

# Newer is Better!

2017 CPP-Summit

Linux应用内存管理与错误诊断

# 在调试器里看glibc堆和Valgrind

张银奎

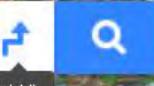
《软件调试》和《格蠹汇编》作者



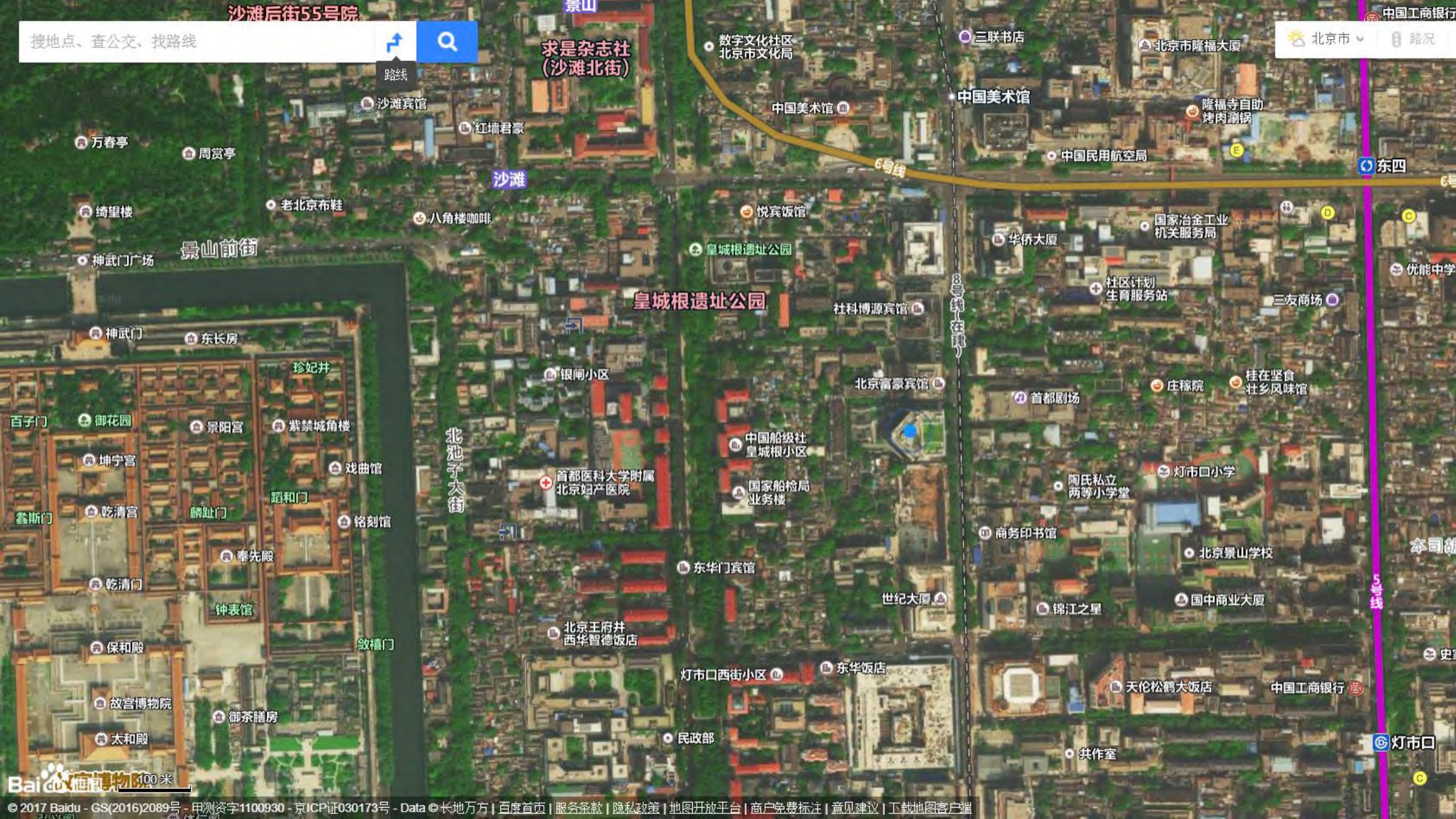
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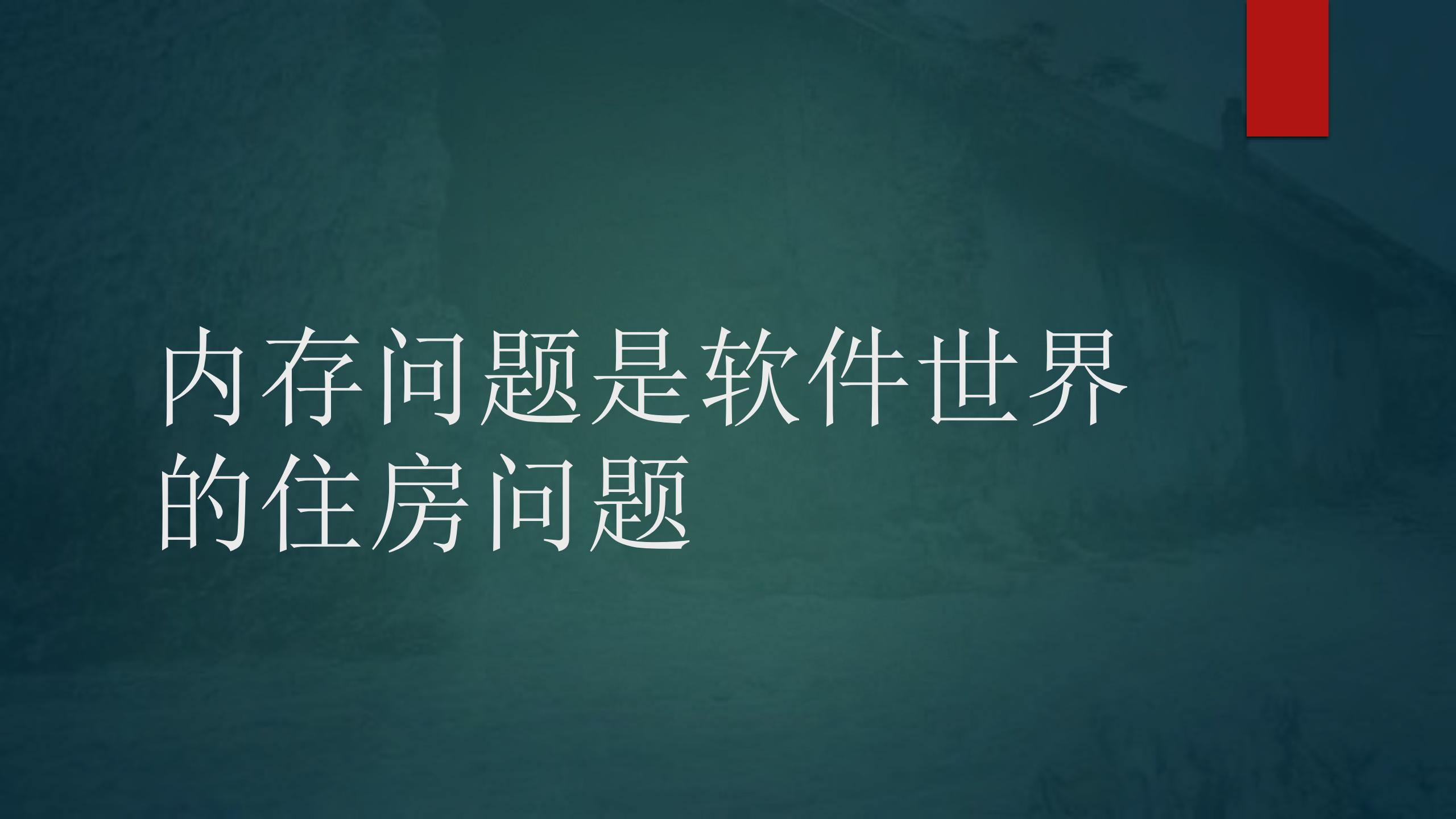


