

第三章

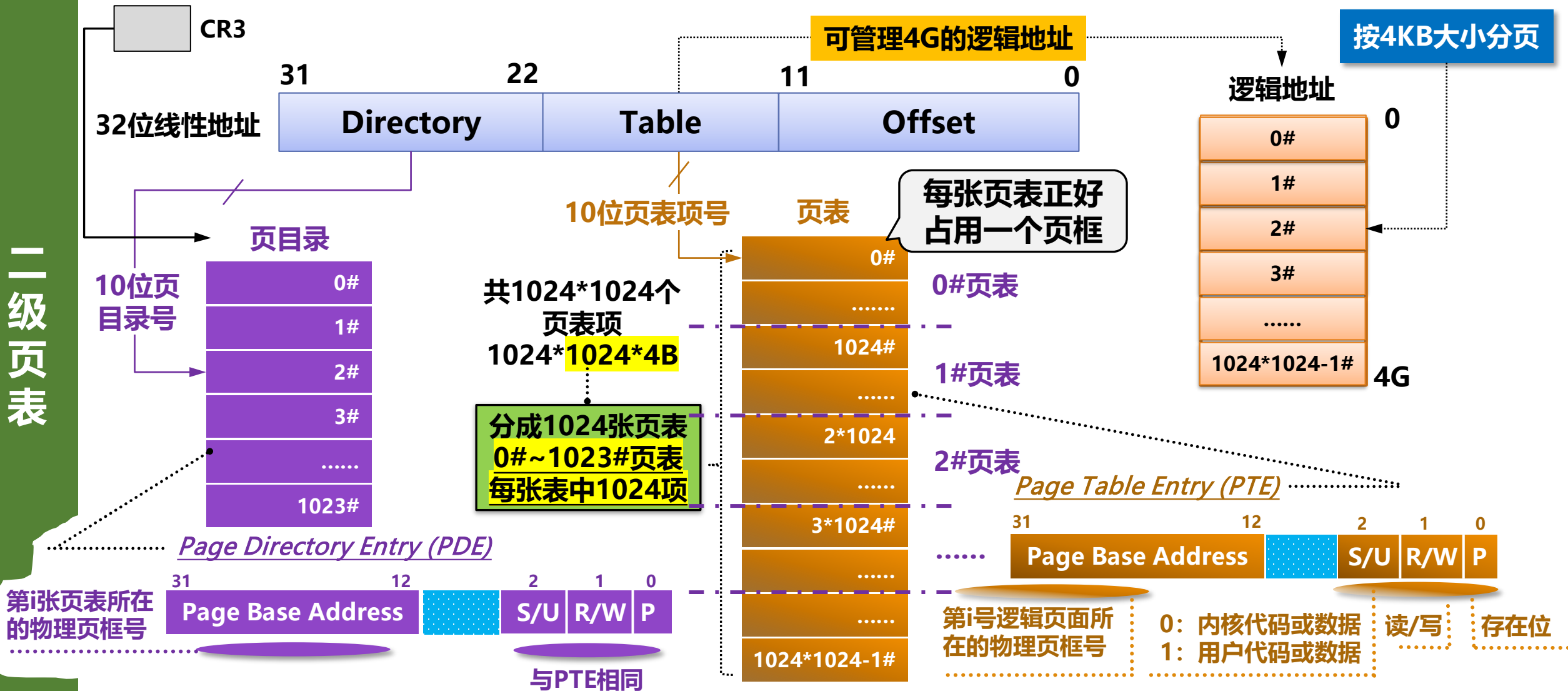
存储管理



i386线性地址空间



二级页表



主要内容

3.1 存储管理的主要任务

3.2 连续分配方式

3.3 页式存储管理

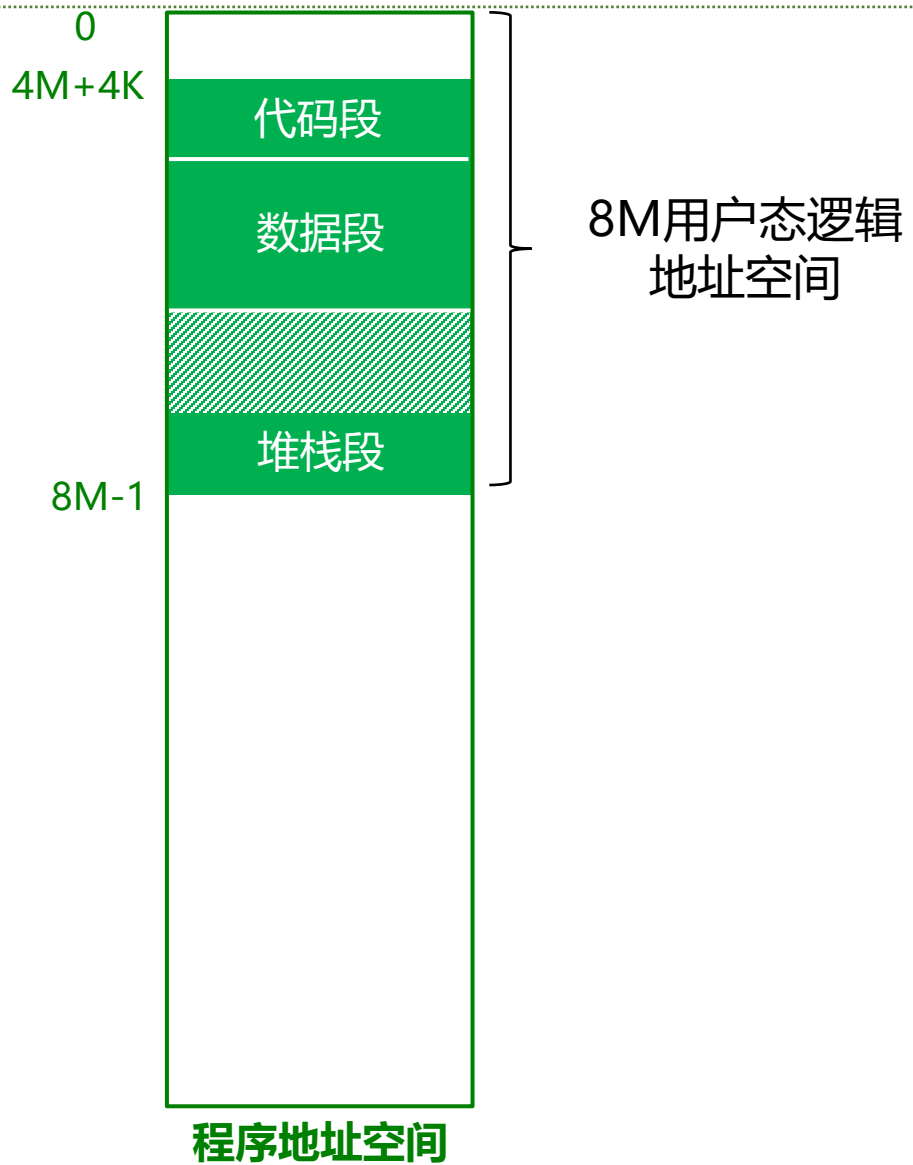
3.4 段式与段页式存储管理**

3.5 **UNIX 存储管理**

- 程序地址空间
- 物理地址空间
- 地址变换
- 存储空间管理

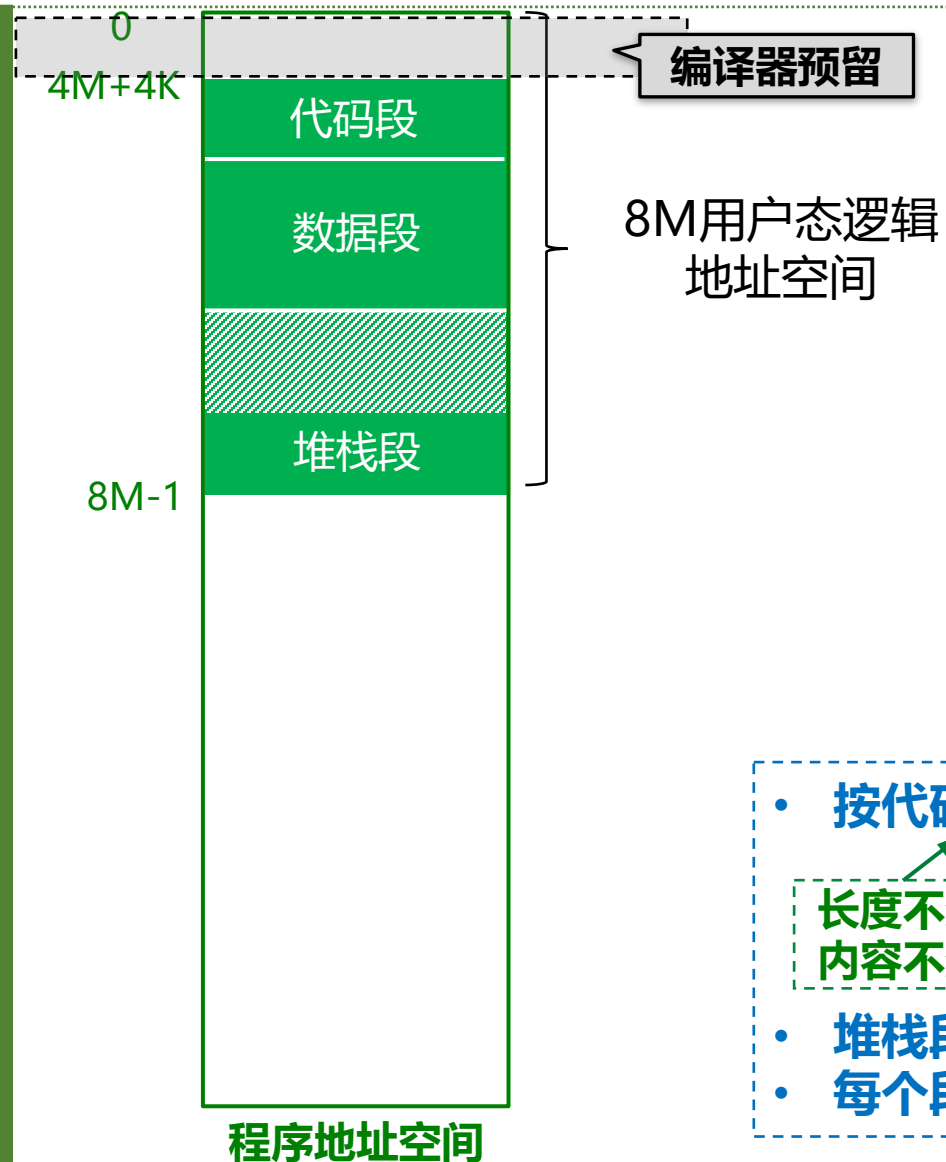


UNIX V6++的地址变换





UNIX V6++的地址变换



- 按代码段、数据段和堆栈段的顺序

长度不变
内容不变

长度变
内容变

长度变
内容变

用户程序
地址空间

- 堆栈段从高地址向低地址生长
- 每个段落长度都是4K的整数倍

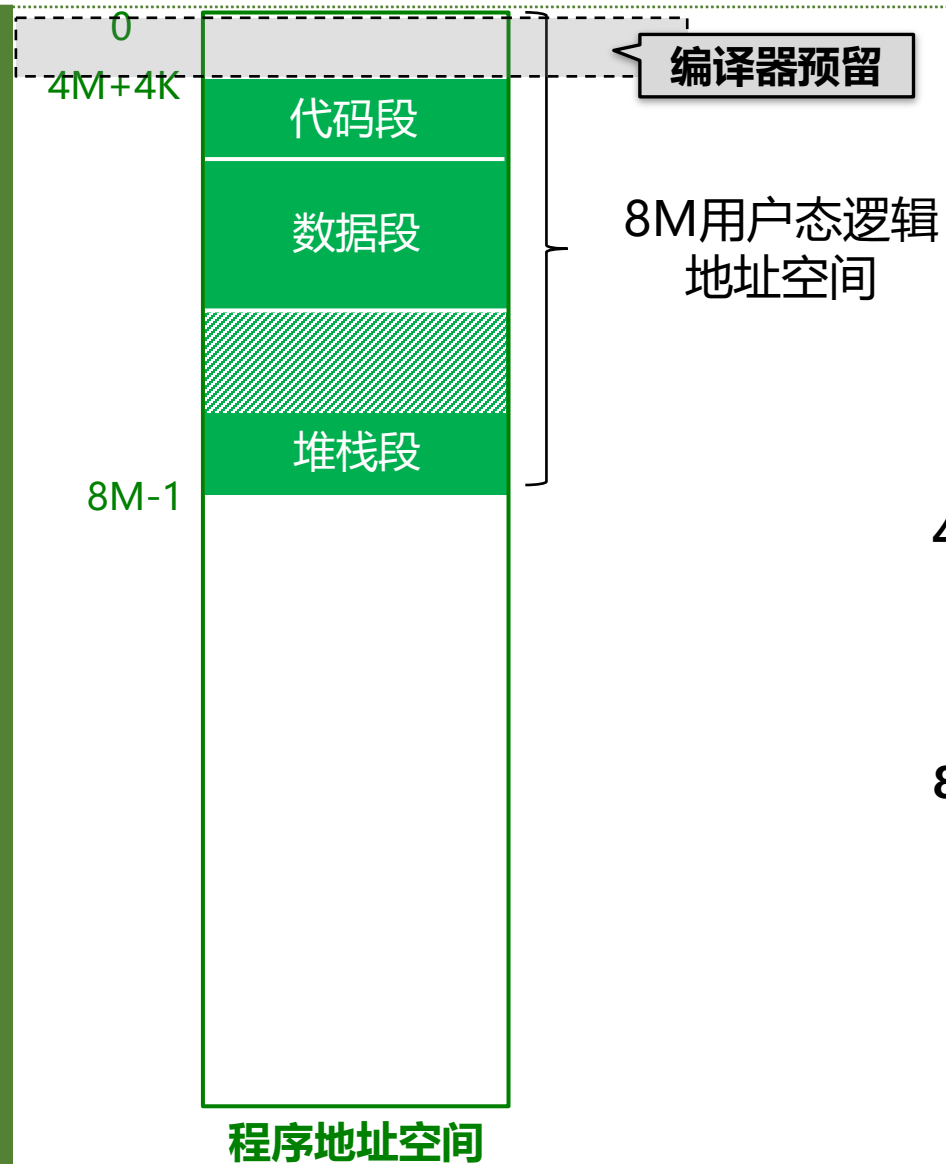
默认条件下，分配一张初始堆栈页面（第2047#逻辑页）。随着程序嵌套调用的层次增加，可动态追加新的页面。



UNIX V6++的地址变换



页表的构成



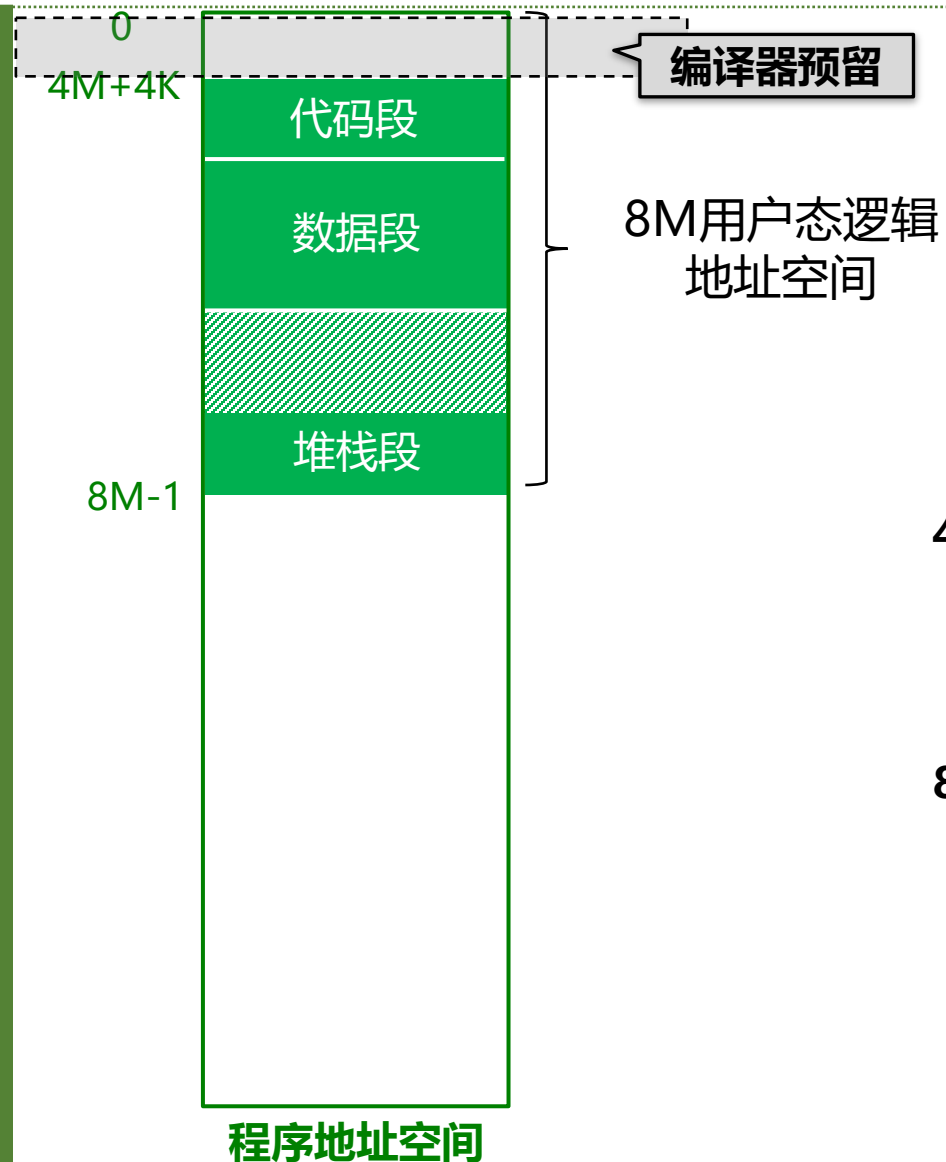
	31	22	11	0								
	Directory				Table				Offset			
	G				M				K			
0	00	00 0000	00		00	0000 0000			00	00 0000 0000		
?												
4M-1	00	00 0000	00		11	1111 1111			11	11 1111 1111		
4M	00	00 0000	01		00	0000 0000			00	00 0000 0000		
?												
8M-1	00	00 0000	01		11	1111 1111			11	11 1111 1111		



UNIX V6++的地址变换



页表的构成



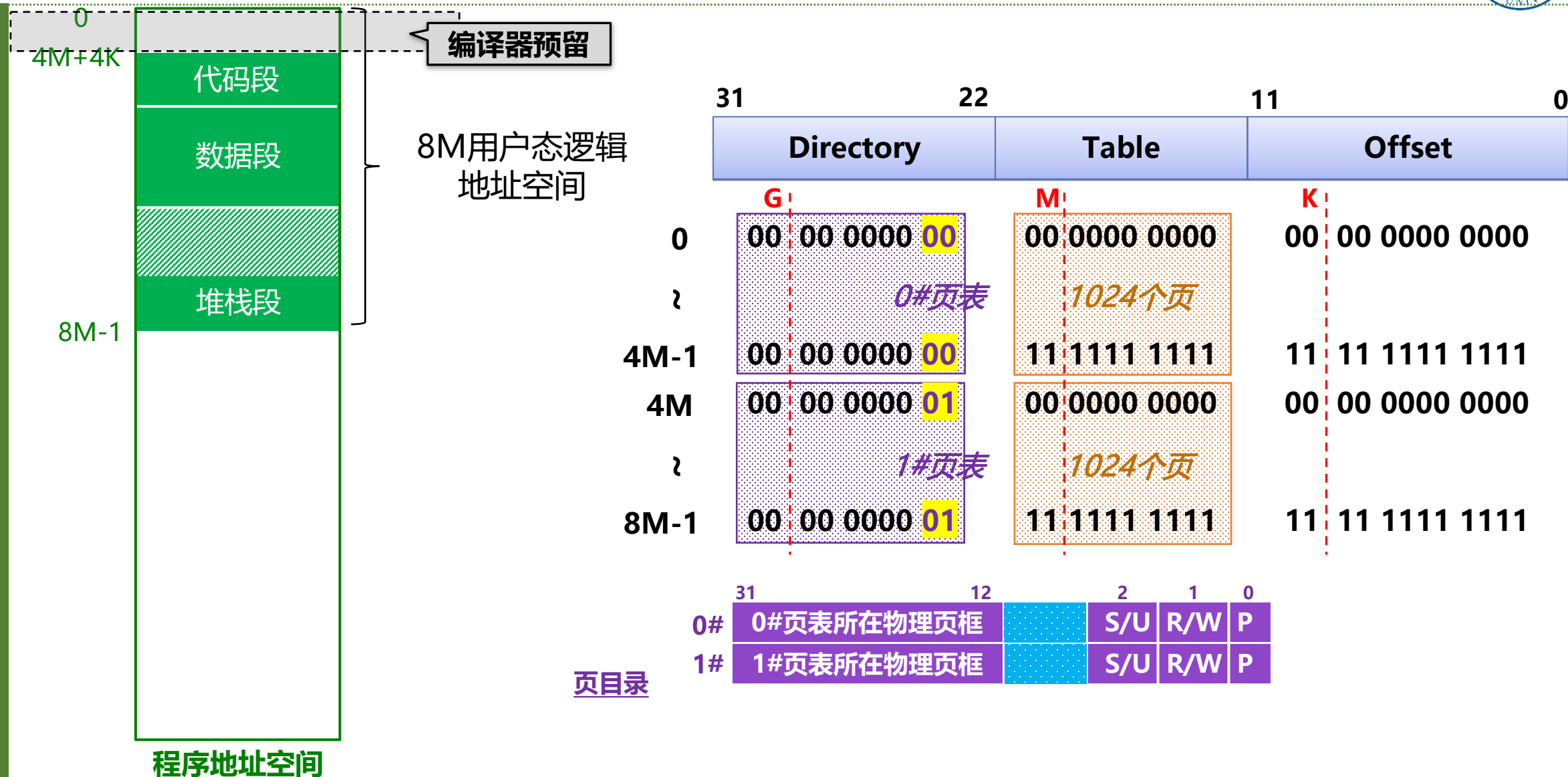
	31	22	11	0								
	Directory				Table				Offset			
	G				M				K			
0	00 00 0000 00				00 0000 0000				00 00 0000 0000			
~	0#页表				1024个页							
4M-1	00 00 0000 00				11 1111 1111				11 11 1111 1111			
4M	00 00 0000 01				00 0000 0000				00 00 0000 0000			
~	1#页表				1024个页							
8M-1	00 00 0000 01				11 1111 1111				11 11 1111 1111			



UNIX V6++的地址变换



页表的构成

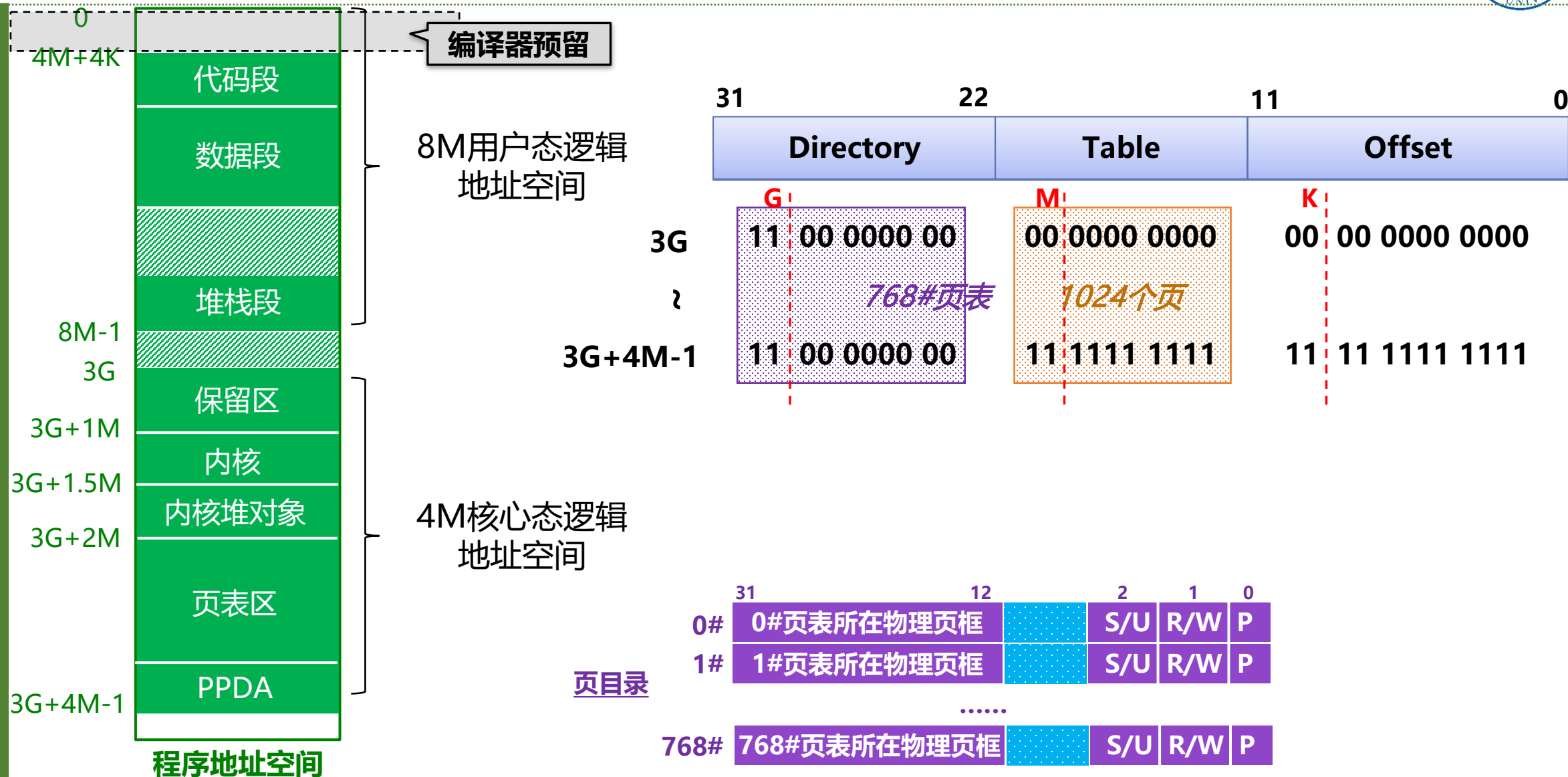




UNIX V6++的地址变换

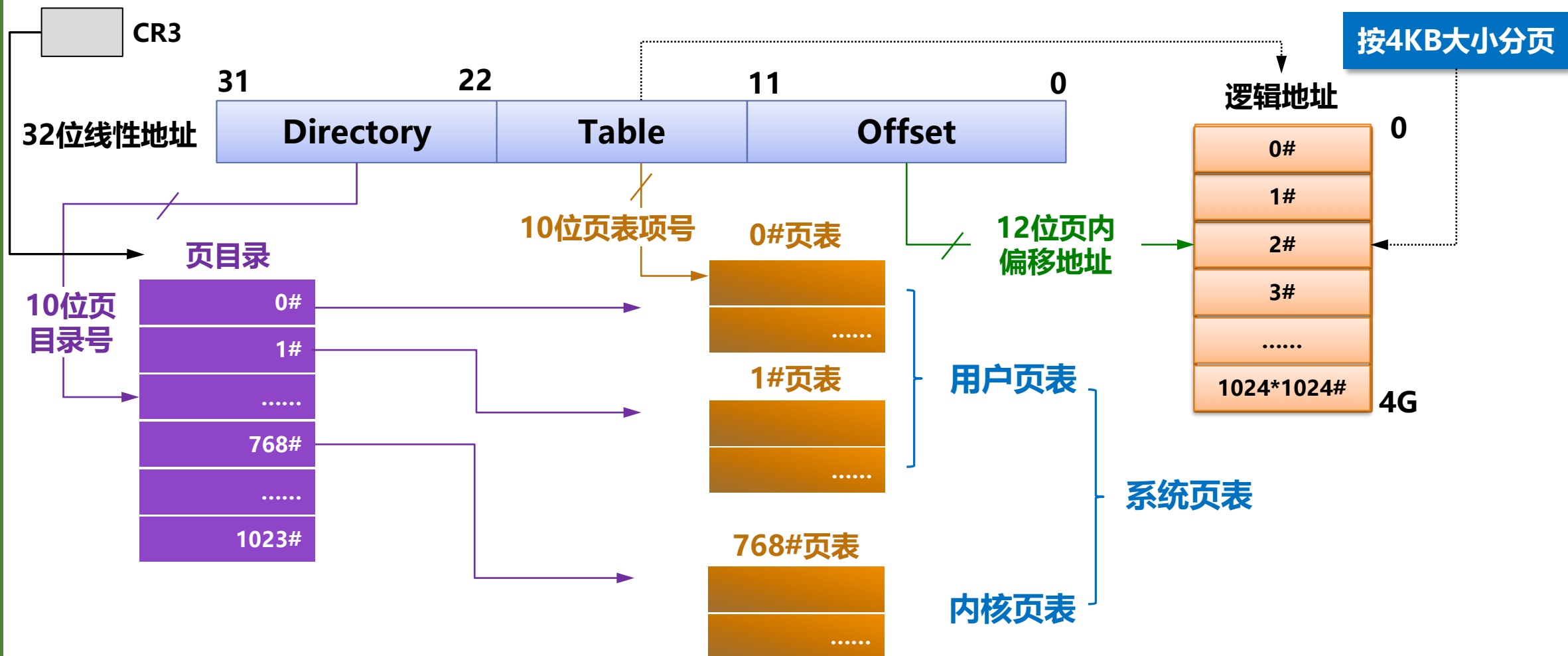


页表的构成





UNIX V6++ 程序地址空间





存储空间管理



二级页表

struct PageDirectoryEntry /* 页目录中的每一个表项 */

```
{  
    unsigned char m_Present : 1;  
    unsigned char m_ReadWriter : 1;  
    unsigned char m_UserSupervisor : 1;  
    unsigned char m_WriteThrough : 1;  
    unsigned char m_CacheDisabled : 1;  
    unsigned char m_Accessed : 1;  
    unsigned char m_Reserved : 1;  
    unsigned char m_PageSize : 1;  
    unsigned char m_GlobalPage : 1;  
    unsigned char m_ForSystemUser : 3;  
    unsigned int m_PageTableBaseAddress : 20;  
}__attribute__((packed));
```

class PageDirectory

```
{  
public:  
    .....;  
    PageTable& GetPageTableByIdx(int idx);  
    PageDirectoryEntry& GetPageDirectoryEntryByIdx(int idx);  
  
public:  
    PageDirectoryEntry m_Entrys[1024];  
};
```





