虚拟内存

Virtual Memory



- 地址空间Address Spaces
- 虚拟内存作为缓存的工具 VM as a tool for caching
- 虚拟内存作为内存管理的工具 VM as a tool for memory management
- □ 虚拟内存作为内存保护的工具 VM as a tool for memory protection



回忆: 面向字节的存储器组织

Recall: Byte-Oriented Memory Organization



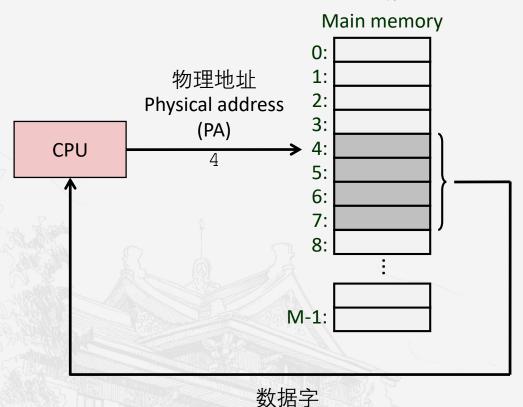
- 程序根据地址引用数据
 Programs refer to data by address
 - 概念上,可将其想象为一个非常大的字节数组 Conceptually, envision it as a very large array of bytes
 - 事实上不是,但可以这么认为 In reality, it's not, but can think of it that way
 - 地址就像数组的下标 An address is like an index into that array
 - 用指针来存储地址 a pointer variable stores an address

- ■系统为每个进程提供了一个私有地址空间 Programs refer to data by address
 - 一个进程可以访问自身的数据,但不能破坏其他进程的数据 A process can clobber its own data, but not that of others



一个使用物理寻址的系统 A System Using Physical Addressing

主存



Data word

在一些简单的系统中应用这种方式进行寻址,如 汽车、电梯和数码相框中的嵌入式微控制器 Used in some "simple" systems, like embedded microcontrollers in cars, elevators, and digital picture frames



让我们考虑一下 Lets think about this, a bit



- 如何来决定你的程序到底使用哪些内存?
 How to decide which memory to use in your program?
- ■如果另一个进程把数据存储到当前进程所使用的内存中怎么办?
 What if another process stores data into your memory?



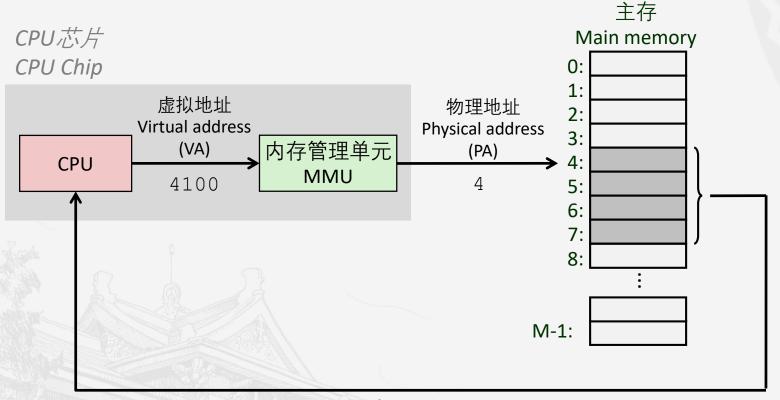
所以,加入了一个间接层 So, we add a level of indirection

- 一个简单的技巧可以解决上面的问题:
 One simple trick solves all above problems:
- 每个进程具有自己私有的内存空间 What if another process stores data into your memory?
 - 表现出是一个私有的、完整的内存空间 Appears to be a full-sized private memory range
- 这解决了"如何选择内存"以及"其他人不会干扰当前进程内存"的问题
 This fixes "how to choose" and "others shouldn't mess with yours"

- ■实现:透明的地址翻译过程 Implementation: translate addresses transparently
 - 増加了一个映射函数 Add a mapping function
 - 将(进程的)私有地址映射到物理地址 to map private addresses to physical addresses
 - 在每一次内存加载和存储时都会发生 do the mapping on every load or store
- 地址映射是虚拟内存的核心技术
 This mapping trick is the heart of virtual memory