路线





张银奎, Raymond Zhang, 格蠹老雷, 《软件调试》和《格蠹汇编》作者  
<http://advdbg.org> <http://weibo.com/dbgger> 格友公众号



内存问题是软件世界  
的住房问题

### 《戊申岁六月中遇火》

陶渊明

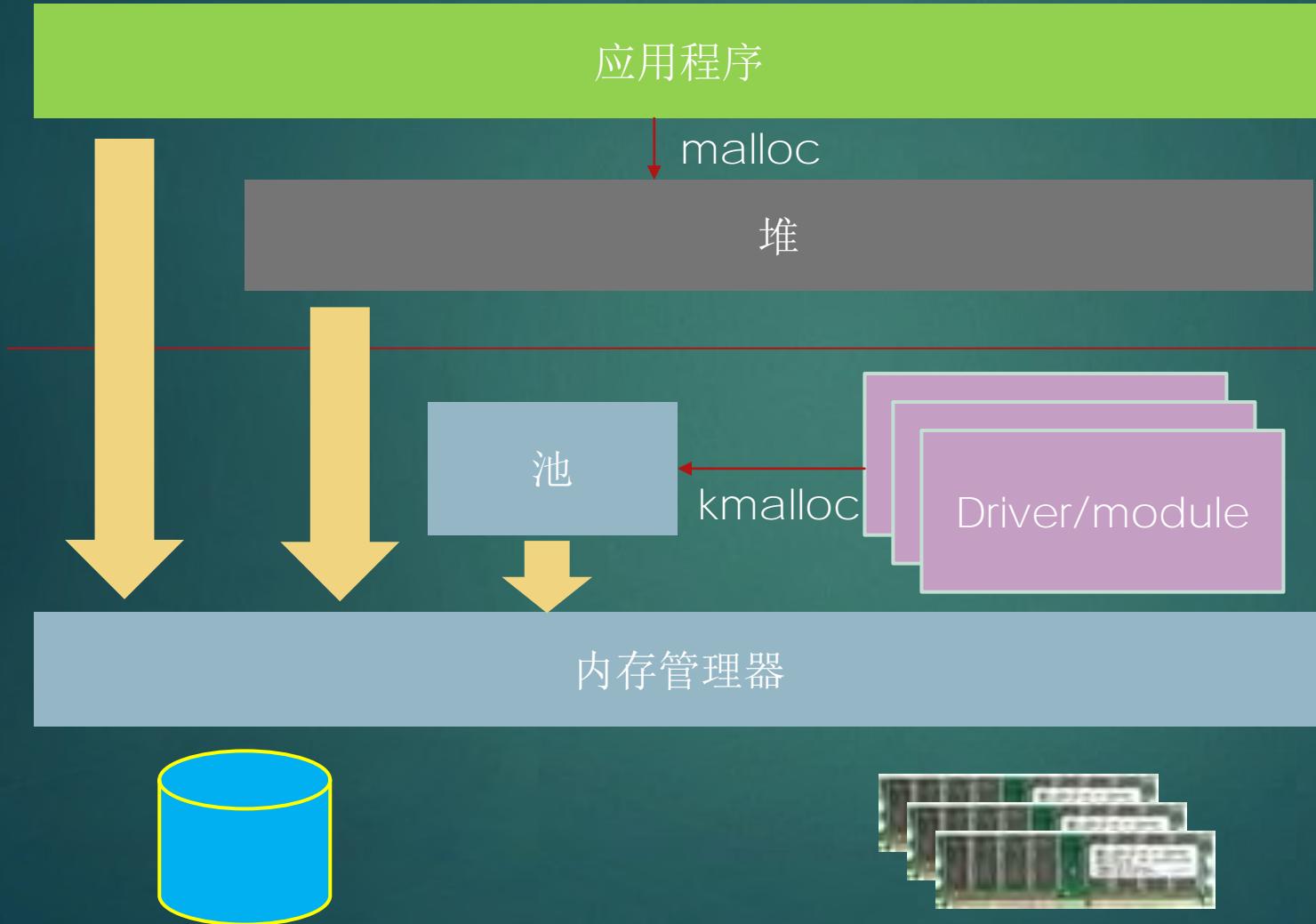
草庐寄穷巷，甘以辞华轩。  
正夏长风急，林室顿烧燔。  
一宅无遗宇，舫舟荫门前。  
迢迢新秋夕，亭亭月将圆。  
果菜始复生，惊鸟尚未还。  
中宵伫遥念，一盼周九天。

陶渊明（约365年—427年）



沈从文（1902—1988）

# 从万米高空鸟瞰



- ▶ 核心思想:
  - ▶ 分层管理
  - ▶ 批发与零售
  - ▶ 隐藏内部细节，  
用户接口尽可能  
简单
    - ▶ `malloc`
    - ▶ `kmalloc`
- ▶ 堆是针对小额分配  
而设计的，但是为了  
编程简单，也支持  
分配大块

