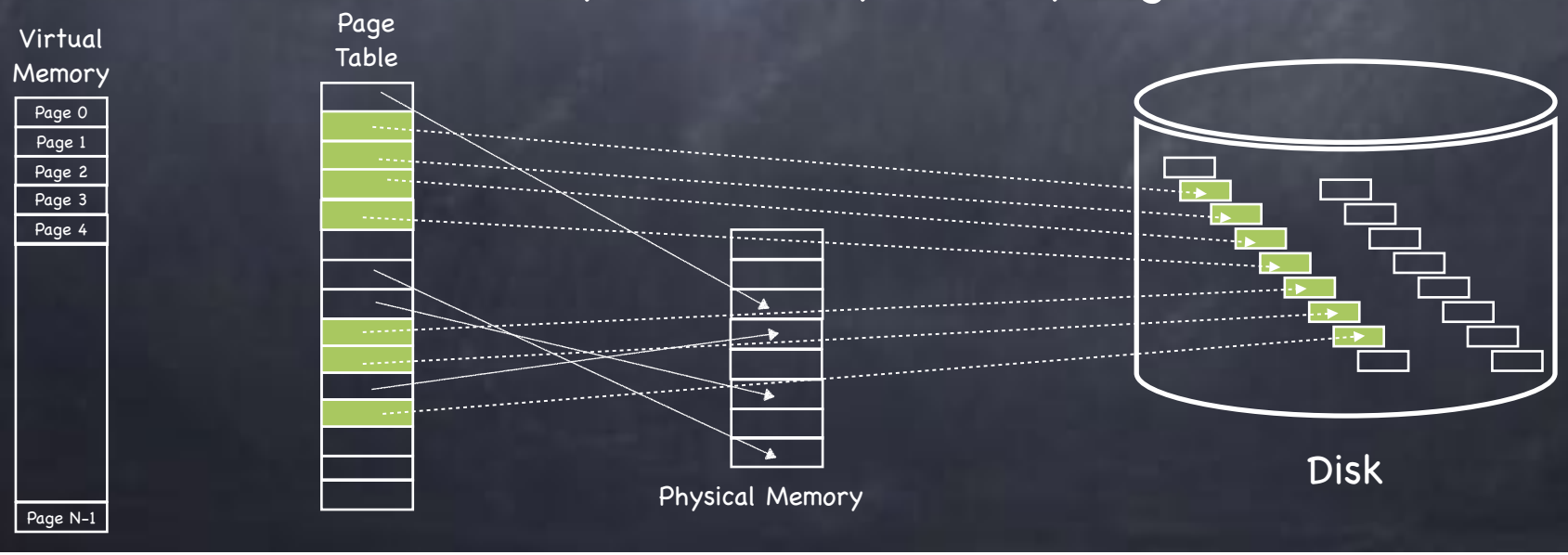
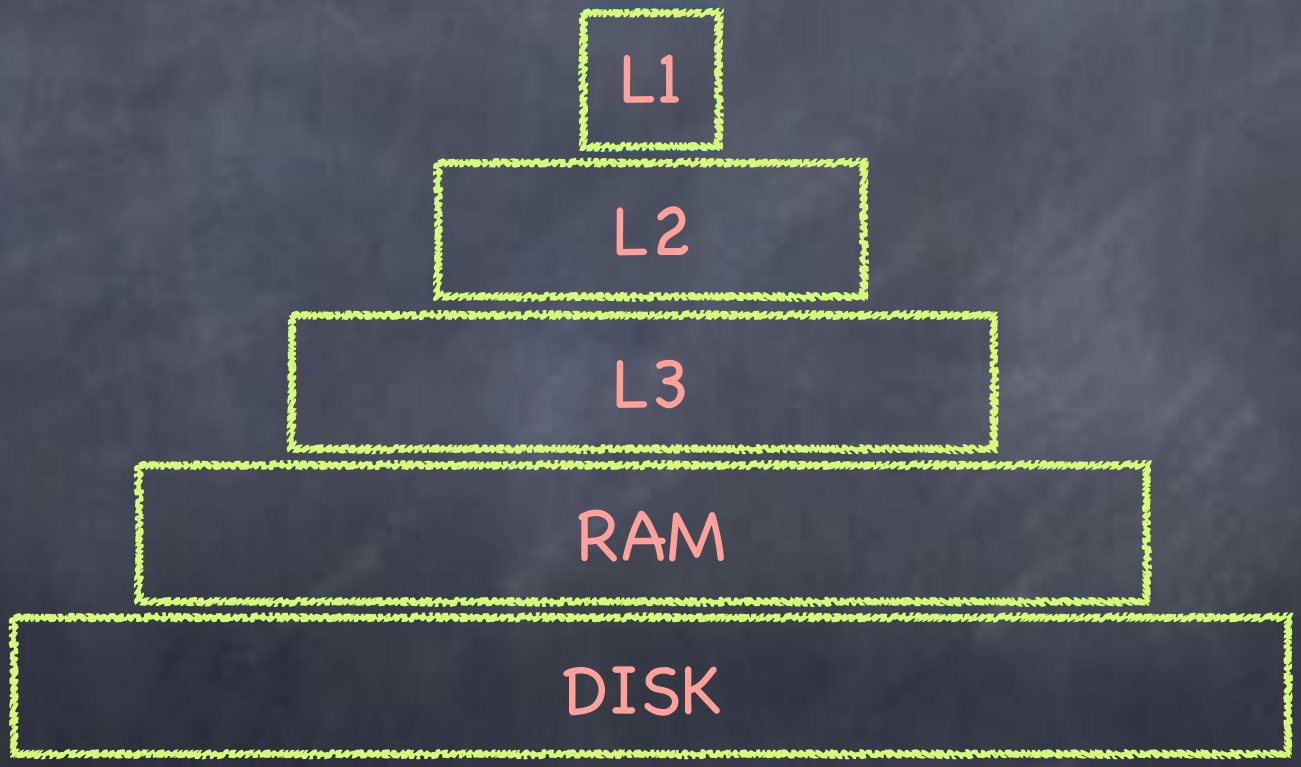
Virtual Memory

