Memory Management- Paging

CS3600 Spring 2022

Paging

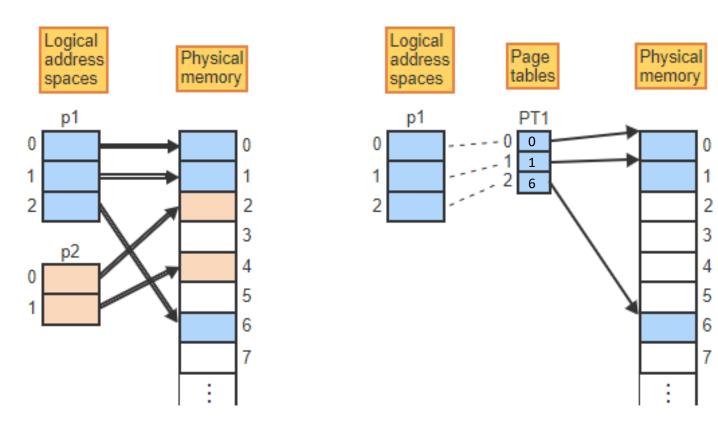
• A *page* is a fixed-size contiguous block of a logical address space identified by a single number, the page number.

 A page frame is a fixed-size contiguous block of physical memory identified by a single number, the page frame number.



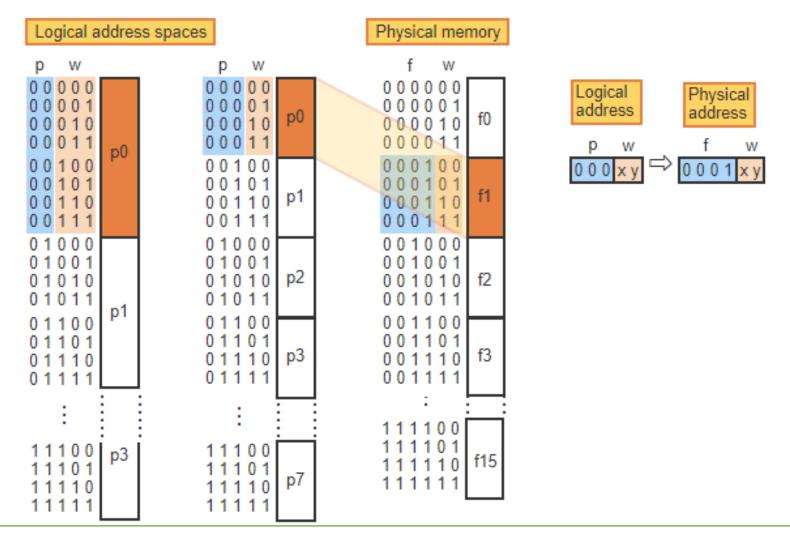
• A *page table* is an array that keeps track of which pages of a given logical address space reside in which page frames.

Paging



Each page table entry points to the beginning of the corresponding frame.

Logical and physical addresses



If page 0 is mapped to frame 1, then p is mapped to f. All logical addresses starting with 000 are translated into physical addresses starting with 0001. The offset w is unchanged (bits xy).

Example

Logical address 5 in which page?

0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1
2	0	1	0
3	0	1	1
4	1	0	0
5	1	0	1
6	1	1	0
7	1	1	1

	р	W	
0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1
2	0	1	0
3	0	1	1
4	1	0	0
5	1	0	1
6	1	1	0
7	1	1	1

	р		W
0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1
2	0	1	0
3	0	1	1
4	1	0	0
5	1	0	1
6	1	1	0
7	1	1	1

Number of words in a page is 4

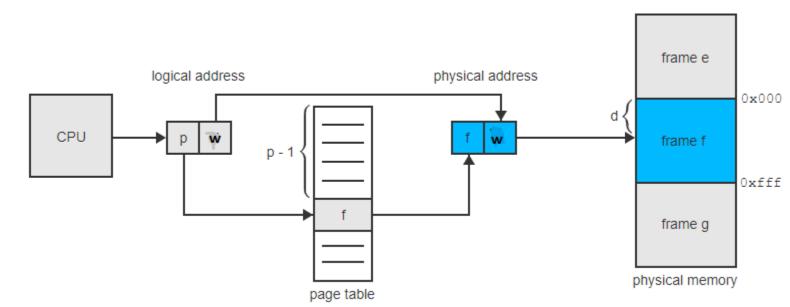
Page =
$$5/4 = 1$$
,
offset = $5\%4 = 1_{10} = 01_2$

Number of words in a page is 2

Page =
$$5/2 = 2$$
,
offset = $5\%2 = 1_{10} = 01_2$

Address Translation

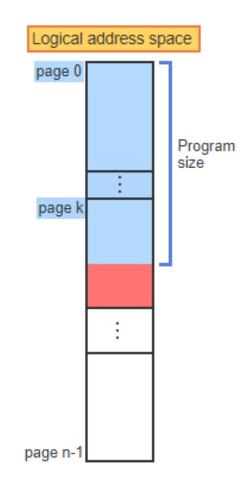
- The OS must translate logical addresses of the form (p, w) into corresponding physical addresses (f, w):
 - Given a logical address (p, w), access the page table entry corresponding to page p.
 - Read the frame number, f, of the frame containing p.
 - Combine f with the offset w to find the physical address (f, w) corresponding to the logical address (p, w).



Internal fragmentation

• Internal fragmentation is the loss of usable memory space due to the mismatch between the page size and the size of a program, which creates a hole at the end of the program's last page.

Any address exceeding the program size must be rejected.



• Complete Worksheet 08 - Memory 1

- No Homework this week
- Weekly Quiz and Class reflection will be posted on (04/01)