# malloc()

- ▶ The standard C runtime environment lets a user program allocate additional memory

```
void *malloc( unsigned long nbytes );
```

- ▶ This memory is released after being used

```
void free( void *vaddr );
```

- ▶ Using suitable kernel modules we can see how the kernel keeps track of this memory

# ptmalloc

- ▶ 基于Doug Lea开发的dlmalloc，主要目的是增加多线程支持
  - ▶ Pt或为POSIX thread之缩写
- ▶ On Linux systems, ptmalloc has been put to work for years as part of the GNU C library.
- ▶ 迄今为止，共有三个版本
- ▶ 从glibc-2.3.x开始使用的是ptmalloc2
- ▶ <http://www.malloc.de/en/>

# ptmalloc - a multi-thread malloc implementation

---

版本1的readme文件

Wolfram Gloger (wg@malloc.de)

19 Dec 1999

## Introduction

---

ptmalloc.c is a modified version of Doug Lea's malloc-2.6.4 implementation (available separately from <ftp://g.oswego.edu/pub/misc>) that I adapted for multiple threads, while trying to avoid lock contention as much as possible. Many thanks should go to Doug Lea (dl@cs.oswego.edu) for the great original malloc implementation.

As part of the GNU C library, the source files are available under the GNU Library General Public License (see the comments in the files). But as part of this stand-alone package, the code is available under the (probably less restrictive) conditions described in the file `COPYRIGHT'. In any case, there is no warranty whatsoever for this package.

\* Masahide Washizawa contributed iconv modules for IBM1163 and IBM1164 charsets.

\* iconv (the program and the interface) now also supports options like //TRANSLIT) to mean "use charset" (e.g.,

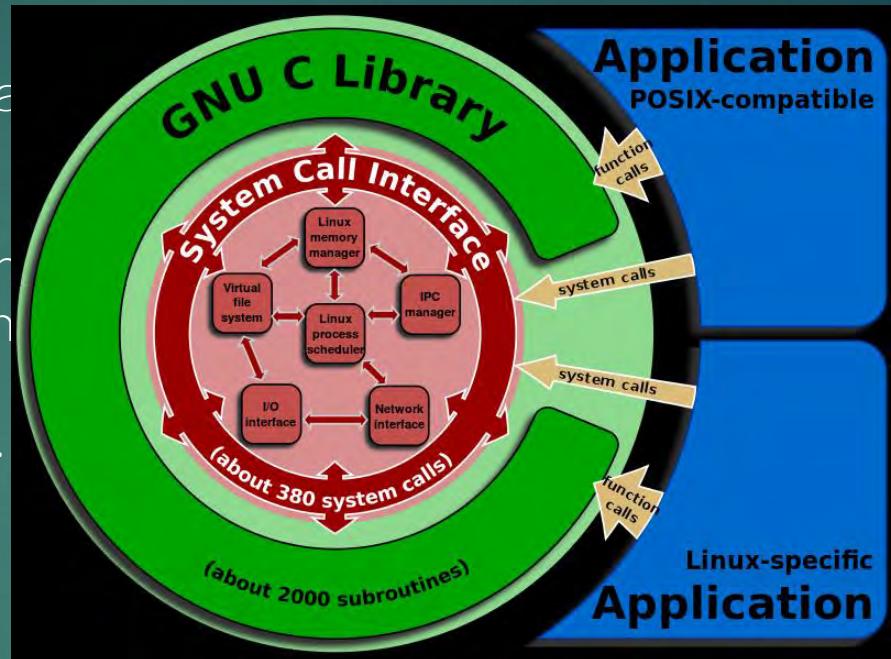
\* localedef can now transliterate characters in the provided charmap. The information from

\* Prelinking support was added for ELF targets. tools and recent versions of the GNU binutils. Jelinek.

\* Read-only stdio streams now use mmap to speed up operation by eliminating copying and buffer underflows. To use add 'm' to the mode string of the fopen/fdopen/freopen call. Implemented by Ulrich Drepper.

\* The malloc functions were completely rewritten by Wolfram Gloger based on Doug Lea's malloc-2.7.0.c.

\* Isamu Hasegawa contributed a completely new and POSIX-conformant implementation of regex.



