Dynamic Memory Management
Goals of this Lecture

Help you learn about:

• The need for dynamic* memory mgmt (DMM)
• Implementing DMM using the heap section
• Implementing DMM using virtual memory

* During program execution
System-Level Functions Covered

As noted in the *Exceptions and Processes* lecture…

Linux system-level functions for **dynamic memory management** (DMM)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>brk()</td>
<td>Move the program break, thus changing the amount of memory allocated to the HEAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>sbrk()</td>
<td>(Variant of previous)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>mmap()</td>
<td>Map a virtual memory page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>munmap()</td>
<td>Unmap a virtual memory page</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Goals for DMM

Goals for effective DMM:

- **Time** efficiency
  - Allocating and freeing memory should be fast
- **Space** efficiency
  - Pgm should use little memory

**Note**

- Easy to reduce time or space
- Hard to reduce time and space
Agenda

The need for DMM

DMM using the heap section
DMMgr 1: Minimal implementation
DMMgr 2: Pad implementation
Fragmentation
DMMgr 3: List implementation
DMMgr 4: Doubly-linked list implementation
DMMgr 5: Bins implementation
DMM using virtual memory
DMMgr 6: VM implementation
Why Allocate Memory Dynamically?

Why allocate memory dynamically?

Problem
- Unknown object size
  - E.g. unknown element count in array
  - E.g. unknown node count in linked list or tree
- How much memory to allocate?

Solution 1
- Guess!

Solution 2
- Allocate memory dynamically
Why Free Memory Dynamically?

Why free memory dynamically?

Problem
- Pgm should use little memory, i.e.
- Pgm should map few pages of virtual memory
  - Mapping unnecessary VM pages bloats page tables, wastes memory/disk space

Solution
- Free dynamically allocated memory that is no longer needed
Option 1: Automatic Freeing

Run-time system frees unneeded memory
  • Java, Python, …
  • Garbage collection

Pros:
  • Easy for programmer

Cons:
  • Performed constantly => overhead
  • Performed periodically => unexpected pauses

```java
Car c;
Plane p;
...
c = new Car();
p = new Plane();
...
c = new Car();
...
```

Original Car object can’t be accessed
Option 2: Manual Freeing

Programmer frees unneeded memory
  • C, C++, Objective-C, …

Pros
  • No overhead
  • No unexpected pauses

Cons
  • More complex for programmer
  • Opens possibility of memory-related bugs
    • Dereferences of dangling pointers, double frees, memory leaks

We’ll focus on **manual** freeing
Standard C DMM Functions

Standard C DMM functions:

```c
void *malloc(size_t size);
void  free(void *ptr);
void *calloc(size_t nmemb, size_t size);
void *realloc(void *ptr, size_t size);
```

Collectively define a **dynamic memory manager (DMMgr)**

We’ll focus on **malloc() and free()**
Implementing malloc() and free()

Question:
• How to implement `malloc()` and `free()`?
• How to implement a DMMgr?

Answer 1:
• Use the heap section of memory

Answer 2:
• (Later in this lecture)
Agenda

The need for DMM

**DMM using the heap section**

DMMgr 1: Minimal implementation

DMMgr 2: Pad implementation

Fragmentation

DMMgr 3: List implementation

DMMgr 4: Doubly-linked list implementation

DMMgr 5: Bins implementation

DMM using virtual memory

DMMgr 6: VM implementation
The Heap Section of Memory

Supported by Unix/Linux, MS Windows, …

Heap start is stable

**Program break** points to end

At process start-up, heap start == program break

Can grow dynamically
  - By moving program break to higher address
    - Thereby (indirectly) mapping pages of virtual mem

Can shrink dynamically
  - By moving program break to lower address
    - Thereby (indirectly) unmapping pages of virtual mem
Unix Heap Management

Unix system-level functions for heap mgmt:

`int brk(void *p);`
- Move the program break to address `p`
- Return 0 if successful and -1 otherwise

`void *sbrk(intptr_t n);`
- Increment the program break by `n` bytes
- If `n` is 0, then return the current location of the program break
- Return 0 if successful and (void*)-1 otherwise
- Beware: On Linux has a known bug (overflow not handled); should call only with argument 0.