存储空间管理



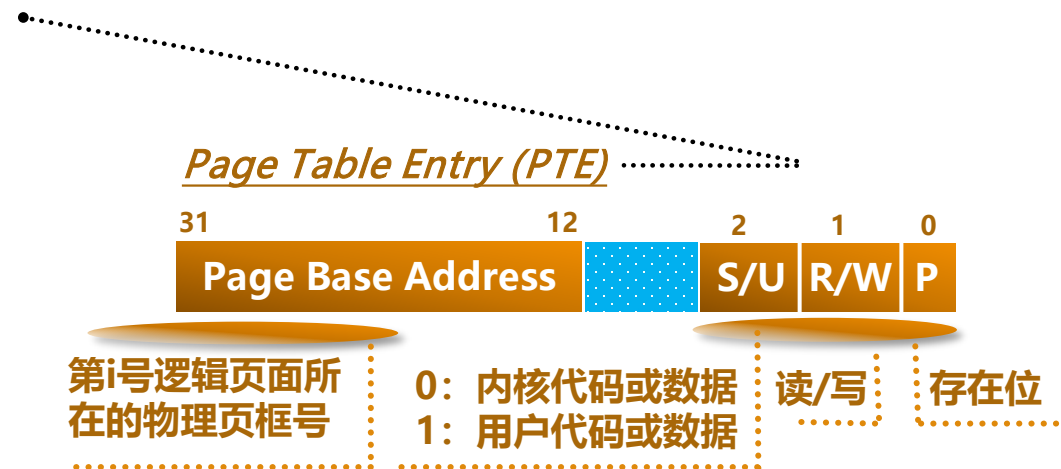
二级页表

struct PageTableEntry /* 页目录中的每一个表项 */

```
{
    unsigned char m_Present : 1;
    unsigned char m_ReadWriter : 1;
    unsigned char m_UserSupervisor : 1;
    unsigned char m_WriteThrough : 1;
    unsigned char m_CacheDisabled : 1;
    unsigned char m_Accessed : 1;
    unsigned char m_Dirty : 1;
    unsigned char m_PageTableAttributeIndex : 1;
    unsigned char m_GlobalPage : 1;
    unsigned char m_ForSystemUser : 3;
    unsigned int m_PageBaseAddress : 20;
}__attribute__((packed));
```

class PageTable

```
{
public:
    static const unsigned int ENTRY_CNT_PER_PAGETABLE = 1024; /* 每张页表有1024个表项 */
    static const unsigned int SIZE_PER_PAGETABLE_MAP = 0x400000; /* 每张页表可管理4M地址 */
    .....;
public:
    PageTableEntry m_Entrys[ENTRY_CNT_PER_PAGETABLE];
};
```



主要内容

3.1 存储管理的主要任务

3.2 连续分配方式

3.3 页式存储管理

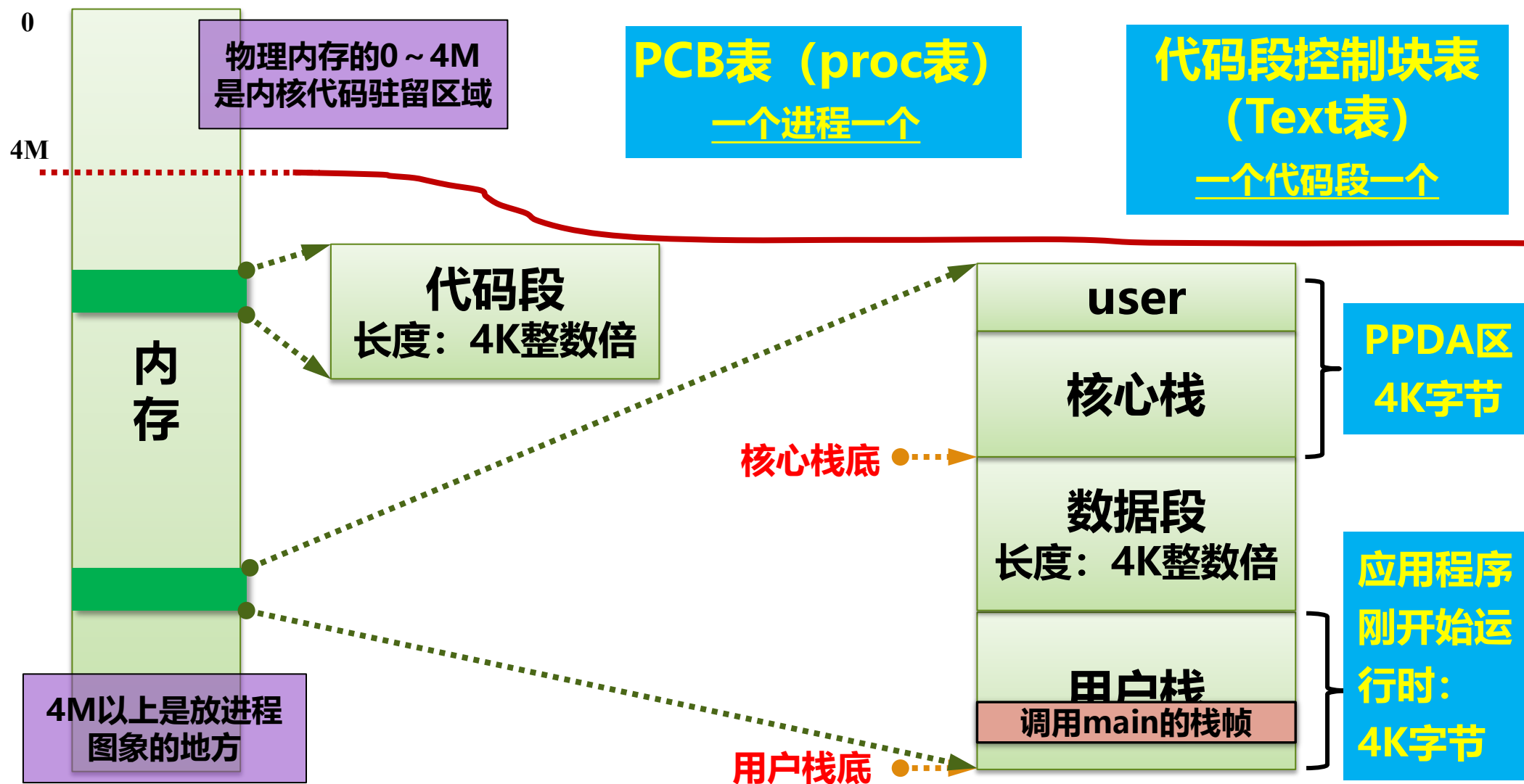
3.4 段式与段页式存储管理**

3.5 UNIX 存储管理

- 程序地址空间
- 物理地址空间
- 地址变换
- 存储空间管理

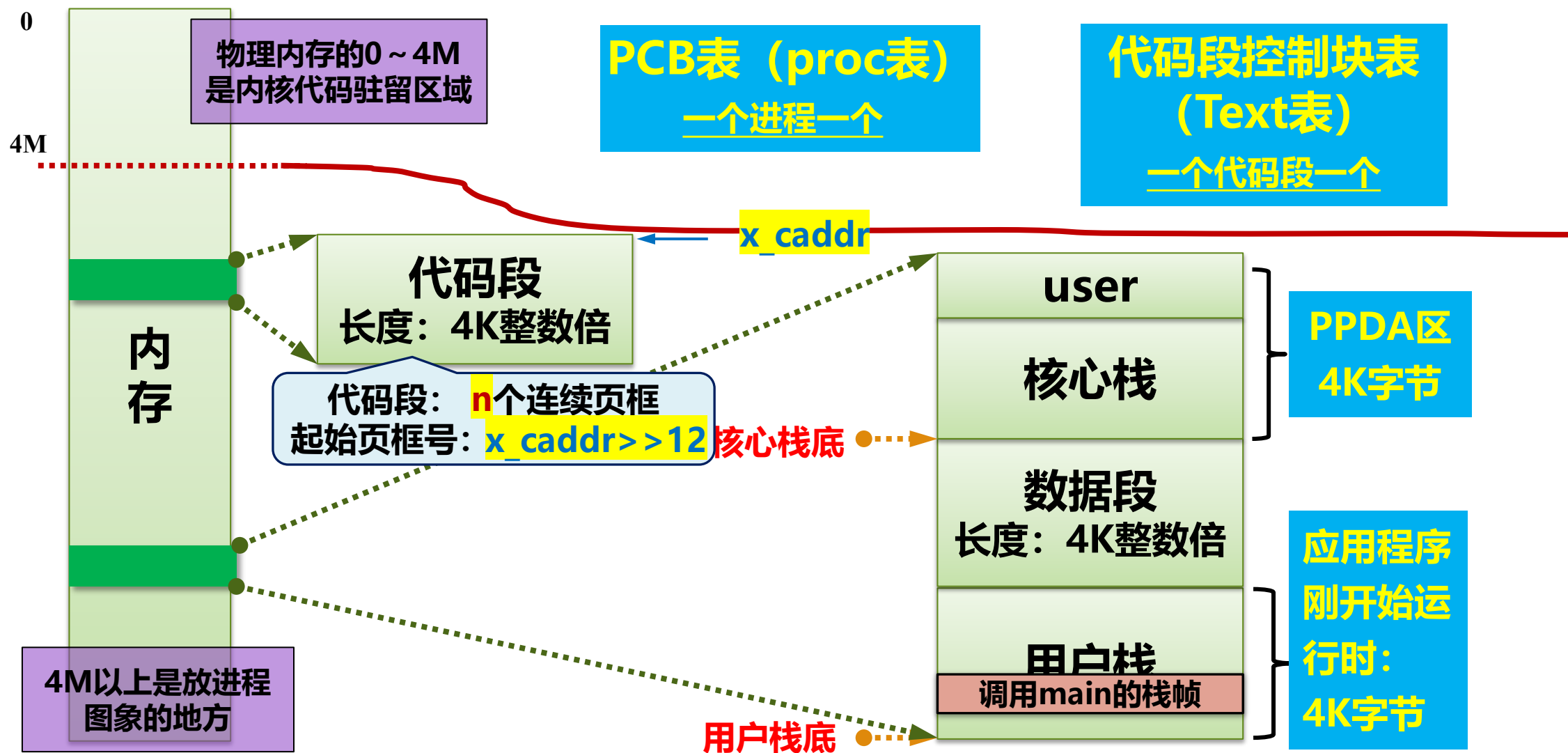


UNIX V6+ + 物理地址空间



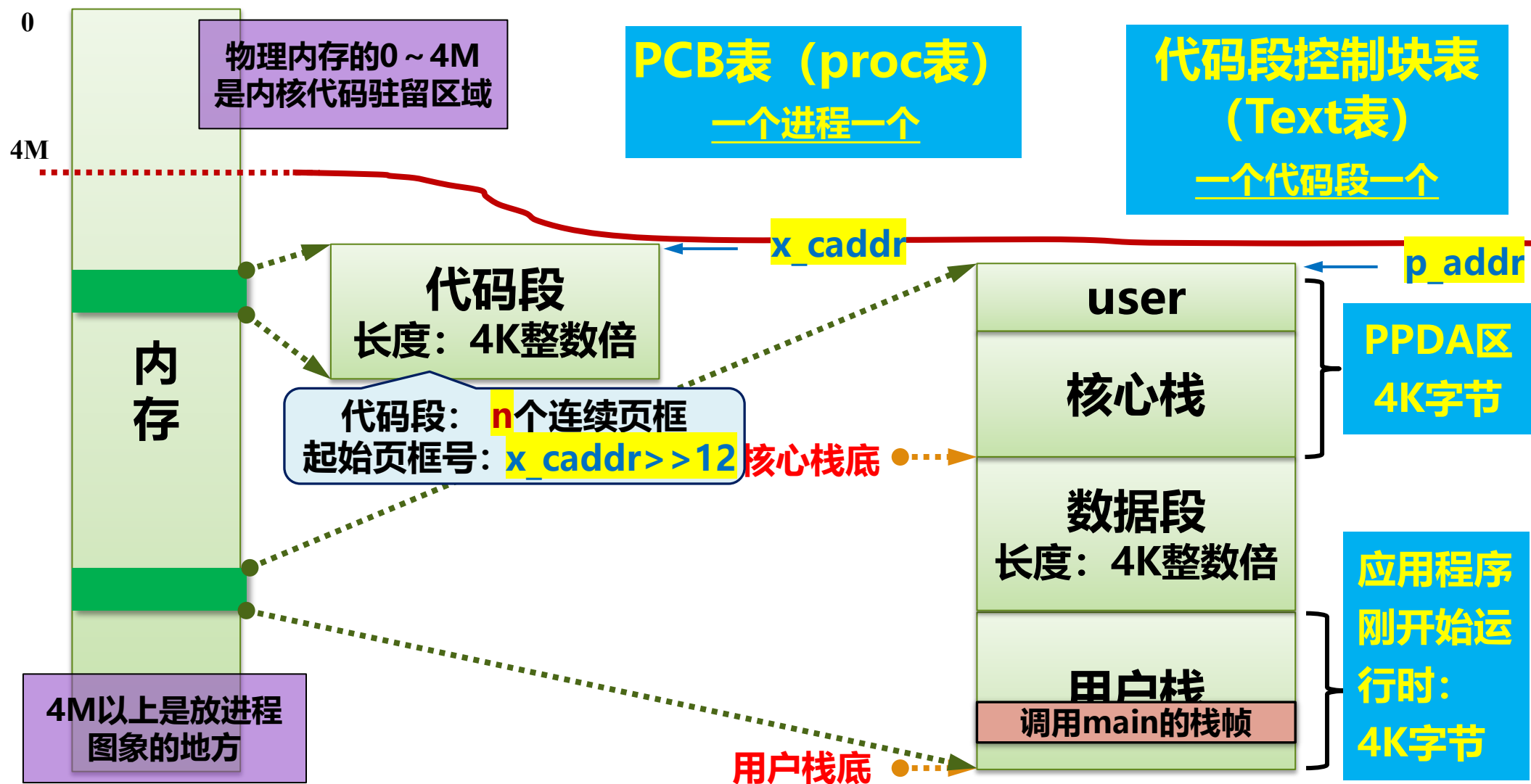


UNIX V6++物理地址空间



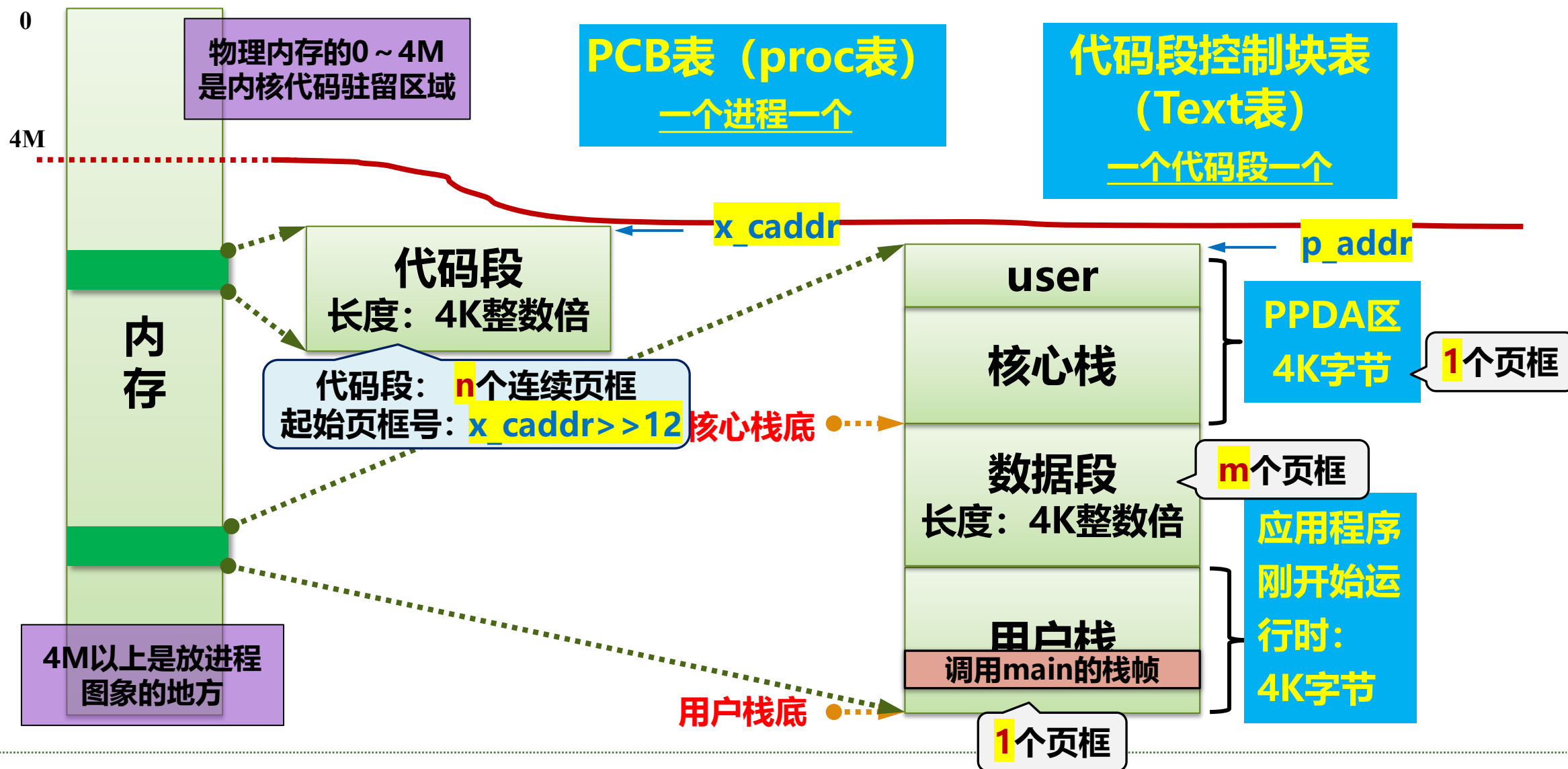


UNIX V6++物理地址空间



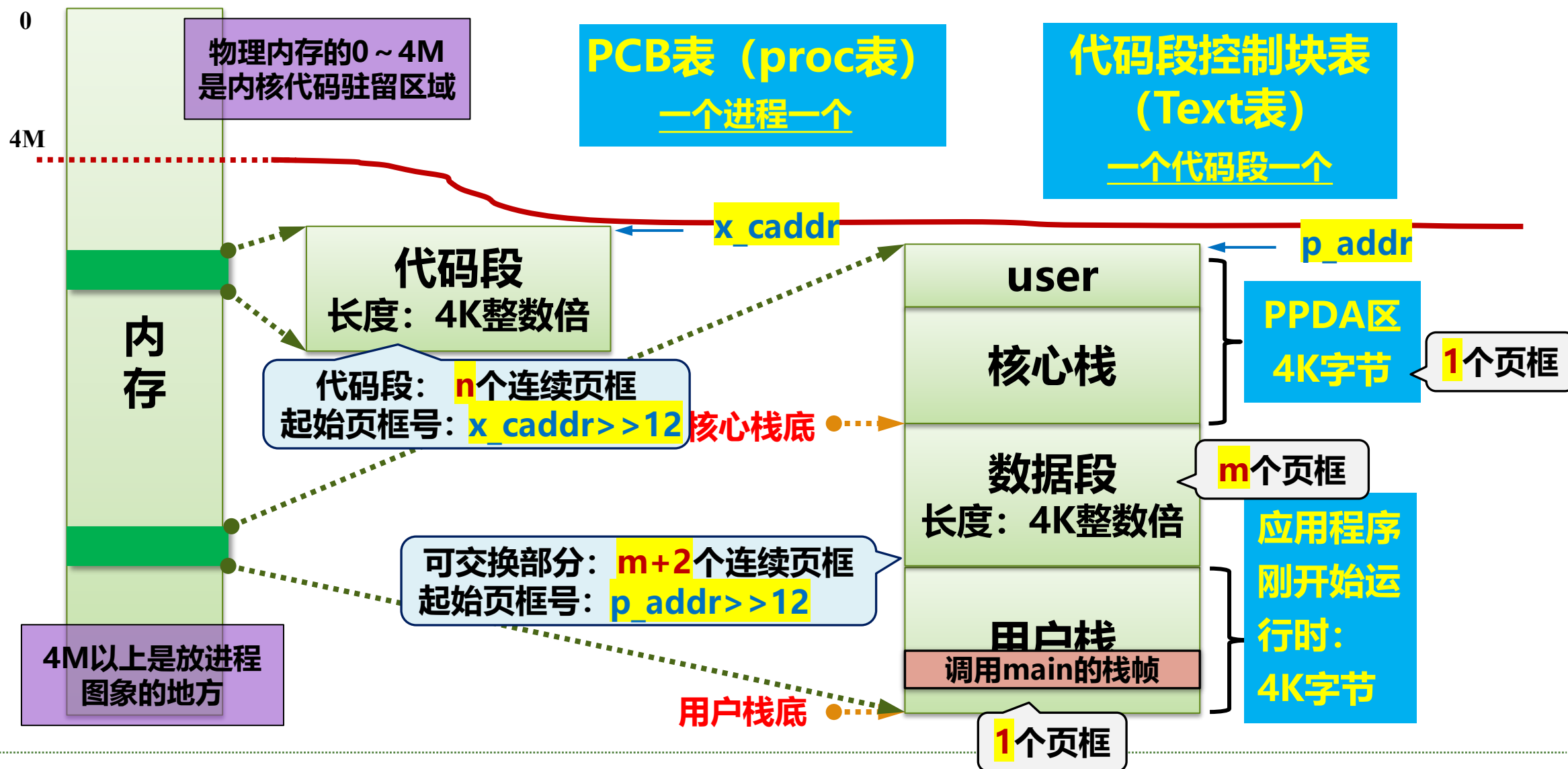


UNIX V6++物理地址空间





UNIX V6++物理地址空间



主要内容

3.1 存储管理的主要任务

3.2 连续分配方式

3.3 页式存储管理

3.4 段式与段页式存储管理**

3.5 **UNIX 存储管理**

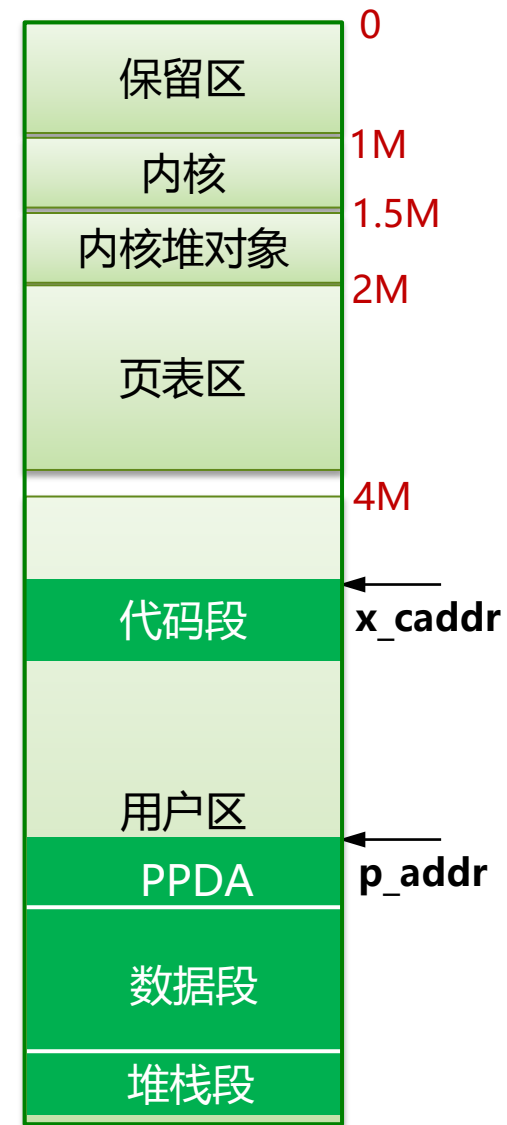
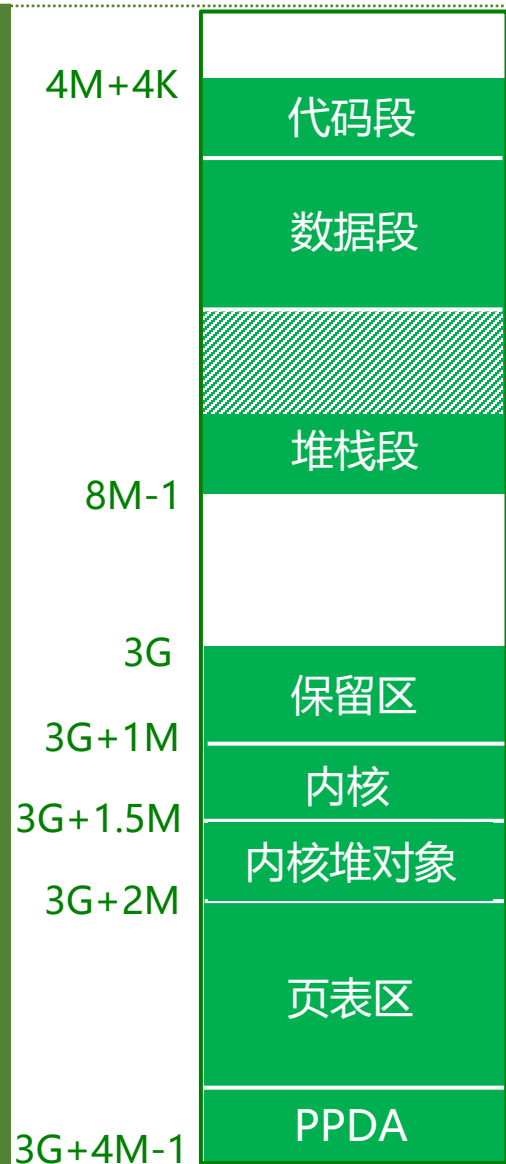
- 程序地址空间
- 物理地址空间
- **地址变换**
- 存储空间管理



UNIX V6++的地址变换



页表的构成

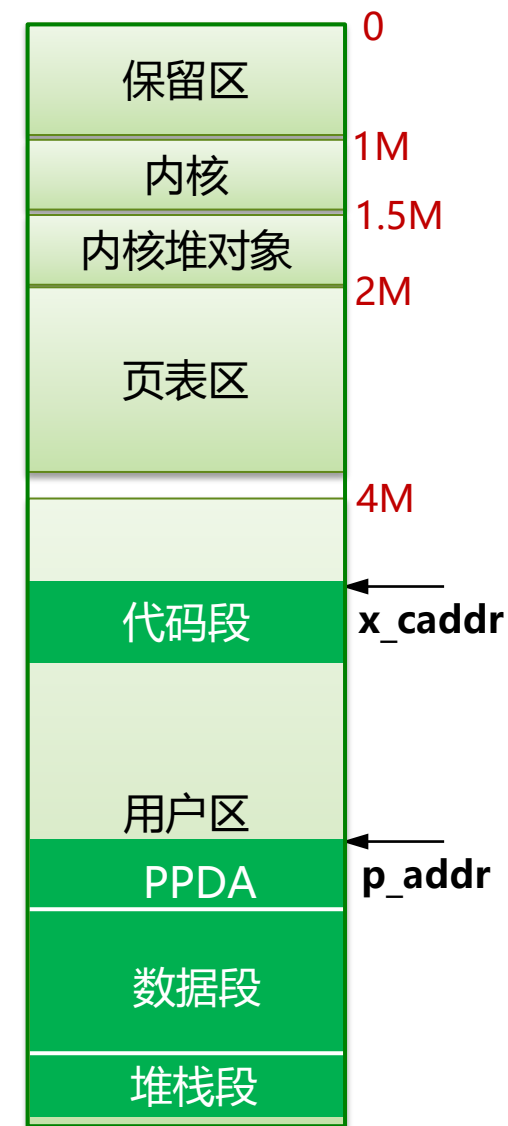
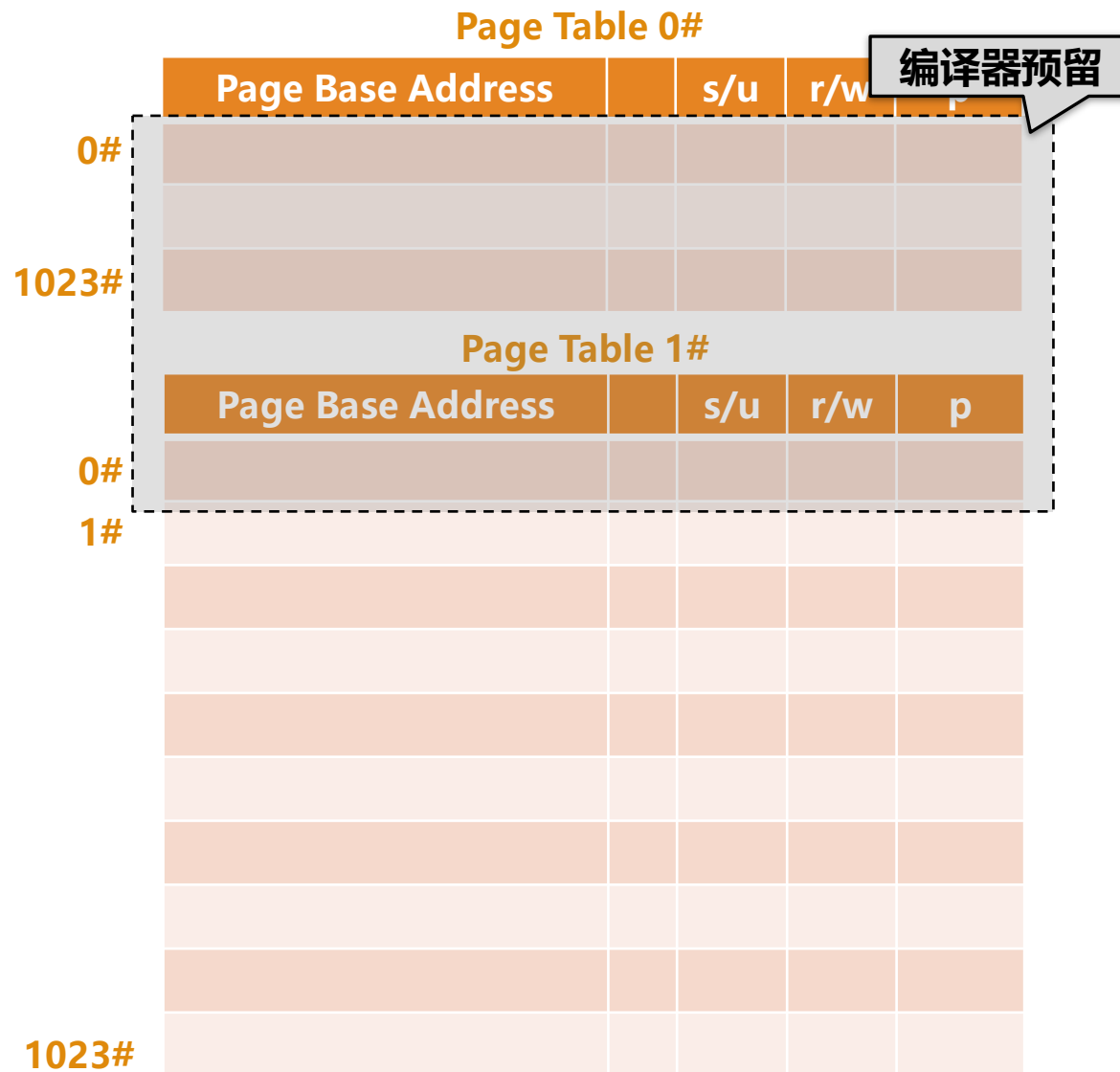
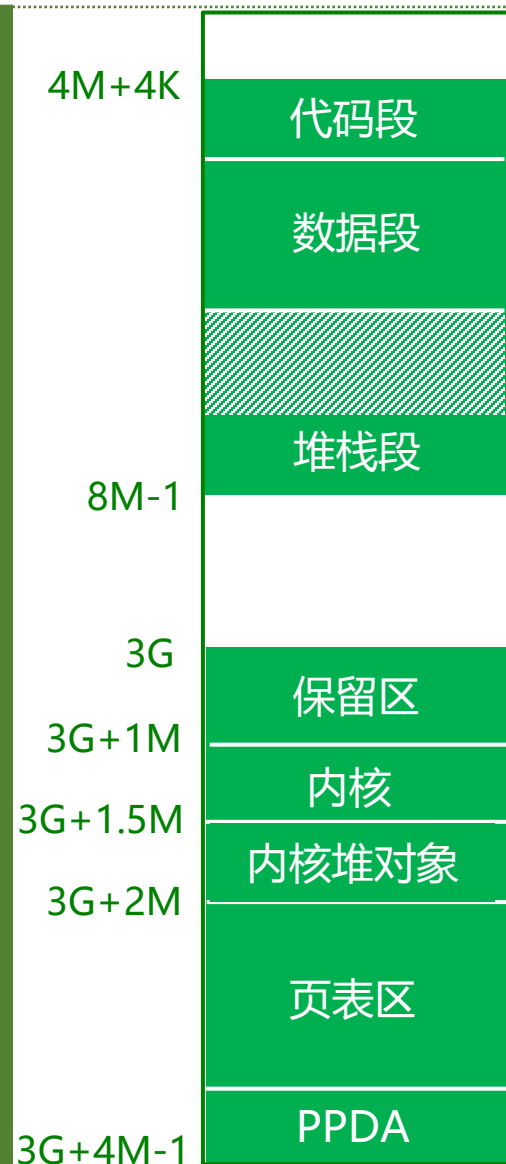


