# 地址翻译

Address Translation



- 地址翻译 Address Translation
- 举例: 简单的内存系统
  Simple Memory System example
- 案例研究: Core i7 / Linux 内存系统 Case study: Core i7/Linux Memory System
- □ 内存映射
  Memory mapping



### ■虚拟地址空间 Virtual Address Space

$$V = \{0, 1, \dots, N-1\}$$

■物理地址空间
Physical Address
Space

$$P = \{0, 1, \dots, M-1\}$$

### 虚拟内存地址翻译 VM Address Translation

- ■地址翻译 Address Translation
  - MAP:  $V \rightarrow P \cup \{\Phi\}$
  - ■对于虚拟地址 **a**:
    For virtual address **a**:
    - MAP (a) = a' 如果虚拟地址为 a的数据存储在物理地址a'中 (a' ∈ P) MAP (a) = a' if data at virtual address a is at physical address a' in P
    - MAP (a) = Φ 如果虚拟地址为 a的数据不在物理内存中
      MAP (a) = Φ if data at virtual address a is not in physical memory
      - ■可能是一个非法地址,也可能是数据存储在磁盘上 <sup>─</sup>Either invalid or stored on disk



# 地址翻译中用到的符号 Address Translation Symbols

#### 基本参数

**Basic Parameters** 

N = 2<sup>n</sup>: 虚拟地址空间的地址数量 Number of addresses in

virtual address space

 $M = 2^{m}$ : 物理地址空间的地址数量

Number of addresses in physical address space

P = 2<sup>p</sup>: 页大小(字节)

Page size (bytes)

■ 虚拟地址的组成 Components of the virtual address (VA)

■VPO: 虚拟页偏移量

Virtual page offset

■VPN: 虚拟页号

Virtual page number

TLBI: TLB组索引

TLB index

TLBT: TLB标记

TLB tag

物理地址的组成 Components of the physical address (PA)

■ PPO: 物理页偏移量(和VPO相同)

Physical page offset (same as VPO)

PPN: 物理页号

Physical page number

CO: 缓存块偏移量

Byte offset within cache line

Cl: 缓存组索引

Cache index

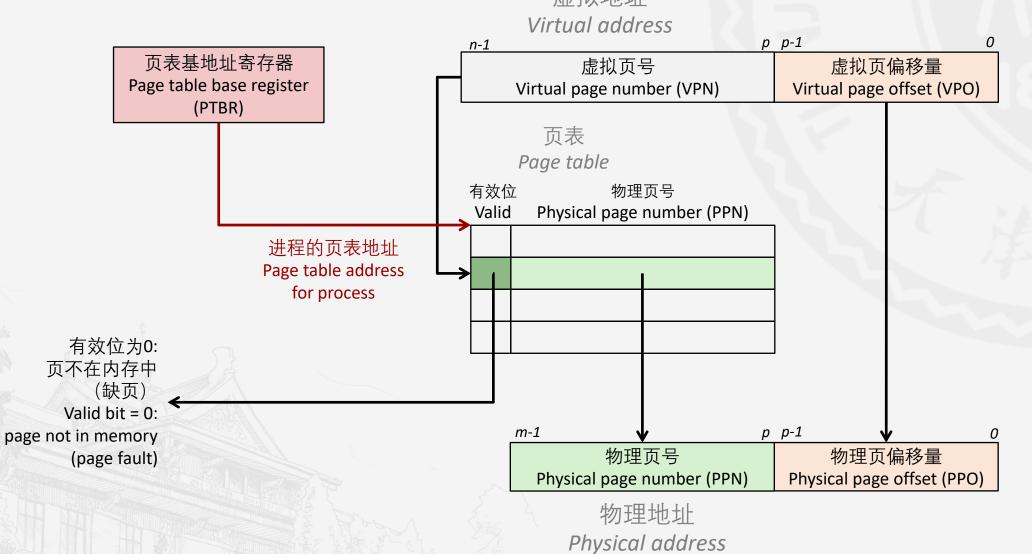
CT: 缓存标识

Cache tag



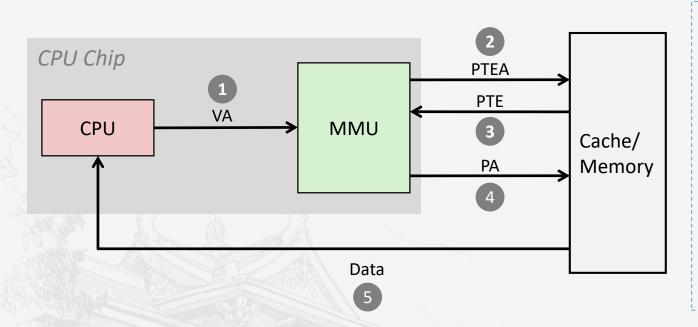
# 使用页表翻译地址 Address Translation With a Page Table

ress Translation 虚拟地址





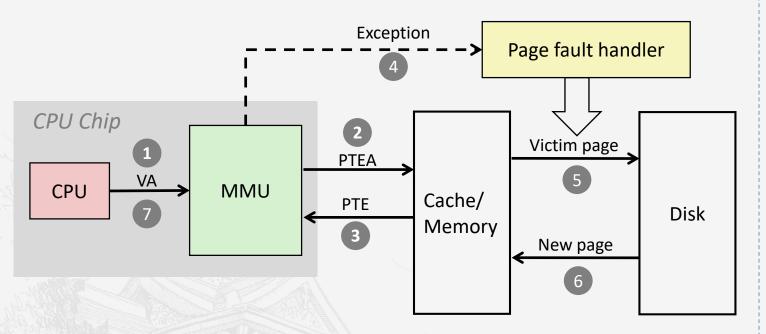
# 地址翻译:页命中 Address Translation: Page Hit



- 1. 处理器发送虚拟地址至MMU
  Processor sends virtual address to MMU
- 2-3. MMU从内存中取出页表项(PTE) MMU fetches PTE from page table in memory
- 4. MMU向高速缓存/内存发送物理地址
  MMU sends physical address to cache/memory
- 5. 高速缓存/内存发送数据至处理器 Cache/memory sends data word to processor

VA: virtual address, PA: physical address, PTE: page table entry, PTEA: PTE address