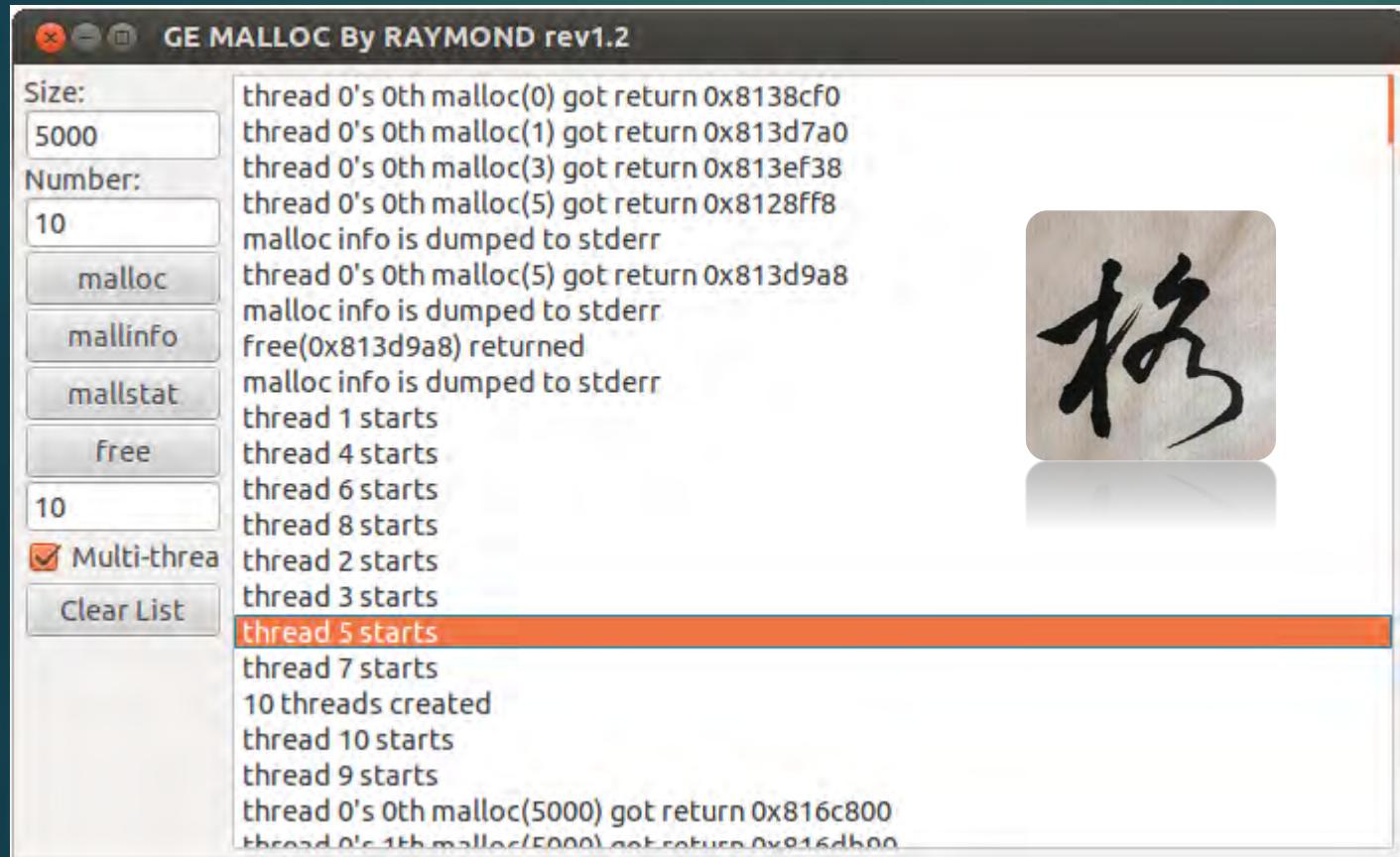
GNU C library始于1988年，2.3发布于2002-10-02

<https://sourceware.org/glibc/wiki/Glibc%20Timeline>

# 源文件(ptmalloc2)

Name	Ext	↓Size	Date	Attr
..[.]		<DIR>	2017/07/05 11:04	---
[sysdeps]		<DIR>	2004/07/26 02:31	---
malloc	c	171,889	2004/11/05 01:31	-a--
arena	c	21,734	2004/11/05 22:42	-a--
hooks	c	18,755	2004/11/05 22:42	-a--
malloc	h	9,993	2004/08/08 20:34	-a--
Readme		7,438	2004/11/06 20:36	-a--
Makefile		6,903	2006/06/05 19:13	-a--
ChangeLog		6,108	2006/06/05 19:07	-a--
t-test1	c	5,836	2004/11/04 22:58	-a--
malloc-stats	c	5,236	2004/08/09 04:35	-a--
t-test2	c	4,715	2004/11/04 23:01	-a--
t-test	h	2,815	2004/11/06 20:26	-a--
tst-mstats	c	2,717	2004/08/08 20:09	-a--
tst-mallocstate	c	1,917	2002/01/19 01:15	-a--
COPYRIGHT		976	2006/01/02 03:00	-a--
Iran2	h	837	1996/12/06 00:42	-a--

# gemalloc



- ▶ 交互式的堆探索辅助工具
- ▶ 支持指定块大小(默认十进制, 0x前缀十六进制)和块个数
- ▶ 支持多线程
  - ▶ 线程动态创建和退出
- ▶ Mallinfo
- ▶ mallstat



概览

Arena

批发

分配和释放

Valgrind



# Arena

```
static struct malloc_state main_arena =  
{  
    .mutex = MUTEX_INITIALIZER,  
    .next = &main_arena  
};
```

以静态变量形式定义主场地（main arena），与主堆（main heap）关联

```
(gdb) ptype *av
type = struct malloc_state {
    mutex_t mutex;
    int flags;
    mfastbinptr fastbinsY[10];
    mchunkptr top;
    mchunkptr last_remainder;
    mchunkptr bins[254];
    unsigned int binmap[4];
    struct malloc_state *next;
    struct malloc_state *next_free;
    size_t system_mem;
    size_t max_system_mem;
}
(gdb) p *av
$2 = {mutex = 1, flags = 0, fastbinsY = {0x0, 0x0, 0x0, 0x0, 0x0, 0x0, 0x0, 0x0, 0x0, 0x0}, top = 0x0,
last_remainder = 0x0, bins = {0x0 <repeats 254 times>}, binmap = {0, 0, 0, 0}, next = 0xb7fc7440,
next_free = 0x0,
system_mem = 0, max_system_mem = 0}
```

```
(gdb) p &main_arena  
$11 = (struct malloc_state *) 0xb7284440  
  
(gdb) p main_arena  
$12 = {mutex = 0, flags = 0, fastbinsY = {0x9b9cf18, 0x9ba0c40, 0x9ba1ad8, 0x9b9efd0, 0x9ba0718, 0x9ba4ff8, 0x0, 0x0, 0x0,  
top = 0x9bb5a68, last_remainder = 0x9b75660, bins = {0x9b75660, 0x9b75660, 0xb7284478, 0xb7284478, 0xb7284480, 0xb7284480,  
0xb7284488, 0xb7284488, 0x9b93790, 0x9ab6358, 0xb7284498, 0xb7284498, 0x9ba5198, 0x9b9fd90, 0x9ba33b8, 0x9b988b,  
0x9ba31f8, 0x9b986b0, 0x9b94ef8, 0xb72844c0, 0xb72844c0, 0x9b9fd20, 0x9b9fd20, 0xb72844d0, 0xb72844d0, 0x9ba4b0,  
0xb72844e0, 0xb72844e0, 0x9b9ce78, 0x9b9ce78, 0x9b743f8, 0x9b743f8, 0xb72844f8, 0xb72844f8, 0xb7284500, 0xb728450,  
0xb7284508, 0xb7284508, 0xb7284510, 0xb7284510, 0x9ba50b0, 0x9ba50b0, 0xb7284520, 0xb7284520, 0xb7284528, 0xb7284528,  
0xb7284530, 0xb7284530, 0xb7284538, 0xb7284538, 0xb7284540, 0xb7284540, 0xb7284548, 0xb7284548, 0xb7284550, 0xb7284550,  
0xb7284558, 0xb7284558, 0xb7284560, 0xb7284560, 0xb7284568, 0xb7284568, 0xb7284570, 0xb7284570, 0xb7284578, 0xb7284578, 0xb7284580, 0xb7284580, 0xb7284588, 0xb7284588, 0xb7284590, 0xb7284590, 0xb7284598, 0xb7284598, 0xb7284600, 0xb7284600, 0xb7284608, 0xb7284608, 0xb7284610, 0xb7284610, 0xb7284618, 0xb7284618, 0xb7284618, 0xb7284618, 0xb7284620, 0xb7284620, 0xb7284628, 0xb7284628, 0xb7284630, 0xb7284630, 0xb7284638, 0xb7284638, 0xb7284640, 0xb7284640, 0xb7284640, 0xb7284640, 0xb7284648, 0xb7284648, 0xb7284650, 0xb7284650, 0xb7284650, 0xb7284658, 0xb7284658, 0xb7284658, 0xb7284660, 0xb7284660, 0xb7284660, 0xb7284668, 0xb7284668, 0xb7284668, 0xb7284668, 0xb7284670, 0xb7284670, 0xb7284678, 0xb7284678, 0xb7284680, 0xb7284680, 0xb7284688, 0xb7284688, 0xb7284688, 0xb7284690, 0xb7284690, 0xb7284690, 0xb7284690, 0xb7284698, 0xb7284698, 0xb72846a0, 0xb72846a0, 0xb72846a8, 0xb72846a8, 0xb72846a8, 0xb72846b0, 0xb72846b0, 0xb72846b0, 0xb72846b8, 0xb72846b8, 0xb72846b8, 0xb72846b8, 0xb72846c0, 0xb72846c0, 0xb72846c8, 0xb72846c8, 0xb72846d0, 0xb72846d0, 0xb72846d0, 0xb72846d8, 0xb72846d8, 0xb72846e0, 0xb72846e0, 0xb72846e0, 0xb72846e8, 0xb72846e8, 0xb72846f0, 0xb72846f0, 0xb72846f8, 0xb72846f8, 0xb7284700, 0xb7284700, 0xb7284700, 0xb7284708, 0xb7284708, 0xb7284708, 0xb7284710, 0xb7284710, 0xb7284718, 0xb7284718, 0xb7284720, 0xb7284720, 0xb7284728, 0xb7284728, 0xb7284728, 0xb7284730, 0xb7284730, 0xb7284730, 0xb7284738, 0xb7284738, 0xb7284740, 0xb7284740, 0xb7284748, 0xb7284748, 0xb7284748, 0xb7284750, 0xb7284750, 0xb7284758, 0xb7284758, 0xb7284758, 0xb7284760, 0xb7284760, 0xb7284768, 0xb7284768, 0xb7284770, 0xb7284770, 0xb7284778, 0xb7284778, 0xb7284778, 0xb7284780, 0xb7284780, 0xb7284780, 0xb7284788...}, binmap = {6553572, 205102, 0, 67108864}, next = 0xb5000010, next_free = 0x0, system_mem = 1257472, max_system_mem = 1433600}
```

