

**CS 240 #7/8: Heap Memory and Heap Management**

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**Heap Memory**

There are two primary forms of memory storage for a process:

1.
  - ...how is it allocated in C code?
  - ...how is it stored in memory?
2.
  - ...how is it allocated in C code?
  - ...how is it stored in memory?

**Sample Program #1:**

Can we see the use of the heap and the stack in a real program?

07-memory2/heapAndStack.c																		
5	int val;	Page Table: <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr></table>																
6	printf("&val: %p\n", &val);																	
7																		
8	int *ptr = malloc(sizeof(int));																	
9	printf("&ptr: %p\n", &ptr);																	
10	printf(" ptr: %p\n", ptr);																	
11																		
12	int *ptr2 = malloc(sizeof(int));																	
13	printf("&ptr2: %p\n", &ptr2);																	
14	printf(" ptr2: %p\n", ptr2);																	
15																		
16	return 0;																	

**Efficient Use of Heap Memory**

During the lifetime of a single process, we will allocate and free memory many times. Consider a simple program:

07-memory2/free.c																																			
5	int *a = malloc(4096);	Heap: <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr></table>																	Heap: <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td></tr></table>																
6	printf("a = %p\n", a);																																		
7	free(a);																																		
8																																			
9	int *b = malloc(4096);																																		
10	printf("b = %p\n", b);																																		
11																																			
12	int *c = malloc(4096);																																		
13	printf("c = %p\n", c);																																		
14																																			
15	int *d = malloc(4096);																																		
16	printf("d = %p\n", d);																																		
17																																			
18	free(b);																																		
19	free(c);																																		
20																																			
21	int *e = malloc(5000);																																		
22	printf("e = %p\n", e);																																		
23																																			
24	int *g = malloc(10);																																		
25	printf("g = %p\n", g);																																		
26																																			
27	int *g = malloc(10);																																		
28	printf("g = %p\n", g);																																		

How much memory is used if we **do not** reuse memory?

How much memory is used with **optimal** reuse of memory?

- What happens to our memory over time?
- When we have "holes" in our heap, how do we decide what hole to use?

## Heap Management Strategies

There are many strategies on the best way to allocate memory to the heap:

#1: [No Reuse]:

#2: [Free Lists]:

07-memory2/freeList.c

```
5 int *ptr[10];
6 for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
7     ptr[i] = malloc(100 * (10 - i));
8 }
9
10 for (int i = 0; i < 10; i += 2) {
11     free(ptr[i]);
12 }
13
14 int *a = malloc(300);
15 int *b = malloc(100);
16 int *c = malloc(800);
17 int *d = malloc(800);
```

**Allocation with No Reuse:**

**Allocation with Best Fit:**

**Idea:** Segregated Lists:

**Free List Allocation Strategies:**

1.

2.

3.

**Allocation with First Fit:**

**Idea:** Block Splitting

**Idea:** Coalescing