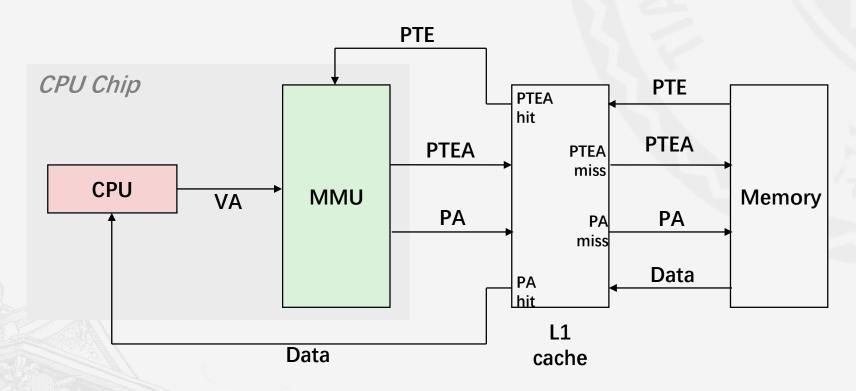


# 地址翻译:缺页 Address Translation: Page Fault

- 1. 处理器发送虚拟地址至MMU
  Processor sends virtual address to MMU
- 2-3. MMU从内存中取出页表项 (PTE)
  MMU fetches PTE from page table in memory
- 4. 有效位为0, MMU触发缺页故障异常 Valid bit is zero, so MMU triggers page fault exception
- 5. 异常处理程序选择一个页换出 (如果脏标志位置位,页将写回磁盘) Handler identifies victim (and, if dirty, pages it out to disk)
- 6. 异常处理程序将新的页加载至内存,并更新PTE Handler pages in new page and updates PTE in memory
- 7. 异常处理程序返回至原进程,重新执行引起故障异常的指令 Handler returns to original process, restarting faulting instruction



# 把虚拟内存和高速缓存结合起来 Integrating VM and Cache



VA: virtual address, PA: physical address, PTE: page table entry, PTEA: PTE address



# 利用TLB加速地址翻译 Speeding up Translation with a TLB

- 页表项和其他内存中的数据一样,被缓存在一级高速缓存内 Page table entries (PTEs) are cached in L1 like any other memory word
  - 在其他数据页被引用时,页表项所在页可能会被换出内存 PTEs may be evicted by other data references
  - PTE命中至少需要一个一级缓存的延迟时间(虽然很小) PTE hit still requires a small L1 delay
- ■解决方案:**翻译后备缓冲器**(又译为:旁视缓冲器、快表)(TLB) Solution: **Translation Lookaside Buffer** (TLB)
  - ■位于MMU中的一个小的硬件缓存结构 Small hardware cache in MMU
  - 一内部包含少量完整的页表项 Contains complete page table entries for small number of pages
  - ■记录虚拟页号与物理页号间的映射关系
    Maps virtual page numbers to physical page numbers

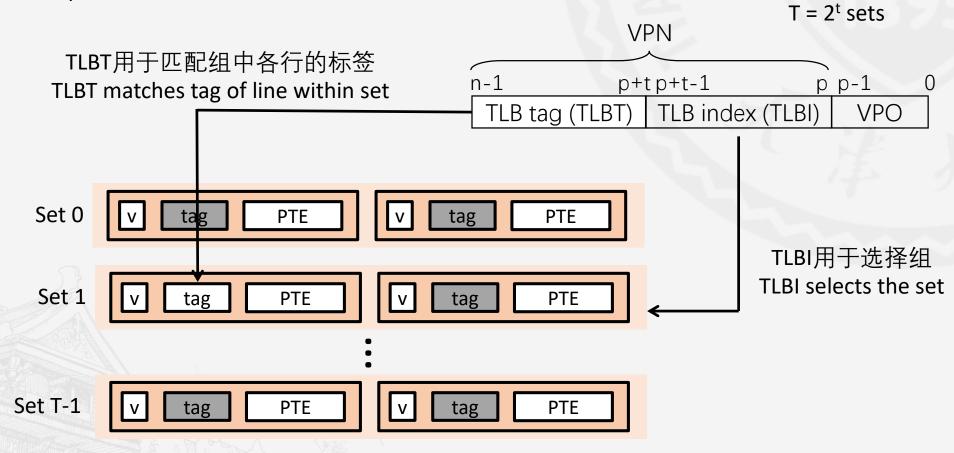


Address Translation

# 访问TLB Accessing the TLB

MMU使用虚拟地址的VPN部分访问TLB:

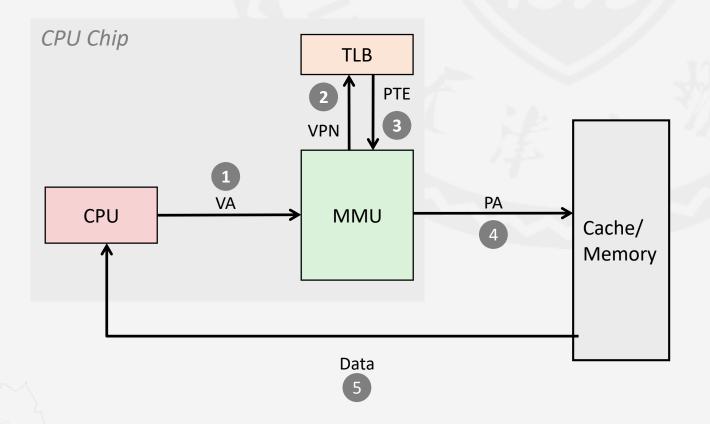
MMU uses the VPN portion of the virtual address to access the TLB:





### TLB命中 TLB Hit

TLB命中会减少一次内存访问 A TLB hit eliminates a memory access

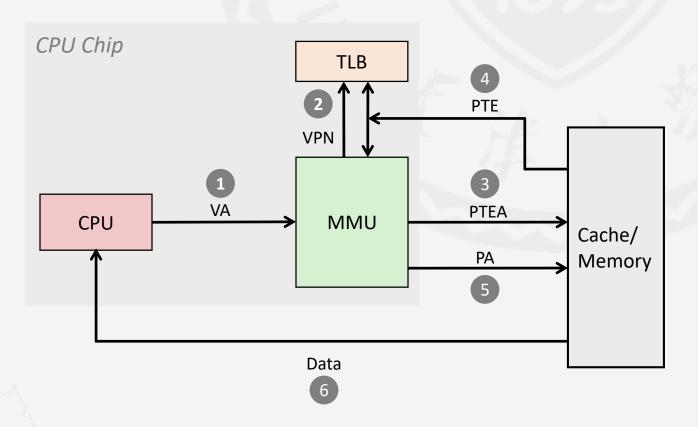




### TLB未命中 TLB Miss

TLB未命中会导致一次额外的内存访问(页表项) A TLB miss incurs an additional memory access (the PTE)

幸运的是,TLB未命中这种情况非常罕见,为什么? Fortunately, TLB misses are rare. Why?