An arena is a configuration of malloc\_chunks together with an array of bins.

`USE ARENAS` (default: the same as `HAVE_MMAP`)  
Enable support for multiple arenas, allocated using `mmap()`.

`HAVE_MMAP` (default: defined as 1)  
Define to non-zero to optionally make `malloc()` use `mmap()` to  
allocate very large blocks.

当支持多线程时，总是需要多个Arenas，也就是将`USE ARENAS`定义为1

## Main Arena

只有一个

- Arena管理信息区是静态定义的  
可分配区域是传统的堆区域  
通过brk机制调整大小

## Non-main Arena

0 -  $2^*(\text{number of cpu cores})$

- 使用mmap机制动态批发  
可以有多个子堆  
每个子堆一定是连续的

A heap is a single contiguous memory region holding (coalesceable) malloc\_chunks.

-- arena.c

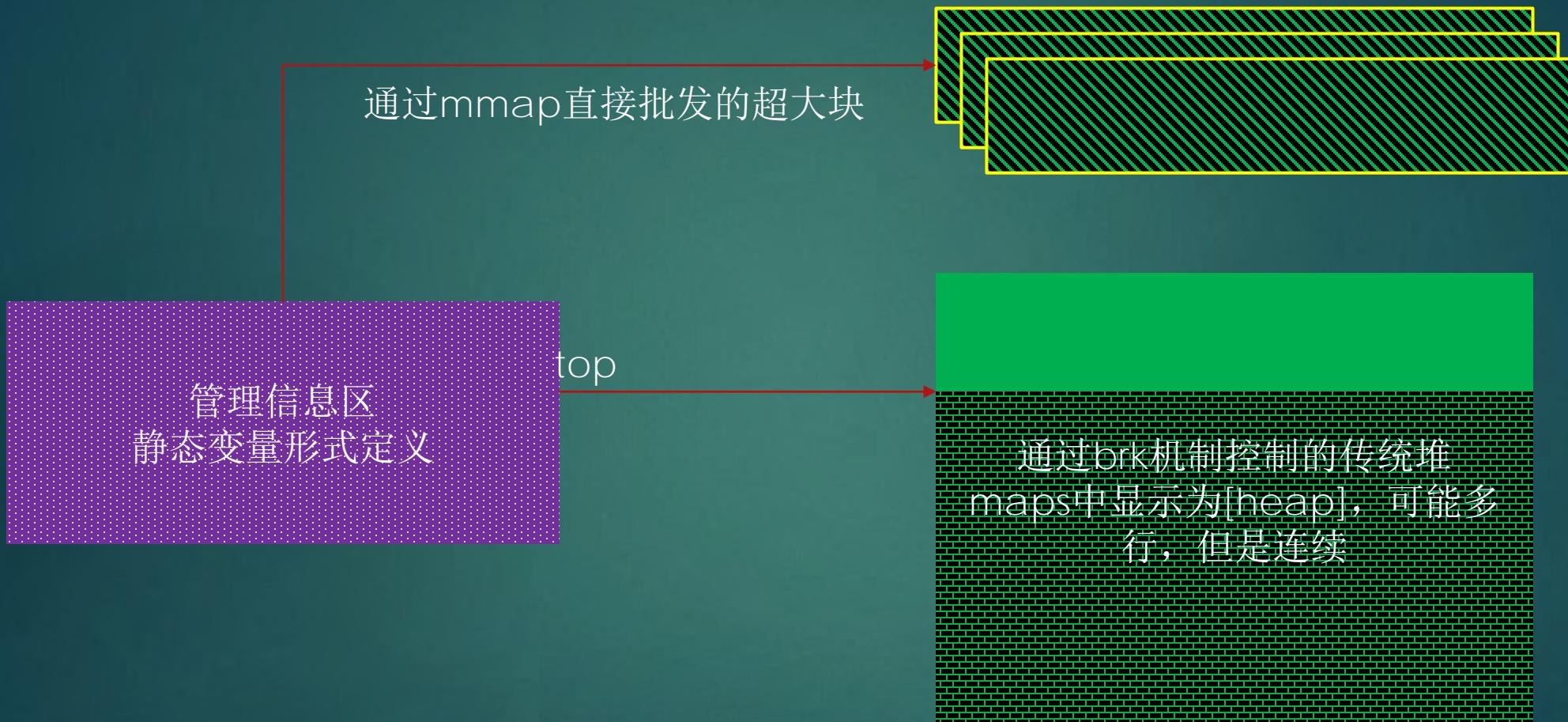
这里的堆最好理解为子堆，在ptmalloc里的heap大多时候是这个用法  
在ptmalloc中，arena是顶级的实体，一个arena可以有一或者多个（子）堆

