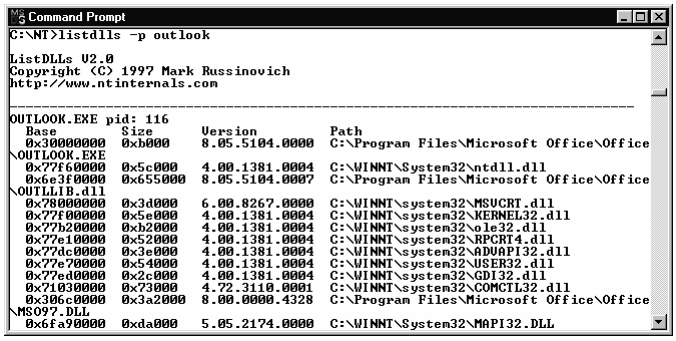
Unit OS5: Memory Management

5.5. Demonstrations

DLL Usage

- To diagnose DLL conflicts, you need to know which DLLs were loaded and from where
  - Pviewer & pview & tlist lists the loaded DLLs, but not the path (e.g. type “tlist explorer”)
  - Dependency Walker can trace DLL loads
  - Process Explorer or listdlls from www.sysinternals.com lists full path



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Process Explorer: DLL lab 1

1. Run Word and Excel
2. In ProcExp, switch to DLL view
3. Look at the DLL list for both Word and Excel and find a common Office DLL loaded in both processes
   - Hint: sort by path
4. Try and delete that DLL with Explorer
   - Should get access denied error (not file locked)
5. In ProcExp, use search to confirm who has this DLL loaded
   - Should show up in both processes

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Viewing the Working Set

- Working set size counts shared pages in each working set
- Vadump (Resource Kit) can dump the breakdown of private, shareable, and shared pages

```
C:\> Vadump –o –p 3968
Module Working Set Contributions in pages
    Total   Private Shareable    Shared Module
       14         3        11         0 NOTEPAD.EXE
       46         3         0        43 ntdll.dll
       36         1         0        35 kernel32.dll
        7         2         0         5 comdlg32.dll
       17         2         0        15 SHLWAPI.dll
       44         4         0        40 msvcrt.dll
```

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Process Memory Information

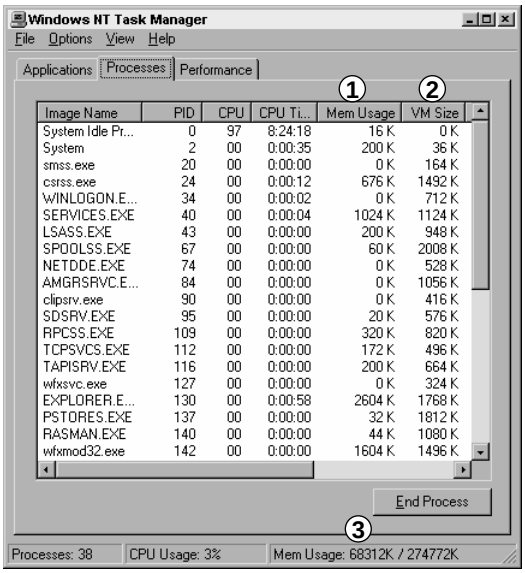
Task Manager Processes tab

① **"Mem Usage" = physical memory used by process (working set <u>size</u>, not working set limit)**

- **Note: shared pages are counted in each process**

② **"VM Size" = private (not shared) committed virtual space in processes == process's paging file allocation**

③ **"Mem Usage" in status bar is <u>not</u> total of "Mem Usage" column (see later slide)**



Screen snapshot from:
Task Manager | Processes tab

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Process Memory Information

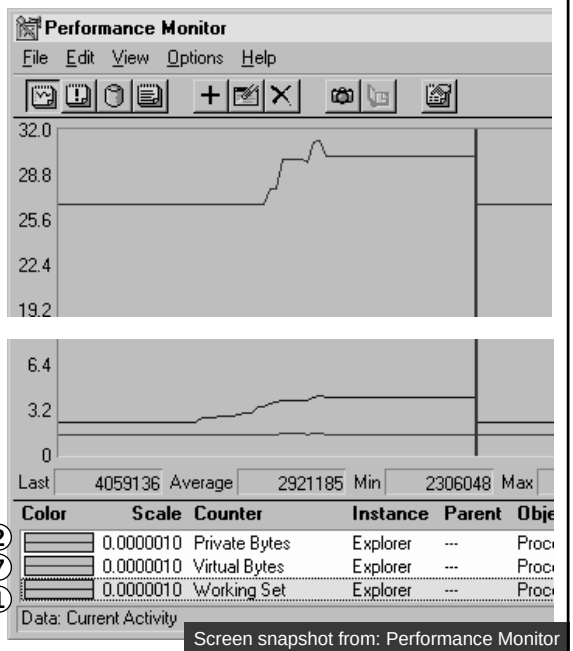
PerfMon - Process Object

⑦ "Virtual Bytes" = committed + reserved virtual space, including shared pages

① "Working Set" = working set size (not limit) (physical)

② "Private Bytes" = private virtual space (same as "VM Size" from Task Manager Processes list)

- Also: In Threads object, look for threads in Transition state - evidence of swapping (usually caused by severe memory pressure)

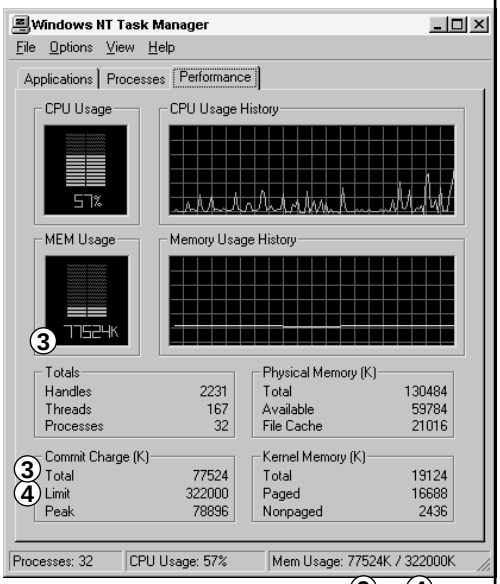


Screen snapshot from: Performance Monitor counters from Process object

Memory Management Information

Task Manager Performance tab

- ③ Total committed private virtual memory (total of "VM Size" in process tab + Kernel Memory Paged)
  - not all of this space has actually been used in the paging files; it is "how much would be used if it was all paged out"
  - "Commit charge limit" = sum of physical memory available for processes + current total size of paging file(s)
- ④ does not reflect true maximum page file sizes (expansion)
  - when "total" reaches "limit", further VirtualAlloc attempts by any process will fail



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