Note: minimal interface (good!)
Agenda

The need for DMM
DMM using the heap section

**DMMgr 1: Minimal implementation**
DMMgr 2: Pad implementation
Fragmentation

DMMgr 3: List implementation
DMMgr 4: Doubly-linked list implementation
DMMgr 5: Bins implementation
DMM using virtual memory
DMMgr 6: VM implementation
Data structures
  • None!

Algorithms (by examples)…
Minimal Impl malloc(n) Example

Call `sbrk(0)` to determine current program break (p)

Call `brk(p+n)` to increase heap size

Return p
Do nothing!
Minimal Impl

Algorithms

```c
void *malloc(size_t n) {
    char *p = sbrk(0);
    if (brk(p + n) == -1)
        return NULL;
    return p;
}

void free(void *p) {
}
```
Performance (general case)

- **Time**: bad
  - Two system calls per `malloc()`
- **Space**: bad
  - Each call of `malloc()` extends heap size
  - No reuse of freed chunks
What’s Wrong?

Problem
  • `malloc()` executes two system calls

Solution
  • Redesign `malloc()` so it does fewer system calls
  • Maintain a pad at the end of the heap…
Agenda

The need for DMM
DMM using the heap section
DMMgr 1: Minimal implementation

**DMMgr 2: Pad implementation**

Fragmentation
DMMgr 3: List implementation
DMMgr 4: Doubly-linked list implementation
DMMgr 5: Bins implementation
DMM using virtual memory
DMMgr 6: VM implementation
Data structures

- **pBrk**: address of end of heap (i.e. the program break)
- **pPad**: address of beginning of pad

```c
char *pPad = NULL;
char *pBrk = NULL;
```

Algorithms (by examples)…
Pad Impl malloc(n) Example 1

Are there at least $n$ bytes between $p_{Pad}$ and $p_{Brk}$? Yes!
Save $p_{Pad}$ as $p$; add $n$ to $p_{Pad}$

Return $p$
Are there at least \( n \) bytes between \( \text{pPad} \) and \( \text{pBrk} \)? \textbf{No}!

Call \texttt{brk()} to allocate (more than) enough additional memory

Set \( \text{pBrk} \) to new program break

Proceed as previously!
Pad Impl free(p) Example

Do nothing!
void *malloc(size_t n)
{  enum {MIN_ALLOC = 4096};
    char *p;
    char *pNewBrk;
    if (pBrk == NULL)
    {  pBrk = sbrk(0);
        pPad = pBrk;
    }
    if (pPad + n > pBrk) /* move pBrk */
    {  pNewBrk =
        max(pPad + n, pBrk + MIN_ALLOC);
        if (brk(pNewBrk) == -1) return NULL;
        pBrk = pNewBrk;
    }
    p = pPad;
    pPad += n;
    return p;
}

void free(void *p)
{
}

if (pPad + n > pBrk) /* move pBrk */
{  pNewBrk =
    max(pPad + n, pBrk + MIN_ALLOC);
    if (brk(pNewBrk) == -1) return NULL;
    pBrk = pNewBrk;
}
Performance (general case)

- **Time**: good
  - `malloc()` calls `sbrk()` initially
  - `malloc()` calls `brk()` infrequently thereafter
- **Space**: bad
  - No reuse of freed chunks
What’s Wrong?

Problem
  • `malloc()` doesn’t reuse freed chunks

Solution
  • `free()` marks freed chunks as “free”
  • `malloc()` uses marked chunks whenever possible
  • `malloc()` extends size of heap only when necessary
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Fragmentation

At any given time, some heap memory chunks are in use, some are marked “free”

| inuse | free |

DMMgr must be concerned about fragmentation…
**Internal Fragmentation**

**Internal fragmentation**: waste within chunks

Example

![Diagram of internal fragmentation]

100 bytes

Client asks for 90 bytes
DMMgr provides chunk of size 100 bytes
10 bytes wasted

Generally

Program asks for n bytes
DMMgr provides chunk of size n+Δ bytes
Δ bytes wasted

Space efficiency =>
DMMgr should reduce internal fragmentation
**External fragmentation**: waste *between* chunks

**Example**

![Diagram](image)

- 100 bytes
- 50 bytes

Client asks for 150 bytes
150 bytes are available, but not contiguously
DMMgr must extend size of heap