# \_heap\_info

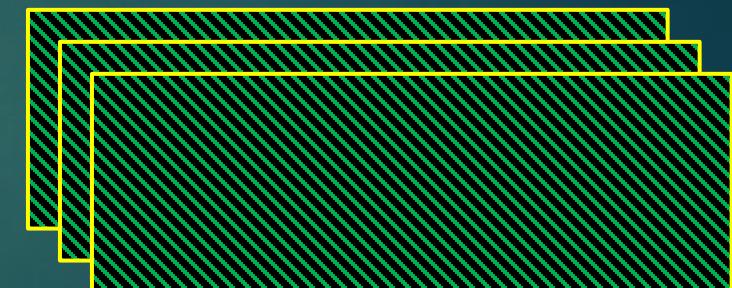
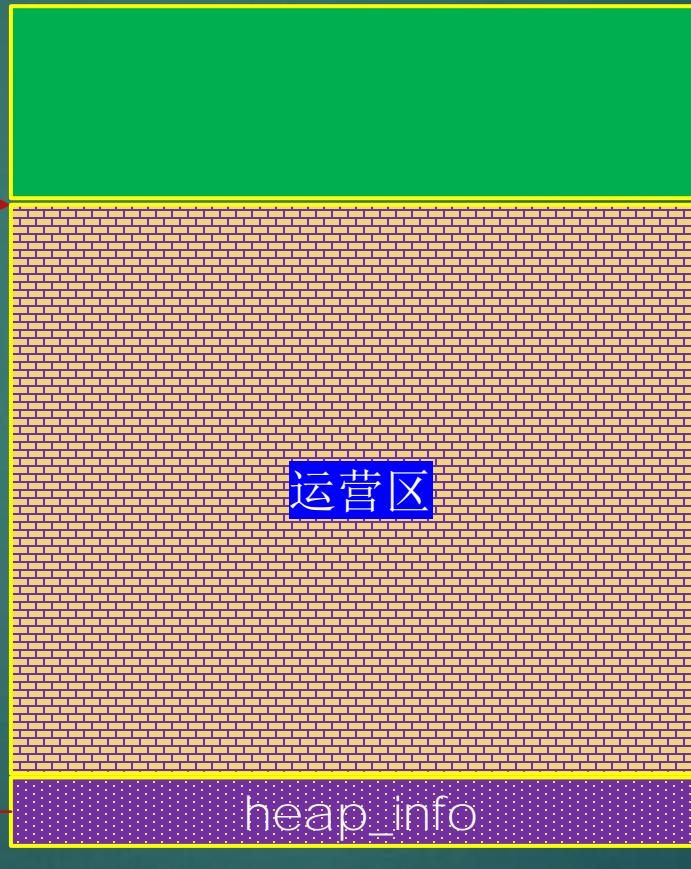
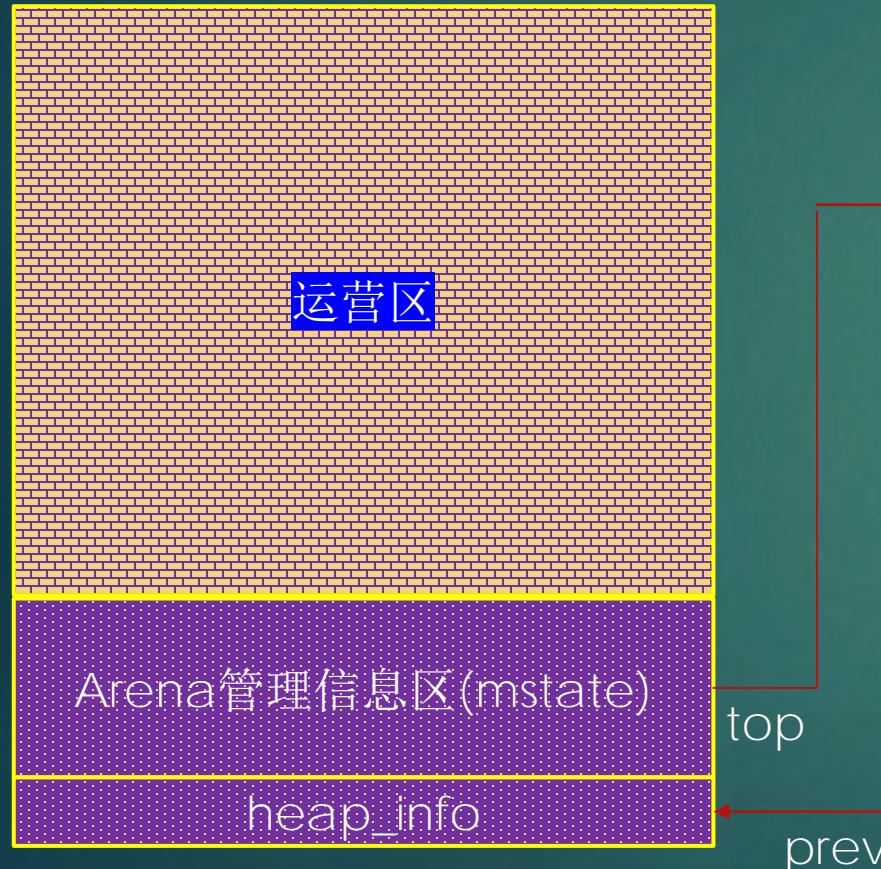
```
/* A heap is a single contiguous memory region holding (coalesceable)
   malloc_chunks. It is allocated with mmap() and always starts at an
   address aligned to HEAP_MAX_SIZE. */

typedef struct _heap_info {
    mstate ar_ptr; /* Arena for this heap. */
    struct _heap_info *prev; /* Previous heap. */
    size_t size; /* Current size in bytes. */
    size_t mprotect_size; /* Size in bytes that has been mprotected
                           PROT_READ | PROT_WRITE. */
    /* Make sure the following data is properly aligned, particularly
       that sizeof (heap_info) + 2 * SIZE_SZ is a multiple of
       MALLOC_ALIGNMENT. */
    char pad[-6 * SIZE_SZ & MALLOC_ALIGN_MASK];
} heap_info;
```

