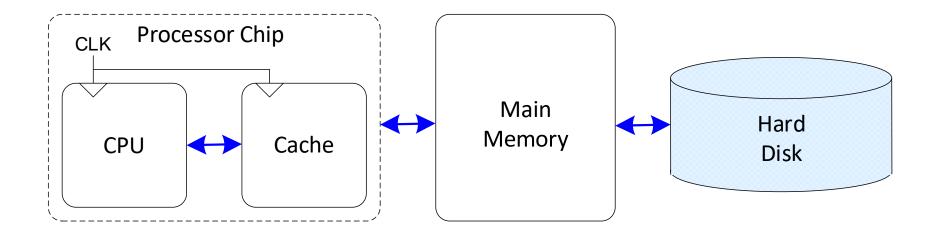
Chapter 7: Microarchitecture

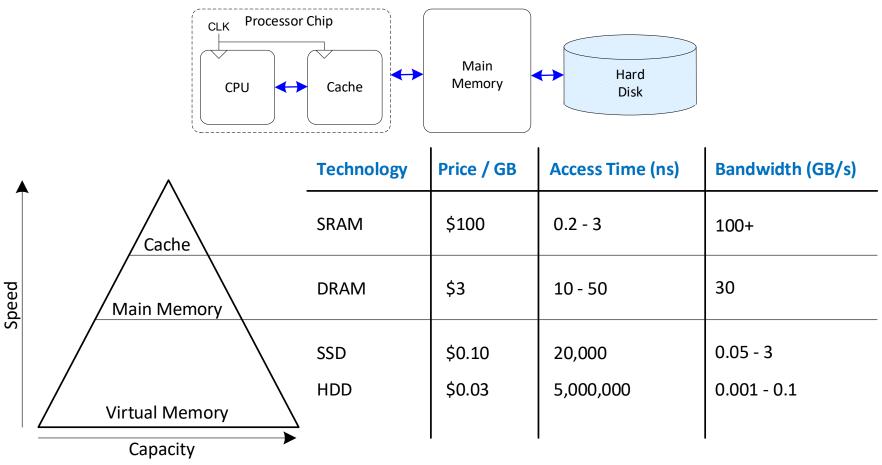
Virtual Memory

Virtual Memory

- Gives the illusion of bigger memory
- Main memory (DRAM) acts as cache for hard disk



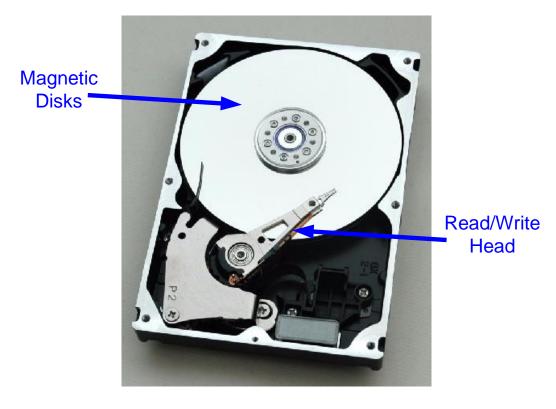
Memory Hierarchy



- Physical Memory: DRAM (Main Memory)
- Virtual Memory: Hard drive
 - Slow, Large, Cheap

Memory Hierarchy

Hard Disk Drive



Takes milliseconds to *seek* correct location on disk

Solid State Drive



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Virtual Memory

Virtual addresses

- Programs use virtual addresses
- Entire virtual address space stored on a hard drive
- Subset of virtual address data in DRAM
- CPU translates virtual addresses into *physical addresses* (DRAM addresses)
- Data not in DRAM fetched from hard drive