**Generally**

Program asks for *n* bytes
*n* bytes are available, but not contiguously
DMMgr must extend size of heap to satisfy request

**Space efficiency** =>
DMMgr should reduce external fragmentation
char *p1 = malloc(3);
char *p2 = malloc(1);
char *p3 = malloc(4);
free(p2);
char *p4 = malloc(6);
free(p3);
char *p5 = malloc(2);
free(p1);
free(p4);
free(p5);
char *p1 = malloc(3);
char *p2 = malloc(1);
char *p3 = malloc(4);
free(p2);
char *p4 = malloc(6);
free(p3);
char *p5 = malloc(2);
free(p1);
free(p4);
free(p5);
char *p1 = malloc(3);
char *p2 = malloc(1);
char *p3 = malloc(4);
free(p2);
char *p4 = malloc(6);
free(p3);
char *p5 = malloc(2);
free(p1);
free(p4);
free(p5);
DMMgr Desired Behavior Demo

```c
char *p1 = malloc(3);
char *p2 = malloc(1);
char *p3 = malloc(4);
free(p2);
char *p4 = malloc(6);
free(p3);
char *p5 = malloc(2);
free(p1);
free(p4);
free(p5);
```
DMMgr Desired Behavior Demo

External fragmentation occurred

char *p1 = malloc(3);
char *p2 = malloc(1);
char *p3 = malloc(4);
free(p2);
char *p4 = malloc(6);
free(p3);
char *p5 = malloc(2);
free(p1);
free(p4);
free(p5);
char *p1 = malloc(3);
char *p2 = malloc(1);
char *p3 = malloc(4);
free(p2);
char *p4 = malloc(6);
free(p3);
char *p5 = malloc(2);
free(p1);
free(p4);
free(p5);
DMMgr Desired Behavior Demo

DMMgr coalesced two free chunks

char *p1 = malloc(3);
char *p2 = malloc(1);
char *p3 = malloc(4);
free(p2);
char *p4 = malloc(6);
free(p3);
char *p5 = malloc(2);
free(p1);
free(p4);
free(p5);

Diagram showing the allocation and deallocation of memory blocks on the heap and stack.
DMMgr Desired Behavior Demo

DMMgr reused previously freed chunk

```
char *p1 = malloc(3);
char *p2 = malloc(1);
char *p3 = malloc(4);
free(p2);
char *p4 = malloc(6);
free(p3);
char *p5 = malloc(2);
free(p1);
free(p4);
free(p5);
```
char *p1 = malloc(3);
char *p2 = malloc(1);
char *p3 = malloc(4);
free(p2);
char *p4 = malloc(6);
free(p3);
char *p5 = malloc(2);
free(p1);
free(p4);
free(p5);
char *p1 = malloc(3);
char *p2 = malloc(1);
char *p3 = malloc(4);
free(p2);
char *p4 = malloc(6);
free(p3);
char *p5 = malloc(2);
free(p1);
free(p4);
free(p5);
char *p1 = malloc(3);
char *p2 = malloc(1);
char *p3 = malloc(4);
free(p2);
char *p4 = malloc(6);
free(p3);
char *p5 = malloc(2);
free(p1);
free(p4);
free(p5);
DMMgr Desired Behavior Demo

DMMgr cannot:
- Reorder requests
  - Client may allocate & free in arbitrary order
  - Any allocation may request arbitrary number of bytes
- Move memory chunks to improve performance
  - Client stores addresses
  - Moving a memory chunk would invalidate client pointer!

Some external fragmentation is unavoidable
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DMM using virtual memory
DMMgr 6: VM implementation
Free list contains all free chunks
In order by mem addr
Each chunk contains header & payload
Payload is used by client
Header contains chunk size & (if free) addr of next chunk in free list

Algorithms (by examples)…
List Impl: malloc(n) Example 1

Search list for big-enough chunk

Note: first-fit (not best-fit) strategy

Found & reasonable size =>
Remove from list and return payload
List Impl: malloc(n) Example 2

Search list for big-enough chunk
Found & too big =>
  Split chunk, return payload of tail end
  Note: Need not change links
List Impl: free(p) Example