# Main arena布局



# Non-main arena布局



设计约束带来的好处，可以很简单地计算出（**看出**）一个来自堆的地址属于哪个子堆和arena

```
/* find the heap and corresponding arena for a given ptr */

#define heap_for_ptr(ptr) \
((heap_info *)((unsigned long)(ptr) & ~(HEAP_MAX_SIZE-1)))

#define arena_for_chunk(ptr) \
(chunk_non_main_arena(ptr) ? heap_for_ptr(ptr)->ar_ptr : &main_arena)
```

```
/* size field is or'ed with NON_MAIN_arena if the chunk was obtained  
from a non-main arena. This is only set immediately before handing  
the chunk to the user, if necessary. */
```

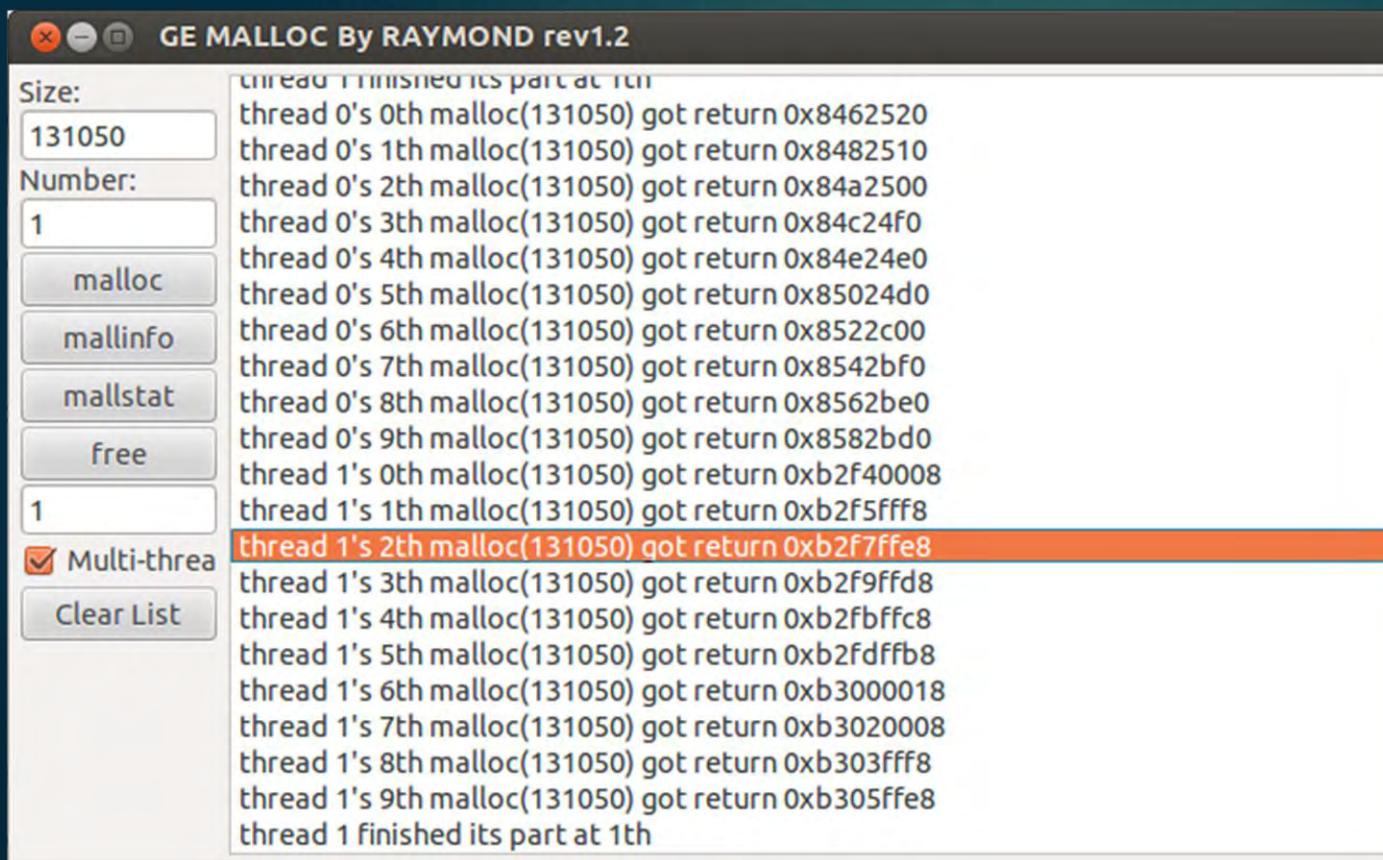
```
#define NON_MAIN_arena 0x4
```

```
/* check for chunk from non-main arena */
```

```
#define chunk_non_main_arena(p) ((p)->size & NON_MAIN_arena)
```

```
#define HEAP_MIN_SIZE (32*1024)
#ifndef HEAP_MAX_SIZE
#define HEAP_MAX_SIZE (1024*1024) /* must be a power of two */
#endif

/* HEAP_MIN_SIZE and HEAP_MAX_SIZE limit the size of mmap()ed heaps
   that are dynamically created for multi-threaded programs. The
   maximum size must be a power of two, for fast determination of
   which heap belongs to a chunk. It should be much larger than the
   mmap threshold, so that requests with a size just below that
   threshold can be fulfilled without creating too many heaps. */
```



WinDBG: “我有强大的dt命令”

GDB: “我的p加类型强转就可以了”

```
(gdb) p *(heap_info*)0xb2f00000
$32 = {ar_ptr = 0xb4f00010, prev = 0xb3100000, size = 1048576,
mprotect_size = 1048576, pad = 0xb2f00010 ""}
```

```
(gdb) p *((heap_info*)0xb2f00000)->ar_ptr
$38 = {mutex = 0, flags = 2, fastbinsY = {0x0, 0x0, 0x0, 0xb4fe7170,
0xb4f042a8, 0xb4fe71c0, 0x0, 0x0, 0x0, 0x0}, top = 0xb2e3fff0,
last_remainder = 0xb4f02878, bins = {0xb4fe6df8, 0xb4f01ef8, 0xb4f02a58,
0xb4f02f10, 0xb4f02768, 0xb4f043c8, 0xb4f05330, 0xb4f05118, 0xb4f00060,
```



