

Kernel Memory Allocator in BSD 4.3

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November 13, 2003

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Criterion for a kernel memory allocator

- Good utilization of physical memory
- Utilization in kernel more important than in user processes
- Kernel memory allocator needs to be fast
- Problems with slow memory allocator

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Consideration Unique to a kernel allocator

- Kernel Memory is typically small part of the physical memory
- Dynamic memory allocated to kernel need not be very large as compared to user process which can get entire virtual memory
- Kernel can control its own address space
- All different uses of dynamic memory are known in advance

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Implementation of the kernel memory allocator

- Hybrid of a fast memory allocator in 4.2 BSD C library and slower but more memory efficient first fit allocator
- Small Allocations
 - Power of two list (strategy)
 - A set of list that is ordered by increasing power of two
 - Each list contains a set of memory blocks of its corresponding size
 - To fulfill a memory request the size of request is rounded up to the next power of two(for 5 KB, the 8 KB space is given)
 - Freeing the memory is easy
 - Inefficient for large memory blocks

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Implementation of kernel memory allocator

- Large allocation of memory
 - First round up to a multiple of page size
 - First fit algorithm is used to find the space in the kernel address space set aside for dynamic allocation.
 - So 5KB memory will use only 5 pages of memory rather than 8 KB as with the power of two strategy.
 - Memory is returned to free memory pool and address space is returned to kernel address space when memory is freed

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References

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