Free list

free this

Free list

Search list for proper insertion spot
Insert chunk into list
(Not finished yet!)
Look at current chunk
Next chunk in memory == next chunk in list =>
  Remove both chunks from list
  Coalesce
  Insert chunk into list
(Not finished yet!)
Look at prev chunk in list
Next in memory == next in list =>
Remove both chunks from list
Coalesce
Insert chunk into list
(Finished!)
Search list for big-enough chunk
None found =>
Call `brk()` to increase heap size
Insert new chunk at end of list
(Not finished yet!)
Look at prev chunk in list
Next chunk memory == next chunk in list =>
    Remove both chunks from list
    Coalesce
    Insert chunk into list
Then proceed to use the new chunk, as before
(Finished!)
Algorithms (see precepts for more precision)

`malloc(n)`
- Search free list for big-enough chunk
- Chunk found & reasonable size => remove, use
- Chunk found & too big => split, use tail end
- Chunk not found => increase heap size, create new chunk
- New chunk reasonable size => remove, use
- New chunk too big => split, use tail end

`free(p)`
- Search free list for proper insertion spot
- Insert chunk into free list
- Next chunk in memory also free => remove both, coalesce, insert
- Prev chunk in memory free => remove both, coalesce, insert
Space
• Some internal & external fragmentation is unavoidable
• Headers are overhead
• Overall: good

Time: `malloc()`
• Must search free list for big-enough chunk
• Bad: $O(n)$
• But often acceptable

Time: `free()`
• Must search free list for insertion spot
• Bad: $O(n)$
• Often very bad
Problem
  • `free()` must traverse (long) free list, so can be (very) slow

Solution
  • Use a doubly-linked list…
Agenda

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DMM using virtual memory
DMMgr 6: VM implementation
Data structures

Next chunk in free list

Status bit:
0 => free
1 => in use

Prev chunk in free list

Free list is doubly-linked
Each chunk contains header, payload, footer
Payload is used by client
Header contains status bit, chunk size, & (if free) addr of next chunk in list
Footer contains redundant chunk size & (if free) addr of prev chunk in list
Free list is unordered
Doubly-Linked List Impl

Typical heap during program execution:

Free list
Doubly-Linked List Impl

Algorithms (see precepts for more precision)

malloc(n)

- Search free list for big-enough chunk
- Chunk found & reasonable size => remove, set status, use
- Chunk found & too big => remove, split, insert tail, set status, use front
- Chunk not found => increase heap size, create new chunk, insert
- New chunk reasonable size => remove, set status, use
- New chunk too big => remove, split, insert tail, set status, use front
Doubly-Linked List Impl

Algorithms (see precepts for more precision)

\texttt{free(p)}

- Set status
- \underline{Search free list for proper insertion spot}
- Insert chunk into free list
- Next chunk in memory also free => remove both, coalesce, insert
- Prev chunk in memory free => remove both, coalesce, insert
Doubly-Linked List Impl Performance

Consider sub-algorithms of `free()` ...

Insert chunk into free list
  • **Linked list version**: slow
    • Traverse list to find proper spot
  • **Doubly-linked list version**: fast
    • Insert at front!

Remove chunk from free list
  • **Linked list version**: slow
    • Traverse list to find prev chunk in list
  • **Doubly-linked list version**: fast
    • Use backward pointer of current chunk to find prev chunk in list
Consider sub-algorithms of `free()` ...

Determine if next chunk in memory is free

- **Linked list version**: slow
  - Traverse free list to see if next chunk in memory is in list
- **Doubly-linked list version**: fast

Use current chunk’s size to find next chunk
Examine status bit in next chunk’s header
Doubly-Linked List Impl Performance

Consider sub-algorithms of `free()` ...

Determine if prev chunk in memory is free

- **Linked list version**: slow
  - Traverse free list to see if prev chunk in memory is in list
- **Doubly-linked list version**: fast

Freel list

Fetch prev chunk’s size from its footer
Do ptr arith to find prev chunk’s header
Examine status bit in prev chunk’s header
Doubly-Linked List Impl Performance

Observation:
- All sub-algorithms of `free()` are fast
- `free()` is fast!
Doubly-Linked List Impl Performance

Space
- Some internal & external fragmentation is unavoidable
- Headers & footers are overhead
- Overall: Good

Time: `free()`
- All steps are fast
- Good: $O(1)$

Time: `malloc()`
- Must search free list for big-enough chunk
- Bad: $O(n)$
- Often acceptable
- Subject to bad worst-case behavior
  - E.g. long free list with big chunks at end
What’s Wrong?

