = unused->next;
16
17
            if (unused == NULL) // all memory been allocated, no hole exists
18
                break;
19
20
21
            allocated = unused->next;
22
            allocated_pre = unused;
            while (allocated && allocated->type != 1)
23
24
            {
                allocated_pre = allocated:
25
26
                allocated = allocated->next;
27
28
            if (allocated == NULL)
29
                break;
30
            // swap the unused node and the allocated node
31
32
            unused_pre->next = allocated;
33
            allocated_pre->next = unused;
34
            mem_node *tmp = allocated->next;
35
            allocated->next = unused->next;
36
            unused->next = tmp;
37
            if (unused == head) //in case that head is swapped, update the
38
    head pointer
39
                head = unused_pre->next;
40
41
            tmp = unused_pre->next;
42
            int current_begin = unused_pre->end + 1;
43
            while (tmp)
                          //update the begin and end of the affected memory
    nodes
```

```
44
45
                int size = tmp->end - tmp->begin + 1;
46
                tmp->begin = current_begin;
47
                tmp->end = tmp->begin + size - 1;
48
                current_begin = tmp->end + 1;
49
                tmp = tmp->next;
50
            }
51
52
            unused = unused_pre->next;
53
        }
54
55
        merge();
56
        free(to_be_free);
57
        printf("Compact unused holes successfully!\n\n");
58 }
```

### 3.6 print\_state的实现

实现较为简单,只需要从head开始遍历链表,根据type输出各段内存的信息即可

```
void print_state(void)
 2
 3
        printf("The current state:\n");
 4
        mem_node *tmp = head;
        while (tmp)
 6
            printf("Addresses [ %d : %d ]\t", tmp->begin, tmp->end);
 8
            if (tmp->type)
9
            {
10
                printf("Process %s\n", tmp->name);
11
12
            else
13
            {
14
                printf("Unused\n");
15
            }
16
            tmp = tmp->next;
17
        printf("\n");
18
19 }
```

## 4 Test result

首先编写如下的Makefile对C文件进行编译

```
1    CC=gcc
2    CFLAGS=-Wall
3
4    all: allocator.o
5     $(CC) $(CFLAGS) -o allocator allocator.o
6
7    allocator.o: allocator.c
8     $(CC) $(CFLAGS) -c allocator.c
9
10    clean:
11         rm -rf *.o
12         rm -rf allocator
```

#### 设计如下的测试命令:

```
1 //异常处理
2 ./allocator 10000000000
3 ./allocator
4 ./allocator 1048576 xxxx
```

```
zh@ubuntu:~/os-project/pro7$ ./allocator 100000000000
Error: invalid memory size!
zh@ubuntu:~/os-project/pro7$ ./allocator
Error: invalid arguments!
zh@ubuntu:~/os-project/pro7$ ./allocator 1048576 xxxx
Error: invalid arguments!
```

```
zh@ubuntu:~/os-project/pro7$ ./allocator 1048576
allocator> RQ P0 40000 W
Request for P0 has been satisfied!
allocator> RQ P1 20000 B
Request for P1 has been satisfied!
allocator> RQ P2 30000 F
Request for P2 has been satisfied!
allocator> RQ P3 10000 W
Request for P3 has been satisfied!
allocator> STAT
The current state:
Addresses [ 0 : 39999 ] Process P0
                             Process P1
Addresses [ 40000 : 59999 ]
Addresses [ 60000 : 89999 ]
                              Process P2
Addresses [ 90000 : 99999 ] Process P3
Addresses [ 100000 : 1048575 ] Unused
allocator> RL P1
Memory allocated for P1 has been released!
allocator> RL P2
Memory allocated for P2 has been released!
allocator> STAT
The current state:
Addresses [ 0 : 39999 ] Process P0
Addresses [ 40000 : 89999 ] Unused
Addresses [ 90000 : 99999 ] Process P3
Addresses [ 100000 : 1048575 ] Unused
```

可以看到,RL后相邻的holes可以成功合并为一个,基础的RQ,RL和STAT命令都测试成功

```
1 // allocation strategy测试
2 STAT
3 RQ P4 1000 F
4 RQ P5 1000 W
5 RQ P6 1000 B
6 STAT
```

```
allocator> STAT
The current state:
Addresses [ 0 : 39999 ] Process P0
Addresses [ 40000 : 89999 ] Unused
Addresses [ 90000 : 99999 ] Process P3
Addresses [ 100000 : 1048575 ] Unused
allocator> RQ P4 1000 F
Request for P4 has been satisfied!
allocator> RQ P5 1000 W
Request for P5 has been satisfied!
allocator> RQ P6 1000 B
Request for P6 has been satisfied!
allocator> STAT
The current state:
Addresses [ 0 : 39999 ] Process P0
Addresses [ 40000 : 40999 ] Process P4
Addresses [ 41000 : 41999 ] Process P6
Addresses [ 42000 : 89999 ] Unused
Addresses [ 90000 : 99999 ] Process P3
Addresses [ 100000 : 100999 ] Process P5
Addresses [ 101000 : 1048575 ] Unused
```

可以看到,RQ指令的allocation strategy测试成功

```
allocator> RL P0
Memory allocated for P0 has been released!
allocator> RL P4
Memory allocated for P4 has been released!
allocator> STAT
The current state:
Addresses [ 0 : 40999 ] Unused
Addresses [ 41000 : 41999 ] Process P6
Addresses [ 42000 : 89999 ] Unused
Addresses [ 90000 : 99999 ] Process P3
Addresses [ 100000 : 100999 ] Process P5
Addresses [ 101000 : 1048575 ] Unused
allocator> C
Compact unused holes successfully!
allocator> STAT
The current state:
Addresses [ 0 : 999 ] Process P6
Addresses [ 1000 : 10999 ] Process P3
Addresses [ 11000 : 11999 ] Process P5
Addresses [ 12000 : 1048575 ] Unused
```

可以看到, compact功能测试成功

```
allocator> RQ P0 100000000000 W
Error: Invalid requested memory size!

allocator> RQ P0 1000000 W
Request for P0 has been satisfied!

allocator> RQ P1 1000000 B
Error: There's insufficient memory to be allocated, request rejected!

allocator> RQ P1 10000 A
Error: invalid allocation strategy argument!

allocator> RL P1
Error: Release failed, no memory has been allocated for process named P1!

allocator> X
Exit successfully!
```

综上, 本程序顺利通过了所有功能的测试

## **5 Summary**

本次通过编写模拟连续内存分配的程序,对课内内容进行实践,使得我对该内存分配算法有了更为深入的理解。同时,本次project函数数目较多,需要好好组织代码结构并且合理添加注释,才可以使得代码可读性更强一些。此外,本次project思路不算太难,主要是更熟悉了一些链表的操作技巧,锻炼了编程能力。总之,本次project难度不算很大,而且完成过程也富有乐趣(比如多种可行思路权衡一个最高效的算法等),收获良多。