# 多级页表 Multi-Level Page Tables

假设:

Suppose:

■ 页大小: 4KB; 48位地址空间; 页表项大小: 8字节 4KB (2<sup>12</sup>) page size, 48-bit address space, 8-byte PTE

■问题:每个页表将需要512GB!

Problem: Would need a 512 GB page table!

 $2^{48} / 2^{12} * 2^3 = 2^{39}$  bytes

■常见的解决方案:多级页表

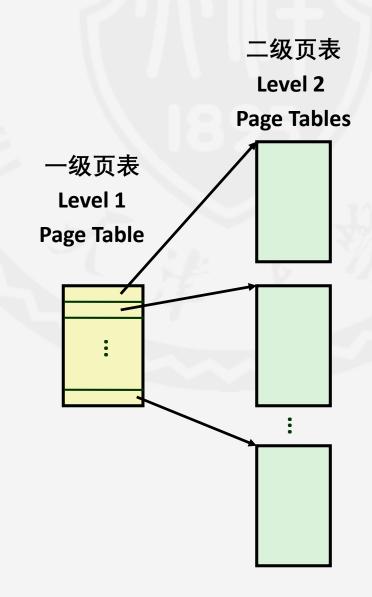
Common solution: Multi-level page table

举例: 两级页表

Example: 2-level page table

■ 一级页表:每个页表项指向一个页表(在内存中常驻)
Level 1 table: each PTE points to a page table (always memory resident)

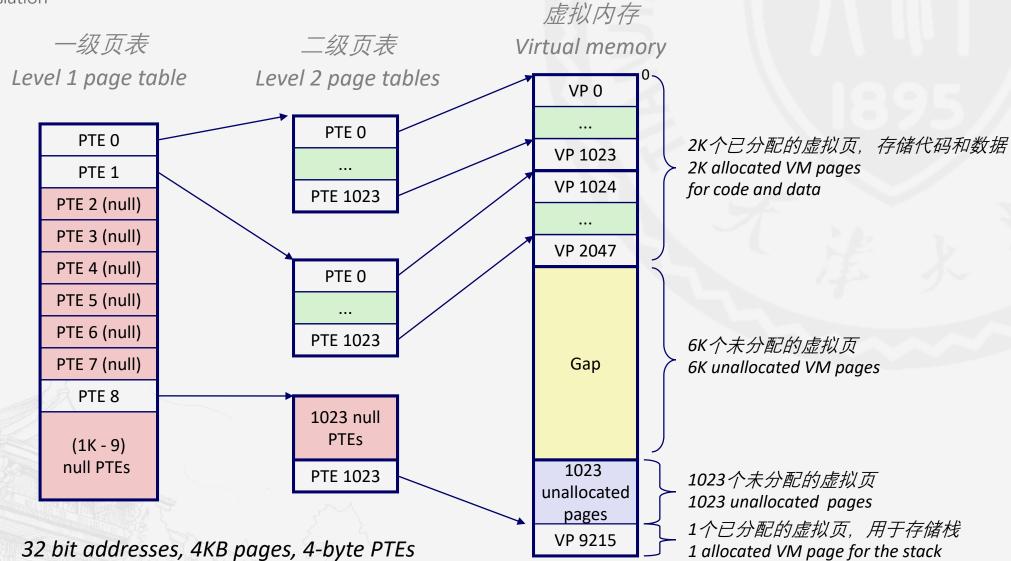
■ 二级页表:每个页表项指向一个页(向其他数据一样可以在内存中换入换出) Level 2 table: each PTE points to a page (paged in and out like any other data)



# 地址翻译

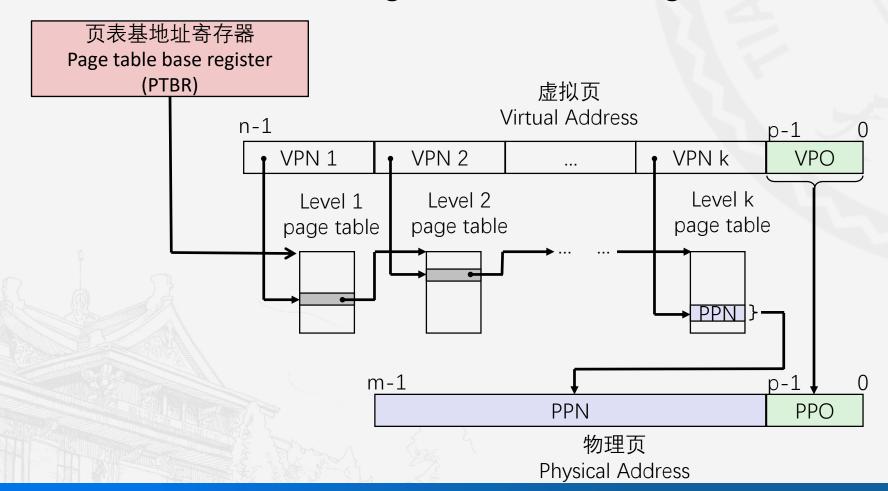
一个两级页表的结构 A Two-Level Page Table Hierarchy

Address Translation





# 使用K级页表进行地址翻译 Translating with a k-level Page Table





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# 举例:简单的内存系统

Simple Memory System example

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 $M = 2^{m}$ : 物理地址空间的地址数量

Number of addresses in physical address space

P = 2<sup>p</sup>: 页大小(字节)

Page size (bytes)

■ 虚拟地址的组成 Components of the virtual address (VA)

■VPO: 虚拟页偏移量

Virtual page offset

■VPN: 虚拟页号

Virtual page number

■**TLBI:** TLB组索引

TLB index

■ TLBT: TLB标记

TLB tag

物理地址的组成 Components of the physical address (PA)

■ PPO: 物理页偏移量(和VPO相同)

Physical page offset (same as VPO)

