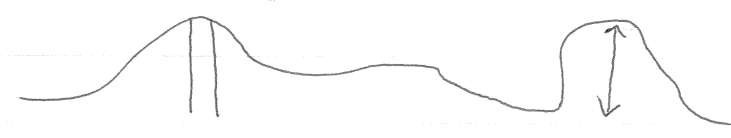
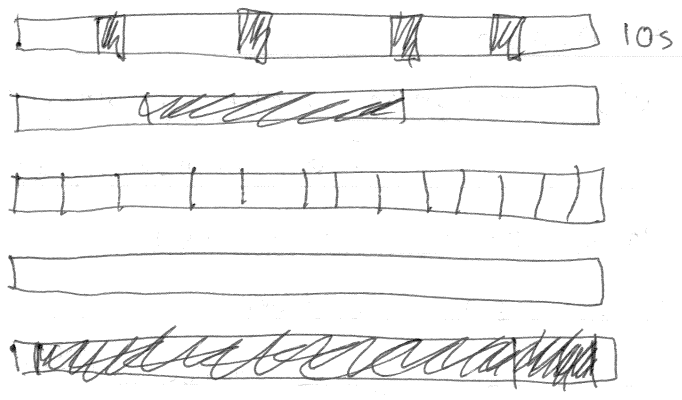


"stack discipline" of memory
 \rightarrow predictable memory alloc/free
 "heap discipline"
 \leftarrow no prediction

- memory management is the study of the heap
- maximize free memory
 - all requests for memory are satisfied
 \hookrightarrow infinite memory (not real)
 - good simulation under constraints (peak utilization)

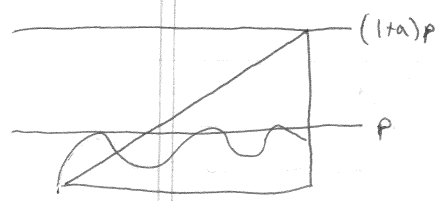


$(1+a)P$ require
 $(a = \text{overhead})$



MMU - max
 mutator utilization
 (total non-MM area)

close to 1 good
 pause time - gaps between
 your program (avg/max size of
 MM block) (close to 0 good)



MMU should be SOUND

memory that is needed must always be available

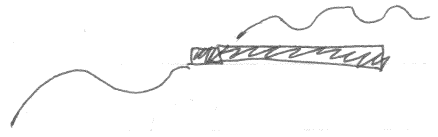
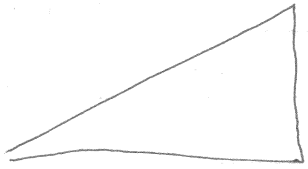
```

int b[50] =
int a[50] = ...
    x = 53;
a[x] = 1;

```

memory respects program abstraction

forget to free — a↑ (overhead)



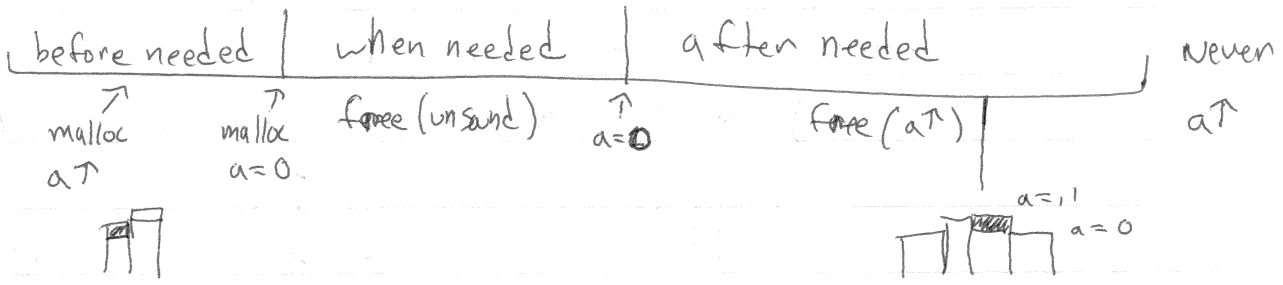
~~free later than needed~~ free before needed

```

free(p)
p => x = 22;