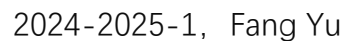
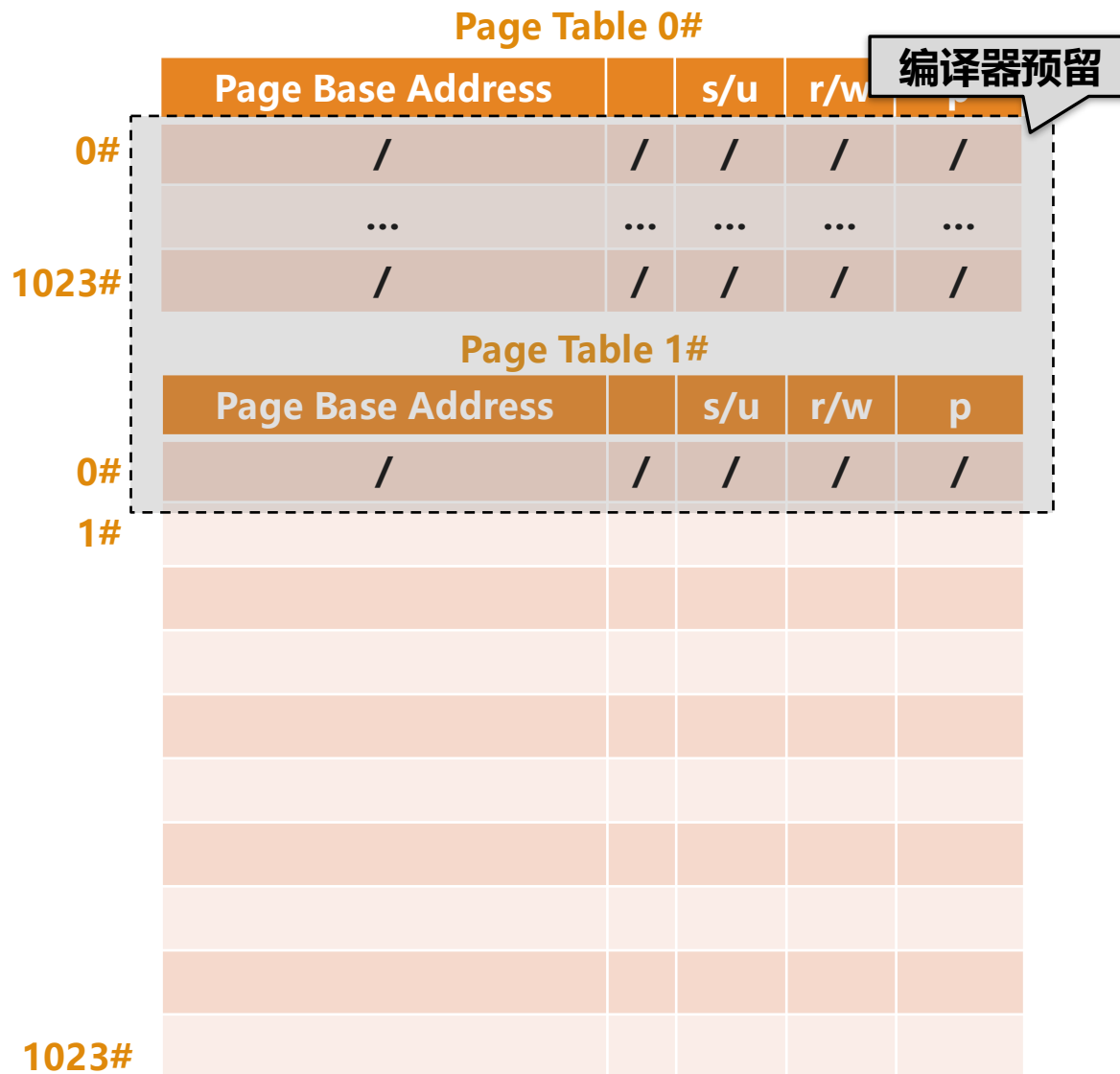


UNIX V6++的地址变换



页表的构成



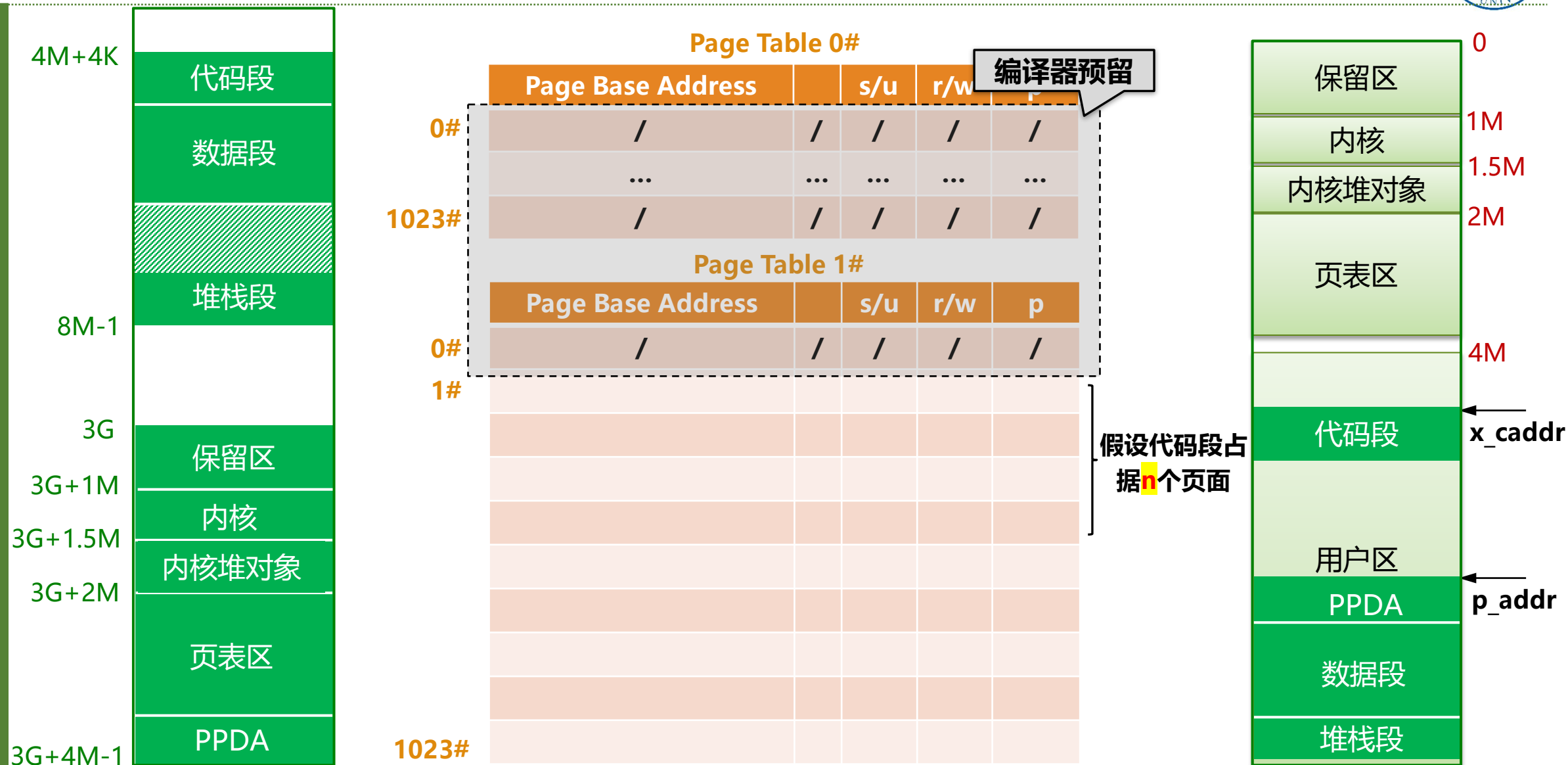




UNIX V6++的地址变换



页表的构成

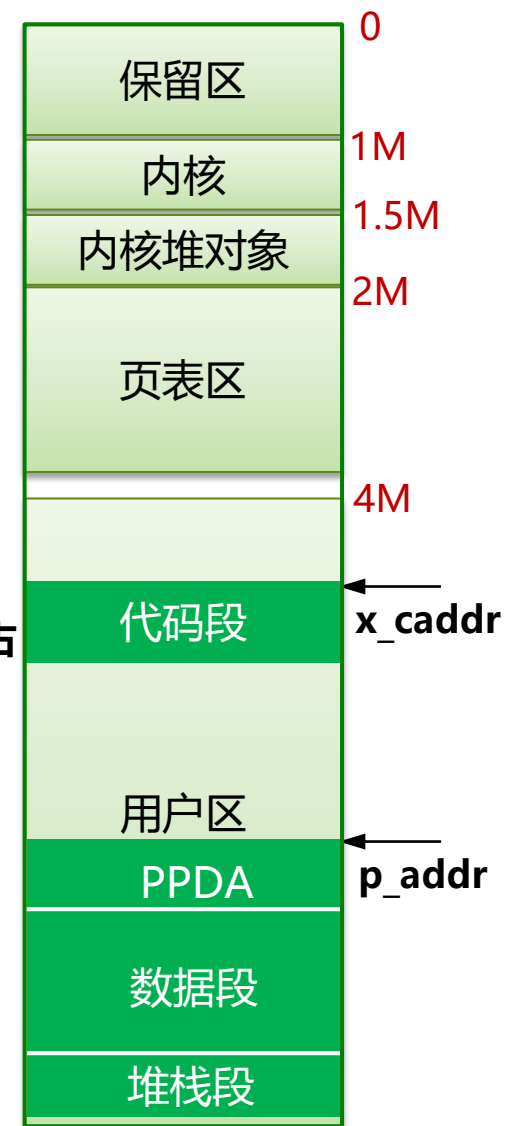
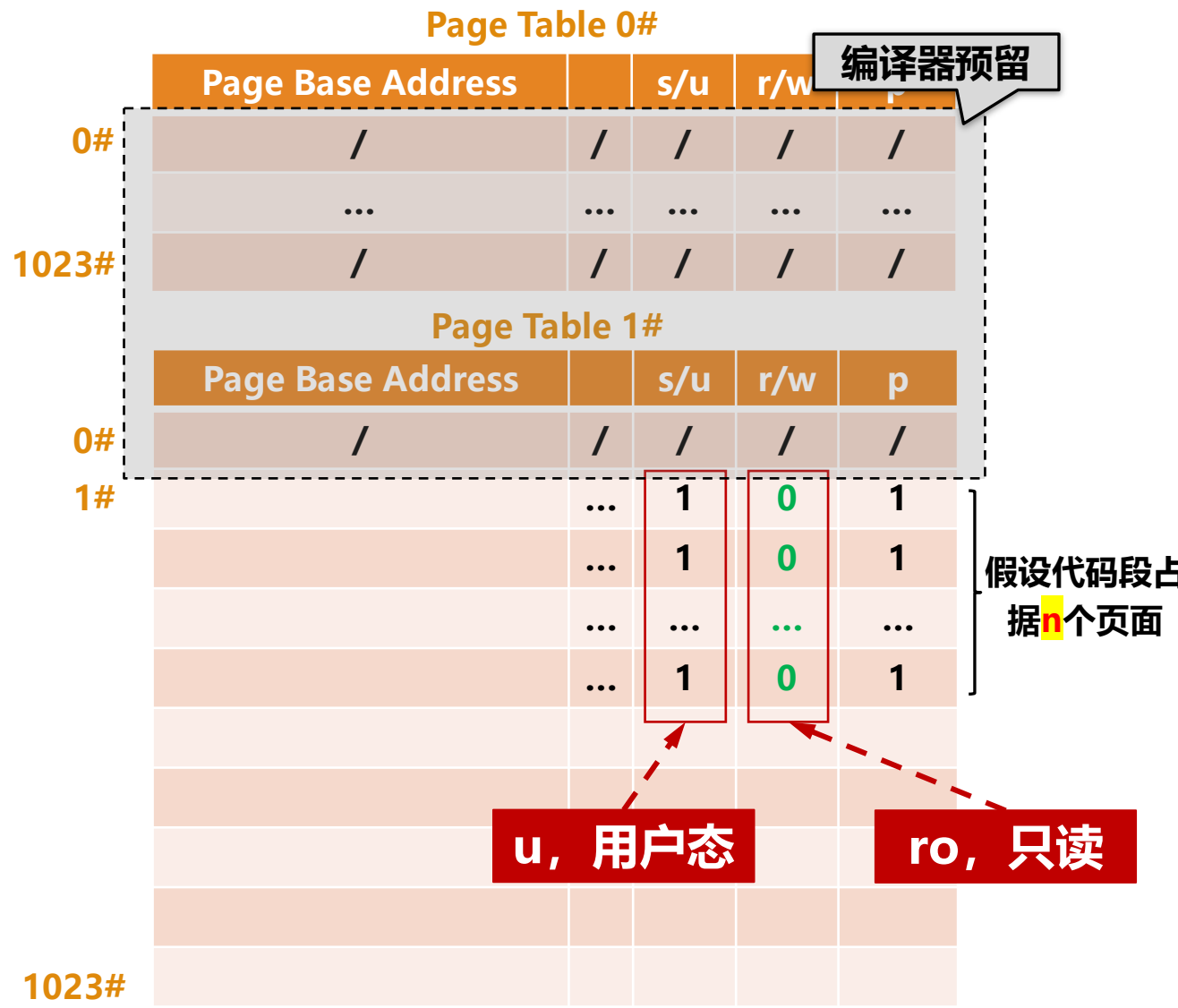
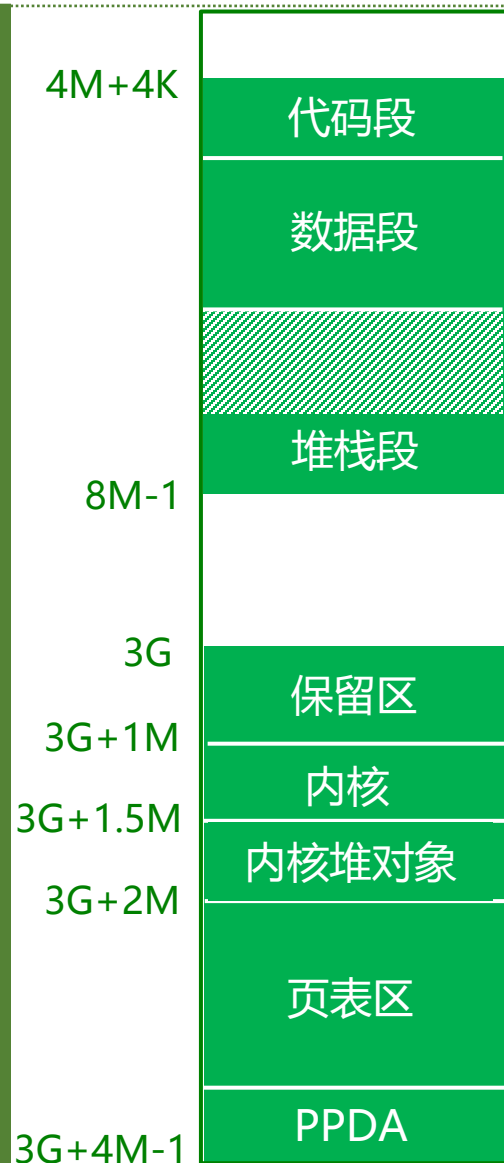




UNIX V6++的地址变换



页表的构成

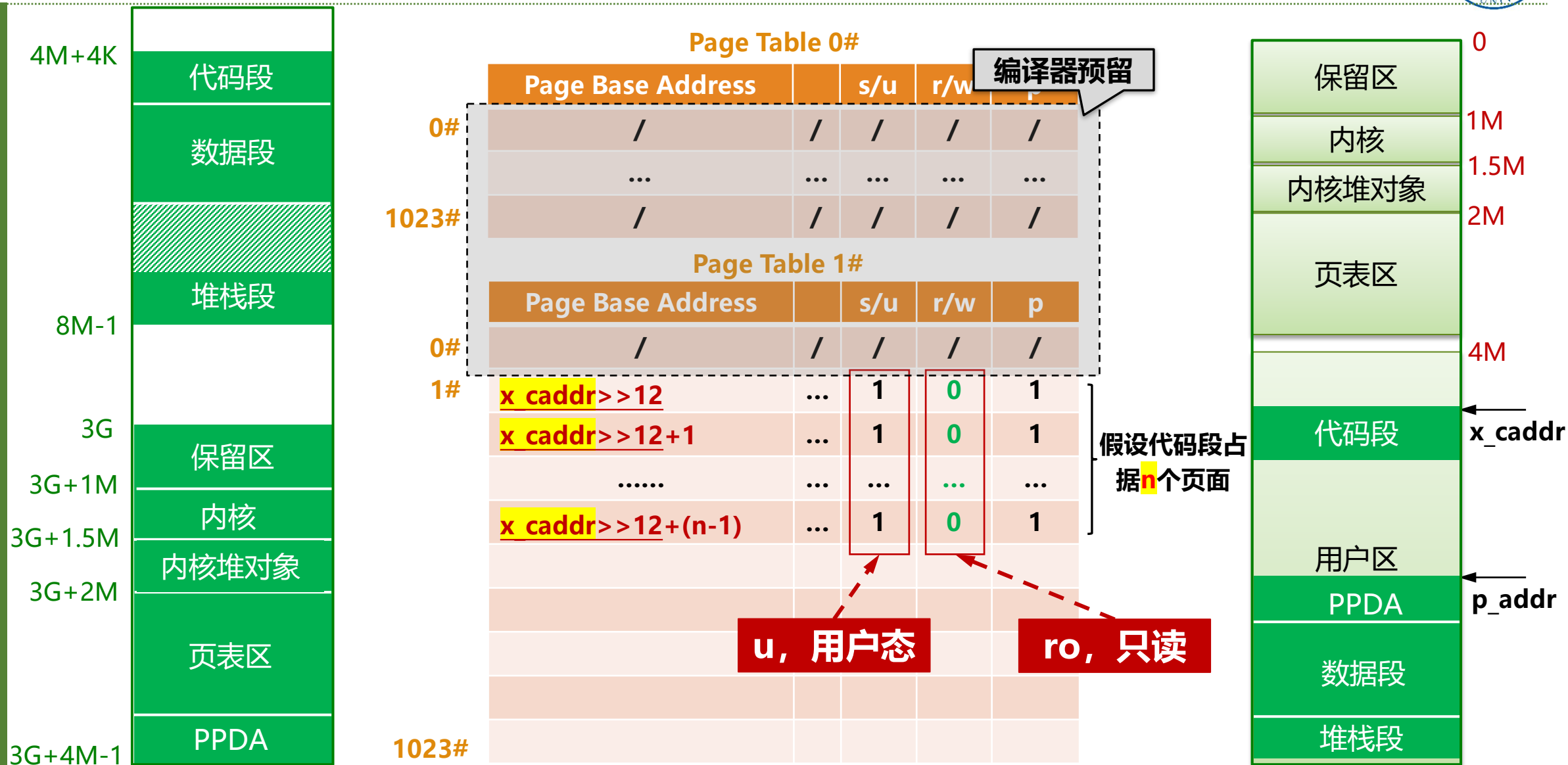




UNIX V6++的地址变换



页表的构成

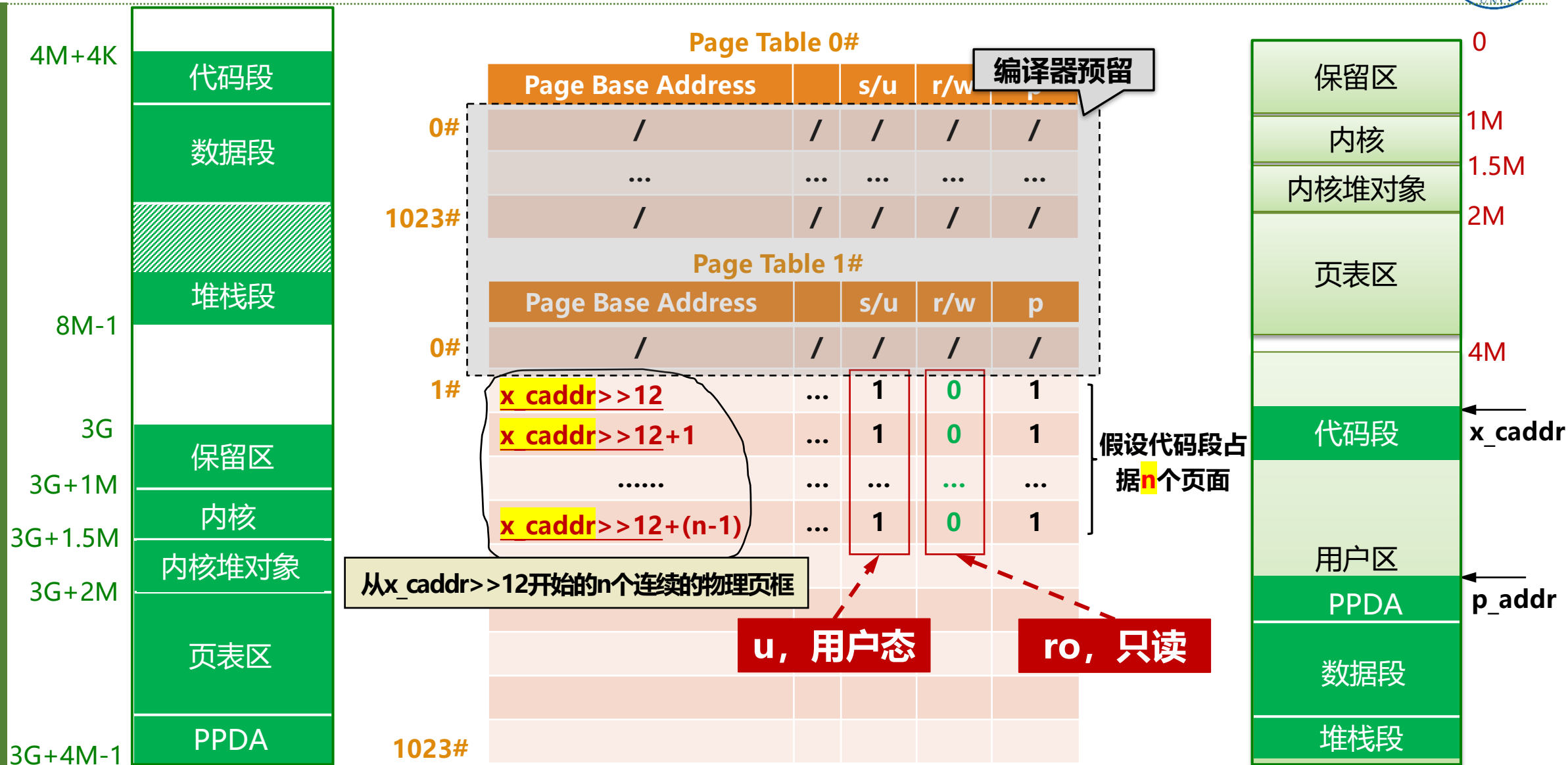




UNIX V6++的地址变换



页表的构成

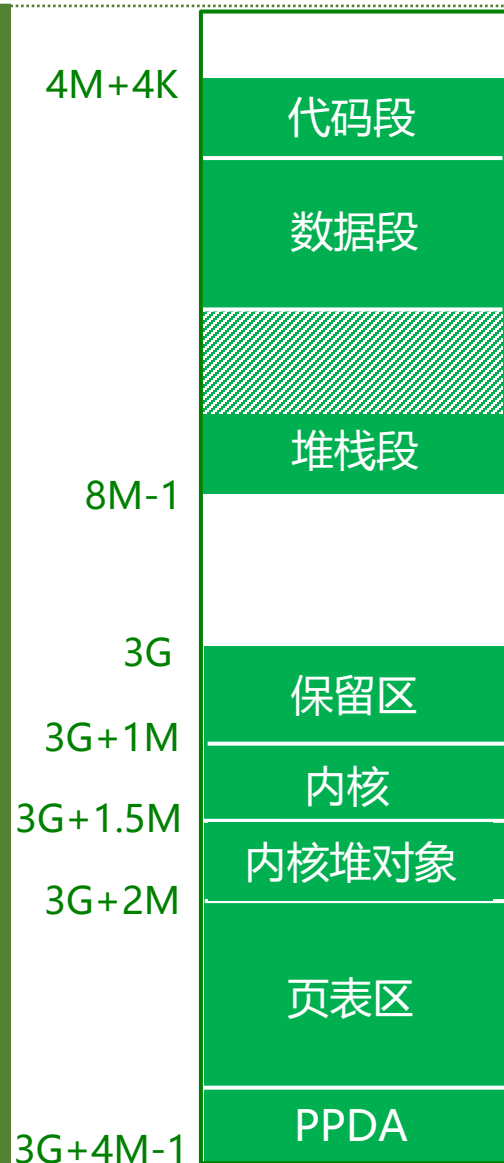




UNIX V6++的地址变换



页表的构成



Page Table 0#					
	Page Base Address		s/u	r/w	p
0#	/	/	/	/	/

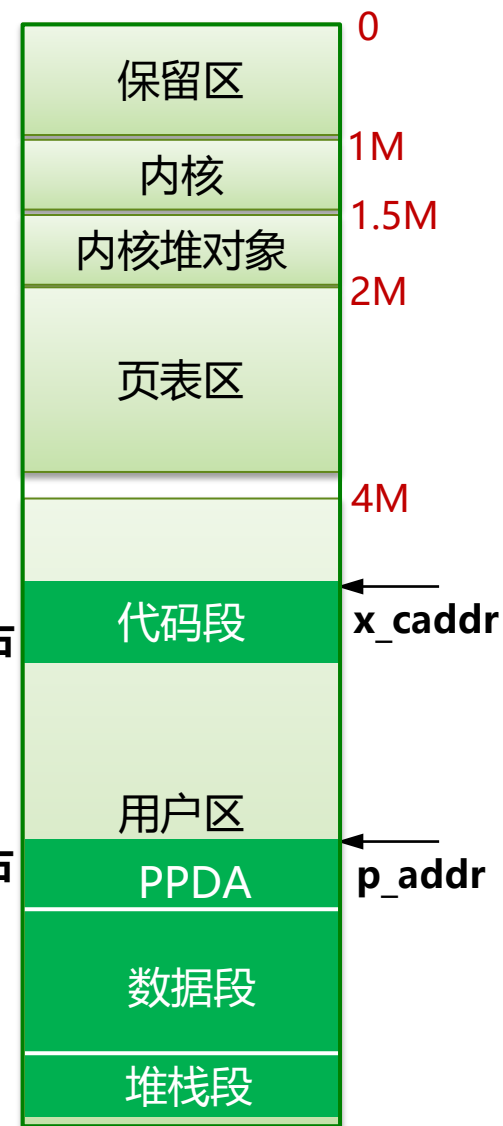
1023#	/	/	/	/	/
Page Table 1#					
	Page Base Address		s/u	r/w	p
0#	/	/	/	/	/
1#	$x_caddr \gg 12$	...	1	0	1
	$x_caddr \gg 12 + 1$	...	1	0	1