PPN: 物理页号

Physical page number

CO: 缓存块偏移量

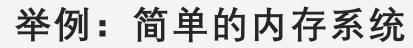
Byte offset within cache line

CI: 缓存组索引

Cache index

■ CT: 缓存标识

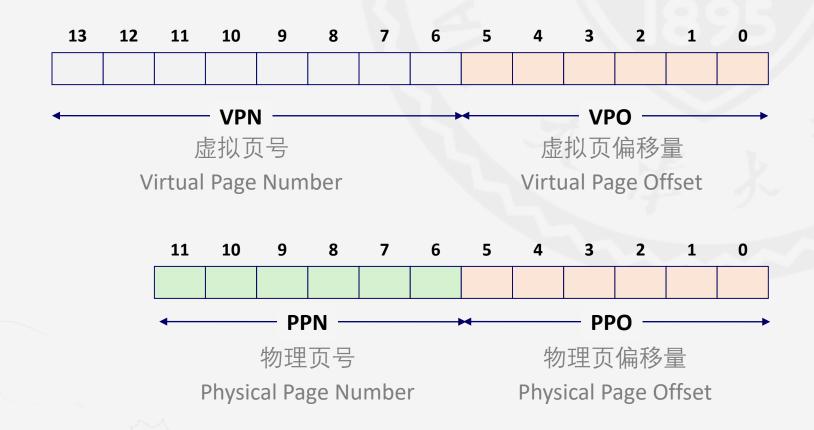
Cache tag



Simple Memory System example

■寻址 Address

- 14位虚拟地址 14-bit virtual addresses
- 12位物理地址 12-bit physical address
- ■页大小: 64字节 Page size = 64 bytes



# 举例: 简单的内存系统

Simple Memory System example

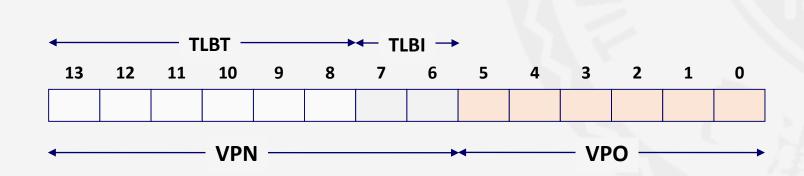
### 1. TLB

16个项

16 entries

四路组相联

4-way associative



Set	Tag	PPN	Valid									
0	03	_	0	09	0D	1	00	1	0	07	02	1
1	03	2D	1	02	_	0	04	_	0	0A	_	0
2	02	(-	0	08	_	0	06	_	0	03	_	0
3	07	P -	0	03	0D	1	0A	34	1	02	_	0



Simple Memory System example

# 2. Page Table

只给出了前16个项,共256项 Only show first 16 entries (out of 256)

VPN	PPN	Valid
00	28	1
01	1	0
02	33	1
03	02	1
04	_	0
05	16	1
06	_	0
9 07	<u> </u>	<i>&gt;</i> 0

VPN	PPN	Valid
08	13	1
09	17	1
0A	09	1
ОВ	-	0
OC	-	0
0D	2D	1
0E	11	1
OF	0D	1



Simple Memory System example

### 3. Cache

共16行(块),块大小:4字节

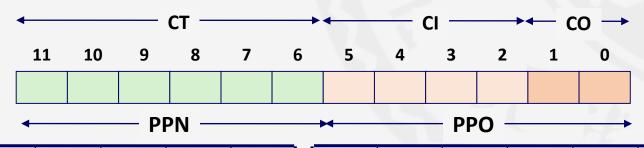
16 lines, 4-byte block size

物理寻址

Physically addressed

直接映射

Direct mapped



	ldx	Tag	Valid	В0	B1	B2	В3
	0	19	1	99	11	23	11
	1	15	0	1	1	1	_
	2	1B	1	00	02	04	08
\	3	36	0	1	1	ı	-
F	4	32	1	43	6D	8F	09
9	5	0D	1	36	72	F0	1D
	6	31	0	-	_	_	_
	7	16	1	11	C2	DF	03

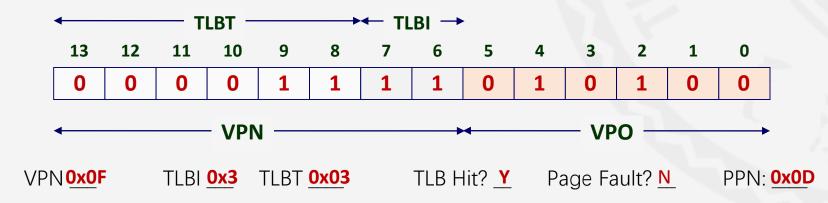
ldx	Tag	Valid	B0	B1	B2	В3
8	24	1	3A	00	51	89
9	2D	0	-		1	-
Α	2D	1	93	15	DA	3B
В	OB	0	_	_	_	_
С	12	0	_	_	_	_
D	16	1	04	96	34	15
Е	13	1	83	77	1B	D3
F	14	0	_	_	_	_

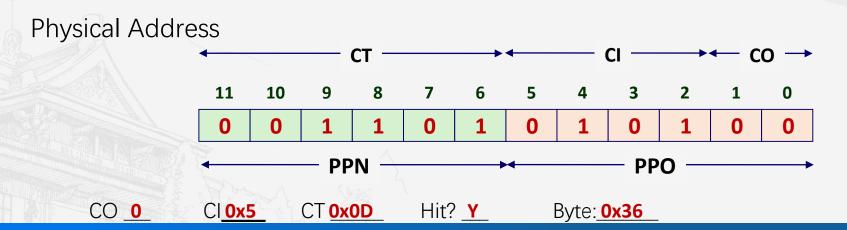
# 举例:简单的内存系统

Simple Memory System example

### 地址翻译示例 #1 Address Translation Example #1

Virtual Address: 0x03D4



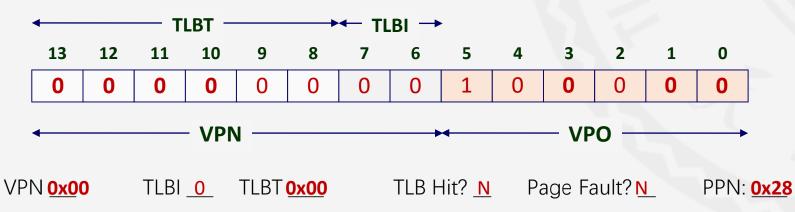


# 举例:简单的内存系统

Simple Memory System example

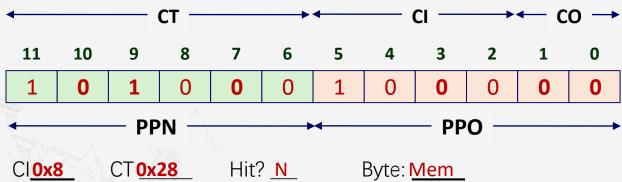
### 地址翻译示例 #2 Address Translation Example #2