Virtual Memory

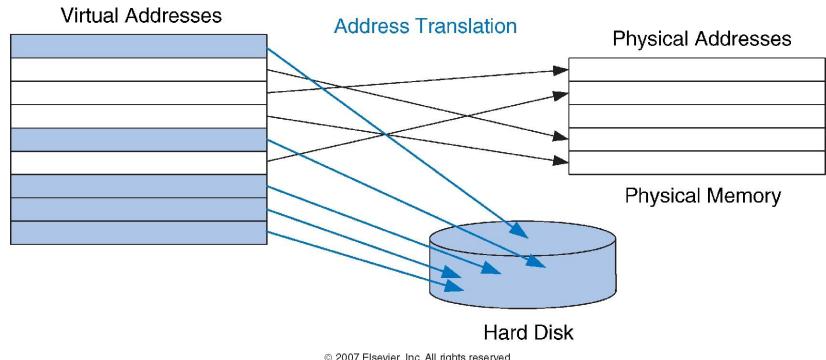
Cache	Virtual Memory
Block	Page
Block Size	Page Size
Block Offset	Page Offset
Miss	Page Fault
Tag	Virtual Page Number

Physical memory acts as cache for virtual memory

Virtual Memory Definitions

- Page size: amount of memory transferred from hard disk to DRAM at once
- Address translation: determining physical address from virtual address
- Page table: lookup table used to translate virtual addresses to physical addresses
 - It also indicates that there is a page fault.
 - Note that the physical address acts as a fully associative cache to the hard disk.
 - The table is basically substituting Tags and comparators.

Virtual Memory Definitions



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Most accesses hit in physical memory

But programs have the large capacity of virtual memory

Chapter 7: Microarchitecture

Address Translation

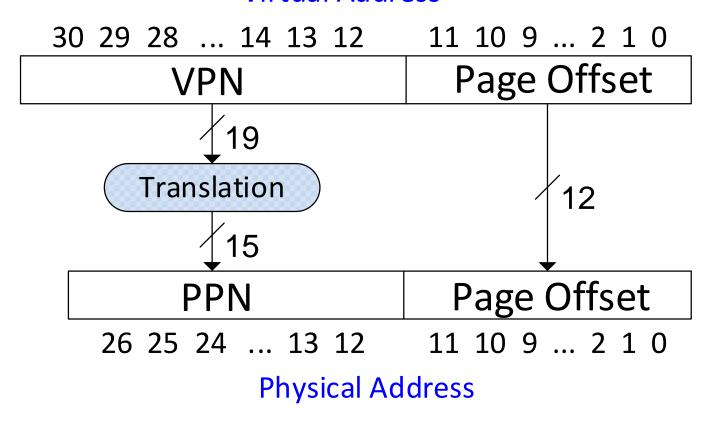
Virtual Memory Example

• System:

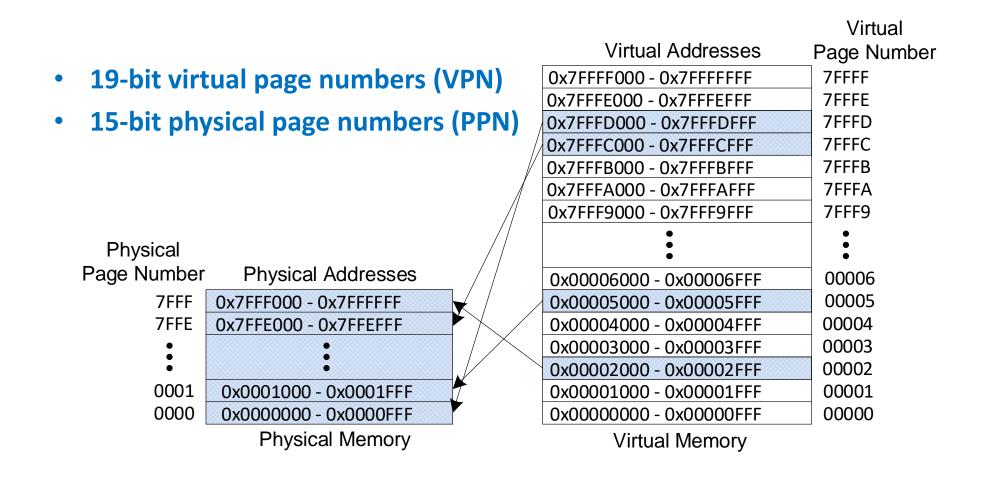
- Virtual memory size: $2 GB = 2^{31}$ bytes
- Physical memory size: 128 MB = 2²⁷ bytes
- Page size: $4 \text{ KB} = 2^{12} \text{ bytes}$

Address Translation

Virtual Address



Virtual Memory Example



Virtual Memory Example