	$x_caddr \gg 12 + (n-1)$	...	1	0	1
1023#					

编译器预留

假设代码段占
据 n 个页面

假设数据段占
据 m 个页面

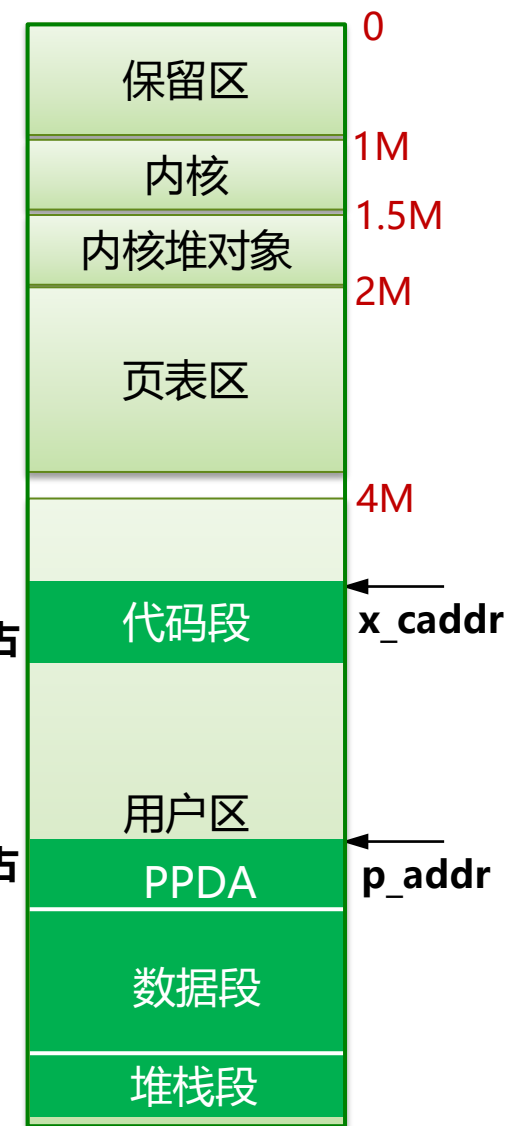
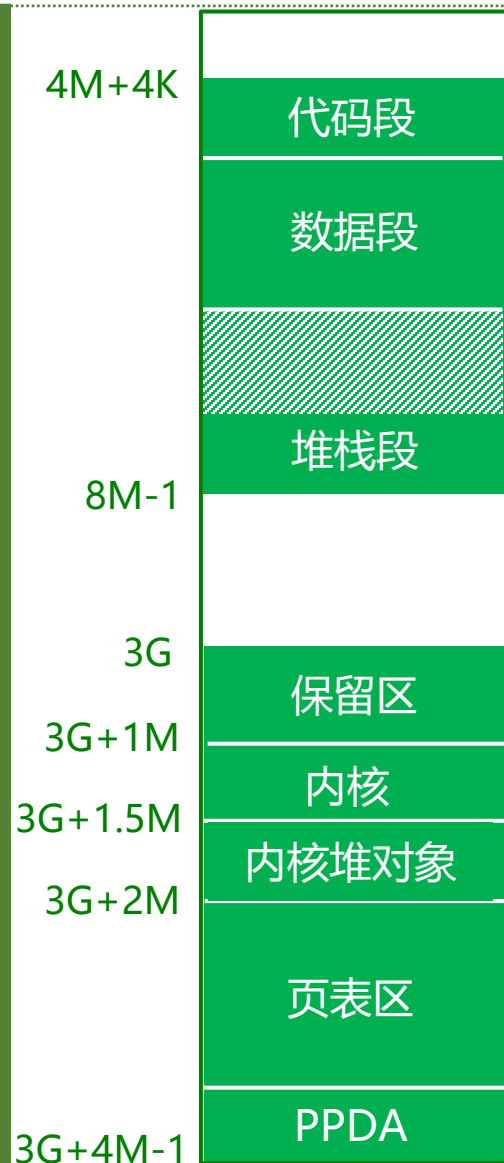




UNIX V6++的地址变换



页表的构成

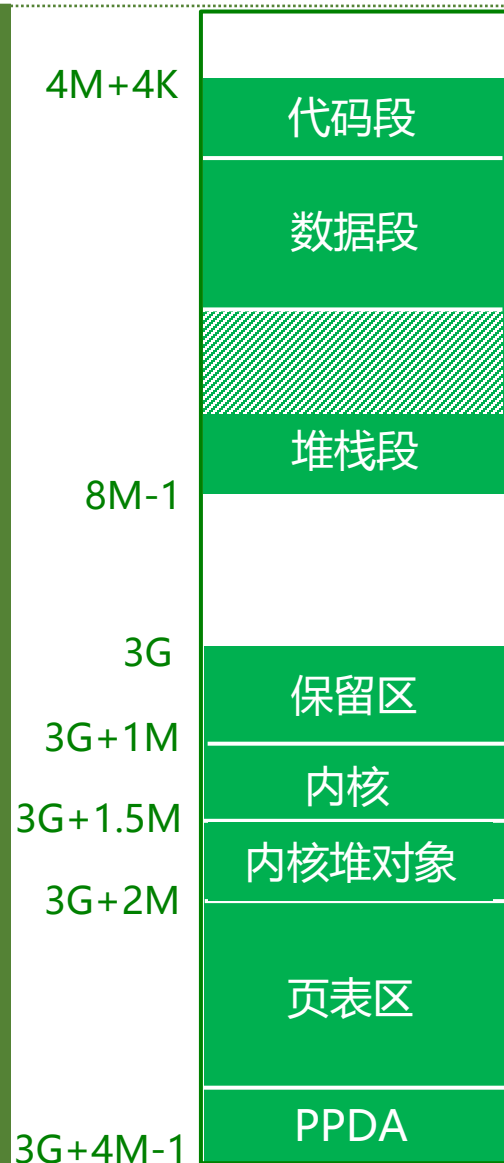




UNIX V6++的地址变换



页表的构成



Page Table 0#					
	Page Base Address		s/u	r/w	p
0#	/	/	/	/	/

1023#	/	/	/	/	/
Page Table 1#					
	Page Base Address		s/u	r/w	p
0#	/	/	/	/	/
1#	$x_caddr \gg 12$	...	1	0	1
	$x_caddr \gg 12 + 1$	...	1	0	1

	$x_caddr \gg 12 + (n-1)$	...	1	0	1
	$p_addr \gg 12 + 1$	...	1	1	1

	$p_addr \gg 12 + 1 + (m-1)$	...	1	1	1
1023#					

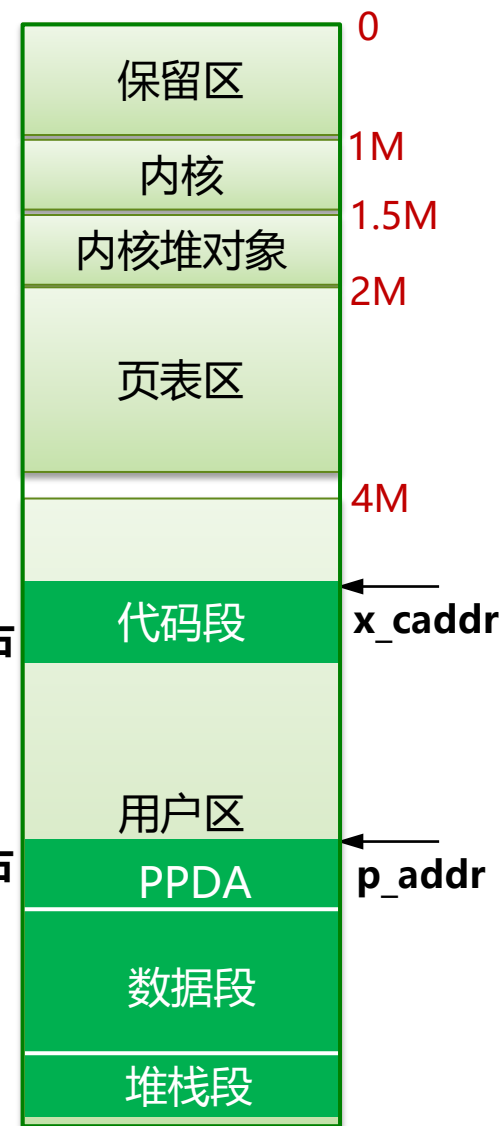
编译器预留

假设代码段占
据 n 个页面

假设数据段占
据 m 个页面

u, 用户态

rw, 可写

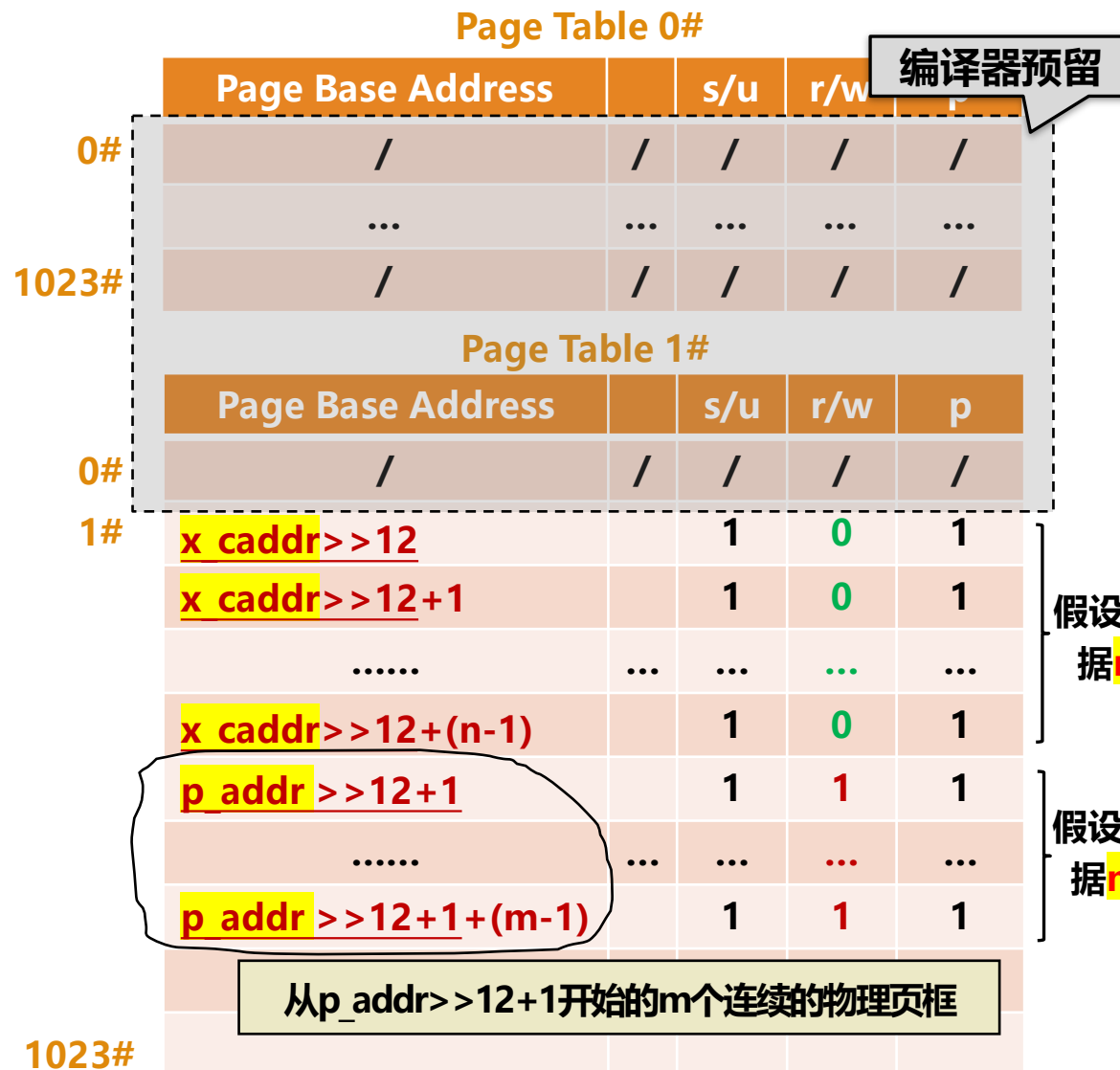
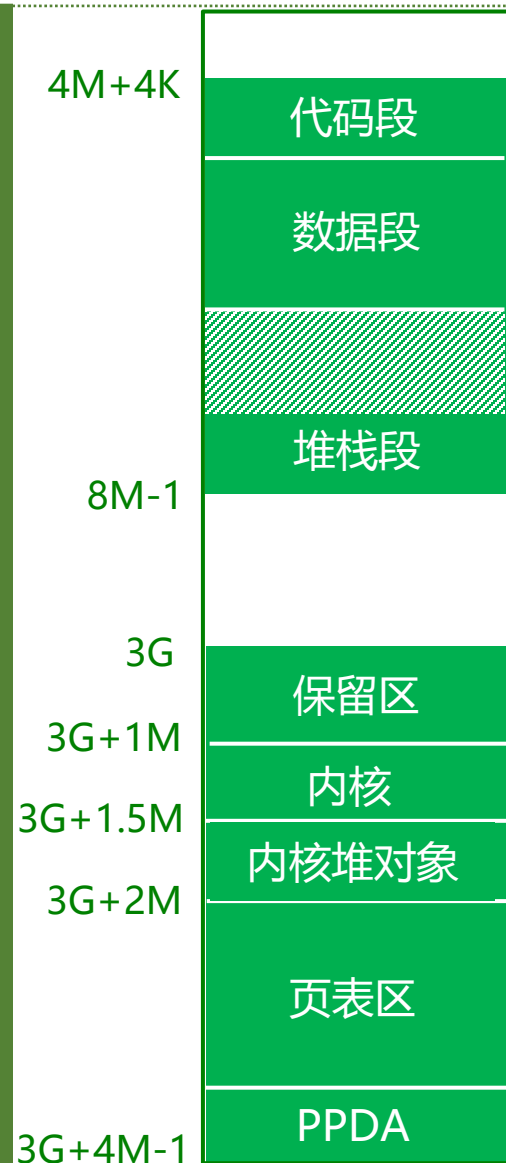




UNIX V6++的地址变换

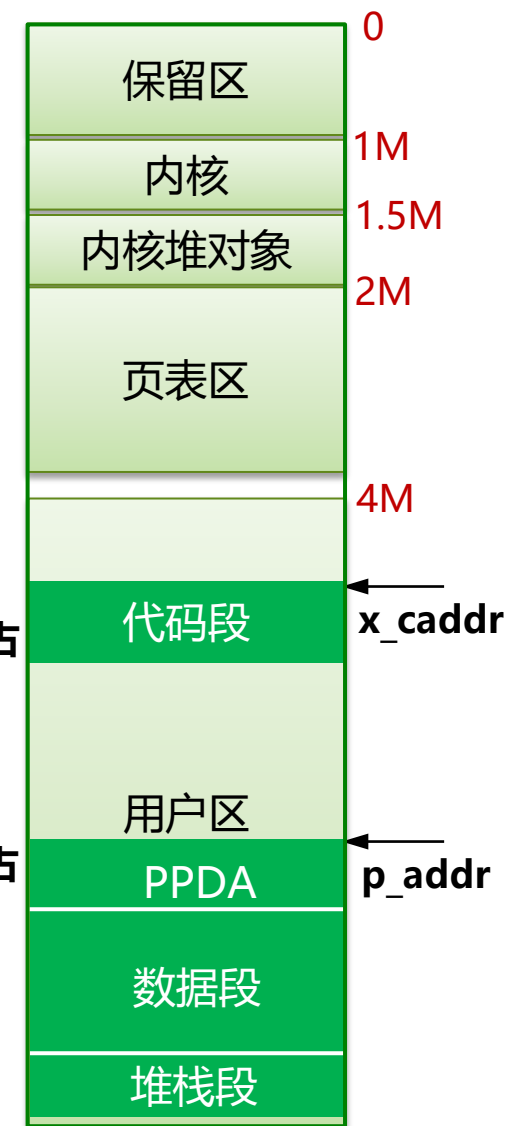


页表的构成



假设代码段占
据 n 个页面

假设数据段占
据 m 个页面

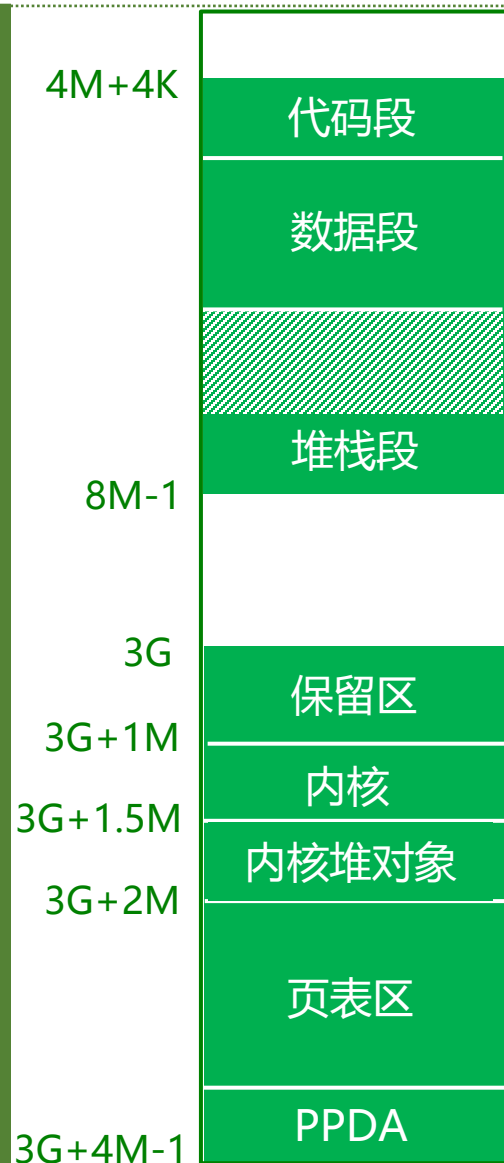




UNIX V6++的地址变换



页表的构成



Page Table 0#					
	Page Base Address		s/u	r/w	p
0#	/	/	/	/	/

1023#	/	/	/	/	/
Page Table 1#					
	Page Base Address		s/u	r/w	p
0#	/	/	/	/	/
1#	$x_caddr \gg 12$		1	0	1
	$x_caddr \gg 12 + 1$		1	0	1

	$x_caddr \gg 12 + (n-1)$		1	0	1
	$p_addr \gg 12 + 1$		1	1	1

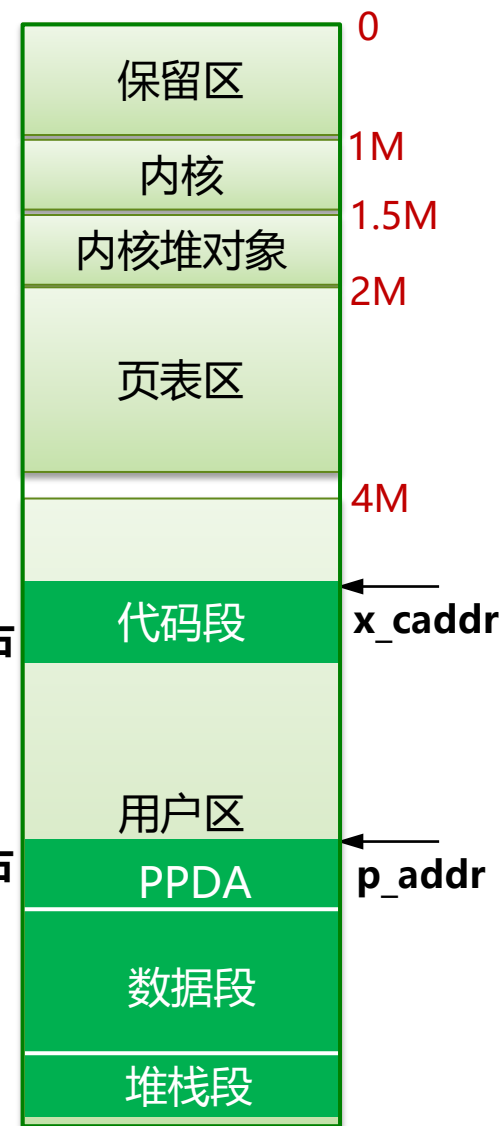
	$p_addr \gg 12 + 1 + (m-1)$		1	1	1

1023#	$p_addr \gg 12 + 1 + m$	...	1	1	1

编译器预留

假设代码段占
据 n 个页面

假设数据段占
据 m 个页面

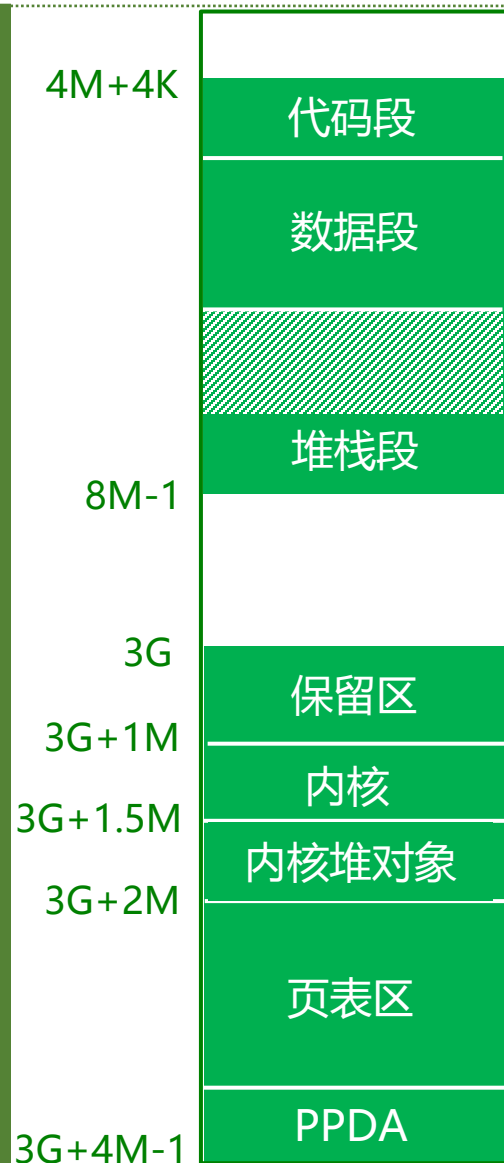




UNIX V6++的地址变换



页表的构成



Page Table 0#					
	Page Base Address		s/u	r/w	p
0#	/	/	/	/	/

1023#	/	/	/	/	/
Page Table 1#					
	Page Base Address		s/u	r/w	p
0#	/	/	/	/	/
1#	$x_caddr \gg 12$	1	0	1	
	$x_caddr \gg 12 + 1$	1	0	1	

	$x_caddr \gg 12 + (n-1)$	1	0	1	
	$p_addr \gg 12 + 1$	1	1	1	

	$p_addr \gg 12 + 1 + (m-1)$	1	1	1	

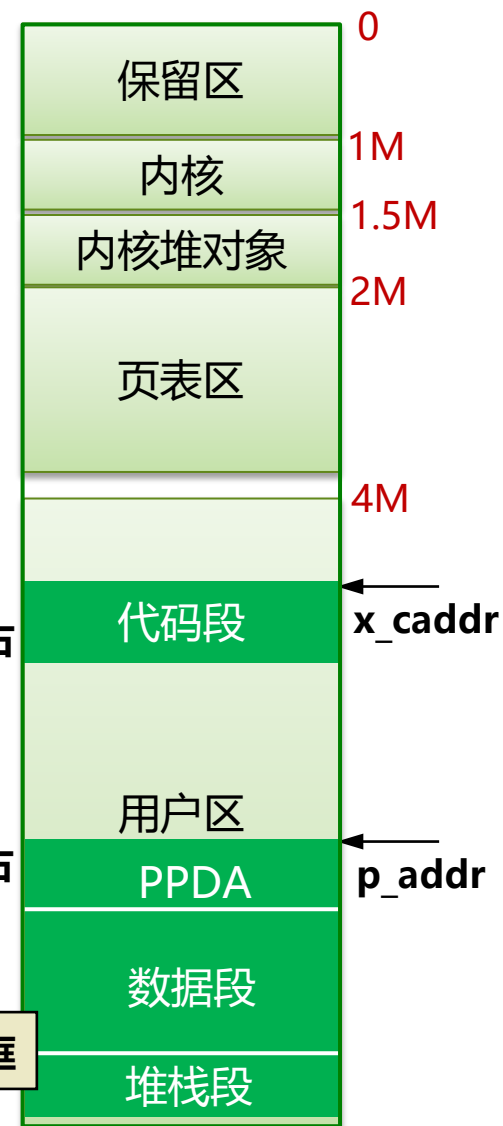
1023#	$p_addr \gg 12 + 1 + m$	...	...	...	...

编译器预留

假设代码段占
据 n 个页面

假设数据段占
据 m 个页面

从 $p_addr \gg 12 + 1$ 开始的 $m+1$ 个连续的物理页框

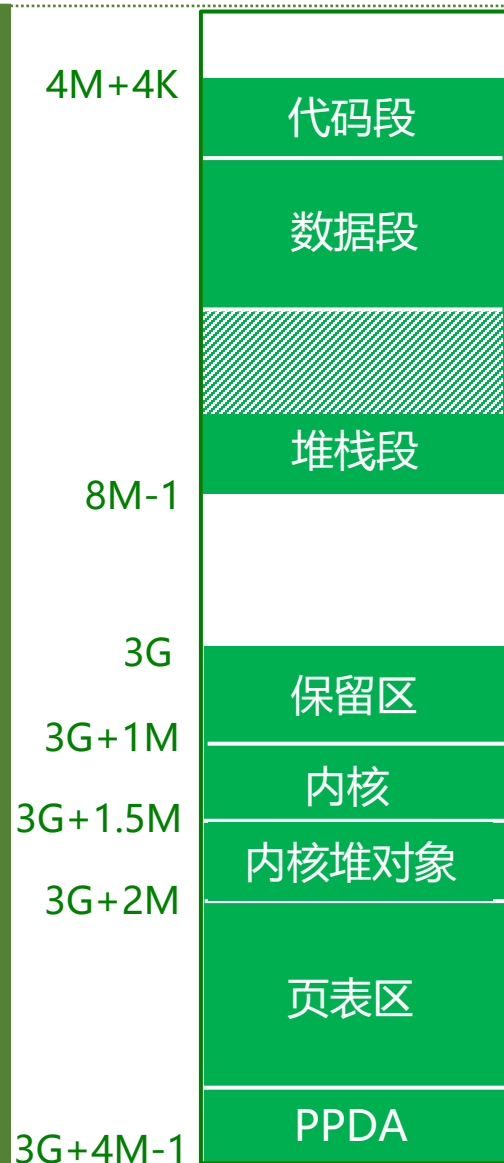




UNIX V6++的地址变换



页表的构成



Page Table 0#					
	Page Base Address		s/u	r/w	p
0#	/	/	/	/	/

1023#	/	/	/	/	/
Page Table 1#					
	Page Base Address		s/u	r/w	p
0#	/	/	/	/	/
1#	$x_caddr \gg 12$		1	0	1
	$x_caddr \gg 12 + 1$		1	0	1

	$x_caddr \gg 12 + (n-1)$		1	0	1
	$p_addr \gg 12 + 1$		1	1	1

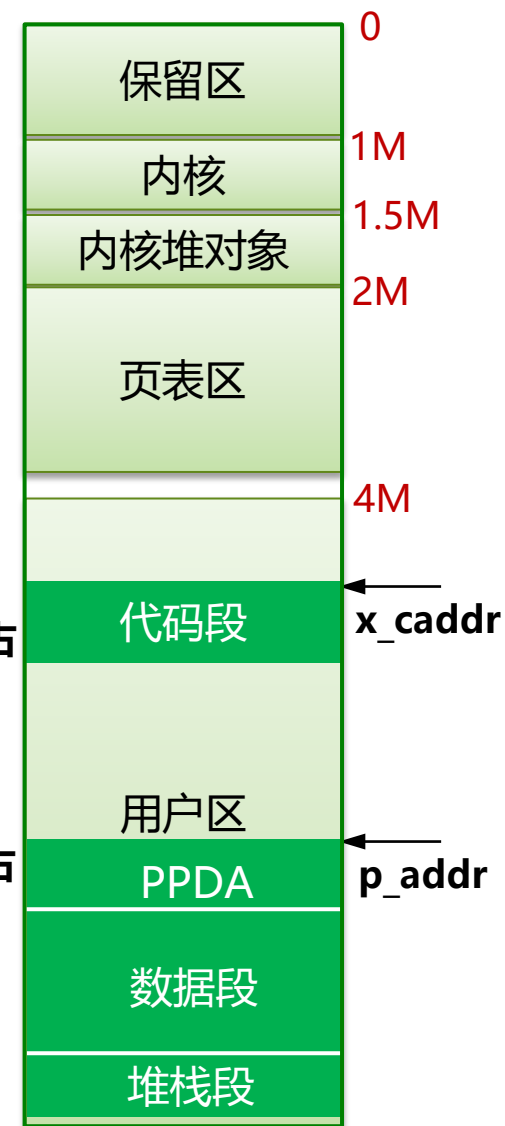
	$p_addr \gg 12 + 1 + (m-1)$		1	1	1

1023#	$p_addr \gg 12 + 1 + m$	...	1	1	1

编译器预留

假设代码段占
据 n 个页面

假设数据段占
据 m 个页面

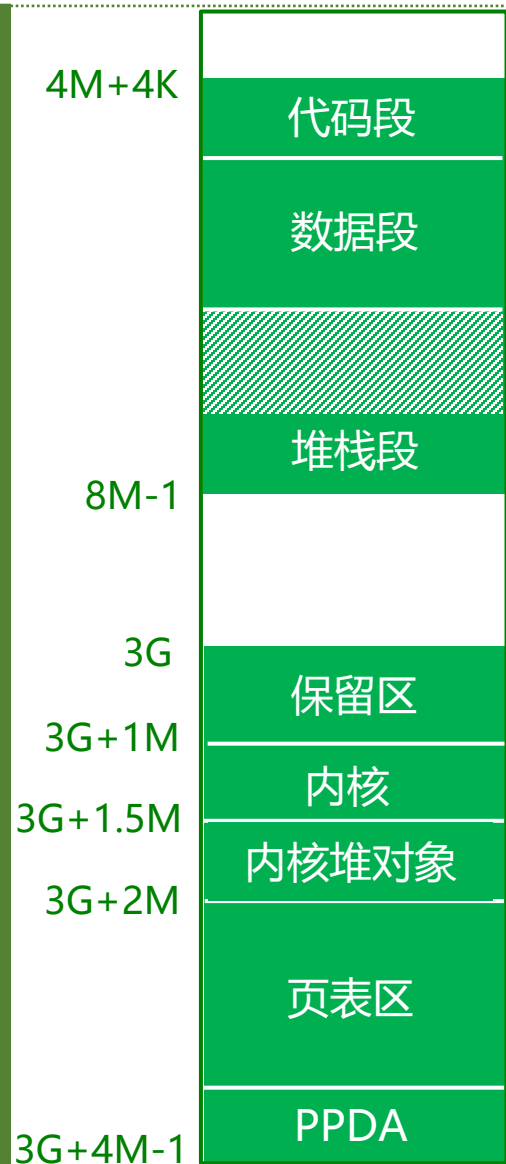




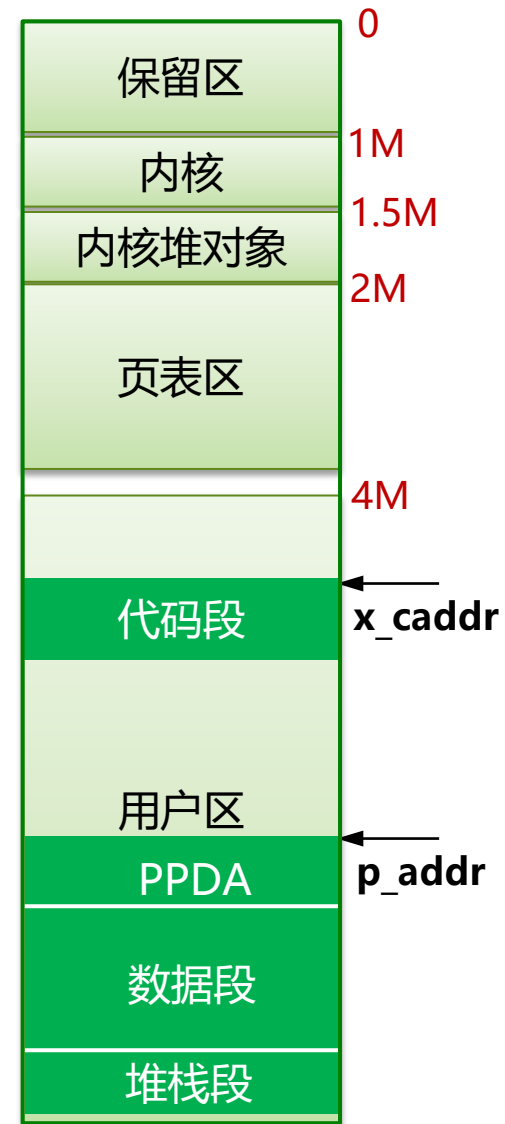
UNIX V6++的地址变换



页表的构成



Page Table 768#					
	Page Base Address		s/u	r/w	p
0#					
1#					
1022#					
1023#					