Problem
• `malloc()` must traverse doubly-linked list, so can be slow

Solution
• Use multiple doubly-linked lists (bins)…
Agenda

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DMM using virtual memory
DMMgr 6: VM implementation
Use an array; each element is a **bin**

Each bin is a doubly-linked list of free chunks

As in previous implementation

bin[i] contains free chunks of size i

Exception: Final bin contains chunks of size MAX_BIN or larger

(More elaborate binning schemes are common)
Bins Impl

Algorithms (see precepts for more precision)

\textbf{malloc(n)}

- Search free list proper bin(s) for big-enough chunk
- Chunk found & reasonable size $\Rightarrow$ remove, set status, use
- Chunk found & too big $\Rightarrow$ remove, split, insert tail, set status, use front
- Chunk not found $\Rightarrow$ increase heap size, create new chunk
- New chunk reasonable size $\Rightarrow$ remove, set status, use
- New chunk too big $\Rightarrow$ remove, split, insert tail, set status, use front

\textbf{free(p)}

- Set status
- Insert chunk into free list proper bin
- Next chunk in memory also free $\Rightarrow$ remove both, coalesce, insert
- Prev chunk in memory free $\Rightarrow$ remove both, coalesce, insert
Bins Impl Performance

Space
- **Pro**: For small chunks, uses *best-fit* (not *first-fit*) strategy
  - Could decrease internal fragmentation and splitting
- **Con**: Some internal & external fragmentation is unavoidable
- **Con**: Headers, footers, bin array are overhead
- **Overall**: good

Time: `malloc()`
- **Pro**: Binning limits list searching
  - Search for chunk of size i begins at bin i and proceeds downward
- **Con**: Could be bad for large chunks (i.e. those in final bin)
  - Performance degrades to that of list version
- **Overall**: good O(1)

Time: `free()`
- Good: O(1)
## DMMgr Impl Summary (so far)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation</th>
<th>Space</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Minimal</td>
<td>Bad</td>
<td>Malloc: Bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Free: Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Pad</td>
<td>Bad</td>
<td>Malloc: Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Free: Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) List</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Malloc: Bad (but could be OK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Free: Bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Doubly-Linked List</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Malloc: Bad (but could be OK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Free: Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Bins</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Malloc: Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Free: Good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Assignment 6**: Given (3), compose (4) and (5)
What’s Wrong?

Observations
• Heap mgr might want to free memory chunks by **unmapping** them rather than **marking** them
  • Minimizes virtual page count
  • Heap mgr can call `brk(pBrk-n)` to decrease heap size
    • And thereby unmap heap memory
    • But often memory to be unmapped is not at high end of heap!

Problem
• How can heap mgr unmap memory effectively?

Solution
• Don’t use the heap!
What’s Wrong?

Reprising a previous slide…

Question:
• How to implement `malloc()` and `free()`?
• How to implement a DMMgr?

Answer 1:
• Use the heap section of memory

Answer 2:
• Make use of virtual memory concept…
Agenda

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DMM using virtual memory
DMMgr 6: VM implementation
Unix VM Mapping Functions

Unix allows application programs to map/unmap VM explicitly

```c
void *mmap(void *p, size_t n, int prot, int flags, int fd, off_t offset);
```
- Creates a new mapping in the virtual address space of the calling process
- `p`: the starting address for the new mapping
- `n`: the length of the mapping
- If `p` is NULL, then the kernel chooses the address at which to create the mapping; this is the most portable method of creating a new mapping
- On success, returns address of the mapped area

```c
int munmap(void *p, size_t n);
```
- Deletes the mappings for the specified address range
Unix VM Mapping Functions

Typical call of \texttt{mmap()} for allocating memory

\begin{verbatim}
p = mmap(NULL, n, PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE, MAP_PRIVATE|MAP_ANON, 0, 0);
\end{verbatim}