Virtual Address: 0x0020





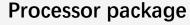
CO 0

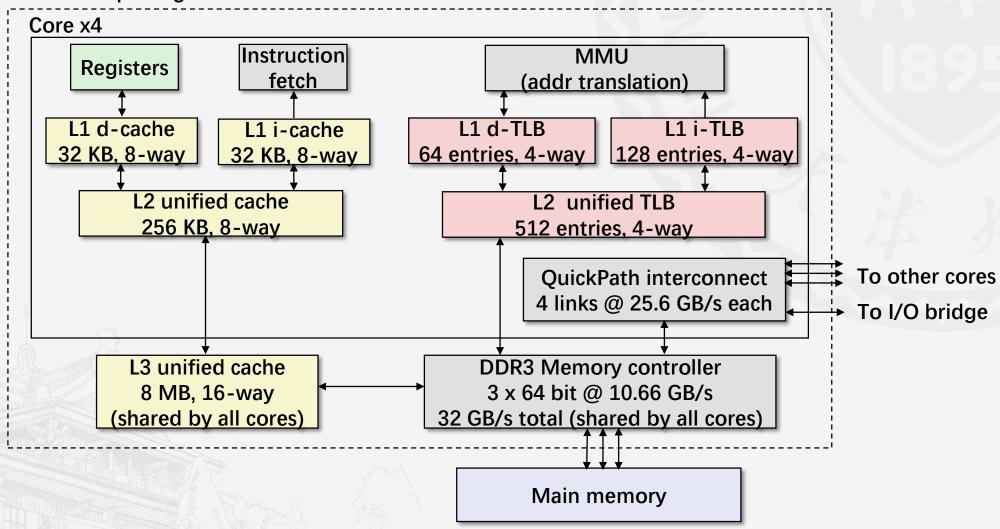


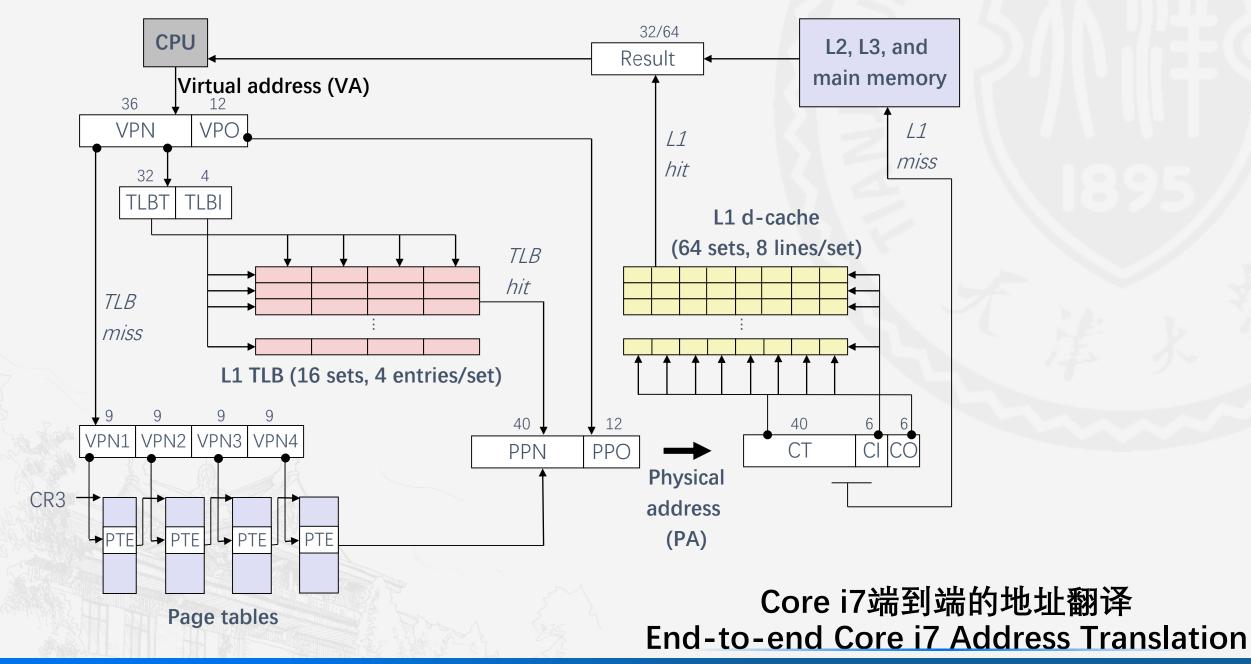


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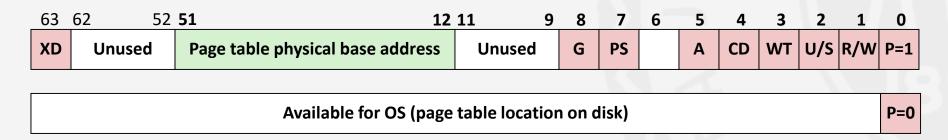
Case study: Core i7/Linux Memory System







### Core i7 第1-3级页表项 Core i7 Level 1-3 Page Table Entries



#### 有效位

#### **Each entry references a 4K child page table.** Significant fields:

读写权限

P: Child page table present in physical memory (1) or not (0).

R/W: Read-only or read-write access access permission for all reachable pages.

U/S: user or supervisor (kernel) mode access permission for all reachable pages.

WT: Write-through or write-back cache policy for the child page table.

A: Reference bit (set by MMU on reads and writes, cleared by software).

PS: Page size either 4 KB or 4 MB (defined for Level 1 PTEs only).

Page table physical base address: 40 most significant bits of physical page table address (forces page tables to be 4KB aligned)

XD: Disable or enable instruction fetches from all pages reachable from this PTE.