Virtual Memory

- Each process has the illusion of a large address space
  - 2^x bytes for x-bit addressing
- However, physical memory is usually much smaller
  - and we want to run multiple processes concurrently
- How do we give this illusion to multiple processes?
  - Virtual Memory: back every memory segment with a file on disk



Processes execute from disk!



RAM is just another layer of cache!

Swapping vs. Paging

- Swapping
  - Loads entire process in memory
  - "Swap in" (from disk) or "Swap out" (to disk) a process
  - Slow (for large processes)
  - Wasteful (might not require everything)
  - Does not support sharing of code segments
  - Virtual memory limited by size of physical memory
- Paging
  - Runs all processes concurrently
  - A few pages from each process live in memory (the rest is on disk)
  - Finer granularity, higher performance
  - Large virtual memory supported by small physical memory
  - Certain pages (e.g., read-only ones) can be shared among processes

A Virtual Page can be...

- Mapped (present bit set in PTE)
  - to a physical frame, with certain r/w/x permissions (may trigger Page Fault)
- Not mapped (present bit not set in PTE)
  - paired to a frame, but not currently mapped
  - or needing to be zero-filled (heap, BSS, stack)
  - or on backing store (paged or swapped out)

  (Page Fault)
  - or not part of one of the processes' segment
    - Segmentation Fault!

Handling a Page Fault

- Identify page and reason
  - access inconsistent with segment access rights
    - terminate process
  - access a page currently on disk
    - does frame with the code/data already exist?
      - if not, allocate a frame and load page in
  - access of page data (BSS) or stack to be 0-filled
    - allocate a frame, initialize all bytes to 0
  - access (for write) of a COW page
    - allocate a frame and copy

When a page must be brought in...

- Find a free frame
  - evict one if there are no free frames
- Issue disk request to fetch data for page
- Move "current process" to disk queue
- Context switch to new process
- Update PTE when disk completes
  - frame number, present bit, RWX bits, etc.
- Move "current process" to ready queue

When a page must be swapped out...