- Asks OS to map a new read/write area of virtual memory containing \(n\) bytes
- Returns the virtual address of the new area on success, \((\text{void*})-1\) on failure

Typical call of \texttt{munmap()}

\begin{verbatim}
status = munmap(p, n);
\end{verbatim}

- Unmaps the area of virtual memory at virtual address \(p\) consisting of \(n\) bytes
- Returns 1 on success, 0 on failure

See Bryant & O’Hallaron book and man pages for details
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Data structures

Each chunk consists of a header and payload
Each header contains size
void *malloc(size_t n)
{
    size_t *p;
    if (n == 0) return NULL;
    p = mmap(NULL, n + sizeof(size_t), PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE,
              MAP_PRIVATE|MAP_ANONYMOUS, 0, 0);
    if (p == (void*)-1) return NULL;
    *p = n + sizeof(size_t); /* Store size in header */
    p++; /* Move forward from header to payload */
    return p;
}

void free(void *p)
{
    if (p == NULL) return;
    p--; /* Move backward from payload to header */
    munmap(p, *p);
}
VM Mapping Impl Performance

Space
• Fragmentation problem is delegated to OS
• Overall: Depends on OS

Time
• For small chunks
  • One system call \texttt{(mmap())} per call of \texttt{malloc()}
  • One system call \texttt{(munmap())} per call of \texttt{free()}
  • Overall: poor
• For large chunks
  • \texttt{free()} unmaps (large) chunks of memory, and so shrinks page table
  • Overall: maybe good!
The GNU Implementation

Observation
• `malloc()` and `free()` on nobel are from the GNU (the GNU Software Foundation)

Question
• How are GNU `malloc()` and `free()` implemented?

Answer
• For small chunks
  • Use heap (`sbrk()` and `brk()`)
  • Use bins implementation
• For large chunks
  • Use VM directly (`mmap()` and `munmap()`)
Summary

The need for DMM
- Unknown object size

DMM using the heap section
- On Unix: `sbrk()` and `brk()`
- Complicated data structures and algorithms
- Good for managing small memory chunks

DMM using virtual memory
- On Unix: `mmap()` and `munmap()`
- Good for managing large memory chunks

See Appendix for additional approaches/refinements
Appendix: Additional Approaches

Some additional approaches to dynamic memory mgmt…
Selective Splitting

Observation
• In previous implementations, `malloc()` splits whenever chosen chunk is too big

Alternative: selective splitting
• Split only when remainder is above some threshold

Pro
• Reduces external fragmentation

Con
• Increases internal fragmentation
Deferred Coalescing

Observation
  • Previous implementations do coalescing whenever possible

Alternative: deferred coalescing
  • Wait, and coalesce many chunks at a later time

Pro
  • Handles `malloc(n); free(); malloc(n)` sequences well

Con
  • Complicates algorithms
Observation

- Splitting and coalescing consume lots of overhead

Problem

- How to eliminate that overhead?

Solution: **segregated data**

- **Make use of the virtual memory concept…**
- Use bins
- Store each bin’s chunks in a distinct (segregated) virtual memory page
- Elaboration…
Segregated data

- Each bin contains chunks of fixed sizes
  - E.g. 32, 64, 128, ...
- All chunks within a bin are from same virtual memory page
- `malloc()` never splits! Examples:
  - `malloc(32)` => provide 32
  - `malloc(5)` => provide 32
  - `malloc(100)` => provide 128
- `free()` never coalesces!
  - Free block => examine address, infer virtual memory page, infer bin, insert into that bin
Segregated Data

Pros
- Eliminates splitting and coalescing overhead
- Eliminates most meta-data; only forward links required
  - No backward links, sizes, status bits, footers

Con
- Some usage patterns cause excessive external fragmentation
  - E.g. Only one `malloc(32)` wastes all but 32 bytes of one virtual page
Segregated Meta-Data

Observations

- Meta-data (chunk sizes, status flags, links, etc.) are scattered across the heap, interspersed with user data
- Heap mgr often must traverse meta-data

Problem 1

- User error easily can corrupt meta-data

Problem 2

- Frequent traversal of meta-data can cause excessive page faults (poor locality)

Solution: segregated meta-data

- Make use of the virtual memory concept...
- Store meta-data in a distinct (segregated) virtual memory page from user data