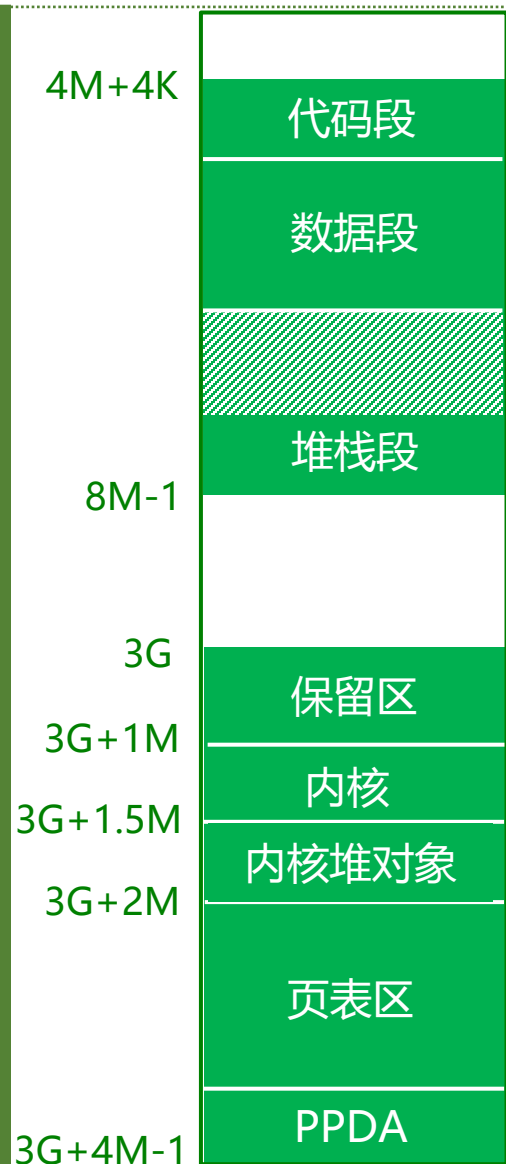




UNIX V6++的地址变换



页表的构成



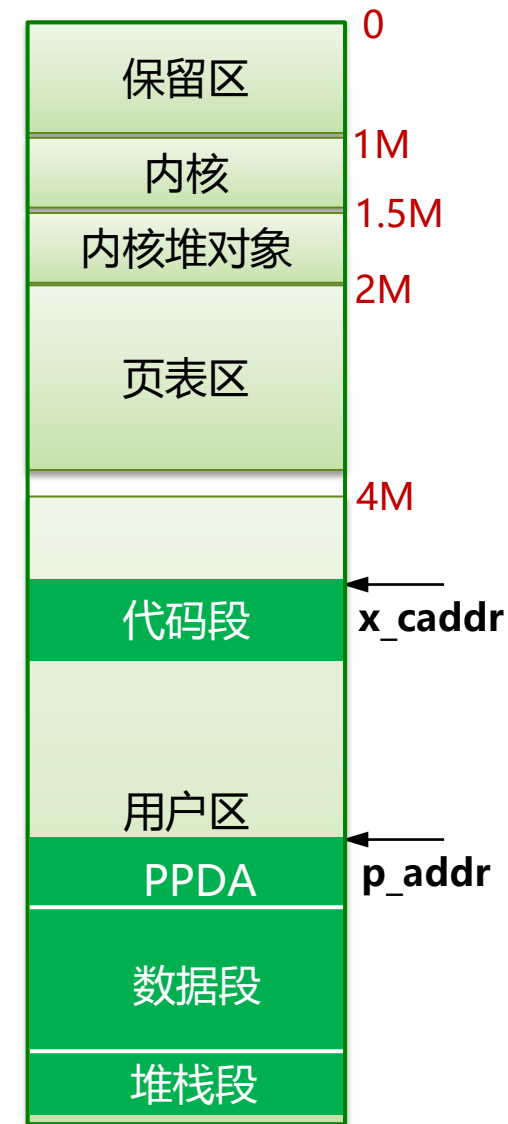
Page Table 768#

	Page Base Address		s/u	r/w	p
0#	0	...	0	1	1
1#	1	...	0	1	1
	2	...	0	1	1

1022#	1022		0	1	1
1023#					

s, 内核态

rw, 读写

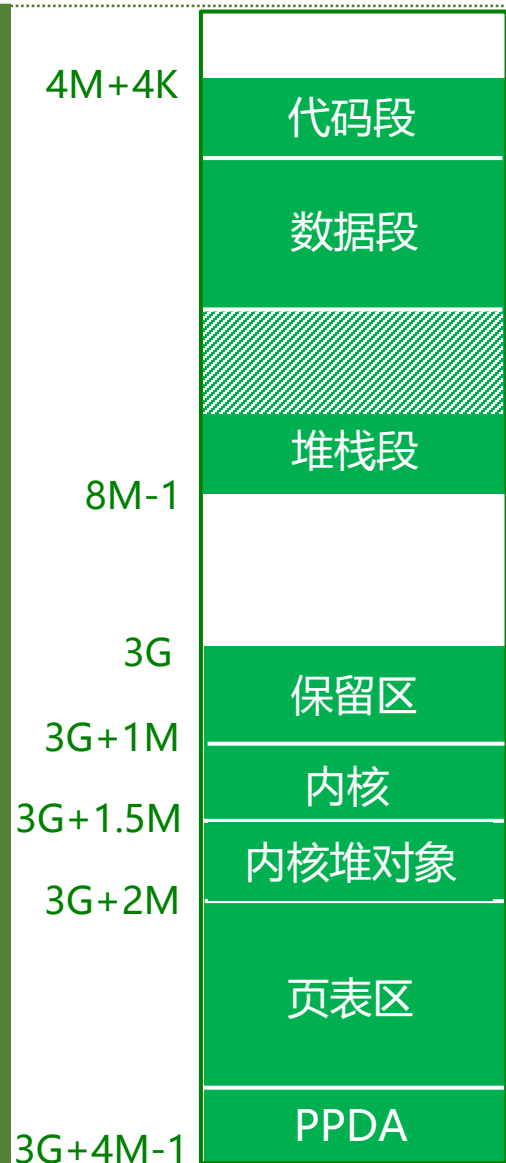




UNIX V6++的地址变换

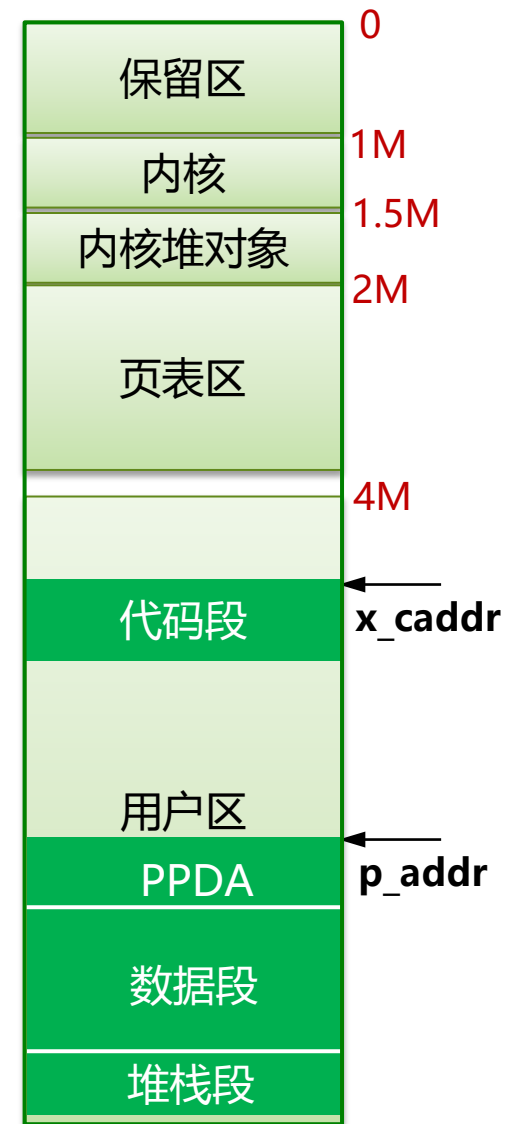


页表的构成



Page Table 768#					
	Page Base Address		s/u	r/w	p
0#	0	...	0	1	1
1#	1	...	0	1	1
	2	...	0	1	1

1022#	1022	...	0	1	1
1023#	<u>p_addr >> 12</u>	...	0	1	1

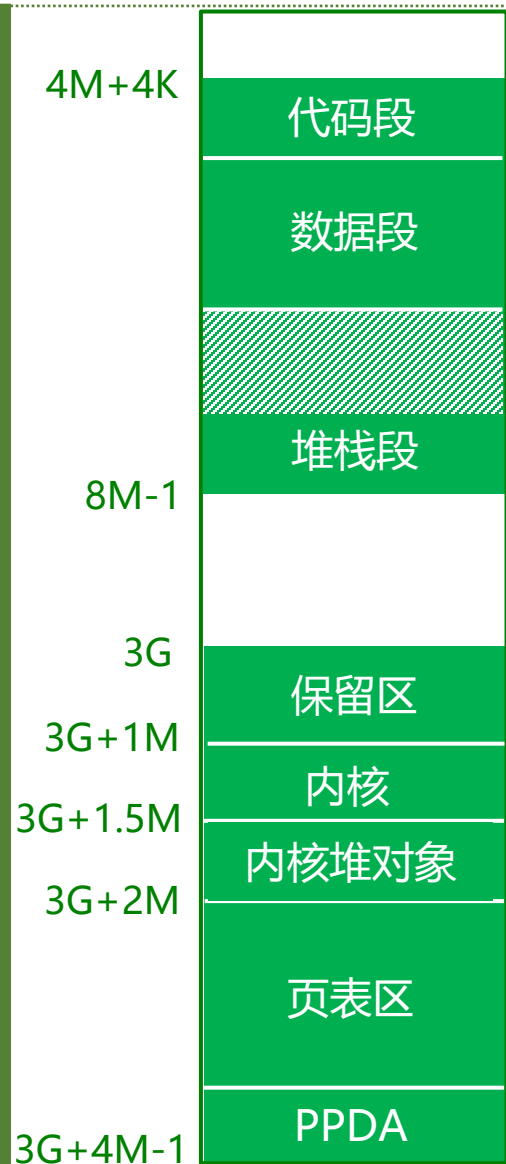




UNIX V6++的地址变换



页表的构成



Page Table 0#

	Page Base Address		s/u	r/w	p
0#	/	/	/	/	/

1023#	/	/	/	/	/

Page Table 1#

	Page Base Address		s/u	r/w	p
0#	/	/	/	/	/
1#	$x_caddr \gg 12$	1	0	1	1
	$x_caddr \gg 12 + 1$	1	0	1	1

	$x_caddr \gg 12 + (n-1)$	1	0	1	1
	$p_addr \gg 12 + 1$	1	1	1	1

	$p_addr \gg 12 + 1 + (m-1)$	1	1	1	1

1023#	$p_addr \gg 12 + 1 + m$	...	1	1	1

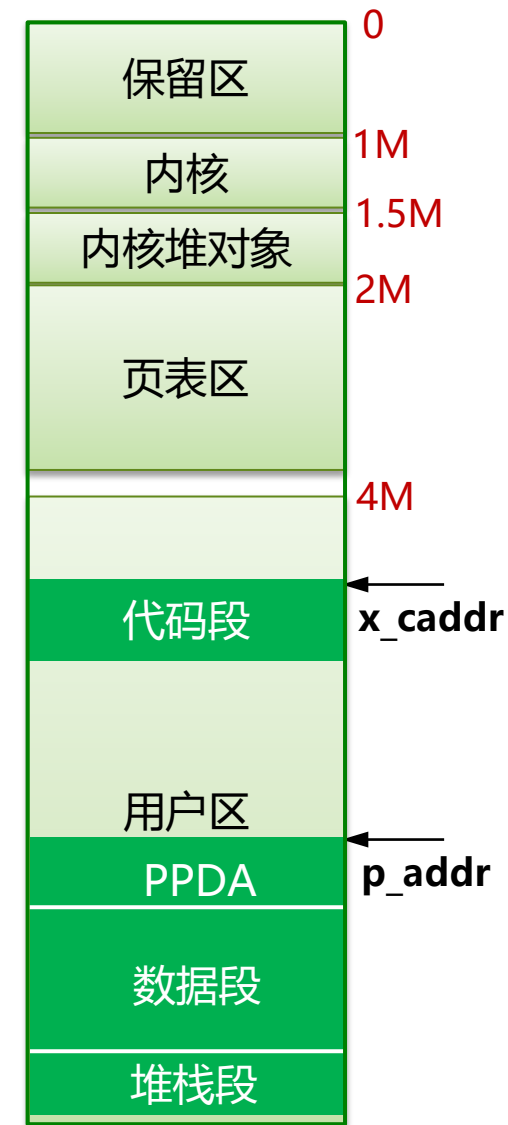
Page Table 768#

	Page Base Address		s/u	r/w	p
0#	0	...	0	1	1
1#	1	...	0	1	1
	2	...	0	1	1

1022#	1022	...	0	1	1
1023#	$p_addr \gg 12$	...	0	1	1

三张页表保存在哪里?

页目录保存在哪里?

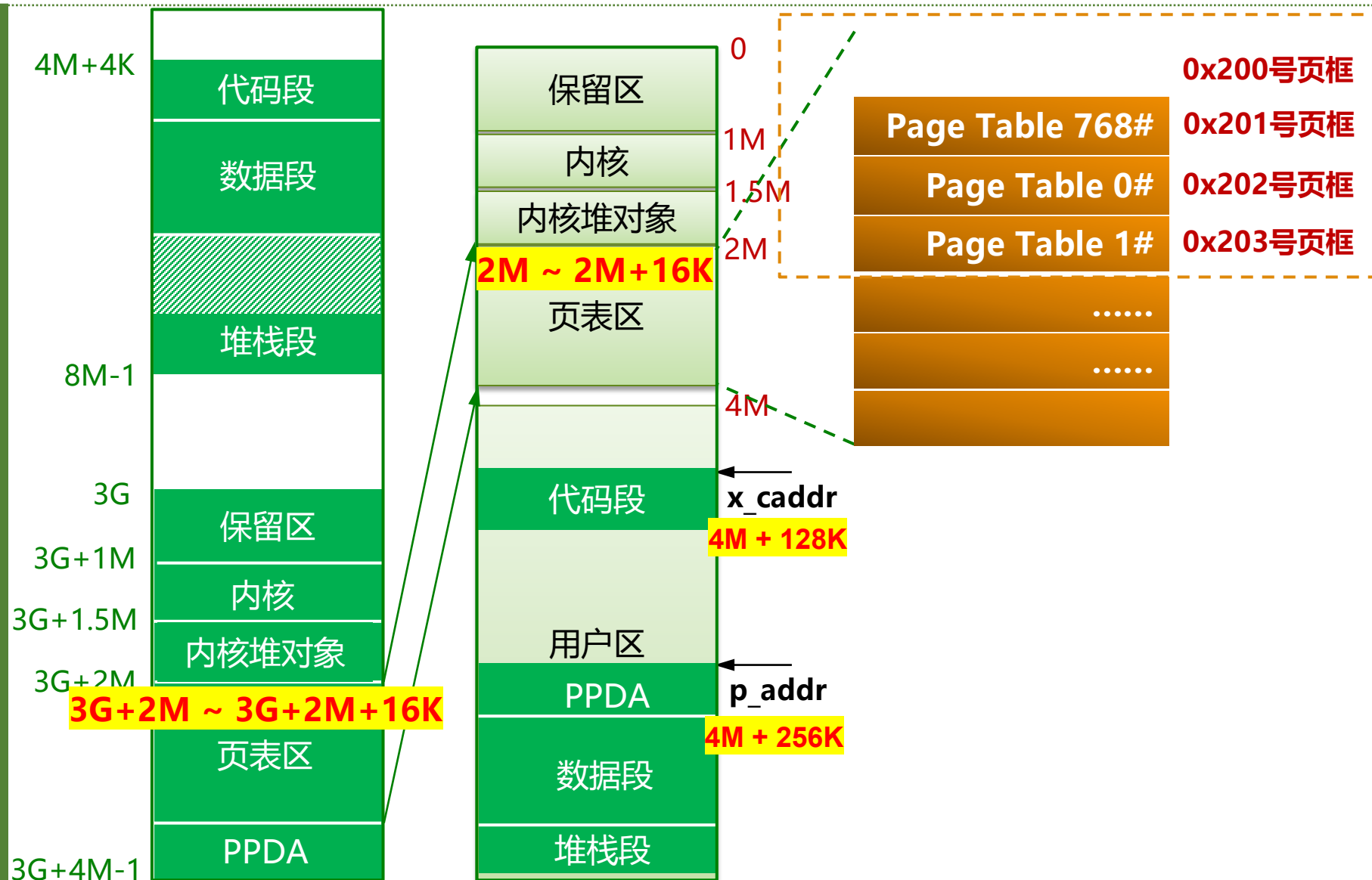




UNIX V6++的地址变换



现运行进程的页表



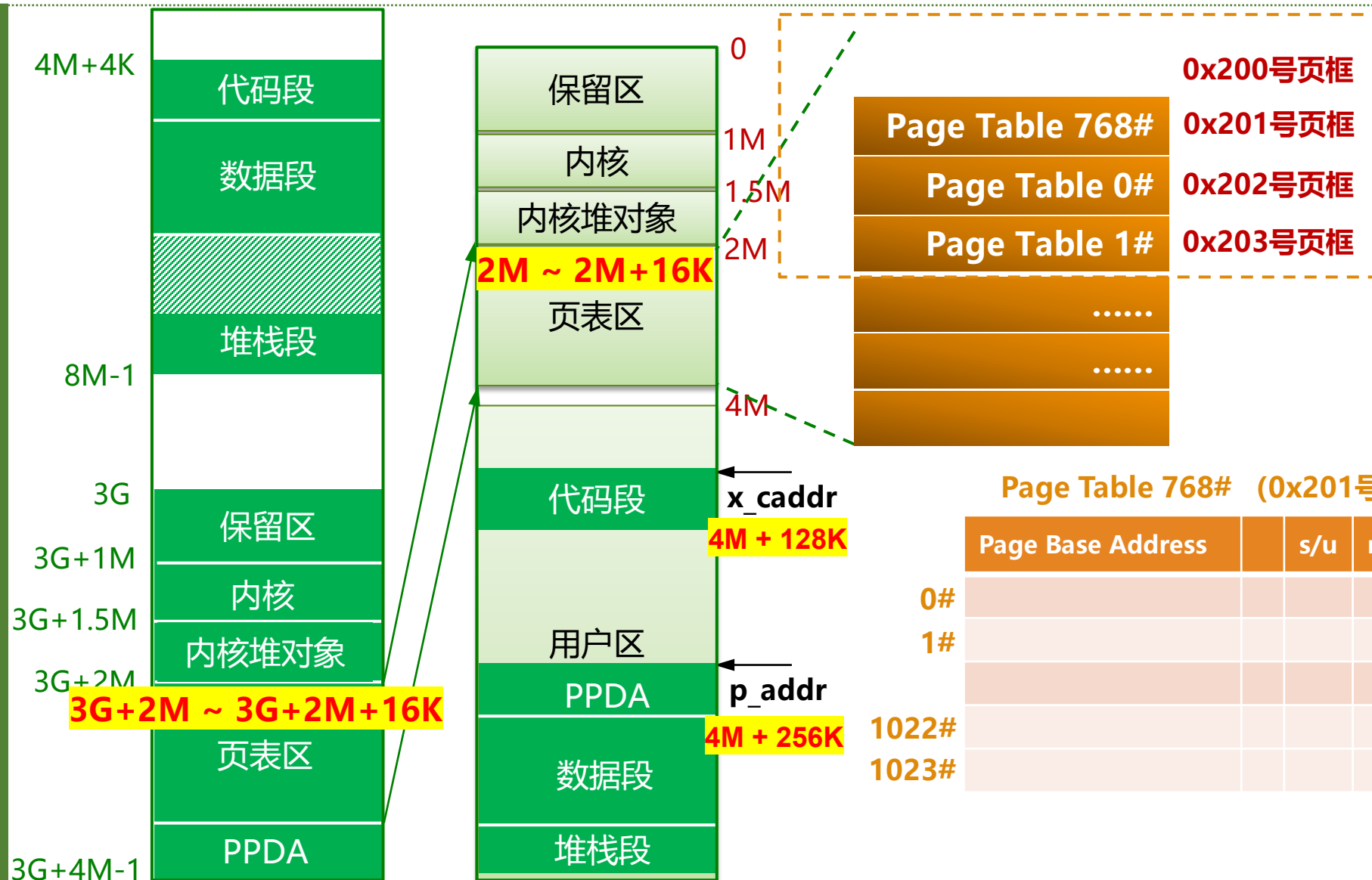
现运行进程的内核
页表与用户页表



UNIX V6++的地址变换



现运行进程的页表



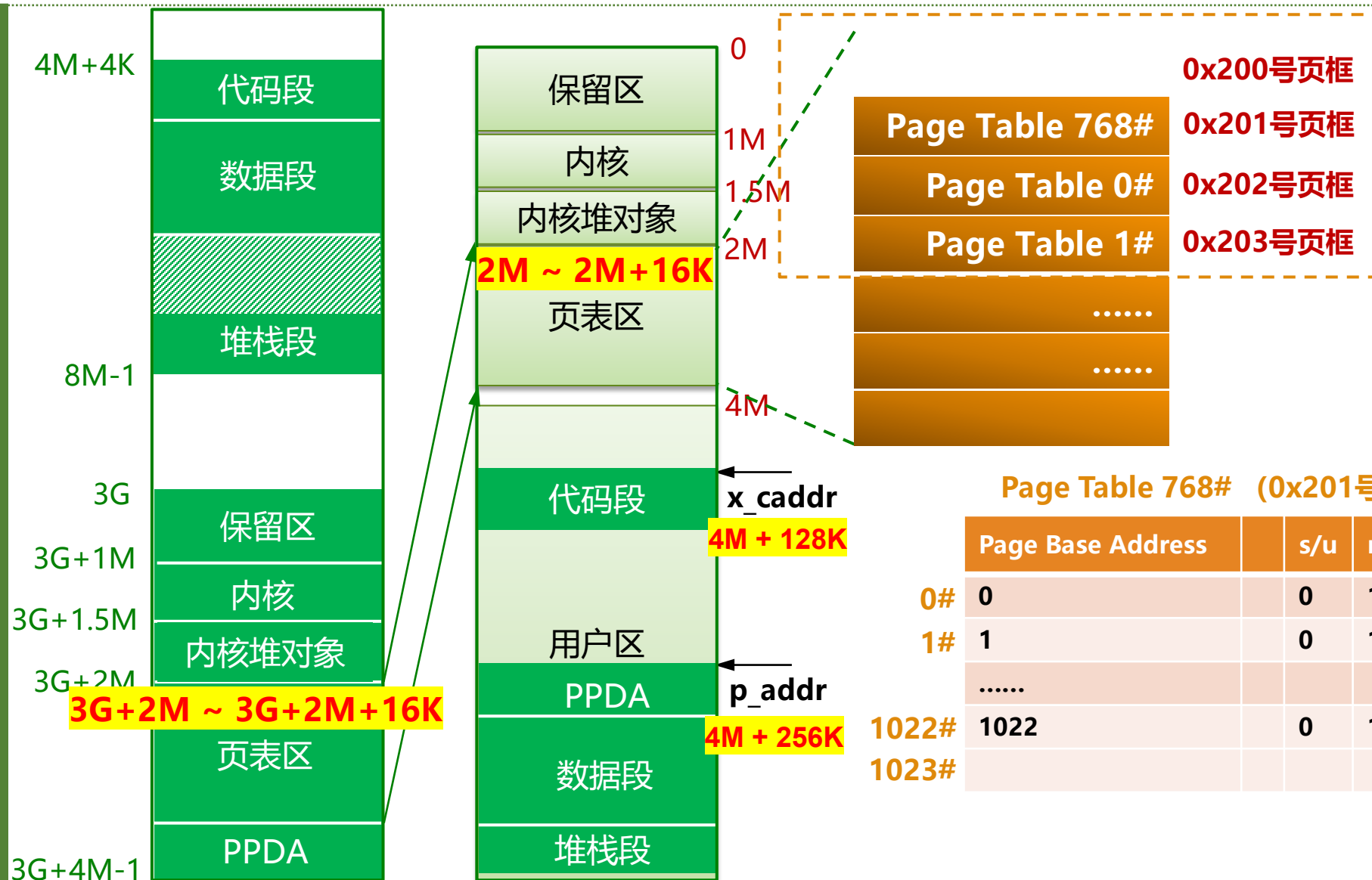
现运行进程的内核
页表与用户页表



UNIX V6++的地址变换



现运行进程的页表



现运行进程的内核
页表与用户页表

Page Table 768# (0x201号页框)

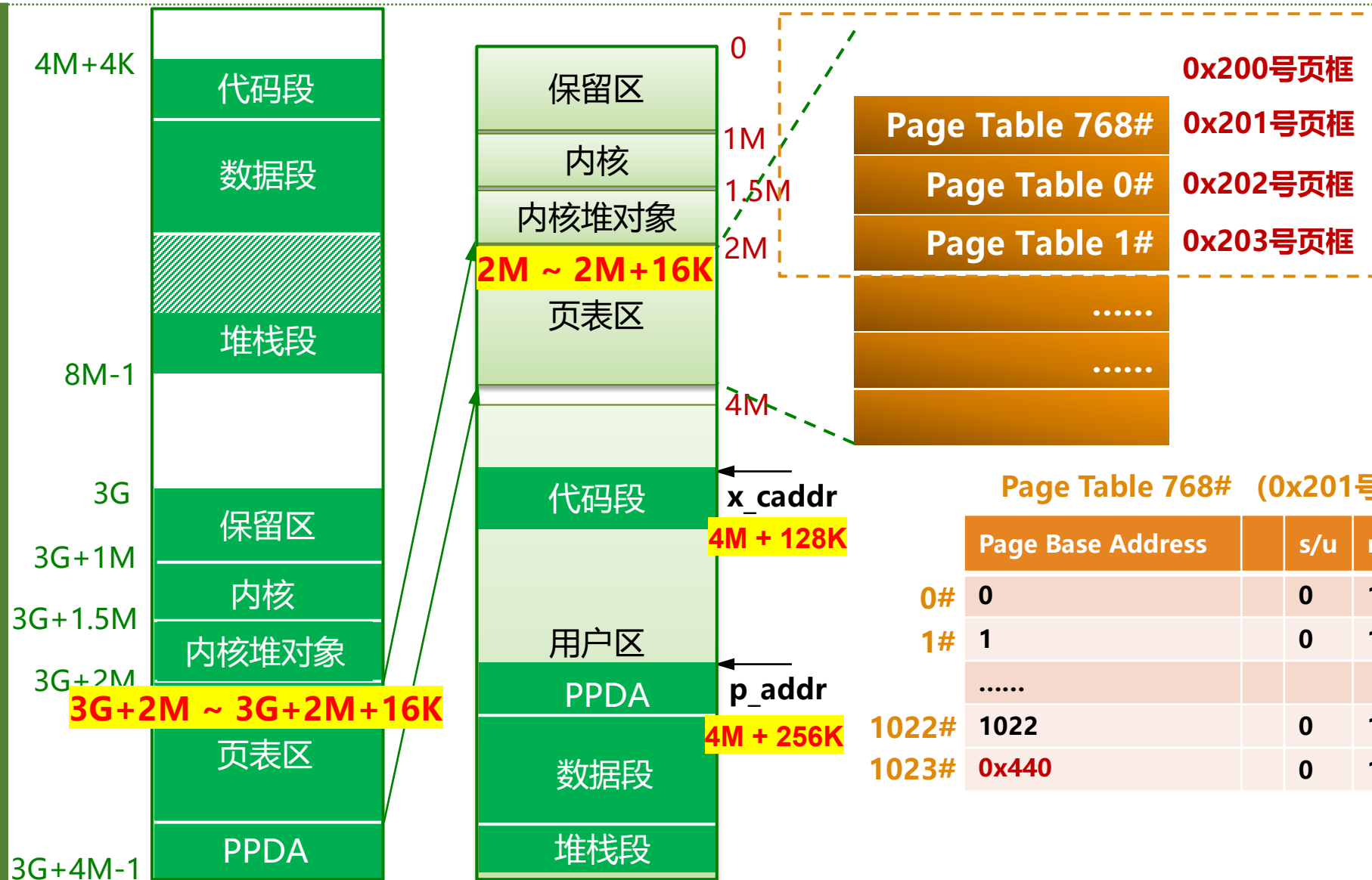
	Page Base Address		s/u	r/w	p
0#	0		0	1	1
1#	1		0	1	1
				