- Find all page table entries that refer to old page
  - Frame might be shared by multiple processes
  - Access Core Map (frames —> pages)
- Set each page table entry to not present (invalid)
- Remove any TLB entries
  - "TLB Shootdown": in multiprocessors, TLB entry must be eliminated from the TLB of all processors
- Write page back to disk, if needed
  - Dirty bit in PTE indicates need

Demand Paging

MIPS Style

1. TLB Miss
2. Exception to kernel
3. Page Table walk
4. Page fault (present bit not set in Page Table)
5. Convert VA to file offset
6. Allocate page frame (evict page if needed)
7. Initiate disk block read into page frame
8. Disk interrupt when DMA completes
9. Mark page as present
10. Update TLB
11. Resume process at faulting instruction
12. TLB hit
13. Execute instruction

Software handling page fault

Demand Paging:

x86 Style

1. TLB Miss
2. Page Table walk
3. Page fault (page not present in Page Table)
4. Exception to kernel
5. Convert VA to file offset
6. Allocate page frame (evict page if needed)
7. Initiate disk block read into page frame
8. Disk interrupt when DMA completes
9. Mark page as present
10. Resume process at faulting instruction
11. TLB miss
12. Page Table walk – success!
13. TLB updated
14. Execute instruction

Software handling page fault

Context Switch (updated)

- Save current process' registers in PCB
  - including the PTBR
- Flush the TLB (unless TLB is tagged)
- Restore registers and PTBR of process to run next
- ``Return from interrupt"

OS Support for Demand Paging

- Process Creation
  - Create and initialize page table and PCB
- Process Execution
  - Reset MMU (PTBR) for new process
  - Context switch: flush TLB
    - unless TLB is tagged with PIDs
  - Handle page faults
- Process Termination
  - Release pages
- Page Daemon
  - proactively prepares pages for eviction

Page Replacement

- When physical memory is full, we need to choose a "victim" to evict
- Local vs Global replacement
  - Local: victim chosen from frames of process experiencing page fault
    - fixed allocation of frames per process
  - Global: victim chosen from frames allocated to <u>any</u> process
    - variable allocation of frames per process
- Goal: minimizing number of page faults

Page Replacement Algorithms

- Random: Pick any page to eject at random
  - Used mainly for comparison
- FIFO: The page brought in earliest is evicted
  - Ignores usage
- LRU: Evict page not been used the longest
  - Assumes past is good predictor of the future
- MRU: Evict most recently used page
  - Good for data accessed only once, e.g., a movie
- LFU: Evict least frequently used page
- OPT: Belady's algorithm

How do we pick a victim?

- We want:
  - low page fault-rate
  - page faults as inexpensive as possible
- We need:
  - a way to compare the <u>relative</u> performance of different page replacement algorithms
  - some <u>absolute</u> notion of what a "good" page replacement algorithm should accomplish

Comparing Page Replacement Algorithms

- Record a trace of the pages accessed by a process
  - E.g. 3,1,4,2,5,2,1,2,3,4 (or c,a,d,b,e,b,a,b,c,b)
- Simulate behavior of page replacement algorithm on trace
- Record number of page faults generated

Optimal Page Replacement

- Replace page needed furthest in future

Time		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Trace		a												
Page Frames	0													
	1													
	2													
Faults		X												

Process can use 3 frames
(3 pages in memory)

Page loaded

Optimal Page Replacement

- Replace page needed furthest in future

Time		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Trace		a	b											
Page Frames	0		a											
	1													
	2													
Faults		X	X											

Process can use 3 frames
(3 pages in memory)

Page loaded

Optimal Page Replacement

- Replace page needed furthest in future

Time		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Trace		a	b	c										
Page Frames	0		a	a										
	1			b										
	2													
Faults		X	X	X										

Process can use 3 frames
(3 pages in memory)

Page loaded

Optimal Page Replacement

- Replace page needed furthest in future

Time		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Trace		a	b	c	d	a	b	e	a	b	c	d	e	
Page Frames	0		a	a	a									
	1			b	b									
	2				c									
Faults		X	X	X	X									

Process can use 3 frames
(3 pages in memory)

Page loaded

Optimal Page Replacement

- Replace page needed furthest in future

Time		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Trace		a	b	c	d	a								
Page Frames	0		a	a	a	a								
	1			b	b	b								
	2				c	d								
Faults		✗	✗	✗	✗	✓								

