

2023 Fall ECE 344: Operating Systems

Lecture 31

1.0.0

# Memory Allocation

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# Static Allocation is the Simplest Strategy

Create a fixed size allocation in your program

e.g. `char buffer[4096];`

When the program loads, the kernel sets aside that memory for you

That memory exists as long as your process does, no need to free

# Dynamic Allocation is Often Required

You may only conditionally require memory  
Static allocations are sometimes wasteful

You may not know the size of the allocation  
Static allocations need to account for the maximum size

Where do you allocate memory?  
You can either allocate on the stack or on the heap

# Stack Allocation is Mostly Done for You in C

Think of normal variables

e.g. `int x;`

The compiler internally inserts `alloca` calls

e.g. `int *px = (int*) alloca(4);`

Whenever the function that called `alloca` returns, it frees all the memory

This just restores the previous stack pointer

This won't work if you try to use the memory after returning

# You've Used Dynamic Allocation Before

These are the `malloc` family of functions

The most flexible way to use memory, but is also the most difficult to get right

You have to properly handle your memory lifetimes, and `free` exactly once

Also, there's a new concern — fragmentation

# Fragmentation is a Unique Issue for Dynamic Allocation

You allocate memory in different sized contiguous blocks

Compaction is not possible and every allocation decision is permanent

A fragment is a small contiguous block of memory that cannot handle an allocation

You can think of it as a “hole” in memory, wasting space

There are 3 requirements for fragmentation

1. Different allocation lifetimes
2. Different allocation sizes
3. Inability to relocate previous allocations

# There's Internal and External Fragmentation

External fragmentation occurs when you allocate different sized blocks  
There's no room for an allocation between the blocks



Internal fragmentation occurs when you allocate fixed sized blocks  
There's wasted space within a block



Credit: [Daniel Ritz](#)

# We Want to Minimize Fragmentation

Fragmentation is just wasted space, which we should prevent

We want to reduce the number of “holes” between blocks of memory  
If we have holes, we’d like to keep them as large as possible

Our goal is to keep allocating memory without wasting space



# Allocator Implementations Usually Use a Free List

They keep track of free blocks of memory by chaining them together  
Implemented with a linked list

We need to be able to handle a request of any size

For allocation, we choose a block large enough for the request  
Remove it from the free list

For deallocation, we add the block back to the free list  
If it's adjacent to another free block, we can merge them

# There are 3 General Heap Allocation Strategies

Best fit: choose the smallest block that can satisfy the request  
Needs to search through the whole list (unless there's an exact match)

Worst fit: choose largest block (most leftover space)  
Also has to search through the list

First fit: choose first block that can satisfy request

# Allocating Using Best Fit (1)

Note that blocks with a blank background and a number are free



Where do we allocate this block?

## Allocating Using Best Fit (2)



Where do we allocate this block?

## Allocating Using Best Fit (3)



The next block does not fit anywhere

## Allocating Using Worst Fit (1)



Where do we allocate this block?

## Allocating Using Worst Fit (2)



Where do we allocate this block?

# Allocating Using Worst Fit (3)



Next block fits exactly in remaining space



# Best Fit and Worst Fit are Both Slow

Best fit: tends to leave very large holes and very small holes  
Small holes may be useless

Worst fit: simulation says it's the worst in terms of storage utilization

First fit: tends to leave "average" size holes

# The Kernel Has To Implement It's Own Memory Allocations

The concepts are the same for user space memory allocation (the kernel just gives them more contiguous virtual memory pages):

- There's static and dynamic allocations
- For dynamic allocations, fragmentation is a big concern
- Dynamic allocation returns blocks of memory
  - Fragmentation between blocks is external
  - Fragmentation within a blocks is internal
- There's 3 general allocation strategies for different sized allocations
  - Best fit
  - Worst fit
  - First fit