1022#	1022		0	1	1
1023#					



UNIX V6++的地址变换



现运行进程的页表



现运行进程的内核
页表与用户页表

Page Table 768# (0x201号页框)

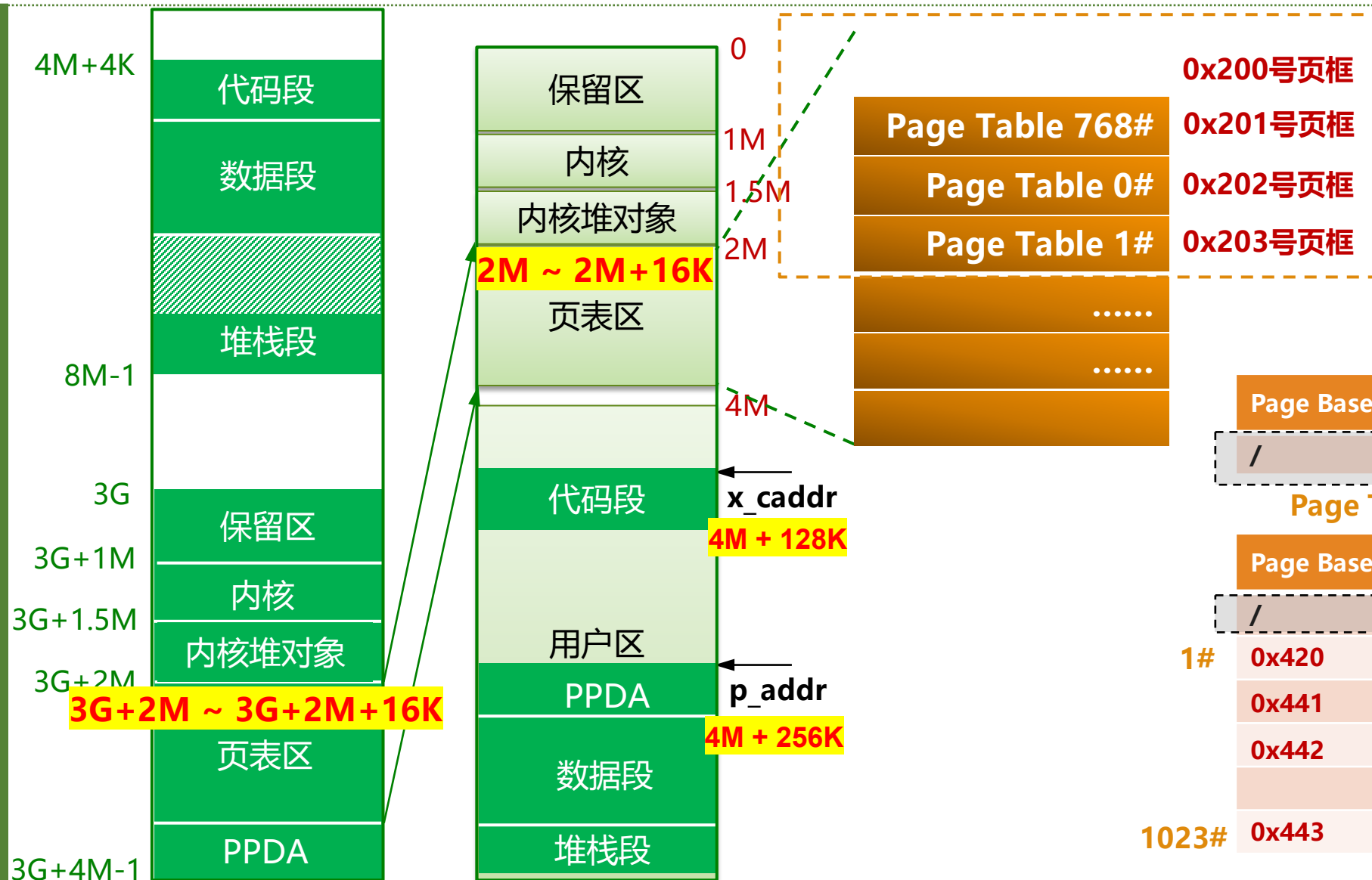
	Page Base Address		s/u	r/w	p
0#	0		0	1	1
1#	1		0	1	1
				
1022#	1022		0	1	1
1023#	0x440		0	1	1



UNIX V6++的地址变换



现运行进程的页表



现运行进程的内核
页表与用户页表

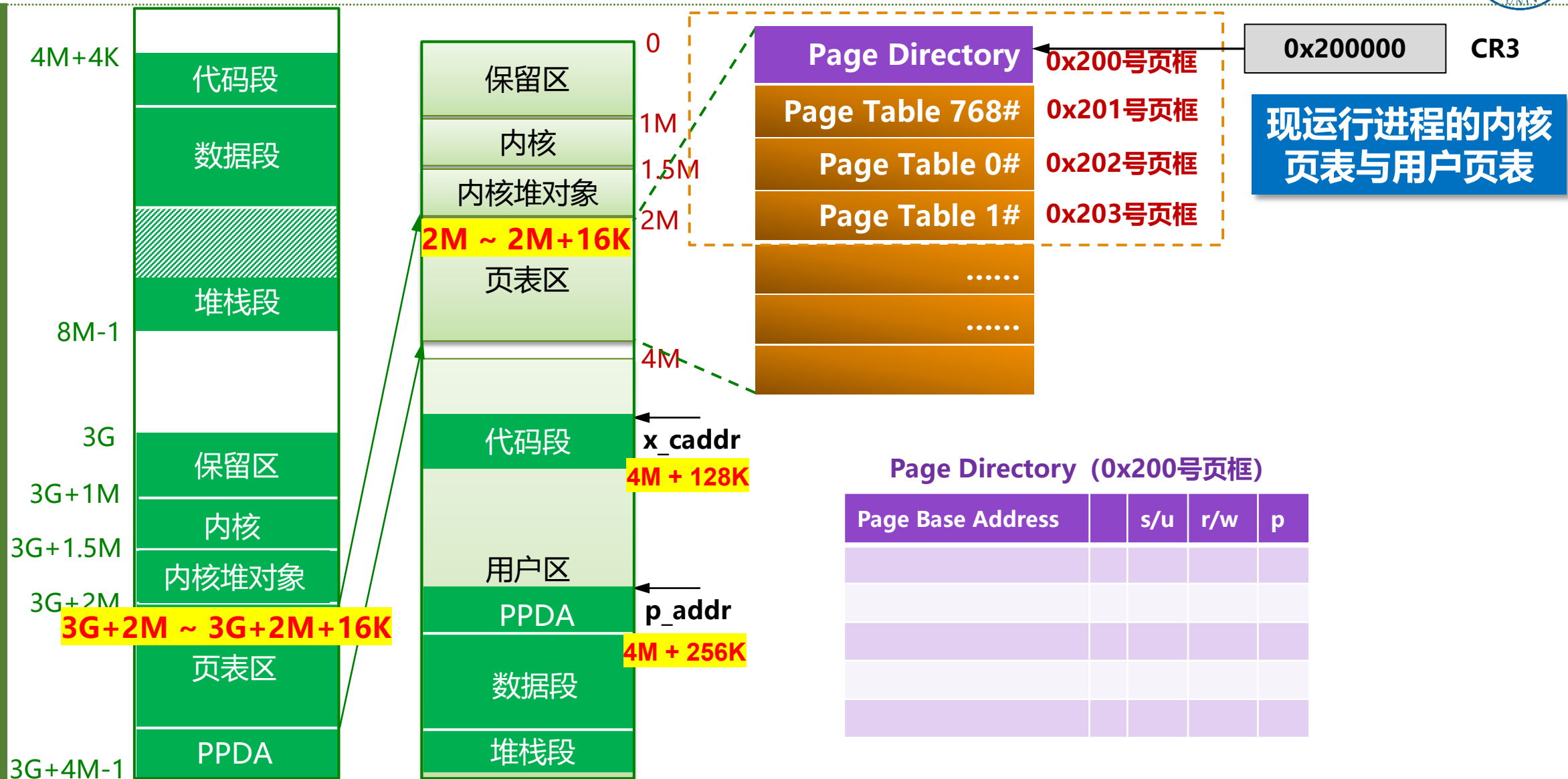
Page Base Address		编译器预留			
/		/	/	/	/
Page Table 1# (0x203号页框)					
Page Base Address		s/u	r/w	p	
/		/	/	/	
1#	0x420	1	0	1	
	0x441	1	1	1	
	0x442	1	1	1	
1023#	0x443	1	1	1	



UNIX V6++的地址变换



现运行进程的页表

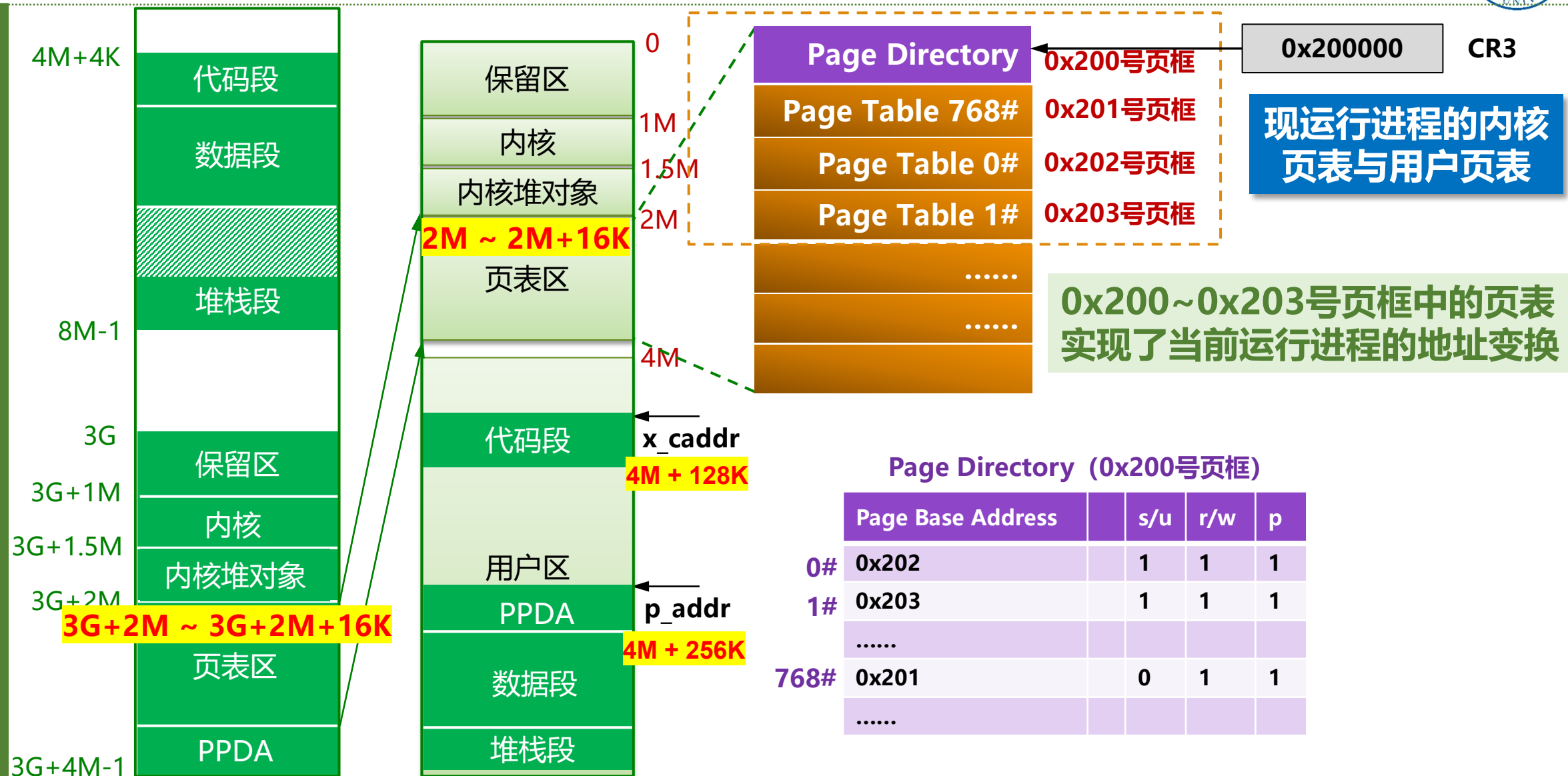




UNIX V6++的地址变换



现运行进程的页表

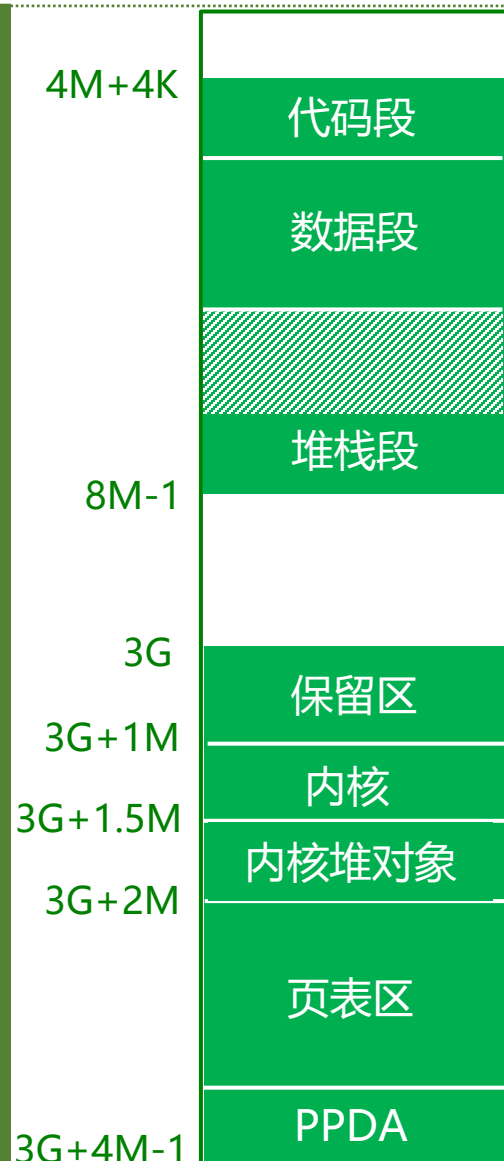




UNIX V6++的地址变换



现运行进程的页表



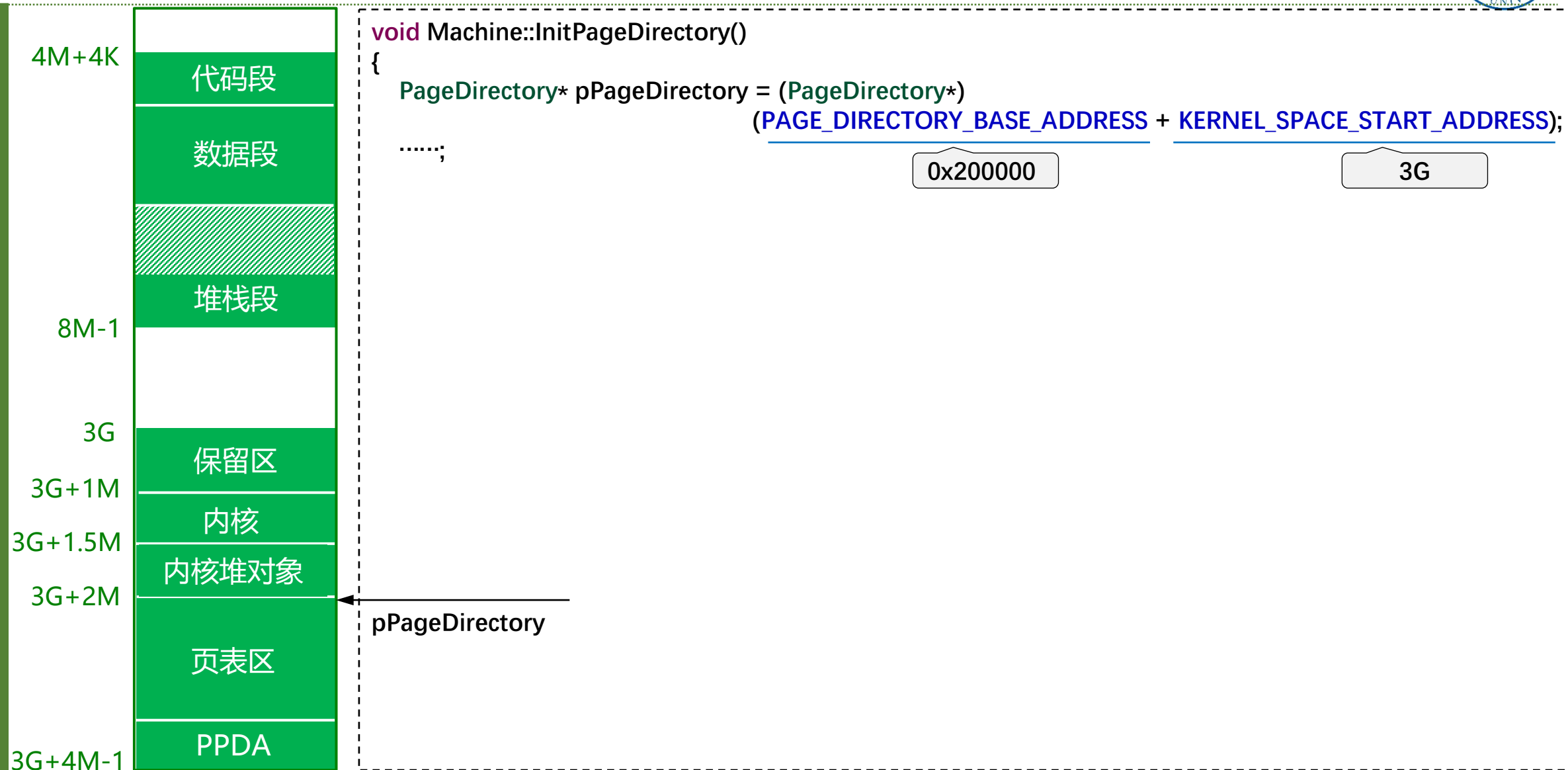
```
class Machine
{
public:
    .....;
    /* 页目录、核心态页表、用户态页表在物理内存中的起始地址 */
    static const unsigned long PAGE_DIRECTORY_BASE_ADDRESS = 0x200000;
    static const unsigned long KERNEL_PAGE_TABLE_BASE_ADDRESS = 0x201000;
    static const unsigned long USER_PAGE_TABLE_BASE_ADDRESS = 0x202000;
    static const unsigned long USER_PAGE_TABLE_CNT = 2;
    /* 内核空间大小 4M 0xC0000000 - 0xC0400000 1 PageTable */
    static const unsigned int KERNEL_SPACE_SIZE = 0x400000;
    static const unsigned long KERNEL_SPACE_START_ADDRESS = 0xC0000000;
public:
    void InitPageDirectory();
    void InitUserPageTable();
    PageDirectory& GetPageDirectory(); /* 获取当前正在使用的页目录表 */
    PageTable& GetKernelPageTable(); /* 获取操作系统内核所使用的页表， */
    PageTable* GetUserPageTableArray(); /* 获取用户进程页表，共两张 */
    .....;
private:
    PageDirectory* m_PageDirectory; /* 指向系统页目录 */
    PageTable* m_KernelPageTable; /* 指向内核页表 */
    PageTable* m_UserPageTable; /* 指向用户页表 */
    .....;
};
```



UNIX V6++的地址变换



页目录的初始化

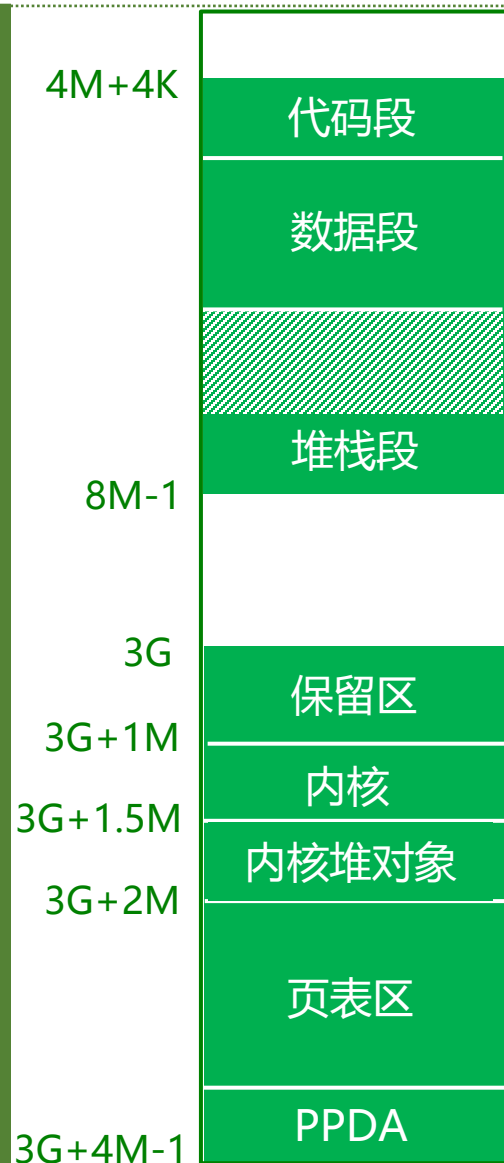




UNIX V6++的地址变换



页目录的初始化



```
void Machine::InitPageDirectory()
{
    PageDirectory* pPageDirectory = (PageDirectory*)
        (PAGE_DIRECTORY_BASE_ADDRESS + KERNEL_SPACE_START_ADDRESS);
    .....;
    /* 填写200#页表的第768项 */
    unsigned int kPageTableIdx = KERNEL_SPACE_START_ADDRESS /
        PageTable::SIZE_PER_PAGETABLE_MAP;
    pPageDirectory->m_Entrys[kPageTableIdx].m_UserSupervisor = 0;
    pPageDirectory->m_Entrys[kPageTableIdx].m_Present = 1;
    pPageDirectory->m_Entrys[kPageTableIdx].m_ReadWriter = 1;
    pPageDirectory->m_Entrys[kPageTableIdx].m_PageTableBaseAddress =
        KERNEL_PAGE_TABLE_BASE_ADDRESS >> 12;
```

3G/4M

0x201

Page Directory (0x200号页框)

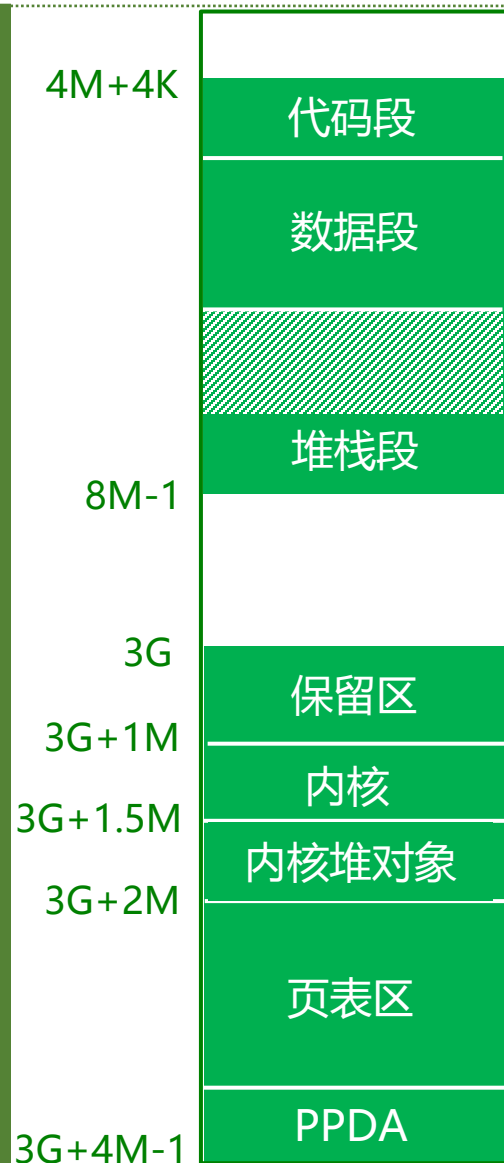
	Page Base Address	s/u	r/w	p
0#				
1#				
.....				
768#	0x201	0	1	1
.....				



UNIX V6+ + 的地址变换



页目录的初始化



```
void Machine::InitPageDirectory()
{
    PageDirectory* pPageDirectory = (PageDirectory*)
        (PAGE_DIRECTORY_BASE_ADDRESS + KERNEL_SPACE_START_ADDRESS);
    .....;
    /* 填写200#页表的第768项 */
    unsigned int kPageTableIdx = KERNEL_SPACE_START_ADDRESS /
        PageTable::SIZE_PER_PAGETABLE_MAP;
    pPageDirectory->m_Entrys[kPageTableIdx].m_UserSupervisor = 0;
    pPageDirectory->m_Entrys[kPageTableIdx].m_Present = 1;
    pPageDirectory->m_Entrys[kPageTableIdx].m_ReadWriter = 1;
    pPageDirectory->m_Entrys[kPageTableIdx].m_PageTableBaseAddress =
        KERNEL_PAGE_TABLE_BASE_ADDRESS >> 12;
    PageTable* pPageTable = (PageTable*)
        (KERNEL_PAGE_TABLE_BASE_ADDRESS + KERNEL_SPACE_START_ADDRESS);
```

0x201000

3G

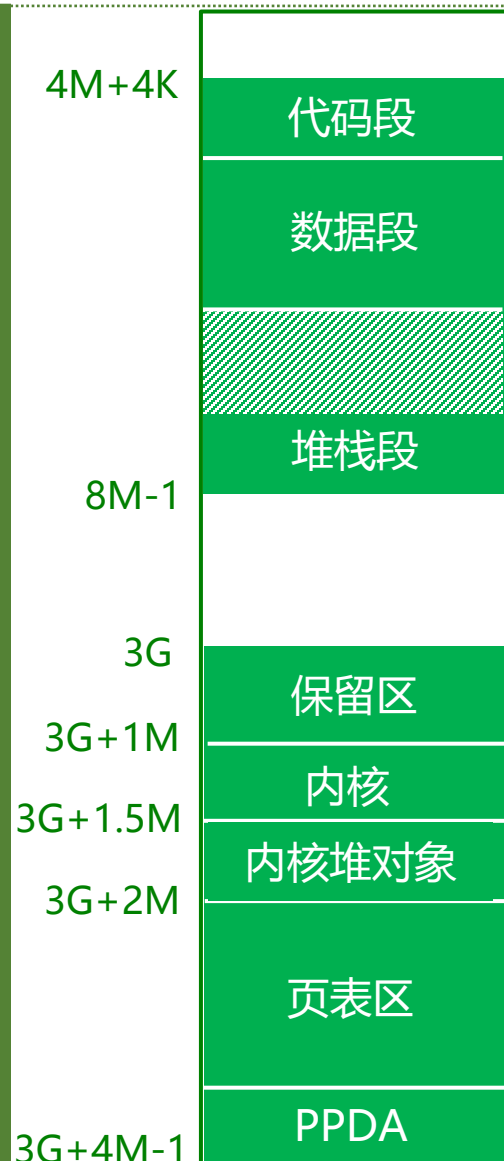
pPageTable



UNIX V6++的地址变换



页目录的初始化



```
void Machine::InitPageDirectory()
{
    PageDirectory* pPageDirectory = (PageDirectory*)
        (PAGE_DIRECTORY_BASE_ADDRESS + KERNEL_SPACE_START_ADDRESS);
    .....;
    /* 填写200#页表的第768项 */
    unsigned int kPageTableIdx = KERNEL_SPACE_START_ADDRESS /
        PageTable::SIZE_PER_PAGETABLE_MAP;

    pPageDirectory->m_Entrys[kPageTableIdx].m_UserSupervisor = 0;
    pPageDirectory->m_Entrys[kPageTableIdx].m_Present = 1;
    pPageDirectory->m_Entrys[kPageTableIdx].m_ReadWriter = 1;
    pPageDirectory->m_Entrys[kPageTableIdx].m_PageTableBaseAddress =
        KERNEL_PAGE_TABLE_BASE_ADDRESS >> 12;

    PageTable* pPageTable = (PageTable*)
        (KERNEL_PAGE_TABLE_BASE_ADDRESS + KERNEL_SPACE_START_ADDRESS);
    for ( unsigned int i = 0; i < PageTable::ENTRY_CNT_PER_PAGETABLE; i++ )
    {
        pPageTable->m_Entrys[i].m_UserSupervisor = 0;
        pPageTable->m_Entrys[i].m_Present = 1;
        pPageTable->m_Entrys[i].m_ReadWriter = 1;
        pPageTable->m_Entrys[i].m_PageBaseAddress = i;
    }
    this->m_PageDirectory = pPageDirectory;
    this->m_KernelPageTable = pPageTable;
}
```

Page Table 768# (0x201号页框)

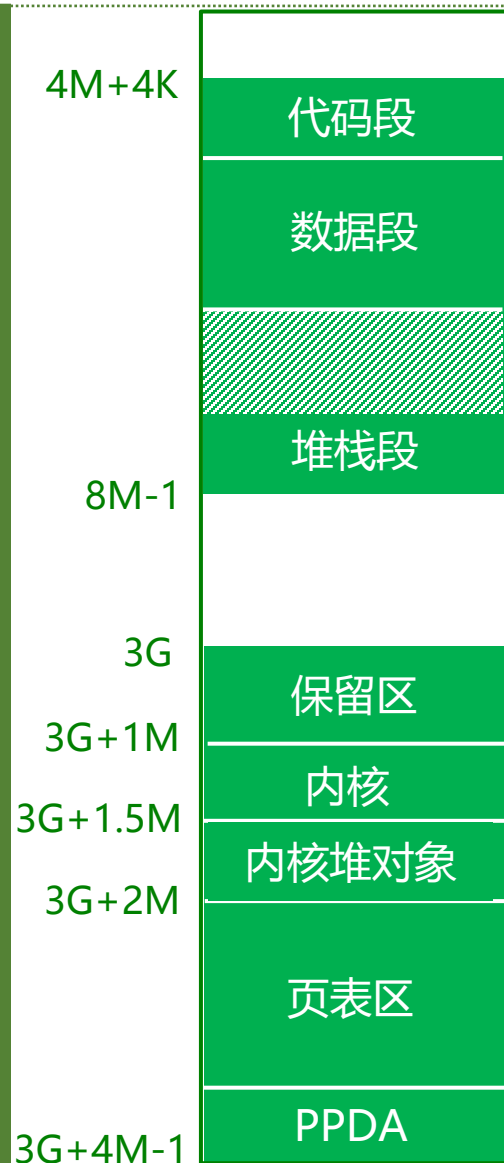
	Page Base Address	s/u	r/w	p
0#	0	0	1	1
1#	1	0	1	1
.....				
1022#	1022	0	1	1
1023#	1023	0	1	1



