

CS 3305A

Memory Management

Lecture 18

Page Table Implementation

Implementation of Page Table

- ❑ The simplest approach is to have the page table implemented as a set of dedicated registers
- ❑ Note: Not feasible to keep page table in registers
 - ❑ Why? Page tables can be very large
 - ❑ Would be very expensive

Implementation of Page Table

- ❑ Each process has a page table
- ❑ Page table is kept in main memory
- ❑ **Page-table base register** (PTBR) points to the page table
- ❑ During a context switch, changing page tables requires changing PTBR

Implementation of Page Table

- Solution: Use a special fast-lookup hardware cache called associative memory or translation look-aside buffers (TLBs)

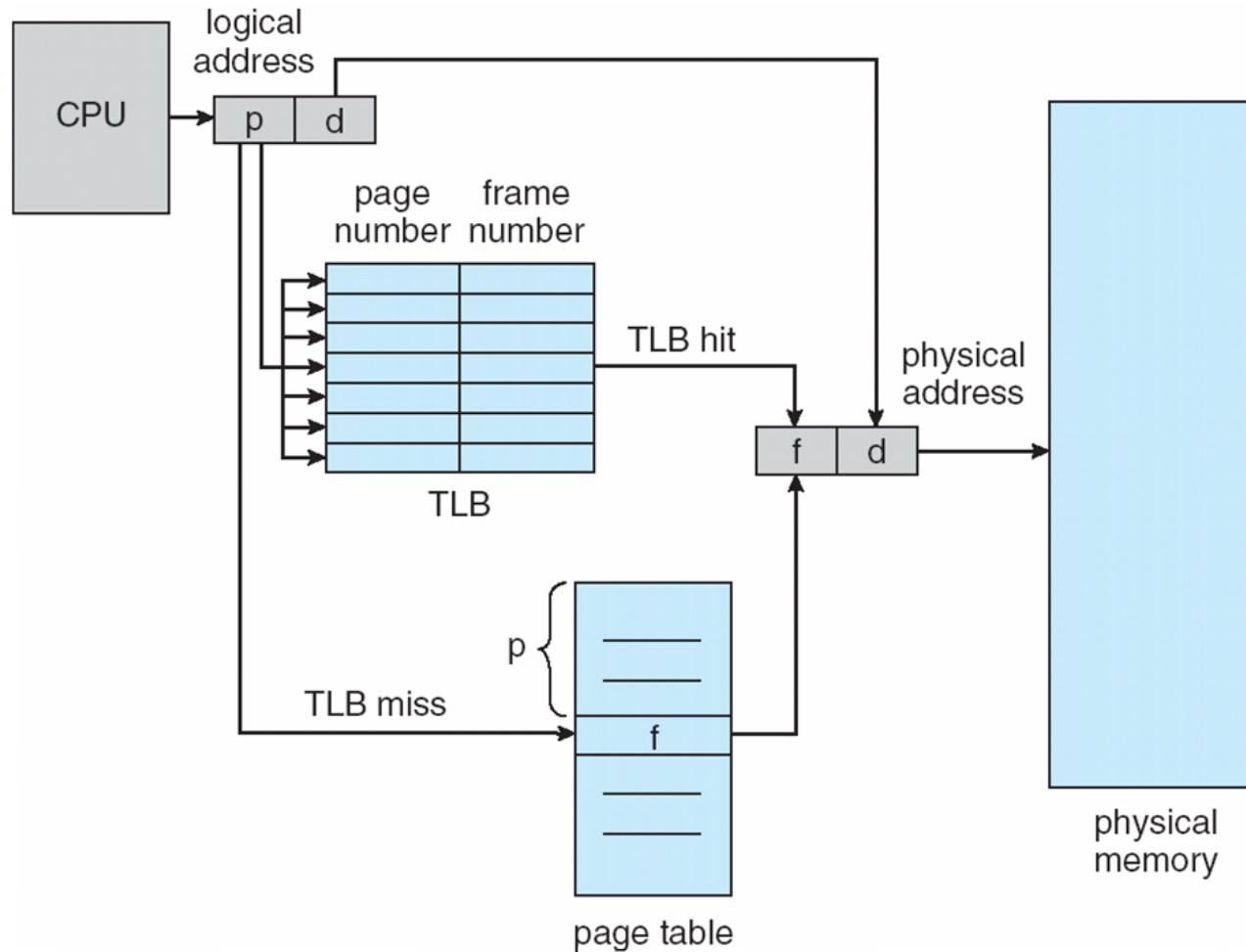
TLB

TLB

- ❑ Associative memory
- ❑ Address translation
(p, d)
 - ❑ If p is in associative memory, get frame number out
 - ❑ Otherwise get frame number from page table in memory

Page #	Frame #

Paging Hardware With TLB



TLB

- ❑ The TLB contains only a few of the page-table entries
- ❑ When a logical to physical address is requested by the CPU its page number is presented to the TLB.
- ❑ If found the frame number is immediately available (**TLB Hit**)

TLB

- ❑ If page number is not in TLB then a **TLB miss** occurs
 - ❑ The page table is consulted
 - ❑ The page number and frame number is added to the TLB
 - ❑ If the TLB is full then one of the entries is replaced
 - ❑ Example replacement policy:
 - ❑ Least Recently Used (LRU)
- ❑ A high hit rate has a high impact can dramatically reduce lookup time

Effective Access Time

- ❑ Hit ratio (percentage of times that a particular page is found in the TLB) = 80%
- ❑ TLB hit:
 - ❑ Time to get data: 120
- ❑ TLB miss:
 - ❑ Time to get data: 220
- ❑ **Effective access time:**
 - ❑ $0.80 * 120 + 0.2 * 220 = 140$

Effective Access Time

- Assume hit ratio is 98% (typical)
- Effective access time:
 - $0.98 * 120 + 0.02 * 220 = 122$

Protection and Shared Pages

Protection

- ❑ Memory protection implemented by associating protection bit with each frame
- ❑ One protection bit can define a page to be read-write or read-only

Shared Pages Example