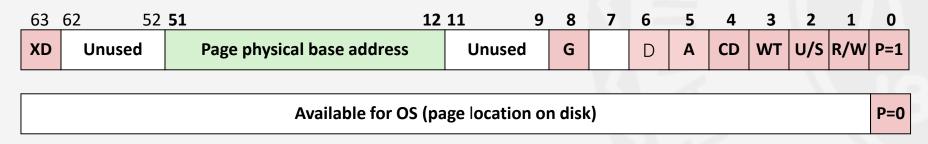
#### 超级用户(内核模式)

直写/回写

下一级页表的物理地址

可执行权限

### Core i7 第4级页表项 Core i7 Level 1-3 Page Table Entries



#### 有效位

#### Each entry references a 4K child page. Significant fields:

P: Child page is present in memory (1) or not (0)

读写权限

R/W: Read-only or read-write access permission for child page

U/S: User or supervisor mode access

超级用户(内核模式)

直写/回写

WT: Write-through or write-back cache policy for this page

A: Reference bit (set by MMU on reads and writes, cleared by software)

D: Dirty bit (set by MMU on writes, cleared by software)

页物理地址

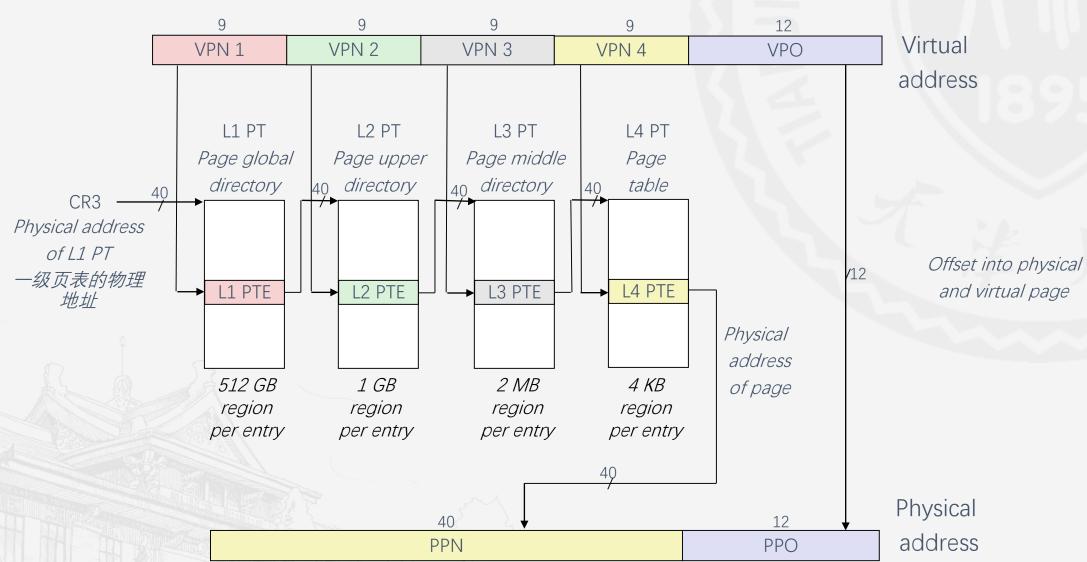
Page physical base address: 40 most significant bits of physical page address (forces pages to be 4KB aligned)

可执行权限

XD: Disable or enable instruction fetches from this page.

### i7 页表翻译 Core i7 Table Translation

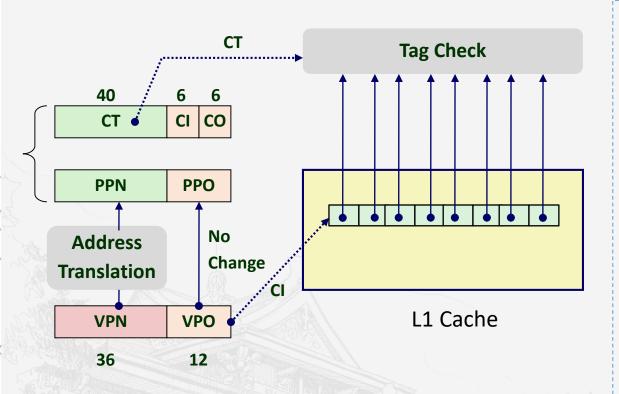
Case study: Core i7/Linux Memory System





Case study: Core i7/Linux Memory System

# 加速一级缓存访问速度的技巧 Cute Trick for Speeding Up L1 Access



- CI所在的位置,在虚拟地址和物理地址中都不会变化 (CI完全被包含在偏移量中) Bits that determine CI identical in virtual and physical address
- 当进行地址翻译时,可以同时对缓存进行索引 Can index into cache while address translation taking place
- 通常情况下TLB都会命中,接下来PPN可用(包含了CT) Generally we hit in TLB, so PPN bits (CT bits) available next
- 使用虚拟地址进行索引,使用物理地址进行标记匹配 (将部分对缓存的操作,与地址翻译并行) "Virtually indexed, physically tagged"
- 通过将缓存设计成适当的大小,可以实现这个目标 Cache carefully sized to make this possible



Case study: Core i7/Linux Memory System

进程相关的数据 Process-specific data 每个进程的内容不同个 structs (ptables, task and mm structs. Different for each process kernel stack) 物理内存映射 每个进程的内容相同 Physical memory Identical for each process 内核的数据和代码 Kernel code and data User stack %rsp Memory mapped region for shared libraries brk -Runtime heap (malloc) Uninitialized data (.bss) Initialized data (.data) Program text (.text) 0x00400000 -