Process can use 3 frames
(3 pages in memory)

Page loaded

Optimal Page Replacement

- Replace page needed furthest in future

Time		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Trace		a	b	c	d	a	b							
Page Frames	0		a	a	a	a	a							
	1			b	b	b	b							
	2				c	d	d							
Faults		✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓							

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(3 pages in memory)

Page loaded

Optimal Page Replacement

- Replace page needed furthest in future

Time		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Trace		a	b	c	d	a	b	e	a	b	c	d	e	
Page Frames	0		a	a	a	a	a	a						
	1			b	b	b	b	b						
	2				c	d	d	d						
Faults		✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗						

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(3 pages in memory)

Page loaded

Optimal Page Replacement

- Replace page needed furthest in future

Time		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Trace		a	b	c	d	a	b	e	a					
Page Frames	0		a	a	a	a	a	a	a					
	1			b	b	b	b	b	b					
	2				c	d	d	d	e					
Faults		✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓					

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(3 pages in memory)

Page loaded

Optimal Page Replacement

- Replace page needed furthest in future

Time		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Trace		a	b	c	d	a	b	e	a	b				
Page Frames	0		a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a				
	1			b	b	b	b	b	b	b				
	2				c	d	d	d	e	e				
Faults		✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓				

Process can use 3 frames
(3 pages in memory)

Page loaded

Optimal Page Replacement

- Replace page needed furthest in future

Time		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Trace		a	b	c	d	a	b	e	a	b	c	d	e	
Page Frames	0		a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a			
	1			b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b			
	2				c	d	d	d	e	e	e			
Faults		X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X			

Process can use 3 frames
(3 pages in memory)

Page loaded

Optimal Page Replacement

- Replace page needed furthest in future

Time		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Trace		a	b	c	d	a	b	e	a	b	c	d	e	
Page Frames	0		a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	c		
	1			b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b		
	2				c	d	d	d	e	e	e	e		
Faults		X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X		

Process can use 3 frames
(3 pages in memory)

Page loaded

Optimal Page Replacement

- Replace page needed furthest in future

Time		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Trace		a	b	c	d	a	b	e	a	b	c	d	e	
Page Frames	0		a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	c	c	
	1			b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	d	
	2				c	d	d	d	e	e	e	e	e	
Faults		X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	

Process can use 3 frames
(3 pages in memory)

Page loaded

Optimal Page Replacement

- Replace page needed furthest in future

Time		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Trace		a	b	c	d	a	b	e	a	b	c	d	e	
Page Frames	0		a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	c	c	c
	1			b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	d	d
	2				c	d	d	d	e	e	e	e	e	e
Faults		X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	

7 page faults

Process can use 3 frames
(3 pages in memory)

Page loaded

Time		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Trace		a	b	c	d	a	b	e	a	b	c	d	e	
Page Frames	0		a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	d	d
	1			b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	a	e
	2				c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	b	b
	3					d	d	d	e	e	e	e	e	c
Faults		X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	

6 page faults

Process can use 4 frames
(4 pages in memory)

FIFO Replacement

- Replace pages in the order they come into memory

Time		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Trace		a	b	c	d	a	b	e	a	b	c	d	e	
Page Frames	0		a	a	a	d	d	d	e	e	e	e	e	e
	1			b	b	b	a	a	a	a	a	c	c	c
	2				c	c	c	b	b	b	b	b	d	d
Faults		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓	

Process can use 3 frames
(3 pages in memory)

Page loaded

9 page faults

FIFO Replacement

- Replace pages in the order they come into memory

Time		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Trace		a	b	c	d	a	b	e	a	b	c	d	e	
Page Frames	0		a	a	a	a	a	a	e	e	e	e	d	d
	1			b	b	b	b	b	b	a	a	a	a	e
	2				c	c	c	c	c	c	b	b	b	b
	3					d	d	d	d	d	d	c	c	c
Faults		X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Process can use 4 frames (4 pages in memory)

Page loaded

10 page faults

More frames —> more page faults?

Belady's Anomaly