一个使用虚拟寻址的系统 A System Using Virtual Addressing



- 在现代的服务器、桌面、笔记本 电脑和绝大多数的智能手机中, 都使用虚拟寻址系统 Used in all modern servers, desktops, laptops and most smartphones
- ■是计算机科学中的重要思想之一 One of the great ideas in computer science

数据字 Data word



地址空间 Address Spaces

■线性地址空间: 连续的非负整数地址的有序集合(为了简化, 假设使用的是线性地址空间)

Linear address space: Ordered set of contiguous nonnegative integer addresses

 $\{0, 1, 2, 3 \cdots \}$

- ■虚拟地址空间: N = 2ⁿ 个虚拟地址所构成的集合 Virtual address space: Set of N = 2n virtual addresses {0, 1, 2, 3, ···, N-1}
- **物理地址空间**: M = 2^m 个物理地址所构成的集合 **Physical address space**: Set of M = 2m physical addresses {0, 1, 2, 3, ⋯, M-1}

- 请注意区分数据(字节)和它的属性(地址) Ulean distinction between data (bytes)
- 型现在,每个数据可能会有多个地址 Each datum can now have multiple addresses

and their attributes (addresses)

■ 主存中的每个字节: 一个物理地址, 一个或多个虚拟地址
Every byte in main memory: one physical address, one (or more) virtual addresses



为什么需要虚拟内存? Why Virtual Memory?

- ■更加有效率的利用主存 Uses main memory efficiently
 - 将DRAM作为缓存,用于缓冲虚拟地址空间中的部分数据 Use RAM as a cache for the parts of a virtual address space
- ■简化内存管理 Simplifies memory management
 - 每个进程都能够获得相同的、一致的、线性的地址空间 Each process gets the same uniform linear address space
- ■独立的地址空间 Isolates address spaces
 - ■一个进程不会影响另一个进程的内存 One process can't interfere with another's memory
 - 用户程序不能够访问内核私有的数据和代码 User program cannot access privileged kernel data and code

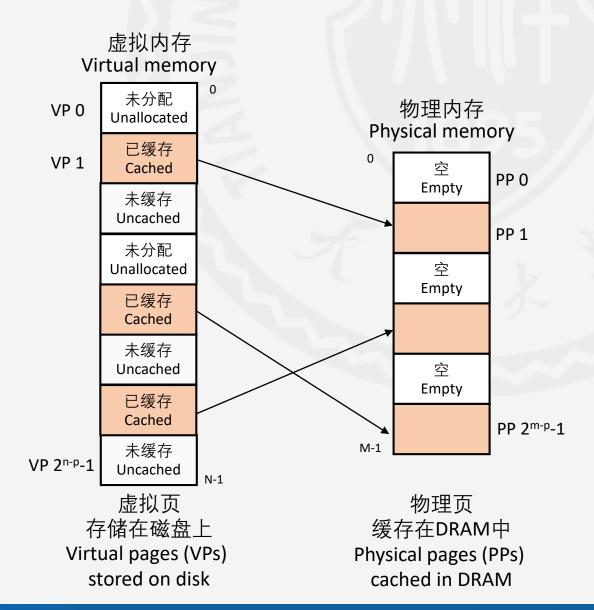


- 地址空间Address Spaces
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VM as a tool for caching

- ■虚拟内存是一个包含N个连续字节的数组,可以被存储在磁盘上
 Virtual memory is an array of N contiguous bytes that may be stored on disk
- ■磁盘上的数组被缓存在物理内存中(DRAM 缓存) The contents of the array on disk are cached in physical memory (DRAM cache)
 - 这些缓存块被称为"页" (大小为 P = 2^p 字节)
 These cache blocks are called pages (size is P = 2^p bytes)





VM as a tool for caching

- DRAM缓存组织设计时主要的考虑因素是巨大的未命中惩罚 DRAM cache organization driven by the enormous miss penalty
 - DRAM约比SRAM慢10倍
 DRAM is about 10x slower than SRAM
 - 磁盘约比DRAM慢100,000倍 Disk is about 100,000x slower than DRAM