内核虚拟内存 Kernel Virtual memory

进程虚拟内存 Process virtual memory

Virtual Address Space of a Linux Process

Linux进程的虚拟地址空间

Case study: Core i7/Linux Memory System

pgd: 指向第一级页表的基地址 Points to L1 page table

■mmap: 指向一个vm\_area\_struct

结构的链表

Points to a linked list of

"area" structure

■vm\_prot: 这片区域的读写权限

Read/write permissions

for this area

wm\_flags: 共享页/私有页标识

Pages shared with other

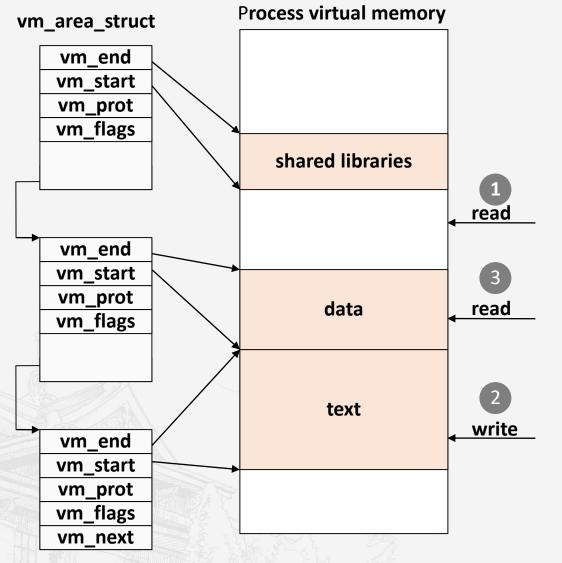
processes or private to

this process

**Process virtual memory** vm\_area\_struct task struct mm\_struct vm end vm start pgd mm vm prot vm\_flags mmap **Shared libraries** vm next vm end vm start vm prot Data vm flags vm next Text vm end vm start vm prot vm flags vm\_next

Linux使用"区域" 集合组织虚拟内存 Linux Organizes VM as Collection of "Areas"

Case study: Core i7/Linux Memory System



# Linux中的缺页故障处理 Linux Page Fault Handling

#### 段错误

Segmentation fault:

访问一个不存在的页 accessing a non-existing page

正常的缺页故障 Normal page fault

#### 保护故障异常

Protection exception:

例如:违反权限,向一个只读的页中写入数据 (Linux也会报告为段错误)

e.g., violating permission by writing to a read-only page (Linux reports as Segmentation fault)



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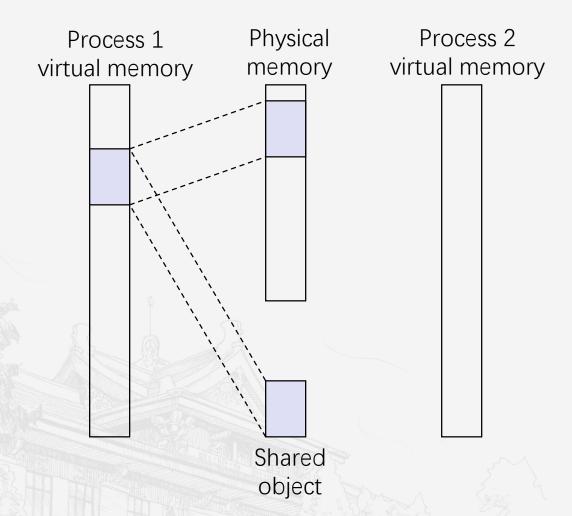
# 内存映射 Memorey Mapping

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- ■虚拟内存区域通过与磁盘对象关联进行初始化
  - 称为内存映射
- ■虚拟内存区域可以由下列两种方式进行映射(从中获取其初始值):
  - ■磁盘上的常规文件(例如,可执行对象文件)
    - ■初始页面字节来自文件的一个部分
  - ■匿名文件(例如,空文件)
    - ■首次缺页将分配一个由0填充的物理页面(需求零页面)
    - ──一旦页面被写入(脏页),它就像任何其他页面一样。
- 脏页在内存和交换空间之间来回复制
  - 交换空间由内核维护



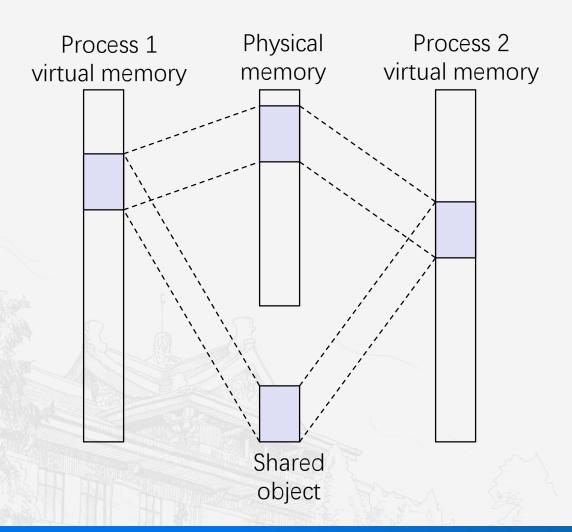
# 再看共享对象



■进程1映射了共享对象



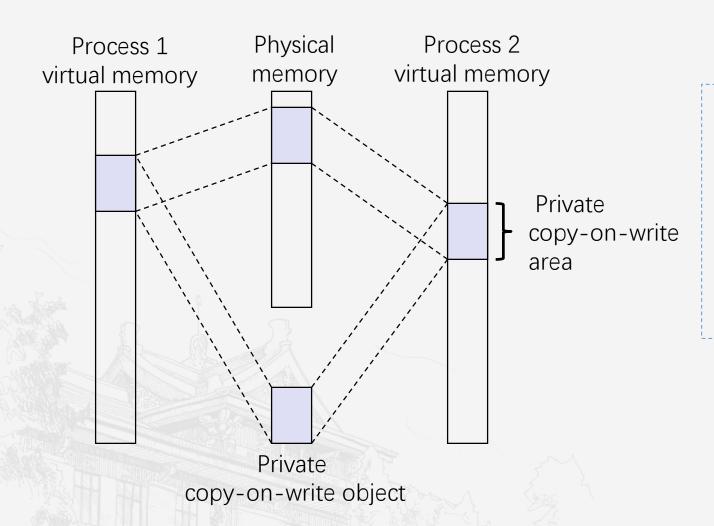
# 再看共享对象



- ■进程2映射了共享对象。
- 请注意:虚拟地址可以是不同的。



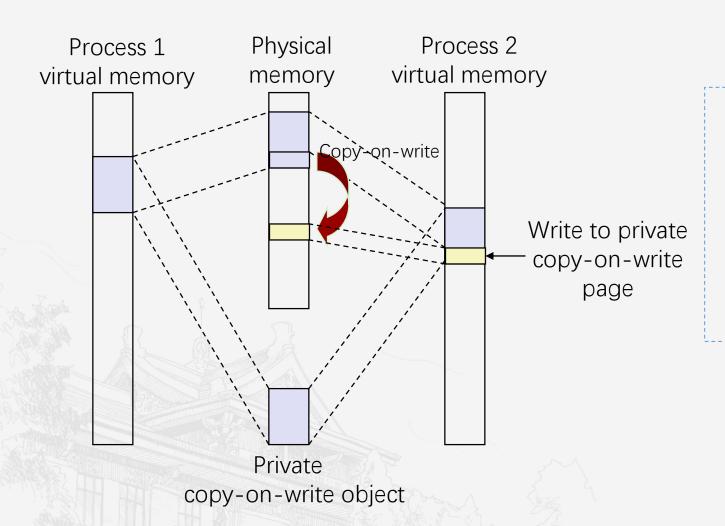
# 私有对象:写时复制 Copy-on-write (COW)