UNIX V6++的地址变换



用户页表的初始化



```
void Machine::InitUserPageTable()
{
    PageDirectory* pPageDirectory = this->m_PageDirectory;
    PageTable* pUserPageTable = (PageTable*)
        (USER_PAGE_TABLE_BASE_ADDRESS + KERNEL_SPACE_START_ADDRESS);
}
```

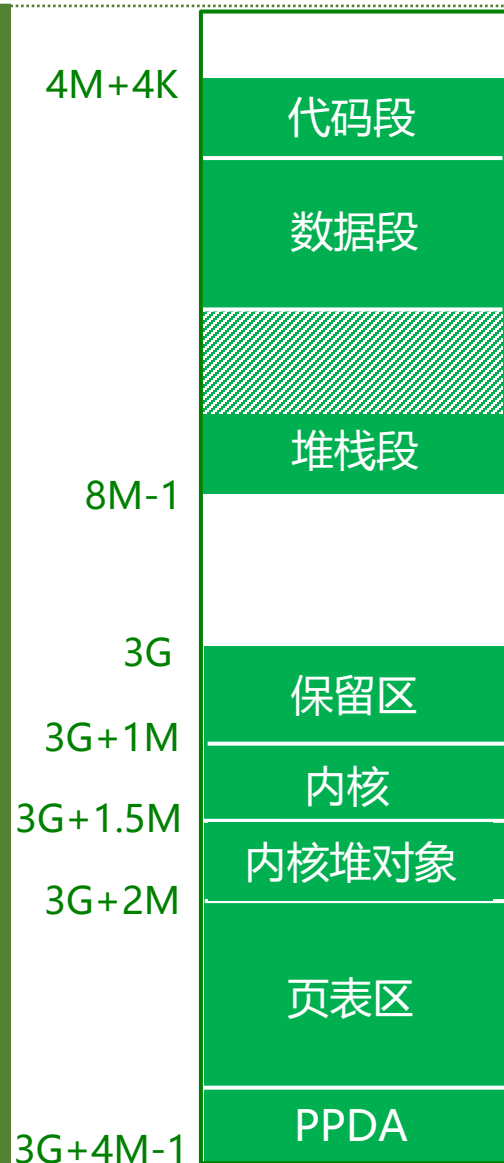
0x202000 3G



UNIX V6++的地址变换



用户页表的初始化



```
void Machine::InitUserPageTable()
```

```
{
```

```
PageDirectory* pPageDirectory = this->m_PageDirectory;
```

```
PageTable* pUserPageTable = (PageTable*)
```

```
(USER_PAGE_TABLE_BASE_ADDRESS + KERNEL_SPACE_START_ADDRESS);
```

```
unsigned int idx = USER_PAGE_TABLE_BASE_ADDRESS >> 12; 0x202
```

```
for ( unsigned int j = 0; j < USER_PAGE_TABLE_CNT; j++, idx++ )
```

```
{
```

```
pPageDirectory->m_Entrys[j].m_UserSupervisor = 1;
```

```
pPageDirectory->m_Entrys[j].m_Present = 1;
```

```
pPageDirectory->m_Entrys[j].m_ReadWriter = 1;
```

```
pPageDirectory->m_Entrys[j].m_PageTableBaseAddress = idx;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Page Directory (0x200号页框)

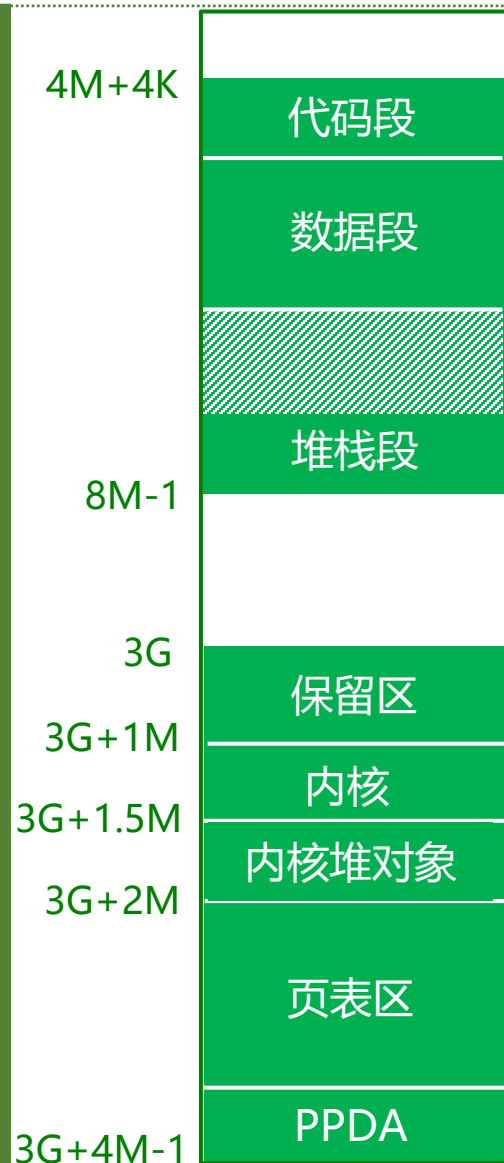
	Page Base Address	s/u	r/w	p
0#	0x202	1	1	1
1#	0x203	1	1	1
			
768#	0x201	0	1	1
			



UNIX V6++的地址变换



用户页表的初始化



```
void Machine::InitUserPageTable()
{
    PageDirectory* pPageDirectory = this->m_PageDirectory;
    PageTable* pUserPageTable = (PageTable*)
        (USER_PAGE_TABLE_BASE_ADDRESS + KERNEL_SPACE_START_ADDRESS);

    unsigned int idx = USER_PAGE_TABLE_BASE_ADDRESS >> 12;
    for ( unsigned int j = 0; j < USER_PAGE_TABLE_CNT; j++, idx++ )
    {
        pPageDirectory->m_Entrys[j].m_UserSupervisor = 1;
        pPageDirectory->m_Entrys[j].m_Present = 1;
        pPageDirectory->m_Entrys[j].m_ReadWriter = 1;
        pPageDirectory->m_Entrys[j].m_PageBaseAddress = idx;

        for ( unsigned int i = 0; i < PageTable::ENTRY_CNT_PER_PAGETABLE; i++ )
        {
            pUserPageTable[j].m_Entrys[i].m_UserSupervisor = 1;
            pUserPageTable[j].m_Entrys[i].m_Present = 1;
            pUserPageTable[j].m_Entrys[i].m_ReadWriter = 1;
            pUserPageTable[j].m_Entrys[i].m_PageBaseAddress = 0x00000 + i + j * 1024;
        }
    }
    this->m_UserPageTable = pUserPageTable;
}
```

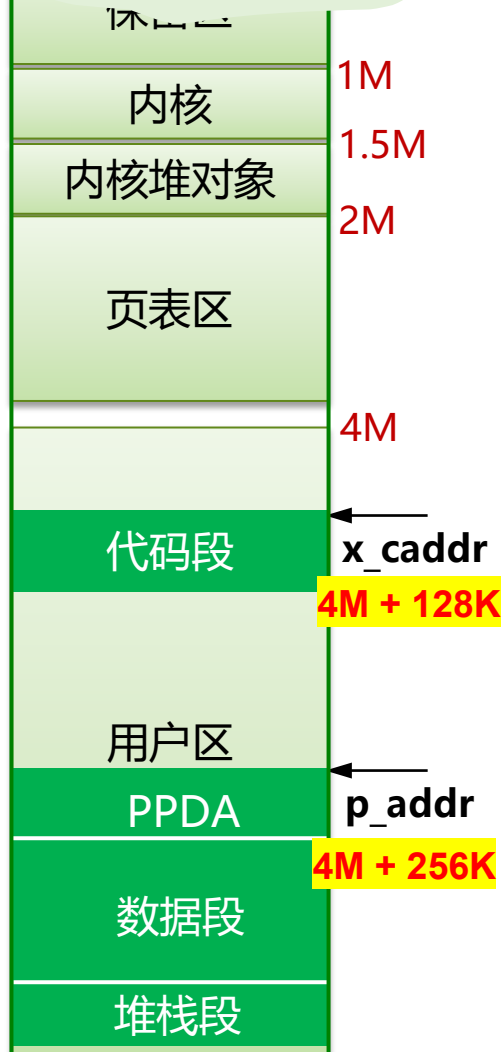
当前内核初始化阶段并不使用这段内存，也不会向4M-8M物理内存写入任何数据。



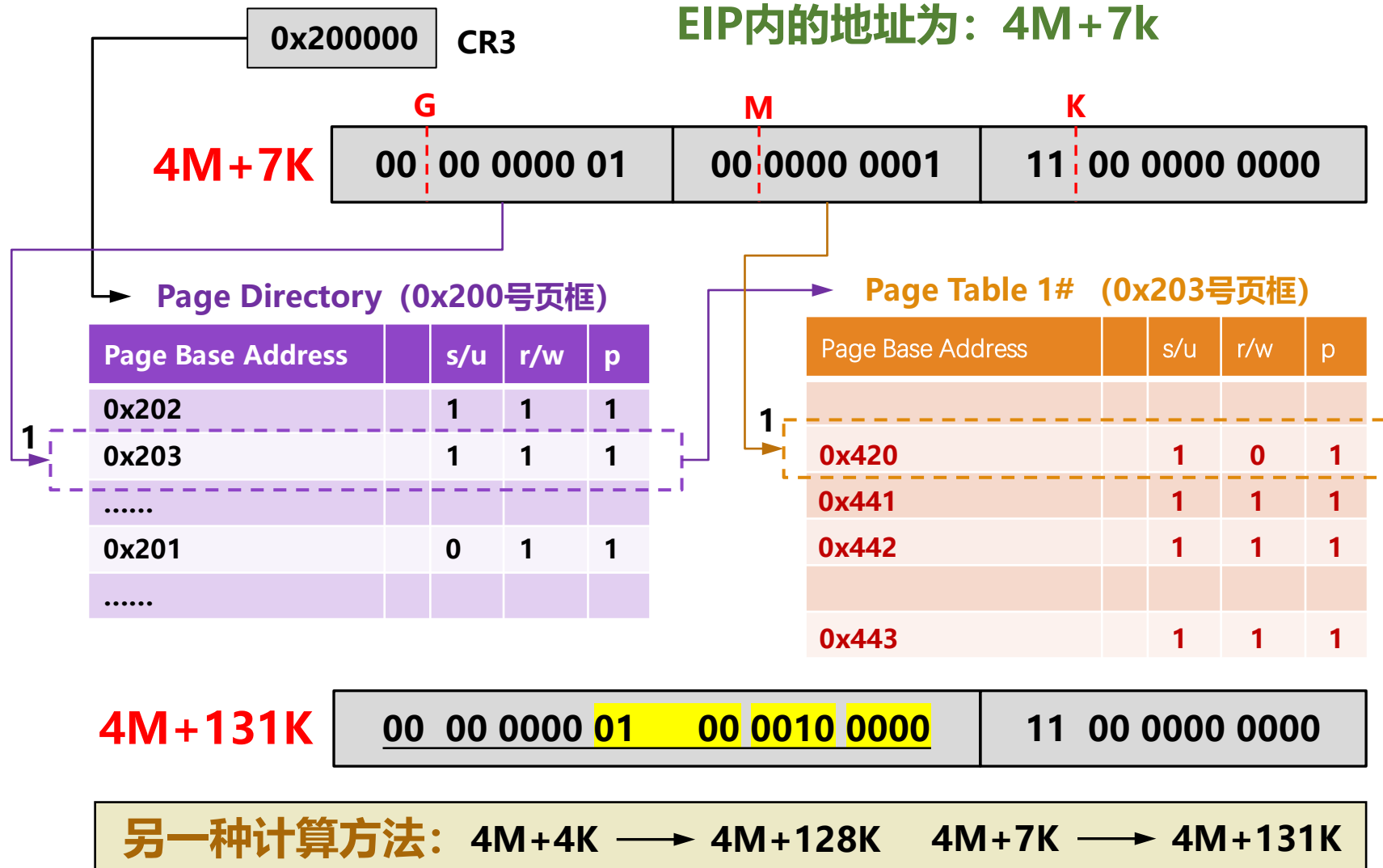
UNIX V6++的地址变换



进程取指时:



EIP内的地址为: $4M + 7K$

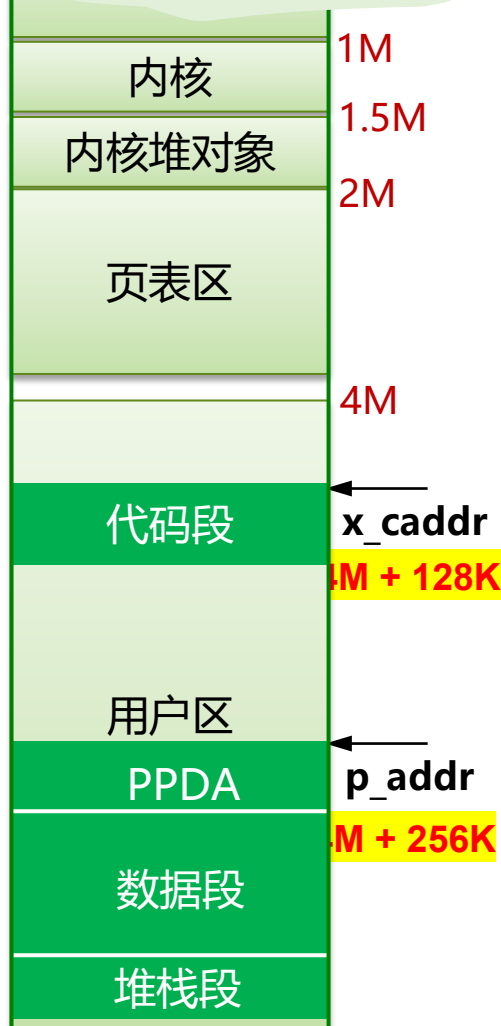




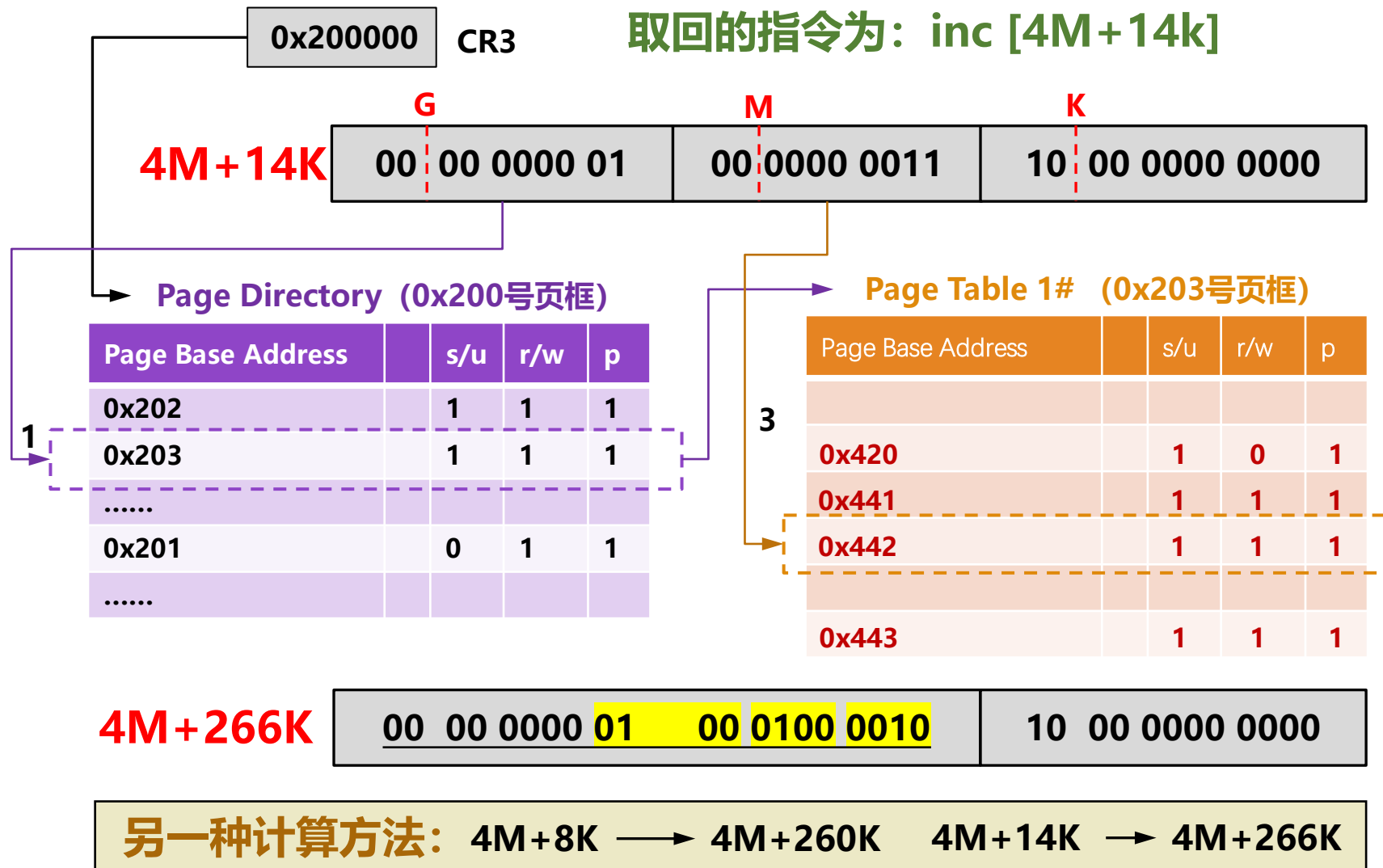
UNIX V6++的地址变换



执行指令时:



取回的指令为: `inc [4M+14k]`

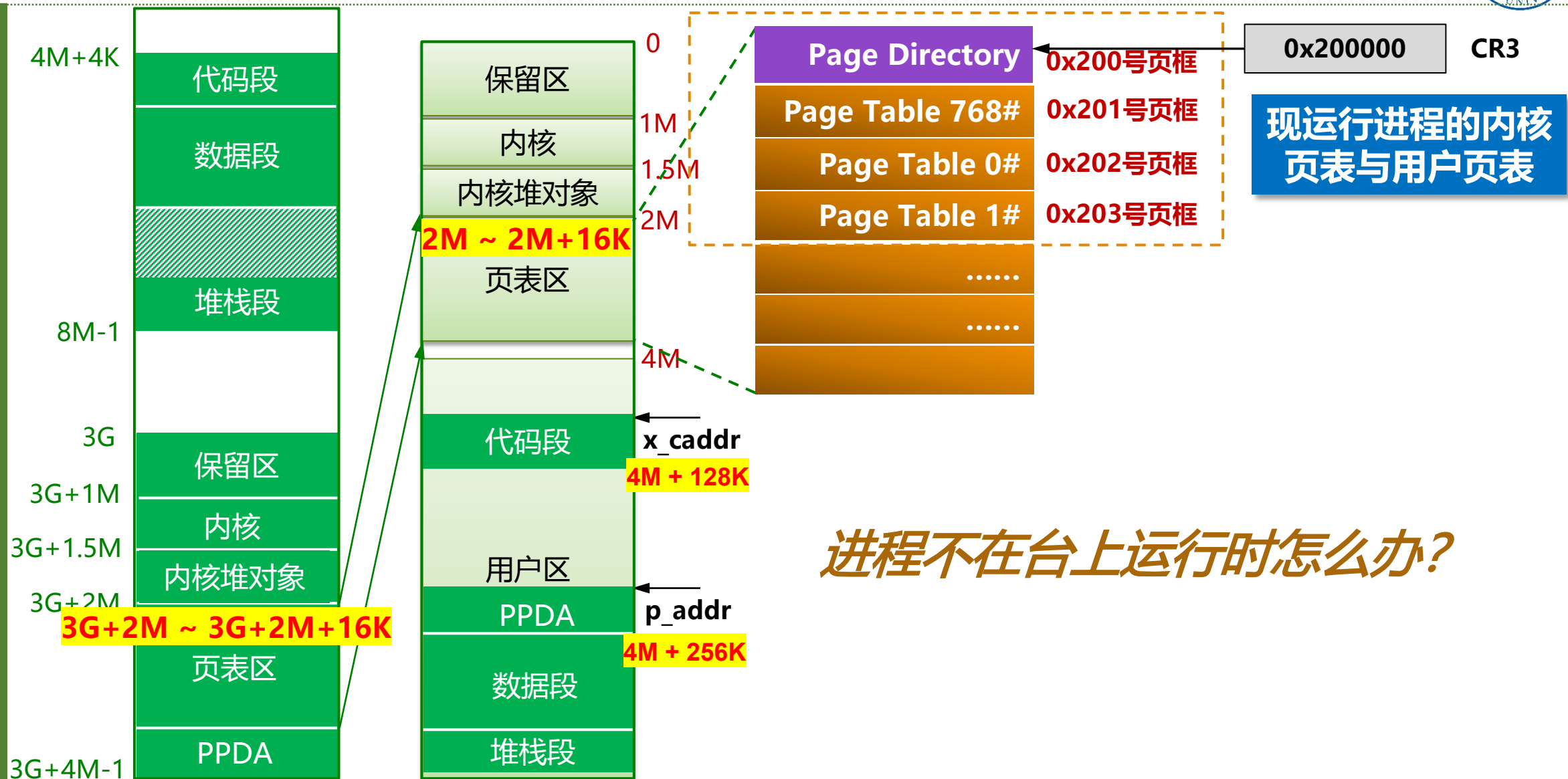




UNIX V6++的地址变换



其他进程的页表

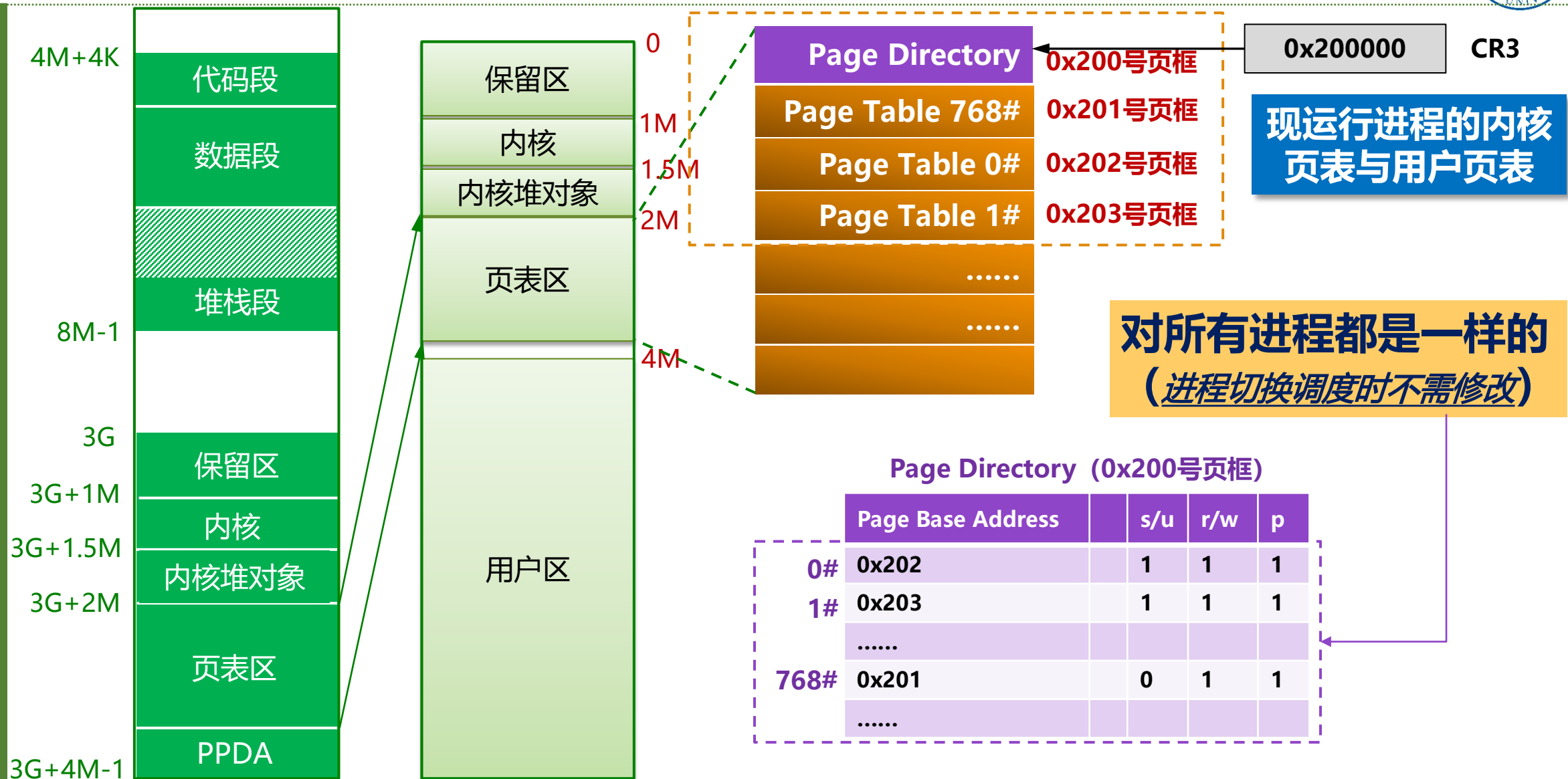




UNIX V6++的地址变换



其他进程的页表

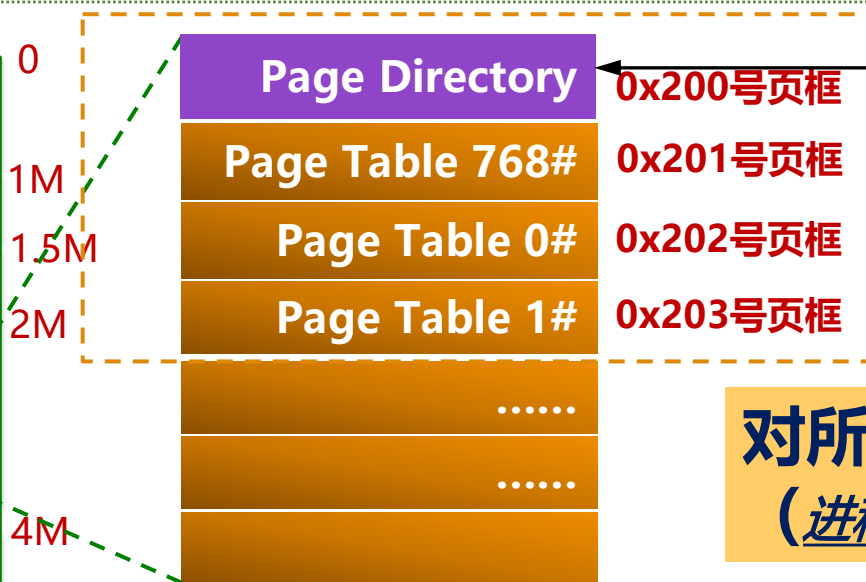
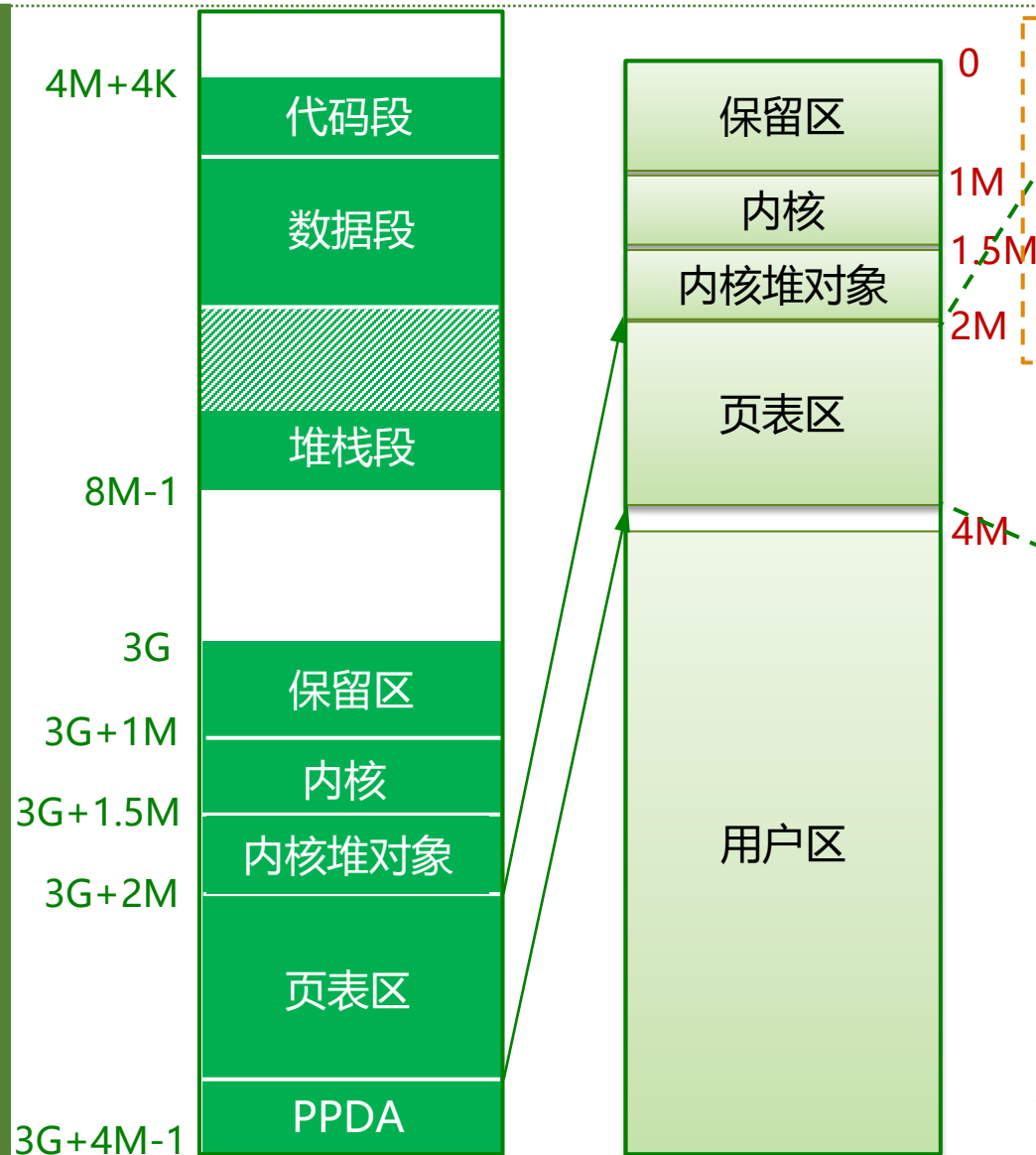




UNIX V6++的地址变换



其他进程的页表



0x200000 CR3

现运行进程的内核
页表与用户页表

对所有进程都是一样的
(进程切换调度时不需修改)

Page Table 768# (0x201号页框)

	Page Base Address	s/u	r/w	p
0#	0	0	1	1
1#	1	0	1	1
.....
1022#	1022	0	1	1
1023#				

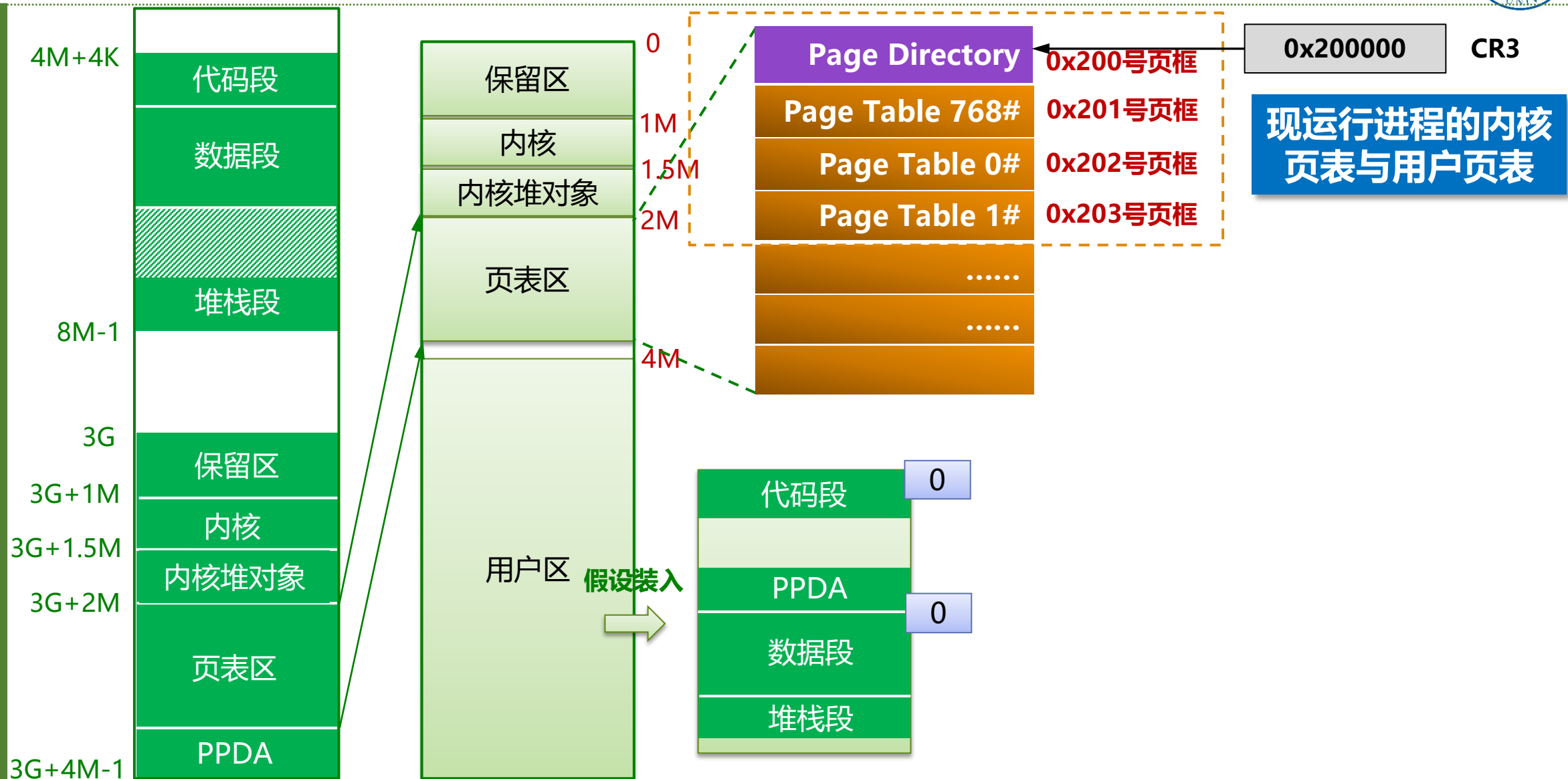
每个页目录和核心页表进程共用, 节省空间



UNIX V6++的地址变换



其他进程的页表

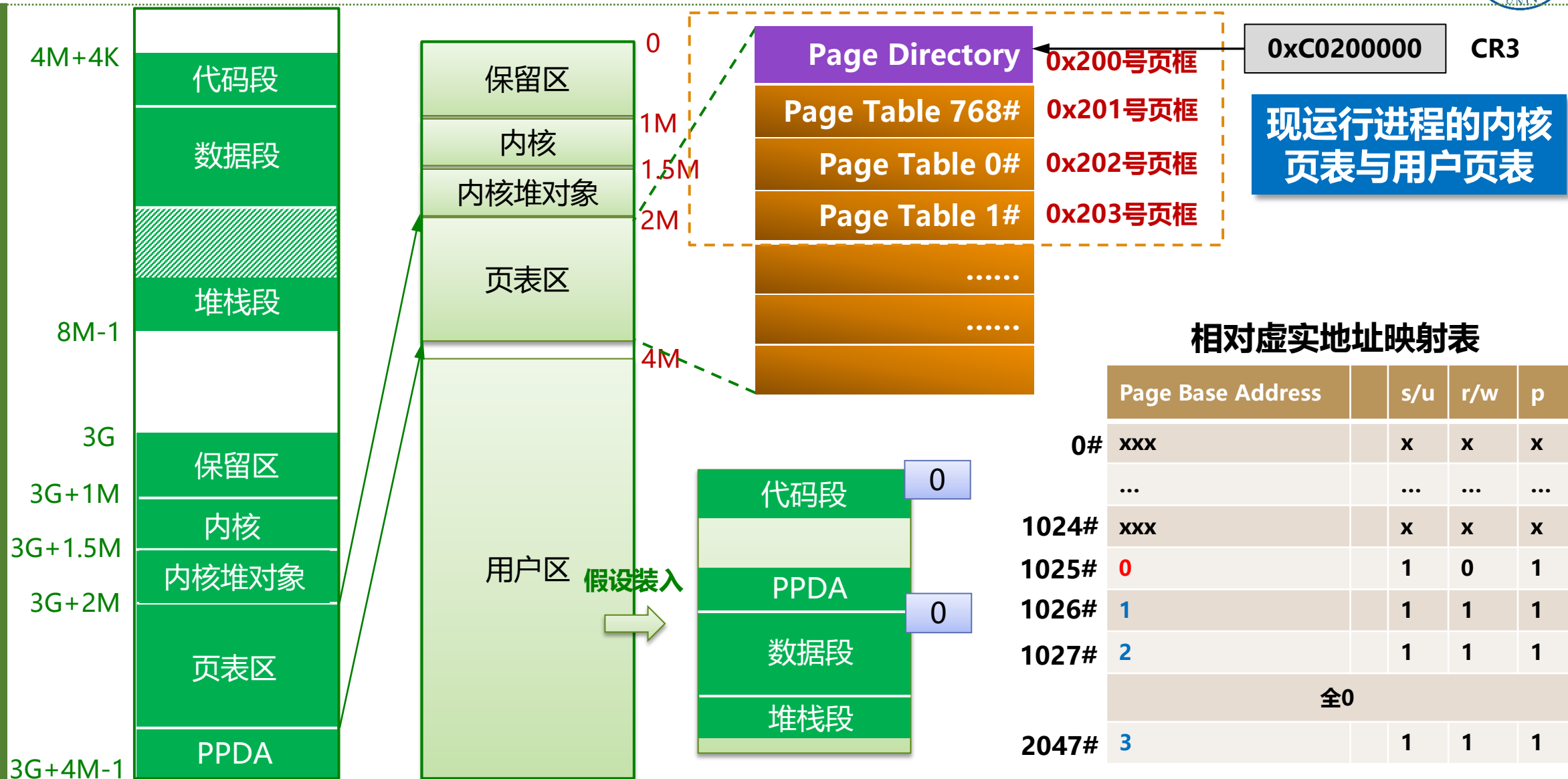




UNIX V6++的地址变换



其他进程的页表

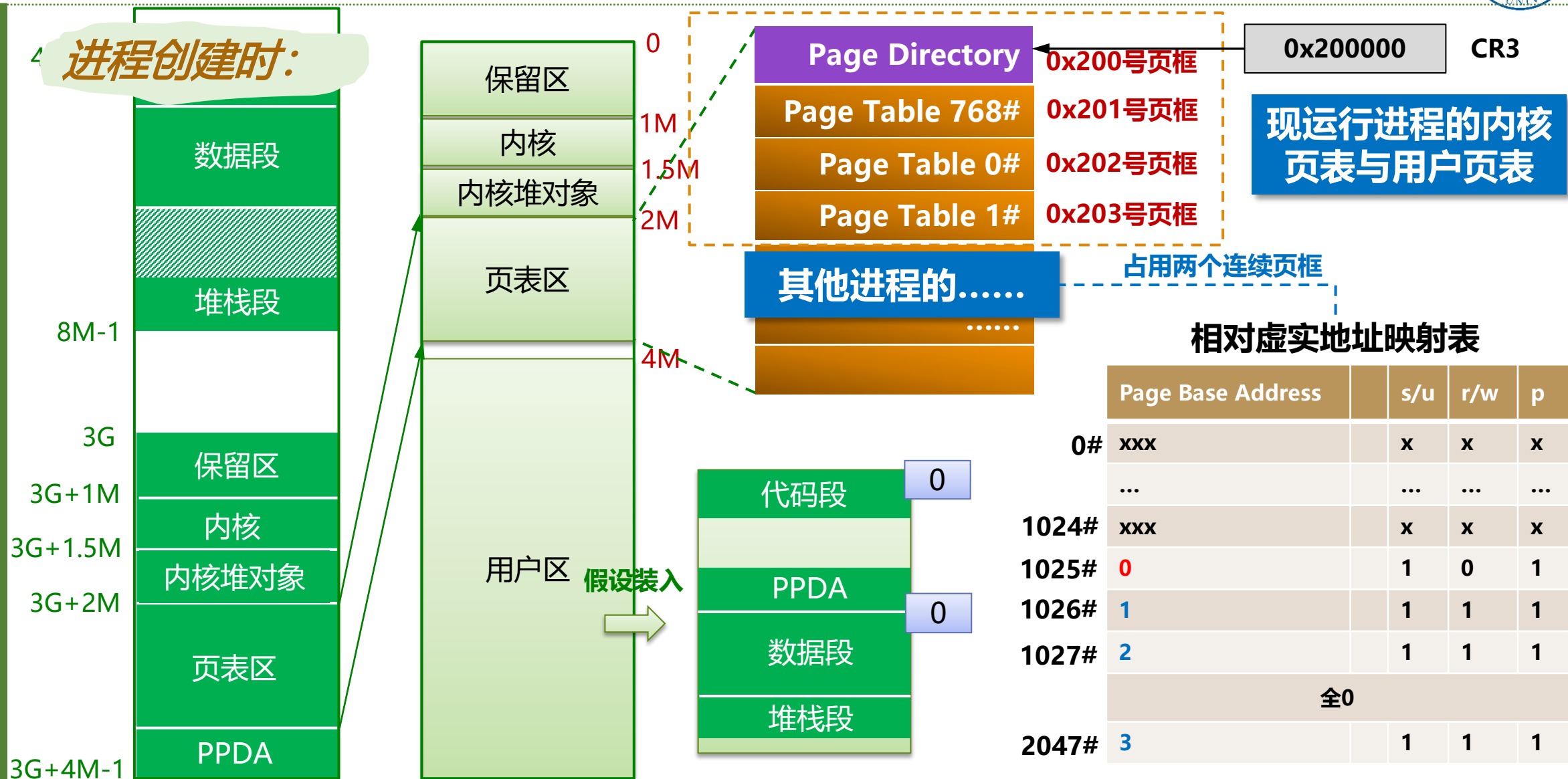




UNIX V6++的地址变换



其他进程的页表





UNIX V6++的地址变换



相对虚实地址映射表

进程创建时:

相对虚实地址映射表

	Page Base Address		s/u	r/w	p
0#	xxx		x	x	x

1024#	xxx		x	x	x
1025#	0		1	0	1
1026#	1		1	1	1
1027#	2		1	1	1
	全0				
2047#	3		1	1	1

每次换进/换出, 只需修改
 p_addr 和 x_caddr , 无需刷新
页表, 节省时间

