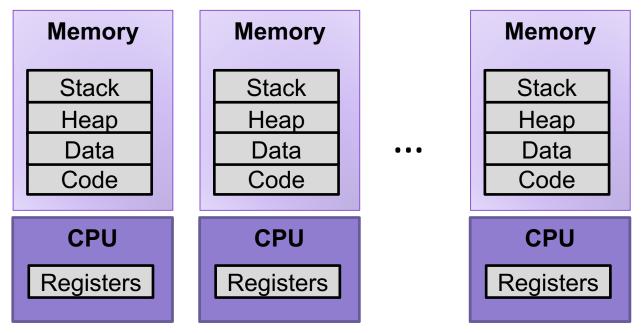
#### Lecture 18: Virtual Memory

CS 105 Spring 2024

# Multiprocessing: The Illusion



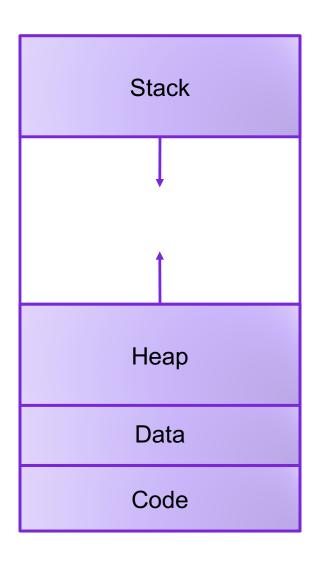
- Process provides each program with two key abstractions:
  - Logical control flow
    - Each program seems to have exclusive use of the CPU
    - Provided by kernel mechanism called context switching
  - Private address space
    - Each program seems to have exclusive use of main memory.
    - Provided by kernel mechanism called virtual memory

# Multiprocessing: The Reality

- Computer runs many processes simultaneously
- Running program "top" on Mac
  - System has 123 processes, 5 of which are active
  - Identified by Process ID (PID)