- 两个进程映射一个私有写时复制 (Copy-on-write, COW)对象。
- 区域标记为私有写时复制。
- ■私有区域的页表项(PTEs)被标 记为只读。



# 私有对象: 写时复制 Copy-on-write (COW)



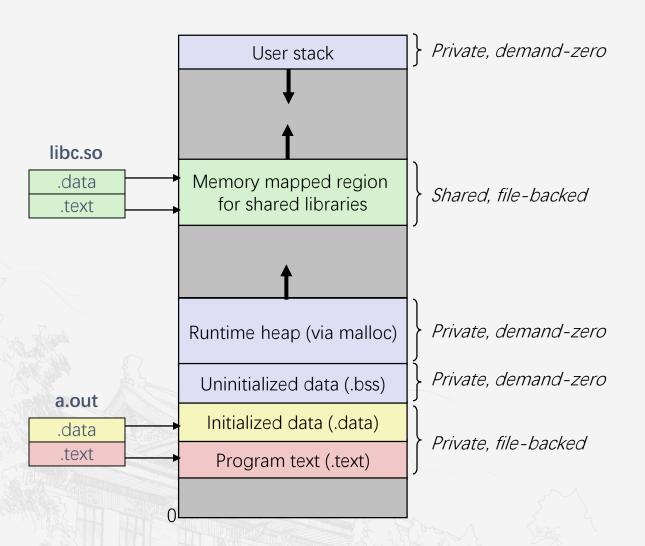
- ■指令写入私有页面引发保护故障 异常
- 故障处理程序创建新的读写页面
- 指令在处理程序返回时重新启动
- ■以尽可能推迟复制的时机

Memorey Mapping

- ■虚拟内存和内存映射解释了fork如何为每个进程提供私有地址空间。
- ■为新进程创建虚拟地址的步骤:
  - ■创建当前mm\_struct、vm\_area\_struct和页表的精确副本。
  - ■将两个进程中的每个页面标记为只读。
  - ■将两个进程中的每个vm\_area\_struct标记为私有写时复制(COW)。
- ■fork返回时,每个进程都具有虚拟内存的精确副本。
- 随后的写入使用写时复制(COW)机制创建新页面。



### 再看execve系统调用



- 使用execve加载和运行当前进程中的新程序(a.out)
  - ■释放旧区域的vm\_area\_struct和页表。
  - ■为新区域创建vm\_area\_struct和页表。
    - ■程序和初始化数据由目标文件 支持。
    - .bss和堆栈由匿名文件支持。
  - ■将PC设置为.text中的入口点。
    - ■后续根据需要引发代码和数据 页面缺页故障



# 用户级内存映射

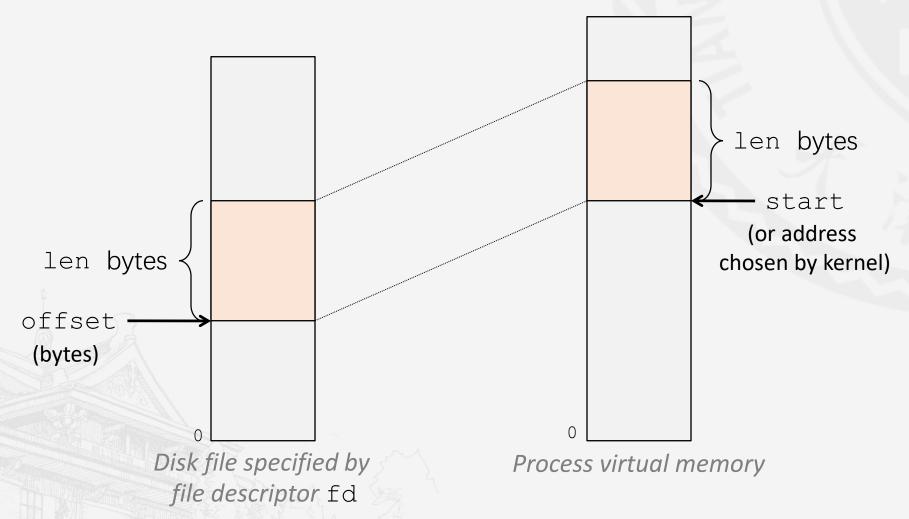
- void \*mmap(void \*start, int len, int prot, int flags, int fd, int offset)
- 映射文件描述符fd指定的文件中,从偏移量offset开始的len字节,建议映射到地址start
  - start: 可以是0,表示映射的地址由mmap决定。
  - prot: 页面访问权限 PROT\_READ, PROT\_WRITE等
  - flags: MAP\_ANONYMOUS, MAP\_PRIVATE, MAP\_SHARED等。
- 返回指向映射区域开头的指针(可能不是start)

# 内存映射

### 用户级内存映射

Memorey Mapping

void \*mmap(void \*start, int len, int prot, int flags, int fd, int offset)



#### 将文件复制到标准输出stdout,不需要任何额外的用户空间

```
#include "csapp.h"
void mmapcopy(int fd, int size)
   /* Ptr to memory mapped area */
   char *bufp;
    bufp = Mmap(NULL, size,
                PROT READ,
               MAP PRIVATE,
                fd, 0);
   Write(1, bufp, size);
   return;
                          mmapcopy.c
```

```
/* mmapcopy driver */
int main(int argc, char **argv)
   struct stat stat;
   int fd;
   /* Check for required cmd line arg */
   if (argc != 2) {
        printf("usage: %s <filename>\n",
               argv[0]);
        exit(0);
   /* Copy input file to stdout */
   fd = Open(argv[1], O_RDONLY, 0);
   Fstat(fd, &stat);
   mmapcopy(fd, stat.st_size);
   exit(0);
                                mmapcopy.c
```