

# Princeton University

## COS 217: Introduction to Programming Systems

### The Meminfo Tool

#### What is it?

Meminfo is a tool to help you analyze your application's dynamic memory management. It can help you find memory leaks. It may help you find other dynamic memory management errors as well. It was written by RJ Liljestrom, a former COS 217 student, building upon an earlier tool named memstat written by Bob Dondero.

#### How do I use it?

Suppose you wish to use Meminfo to help you debug an application named myapp. Further suppose that myapp consists of source code files mysourcecode1.c and mysourcecode2.c. Assuming that you've configured your FC010 programming environment as described in the first precept, follow these steps:

(1) Use the **gcc217m** (instead of the **gcc217**) command to preprocess, compile, and assemble mysourcecode1.c and mysourcecode2.c:

```
gcc217m -c mysourcecode1.c
gcc217m -c mysourcecode2.c
```

(2) Use the **gcc217m** (instead of the **gcc217**) command to link mysourcecode1.o and mysourcecode2.o, thus creating executable file myapp:

```
gcc217m mysourcecode1.o mysourcecode2.o -o myapp
```

Note that steps 1 and 2 can be combined by issuing a single command:

```
gcc217m mysourcecode1.c mysourcecode2.c -o myapp
```

(3) Execute myapp as usual, by typing its name (and command-line arguments, as appropriate):

```
myapp arg1 arg2 ...
```

Doing so generates a text file in the current directory named meminfoX.out, where X is the id of the process in which myapp executed.

(4) Use the ls command to determine the name of the meminfoX.out file.

(5) Optionally, use a text editor to examine the meminfoX.out file:

```
emacs meminfoX.out
```

Note that the file contains one line for each call to `malloc()`, `calloc()`, `realloc()`, and `free()` performed by process X.

(6) Use the **meminforeport** program to generate (to stdout) a summary report of `meminfoX.out`, and thus of process X's dynamic memory management:

```
meminforeport meminfoX.out
```

The report consists of three sections. The first section is entitled "Errors." It contains error messages describing allocated-but-not-freed memory, and corrupted memory chunks. The "Errors" section should contain no messages. If it does contain messages, then your program certainly contains the dynamic memory management errors described.

The second section is entitled "Summary Statistics." It shows the maximum bytes allocated at any one time by the application, and the total number of bytes allocated by the application.

The third section is entitled "Statistics by Line." It shows the number of bytes allocated and freed on a line-by-line basis. A positive number indicates a memory allocation; a negative number indicates a memory free. The section ends with a total, indicating the total number of bytes allocated/freed by all lines. The total should be 0.

The fourth section is entitled "Statistics by Compilation Unit." It shows the total number of bytes allocated/freed by each compilation unit, where a compilation unit is a `.c` file along with all files that it `#includes`. The section ends with a total, indicating the total number of bytes allocated/freed by all compilation units. The total should be 0.

If the total number of bytes allocated/freed by all lines or compilation units is not 0, then your application contains a dynamic memory management error. A positive total indicates memory leaks. In that case you should analyze the more detailed information in the report to help you determine which dynamically allocated memory is not being freed. A negative total indicates multiple frees of the same memory chunk. In that case you should analyze the more detailed information in the report to help you determine which dynamically allocated memory is being freed more than once.

Incidentally, use the `-s` option:

```
meminforeport -s meminfoX.out
```

to generate a one-line summary report that shows only the total net byte count and the number of errors.

## **How does it work?**

The code that comprises meminfo is available in directory /u/cos217/bin/i686/meminfo. Please study it. Specifically, directory /u/cos217/bin/i686/meminfo contains these files:

### **meminfo.h**

meminfo.h is the header file for the meminfo utility. The gcc217m command automatically includes meminfo.h into each .c file that it preprocesses.

meminfo.h declares functions Meminfo\_malloc(), Meminfo\_calloc(), Meminfo\_realloc(), and Meminfo\_free(). It also uses the C preprocessor to alter your .c files so each instance of the text "malloc" is changed to "Meminfo\_malloc", each instance of "calloc" is changed to "Meminfo\_calloc", each instance of "realloc" is changed to "Meminfo\_realloc", and each instance of "free" is changed to "Meminfo\_free". In that way, the meminfo tool "intercepts" your program's calls to C's standard dynamic memory management functions.

### **meminfo.c**

meminfo.c contains the definitions of the Meminfo\_malloc(), Meminfo\_calloc(), Meminfo\_realloc(), and Meminfo\_free() functions.

The first time any of those functions is called, it creates a new file named meminfoX.out. Subsequently, the function writes a line to meminfoX.out containing appropriate data: a number indicating which of the four functions has been called, the name of the file that called the function, the number of the line that called the function, the address of the memory chunk being affected, and the number of bytes in the affected memory chunk. It then proceeds to call the corresponding standard C function.

With one complication... Unknown to your application, the Meminfo\_malloc(), Meminfo\_calloc(), and Meminfo\_realloc() functions actually allocate a chunk of memory that is slightly larger than you requested, and store extra information in a hidden header at the beginning, and a hidden footer at the end of the memory chunk. The Meminfo\_realloc() and Meminfo\_free() functions then use that hidden information to write appropriate data to meminfoX.out.

As a bonus, the Meminfo\_free() and Meminfo\_realloc() functions write an error line to meminfoX.out if they discover that the header and footer of the given memory chunk has been corrupted by the client program.

### **libmeminfo.a**

libmeminfo.a is a UNIX library (alias archive) that contains the compiled version of meminfo.c. It was created from the meminfo.o file using the command:

```
ar rs libmeminfo.a meminfo.o
```

See chapter 4 of our Loukides and Oram textbook for an explanation of UNIX libraries. Page 102 explains the "ar" command.

### **gcc217m**

gcc217m is a bash script which calls gcc with appropriate options. It uses the "-include meminfo.h" option so gcc includes meminfo.h into each .c file that it preprocesses. It uses the "-L\$MEMINFODIR" option to command gcc to look in directory \$MEMINFODIR (that is, /u/cos217/bin/i686/meminfo) for libraries at link time. It uses the "-lmeminfo" option to command gcc to link with the libmeminfo.a library.

See page 88 of our Loukides and Oram textbook for more information about the "-L" and "-l" options to gcc.

### **meminforeport.c**

meminforeport.c contains the source code for the meminforeport program.

Note that it uses an ADT named DynArray. The DynArray ADT is discussed in precepts. The source code for the DynArray ADT is provided as a precept handout. Also note that it uses an ADT named PtrTable. The PtrTable ADT is a hash table whose keys are numbers and whose values are arbitrary objects. It is similar to the SymTable ADT that often is given as a programming assignment in COS 217; for that reason, the source code for the PtrTable ADT is not accessible.

### **meminforeport**

meminforeport is the binary executable file created from meminforeport.c.

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