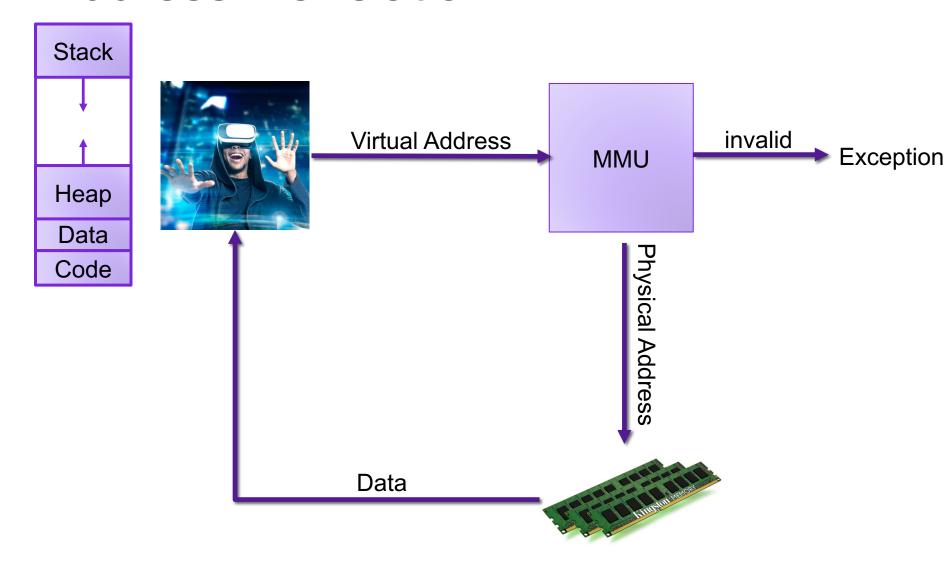


### Virtual Memory Goals

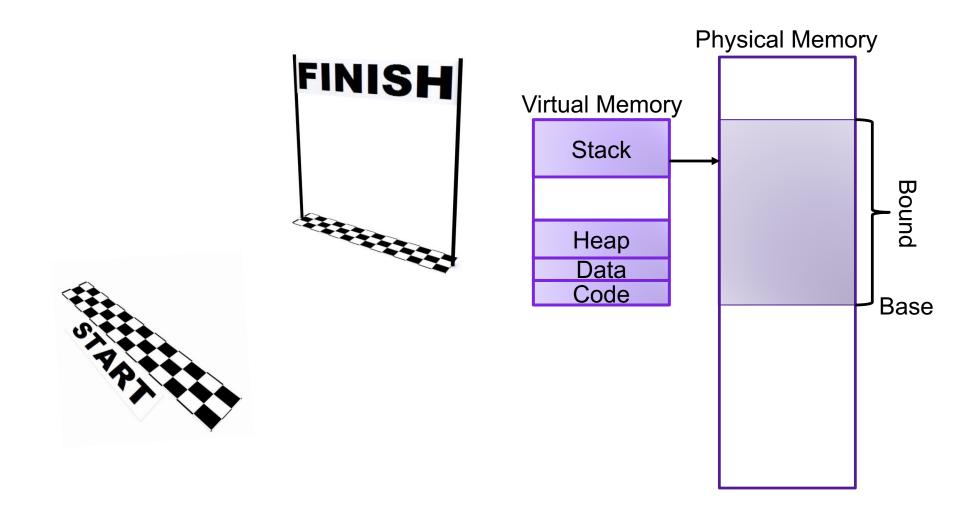


- Isolation: don't want different process states collided in physical memory
- Efficiency: want fast reads/writes to memory
- Sharing: want option to overlap for communication
- Utilization: want best use of limited resource
- Virtualization: want to create illusion of more resources

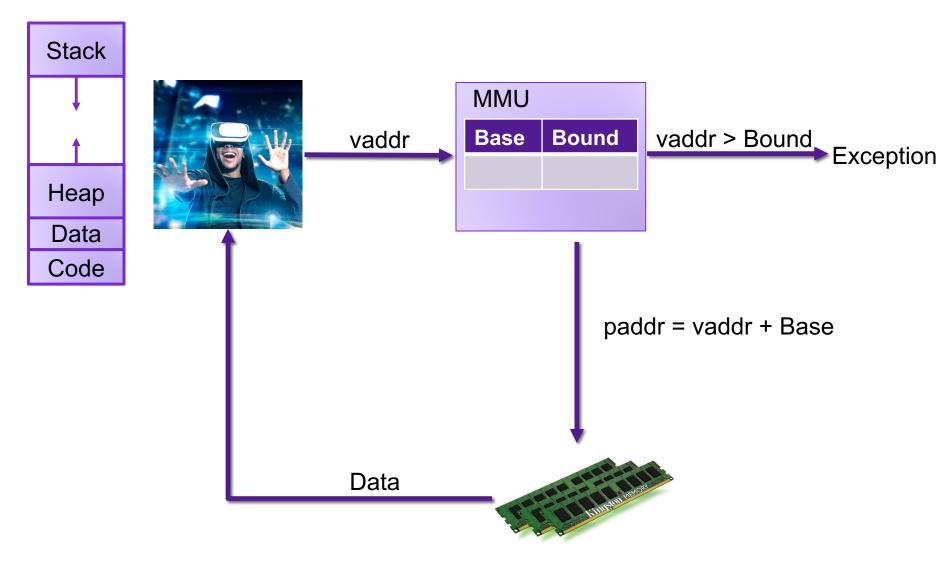
#### Address Translation



#### Base-and-Bound



#### Base-and-Bound



#### Exercise 1: Base-and-Bound

Assume that you are currently executing a process P with Base 0x1234 and Bound 0x100.

- What is the physical address that corresponds to the virtual address 0x47?
- What is the physical address that corresponds to the virtual address 0x123?