获取arena和按需创建

# public\_mALLOC(size\_t bytes)

```
/*----- Public wrappers. -----*/
Void_t*
public_mALLOC(size_t bytes)
{
    mstate ar_ptr;
    Void_t *victim;

    __malloc_ptr_t (*hook) __MALLOC_P ((size_t, __const __malloc_ptr_t)) =
        __malloc_hook;
    if (hook != NULL)
        return (*hook)(bytes, RETURN_ADDRESS (0));
```

```
arena_get(ar_ptr, bytes);
if(!ar_ptr)
    return 0;
```

```
victim = _int_malloc(ar_ptr, bytes);
```

内部分配都是  
围绕arena进  
行的

来自Gloger网站  
的代码

```
/* arena_get() acquires an arena and locks the corresponding mutex.  
First, try the one last locked successfully by this thread. (This  
is the common case and handled with a macro for speed.) Then, loop  
once over the circularly linked list of arenas. If no arena is  
readily available, create a new one. In this latter case, `size'  
is just a hint as to how much memory will be required immediately  
in the new arena. */
```

```
#define arena_get(ptr, size) do { \  
    Void_t *vptr = NULL; \  
    ptr = (mstate)tsd_getspecific(arena_key, vptr); \  
    if(ptr && !mutex_trylock(&ptr->mutex)) { \  
        THREAD_STAT(++(ptr->stat_lock_direct)); \  
    } else { \  
        ptr = arena_get2(ptr, (size)); \  
    } while(0)
```

```
2906 /*----- Public wrappers. -----*/
2907
2908 void*
2909 public_mALLOC(size_t bytes)
2910 {
2911     mstate ar_ptr;
2912     void *victim;
2913
2914     __malloc_ptr_t (*hook) (size_t, __const __malloc_ptr_t)
(gdb)
2915     = force_reg (__malloc_hook);
2916     if (__builtin_expect (hook != NULL, 0))
2917         return (*hook)(bytes, RETURN_ADDRESS (0));
2918 }
```

2919 arena\_lookup(ar\_ptr);

```
2920
2921 arena_lock(ar_ptr, bytes);
2922 if(!ar_ptr)
2923     return 0;
2924 victim = _int_malloc(ar_ptr, bytes);
```

Glibc中的代码

```
#define arena_lookup(ptr) do { \
    void *vptr = NULL; \
    ptr = (mstate)tsd_getspecific(arena_key, vptr); \
} while(0)
```

做了一些简化，总是从线程局部存储中取，如果取到为空，稍后的  
lock函数会动态创建

```
(gdb) disassemble __GI__libc_malloc
```

```
Dump of assembler code for function __GI__libc_malloc:
```

```
0xb7154ef0 <+0>: sub $0x3c,%esp
0xb7154ef3 <+3>: mov %ebx,0x2c(%esp)
0xb7154ef7 <+7>: call 0xb72096c3 <_i686.get_pc_thunk.bx>
0xb7154efc <+12>: add $0x12f0f8,%ebx
0xb7154f02 <+18>: mov %ebp,0x38(%esp)
0xb7154f06 <+22>: mov 0x40(%esp),%ebp
0xb7154f0a <+26>: mov %esi,0x30(%esp)
0xb7154f0e <+30>: mov %edi,0x34(%esp)
0xb7154f12 <+34>: mov -0xbc(%ebx),%eax
0xb7154f18 <+40>: mov (%eax),%eax
0xb7154f1a <+42>: test %eax,%eax
0xb7154f1c <+44>: jne 0xb71550ba <__GI__libc_malloc+458>
=> 0xb7154f22 <+50>: mov -0x188(%ebx),%edx
0xb7154f28 <+56>: mov %gs:0x0,%ecx
0xb7154f2f <+63>: mov (%ecx,%edx,1),%edi
0xb7154f32 <+66>: test %edi,%edi
0xb7154f34 <+68>: je 0xb7155038 <__GI__libc_malloc+328>
```

```
(gdb) set disassembly-flavor intel
(gdb) disassemble __GI__libc_malloc
Dump of assembler code for function __GI__libc_malloc:
0xb7154ef0 <+0>: sub esp,0x3c
0xb7154ef3 <+3>: mov DWORD PTR [esp+0x2c],ebx
0xb7154ef7 <+7>: call 0xb72096c3 <_i686.get_pc_thunk.bx>
0xb7154efc <+12>: add ebx,0x12f0f8
0xb7154f02 <+18>: mov DWORD PTR [esp+0x38],ebp
0xb7154f06 <+22>: mov ebp,DWORD PTR [esp+0x40]
0xb7154f0a <+26>: mov DWORD PTR [esp+0x30],esi
0xb7154f0e <+30>: mov DWORD PTR [esp+0x34],edi
0xb7154f12 <+34>: mov eax,DWORD PTR [ebx-0xbc]
0xb7154f18 <+40>: mov eax,DWORD PTR [eax]
0xb7154f1a <+42>: test eax,eax
0xb7154f1c <+44>: jne 0xb71550ba <__GI__libc_malloc+458>
=> 0xb7154f22 <+50>: mov edx,DWORD PTR [ebx-0x188]

0xb7154f28 <+56>: mov ecx,DWORD PTR gs:0x0
0xb7154f2f <+63>: mov edi,DWORD PTR [ecx+edx*1]
0xb7154f32 <+66>: test edi,edi
0xb7154f34 <+68>: je 0xb7155038 <__GI__libc_malloc+328>
```

```
#ifdef PER_THREAD
# define arena_lock(ptr, size) do { \
    if(ptr) \
        (void)mutex_lock(&ptr->mutex); \
    else \
        ptr = arena_get2(ptr, (size)); \
} while(0)
#else
# define arena_lock(ptr, size) do { \
    if(ptr && !mutex_trylock(&ptr->mutex)) { \
        THREAD_STAT(++(ptr->stat_lock_direct)); \
    } else \
        ptr = arena_get2(ptr, (size)); \
} while(0)
#endif
```

arena\_get2内部如果找不到可用的arena则  
\_int\_new\_arena (size);