```
class MemoryDescriptor
{
public:
    void Initialize(); /* 进程创建时申请空白相对虚实地址映射表*/
                        /* 逻辑址记入m_UserPageTableArray */
    void Release(); /* 进程终止时, 释放相对虚实地址映射表 */
    void ClearUserPageTable(); /* 清理相对虚实地址映射表 */

    /* 根据各部分的起始逻辑地址和大小构建相对虚实地址映射表 */
    bool EstablishUserPageTable(unsigned long textVirtualAddress,
                                unsigned long textSize,
                                unsigned long dataVirtualAddress,
                                unsigned long dataSize,
                                unsigned long stackSize);

    /* 根据相对虚实地址映射表构建物理页表 */
    void MapToPageTable();
    .....;
public:
    PageTable* m_UserPageTableArray;
    unsigned long m_TextStartAddress; /* 代码段起始地址 */
    unsigned long m_TextSize; /* 代码段长度 */
    unsigned long m_DataStartAddress; /* 数据段起始地址 */
    unsigned long m_DataSize; /* 数据段长度 */
    unsigned long m_StackSize; /* 栈段长度 */
};
```



UNIX V6++的地址变换



相对虚实地址映射表

进程创建时:

相对虚实地址映射表

	Page Base Address		s/u	r/w	p
0#	xxx		x	x	x

1024#	xxx		x	x	x
1025#	0		1	0	1
1026#	1		1	1	1
1027#	2		1	1	1
全0					
2047#	3		1	1	1

每次换进/换出, 只需修改
 p_addr 和 x_caddr , 无需刷新
页表, 节省时间

```
class MemoryDescriptor
{
public:
    void Initialize(); /* 进程创建时申请空白相对虚实地址映射表*/
                        /* 逻辑址记入m_UserPageTableArray */
    void Release(); /* 进程终止时, 释放相对虚实地址映射表 */
    void ClearUserPageTable(); /* 清理相对虚实地址映射表 */

    /* 根据各部分的起始逻辑地址和大小构建相对虚实地址映射表 */
    bool EstablishUserPageTable(unsigned long textVirtualAddress,
                                unsigned long textSize,
                                unsigned long dataVirtualAddress,
                                unsigned long dataSize,
                                unsigned long stackSize);

    /* 根据相对虚实地址映射表构建物理页表 */
    void MapToPageTable();
    .....;
public:
    PageTable* m_UserPageTableArray;
    unsigned long m_TextStartAddress; /*=4M+4K段起始地址 */
    unsigned long m_TextSize; /*=4K */ /* 代码段长度 */
    unsigned long m_DataStartAddress; /*=4M+8K段起始地址 */
    unsigned long m_DataSize; /*=8K */ /* 数据段长度 */
    unsigned long m_StackSize; /*=4K */ /* 栈段长度 */
};
```

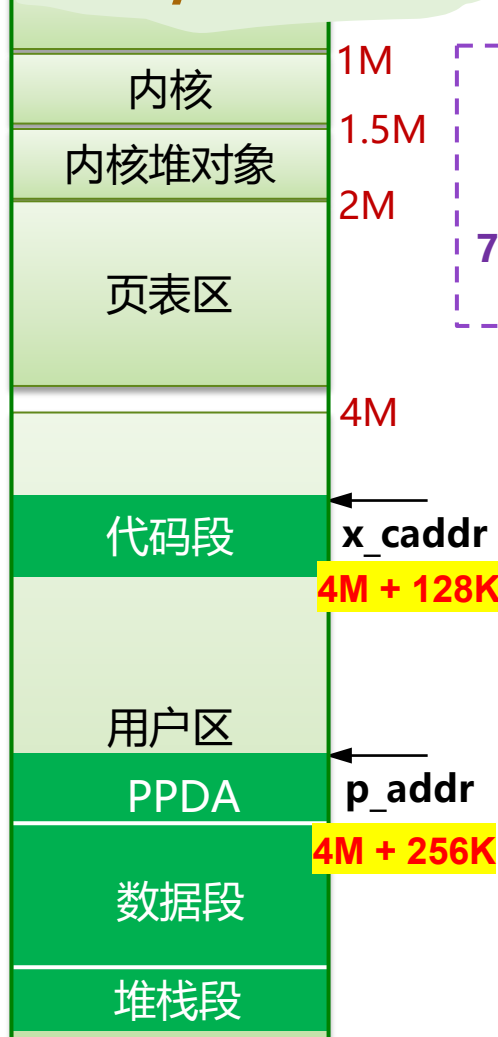


UNIX V6++的地址变换



相对虚实地址映射表

进程pa上台时:



Page Directory (0x200号页框)

	Page Base Address	s/u	r/w	p
0#	0x202	1	1	1
1#	0x203	1	1	1
.....
768#	0x201	0	1	1
.....

Page Table 768# (0x201号页框)

	Page Base Address	s/u	r/w	p
0#	0	0	1	1
1#	1	0	1	1
.....
1022#	1022	0	1	1
1023#		0	1	1

对所有进程都是一样的
(进程切换调度时不需修改)



UNIX V6++的地址变换



相对虚实地址映射表

进程上台时:



Page Directory (0x200号页框)

	Page Base Address	s/u	r/w	p
0#	0x202	1	1	1
1#	0x203	1	1	1
.....				
768#	0x201	0	1	1
.....				

Page Table 768# (0x201号页框)

	Page Base Address	s/u	r/w	p
0#	0	0	1	1
1#	1	0	1	1
.....				
1022#	1022	0	1	1
1023#	0x440	0	1	1

①. $p_addr >> 12$, 写入

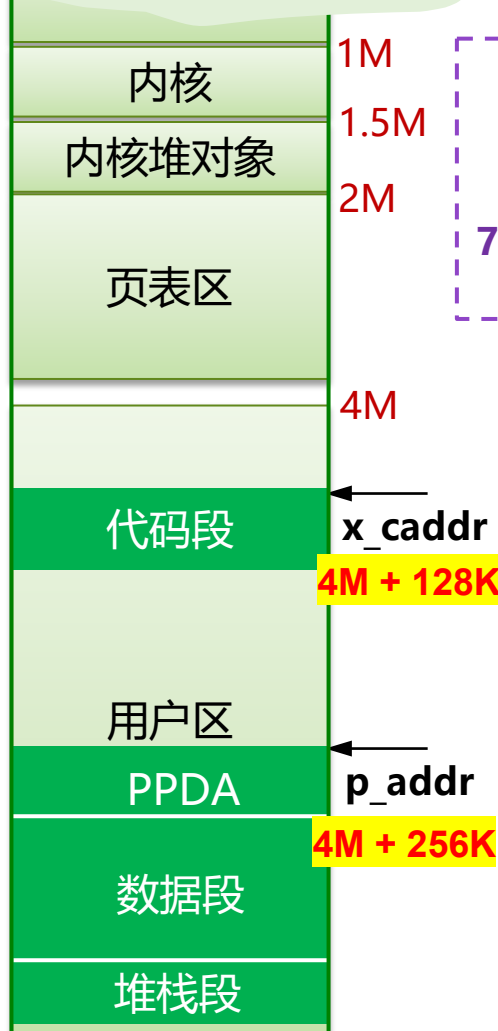


UNIX V6++的地址变换



相对虚实地址映射表

进程上台时:



Page Directory (0x200号页框)

	Page Base Address	s/u	r/w	p
0#	0x202	1	1	1
1#	0x203	1	1	1
.....				
768#	0x201	0	1	1
.....				

Page Table 768# (0x201号页框)

	Page Base Address	s/u	r/w	p
0#	0	0	1	1
1#	1	0	1	1
.....				
1022#	1022	0	1	1
1023#	0x440	0	1	1

相对虚实地址映射表

	Page Base Address	s/u	r/w	p
0#	xxx	x	x	x
...
1024#	xxx	x	x	x
1025#	0	1	0	1
1026#	1	1	0	1
1027#	2	1	0	1
.....				
2047#	3	1	1	1

②. if $r/w == 0$, $x_caddr > 12$, 加上PBA

Page Table 0# (0x202号页框)

	Page Base Address	s/u	r/w	p
/	/	/	/	/

Page Table 1# (0x203号页框)

	Page Base Address	s/u	r/w	p
0#	/	/	/	/
1#	0x420	1	0	1
.....				
1023#				

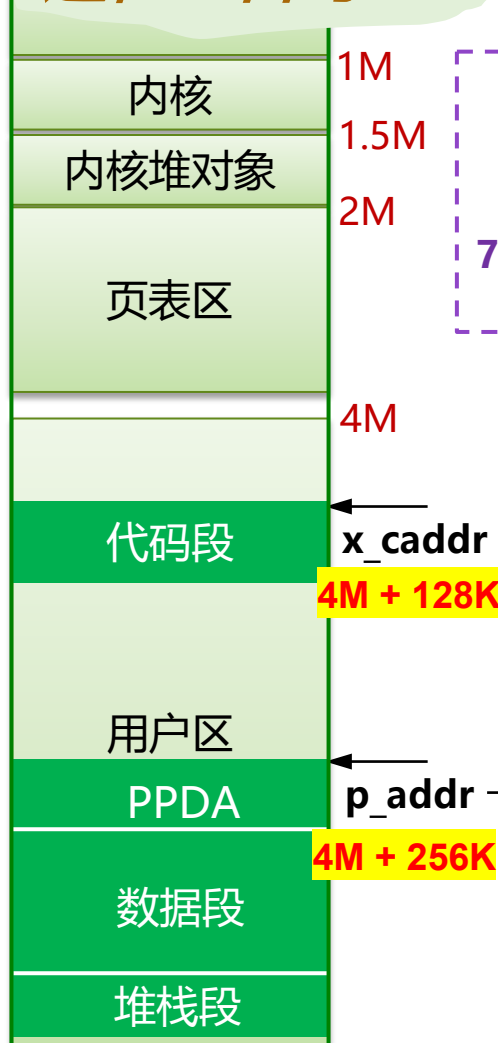


UNIX V6++的地址变换



相对虚实地址映射表

进程上台时:



Page Directory (0x200号页框)

	Page Base Address	s/u	r/w	p
0#	0x202	1	1	1
1#	0x203	1	1	1
.....				
768#	0x201	0	1	1
.....				

Page Table 768# (0x201号页框)

	Page Base Address	s/u	r/w	p
0#	0	0	1	1
1#	1	0	1	1
.....				
1022#	1022	0	1	1
1023#	0x440	0	1	1

相对虚实地址映射表

	Page Base Address	s/u	r/w	p
0#	xxx	x	x	x
...
1024#	xxx	x	x	x
1	③. if $r/w == 1$, $p_addr >> 12$, 加上PBA			
1026#	1	1	0	1
1027#	2	1	1	1
全0				
2047#	3	1	1	1

Page Table 0# (0x202号页框)

	Page Base Address	s/u	r/w	p
/	/	/	/	/

Page Table 1# (0x203号页框)

	Page Base Address	s/u	r/w	p
0#	/	/	/	/
1#	0x420	1	0	1
	0x441	1	1	1
	0x442	1	1	1
1023#	0x443	1	1	1

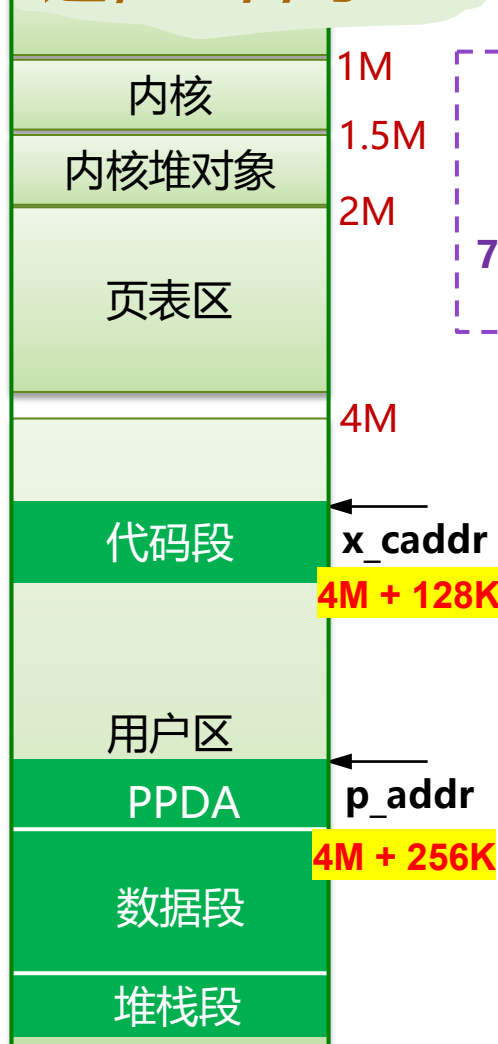


UNIX V6++的地址变换



相对虚实地址映射表

进程上台时:



Page Directory (0x200号页框)

	Page Base Address	s/u	r/w	p
0#	0x202	1	1	1
1#	0x203	1	1	1
.....
768#	0x201	0	1	1
.....

Page Table 768# (0x201号页框)

	Page Base Address	s/u	r/w	p
0#	0	0	1	1
1#	1	0	1	1
.....
1022#	1022	0	1	1
1023#	0x440	0	1	1

相对虚实地址映射表

	Page Base Address	s/u	r/w	p
0#	xxx	x	x	x
...
1024#	xxx	x	x	x
1025#	0	1	0	1
1026#	1	1	0	1
1027#	2	1	1	1
全0				
2047#	3	1	1	1

Page Table 0# (0x202号页框)

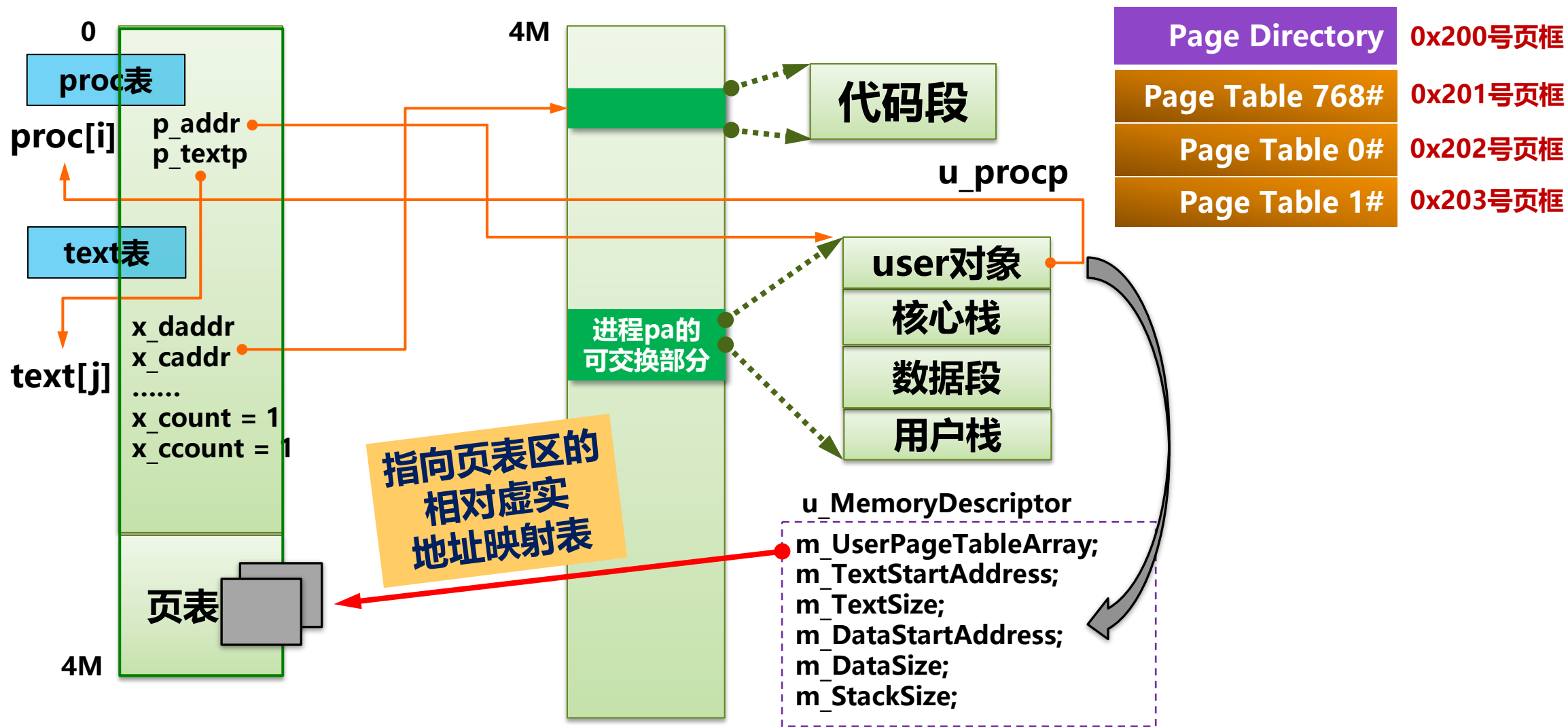
	Page Base Address	s/u	r/w	p
/	/	/	/	/

Page Table 1# (0x203号页框)

	Page Base Address	s/u	r/w	p
0#	/	/	/	/
1#	0x420	1	0	1
	0x441	1	1	1
	0x442	1	1	1
1023#	0x443	1	1	1



现运行进程完整的进程图像





本节小结



- 1 **UNIX V6++中进程核心态与用户态下的逻辑地址空间**
- 2 **UNIX V6++中进程核心态与用户态下的物理地址空间**
- 3 **UNIX V6++中利用两级页表实现的地址变换过程**

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