### **Evaluating Base-and-Bound**



 Isolation: don't want different process states collided in physical memory



 Efficiency: want fast reads/writes to memory



 Sharing: want option to overlap for communication



 Utilization: want best use of limited resource

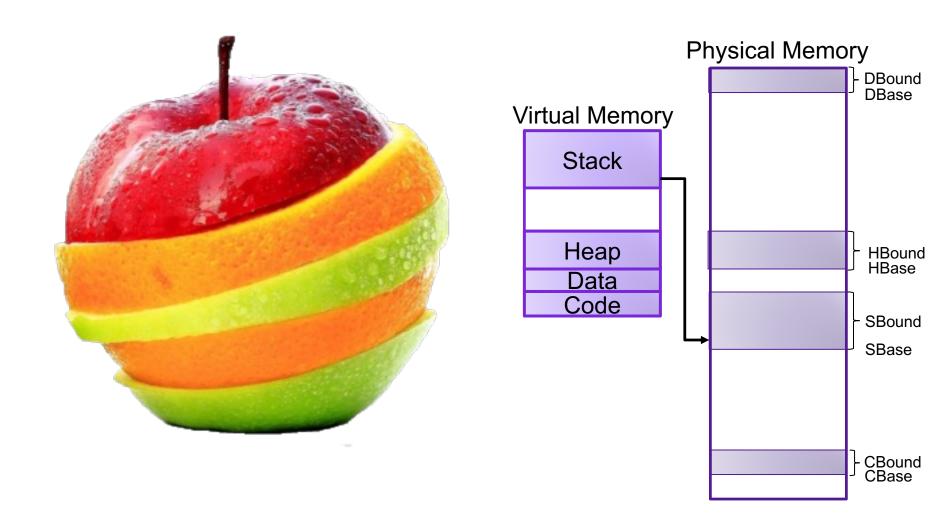


 Virtualization: want to create illusion of more resources

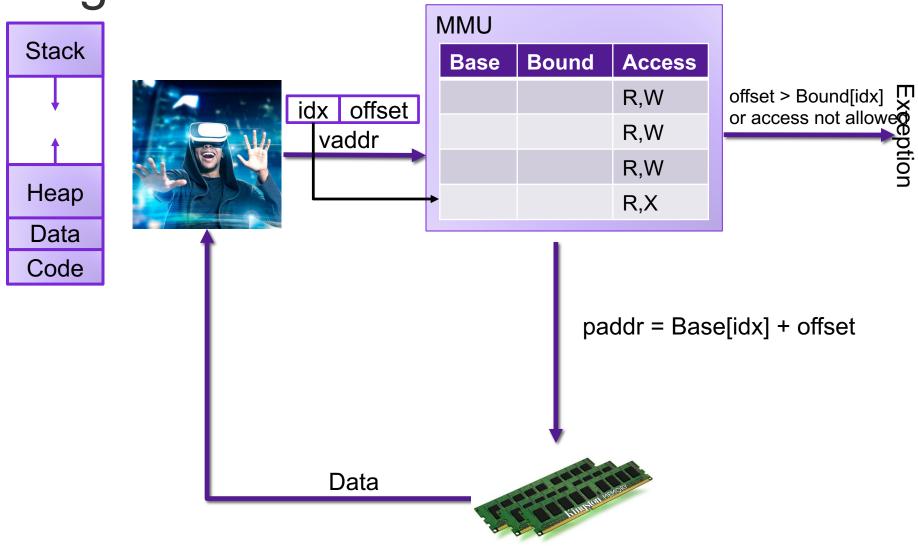




# Segmentation



Segmentation



### Exercise 2: Segmentation

Assume that you are currently executing a process P with the following segment table:

| Base   | Bound | Access |
|--------|-------|--------|
| 0x4747 | 0x80  | R,W    |
| 0x2424 | 0x40  | R,W    |
| 0x0023 | 0x80  | R,W    |
| 0x1000 | 0x200 | R,X    |

- What is the physical address that corresponds to the virtual address 0x001?
- What is the physical address that corresponds to the virtual address 0xD47?