```

NOT SOUND



malloc/free + human

- sound: NO — human makes mistakes
- overhead: "Toem is human, to forgive dihte"
- a is unbounded because of human

a is one word per allocation

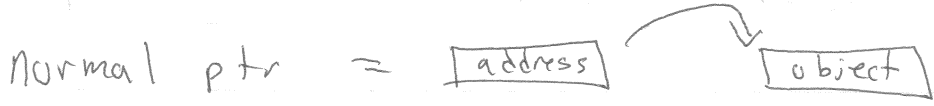
$O(\lg n)$ \rightarrow malloc() + free() complexity

- time: $O(\lg n)$ [MMU]
- human controls pause time & block length
 - naive — long pauses + big blocks
 - sophisticate — avoid that

Smart Pointer (reference counting)

"o.f = ptr" ptr is used

"o.f = NULL"
or "o.f = ptr2" } ptr is not used



when count == 0, free()

```
retain(p) {
  p.count++
}
```

```
release(p) {
  p.count--
  if (p.count == 0)
    free
}
```

GOAL: SOUNDNESS

NO: human still puts retain/release

- AUTOMATIC is better, but still not sound

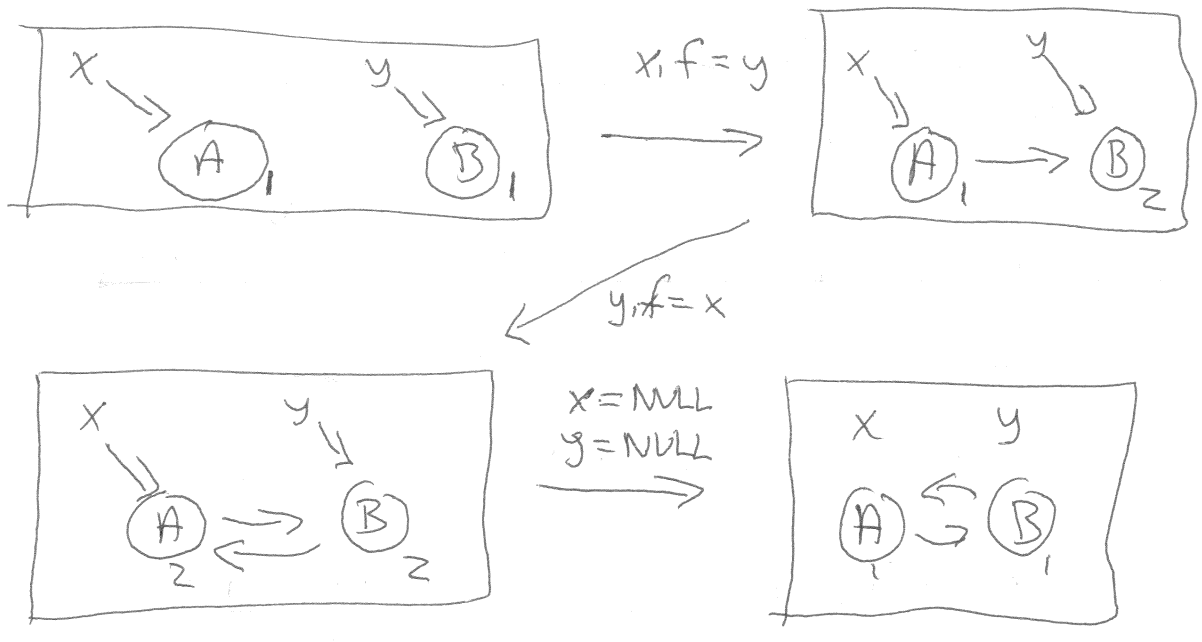
```
if (p.count != MAX)
  p.count++
```

```
if (p.count != MAX)
  p.count--
```

- mem overhead ↑ because of counts

- increase interaction with MM α work
↳ very bad cache behavior

+ easier to queue frees



Cycles are never freed