### **Evaluating Segmentation**



 Isolation: don't want different process states collided in physical memory



 Efficiency: want fast reads/writes to memory



Sharing: want option to overlap for communication



 Utilization: want best use of limited resource

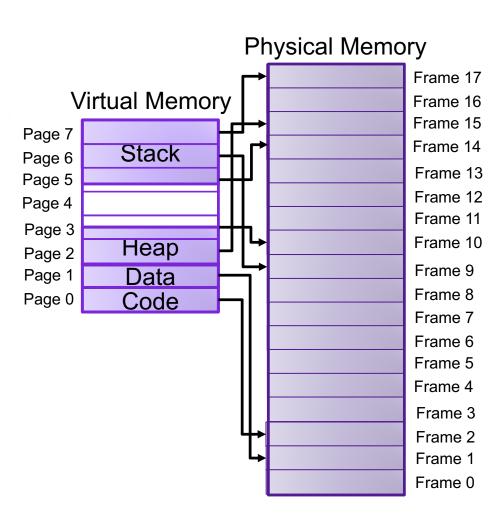


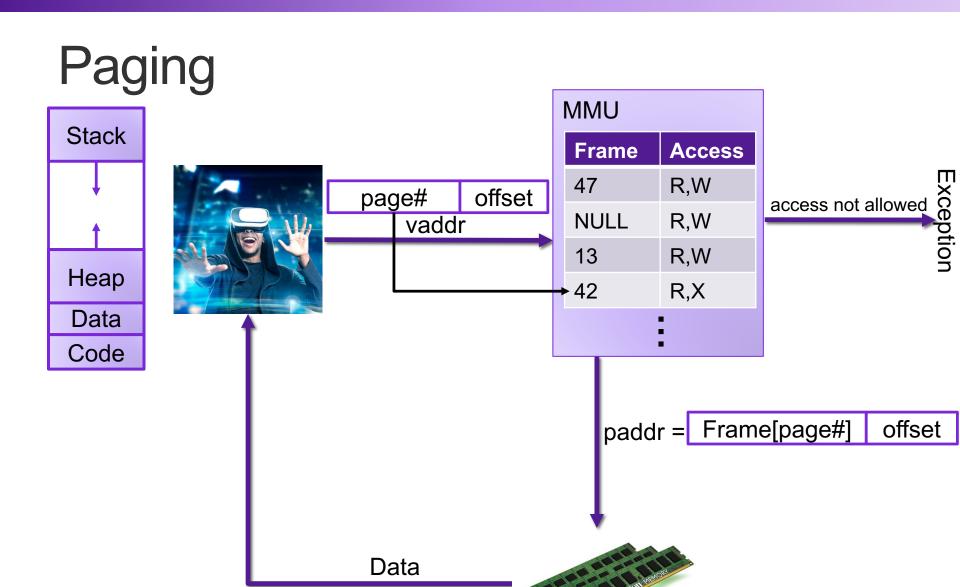
 Virtualization: want to create illusion of more resources



# Paging







# Exercise 3: Paging

Assume that you are currently executing a process P with the following page table on a system with 16 byte pages:

| :    | Frame | Access |
|------|-------|--------|
| 0x17 | 0x47  | R,W    |
| 0x16 | 0xF4  | R,W    |
| 0x15 | NULL  | R,W    |
| 0x14 | 0x23  | R,X    |
| •    |       |        |

- What is the physical address that corresponds to the virtual address 0x147?
- What is the physical address that corresponds to the virtual address 0x16E?

### Exercise 3: Paging

Assume that you are currently executing a process P with the following page table on a system with 16 byte pages:

| :    | Frame | Access |
|------|-------|--------|
| 0x17 | 0x47  | R,W    |
| 0x16 | 0xF4  | R,W    |
| 0x15 | NULL  | R,W    |
| 0x14 | 0x23  | R,X    |
|      |       |        |

### Memory as a Cache

- each page table entry has a valid bit
- for valid entries, frame indicates physical address of page in memory
- a page fault occurs when a program requests a page that is not currently in memory
  - handled much like a cache miss
  - evict another page in memory to make space (which one?)
  - takes time to handle, so context switch

| MMU |   |       |        |  |
|-----|---|-------|--------|--|
|     | V | Frame | Access |  |
|     | 1 | 47    | R,W    |  |
|     | 0 | NULL  | R,W    |  |
|     | 0 | 13    | R,W    |  |
|     | 1 | 42    | R,X    |  |
|     |   |       |        |  |

### Thrashing

- working set is the collection of a pages a process requires in a given time interval
- if it doesn't fit in memory, program will thrash

# Exercise 4: Paging

Assume that you are currently executing a process P with the following page table on a system with 256 byte pages:

| ÷   | V | Frame | Access |
|-----|---|-------|--------|
| 250 | 1 | 0x47  | R,W    |
| 249 | 1 | 0x24  | R,W    |
| 248 | 0 | NULL  | R,W    |
| 247 | 0 | 0x23  | R,X    |

- What is the physical address that corresponds to the virtual address 0xF947?
- What is the physical address that corresponds to the virtual address 0xF700?

# **Evaluating Paging**



 Isolation: don't want different process states collided in physical memory



 Efficiency: want fast reads/writes to memory



 Sharing: want option to overlap for communication



 Utilization: want best use of limited resource



 Virtualization: want to create illusion of more resources