DRAM缓存的组织 DRAM Cache Organization

导致

Consequences

- 更大的页(块)大小: 典型值4KB~2MB Large page (block) size: typically 4 KB ~ 2MB
- 全相联 Fully associative
 - 任意的虚拟页 (VP) 可以被缓存到任意的物理页 (PP) 中 Any virtual page (VP) can be placed in any physical page (PP)
 - 与CPU的高速缓存不同,这需要一个大的映射函数
 Requires a "large" mapping function different from CPU caches
- 高度复杂的、代价更大的页替换算法
 Highly sophisticated, expensive replacement algorithms
 - 替换算法复杂且无限制,所以不能用硬件实现
 Too complicated and open-ended to be implemented in hardware
- 采用回写策略,而不是直写策略 Write-back rather than write-through

VM as a tool for caching

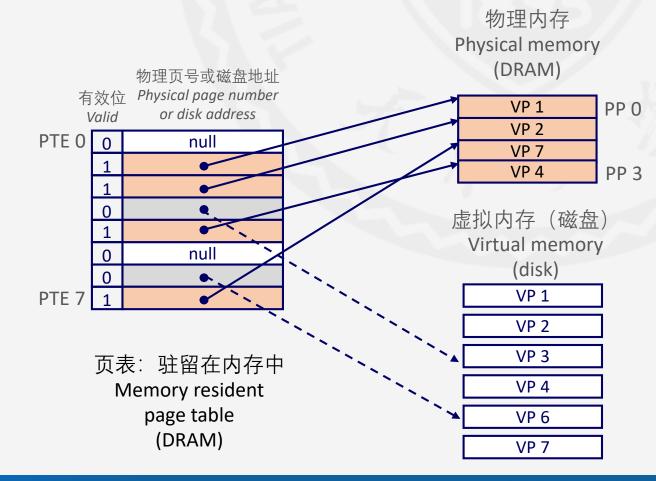
启用一种新的数据结构:页表 Enabling data structure: Page Table

■ <mark>页表</mark>是一个 <mark>页表项(PTE)</mark>的数组,用于建立虚拟页到物理页的映射

A page table is an array of page table entries (PTEs) that maps virtual pages to physical pages

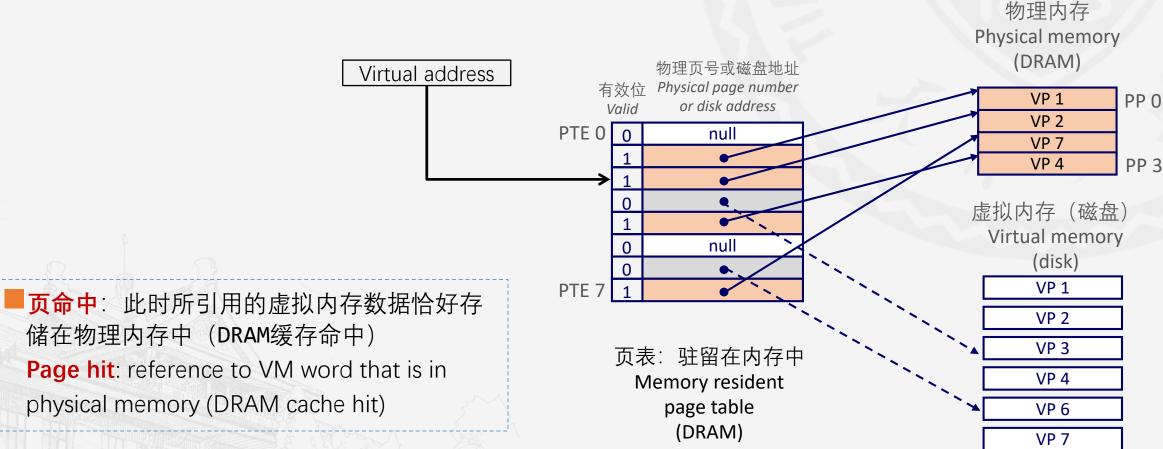
每个进程在<mark>内核</mark>中都会存在这样的一个数据 结构,存储在DRAM中

Per-process kernel data structure in DRAM



VM as a tool for caching

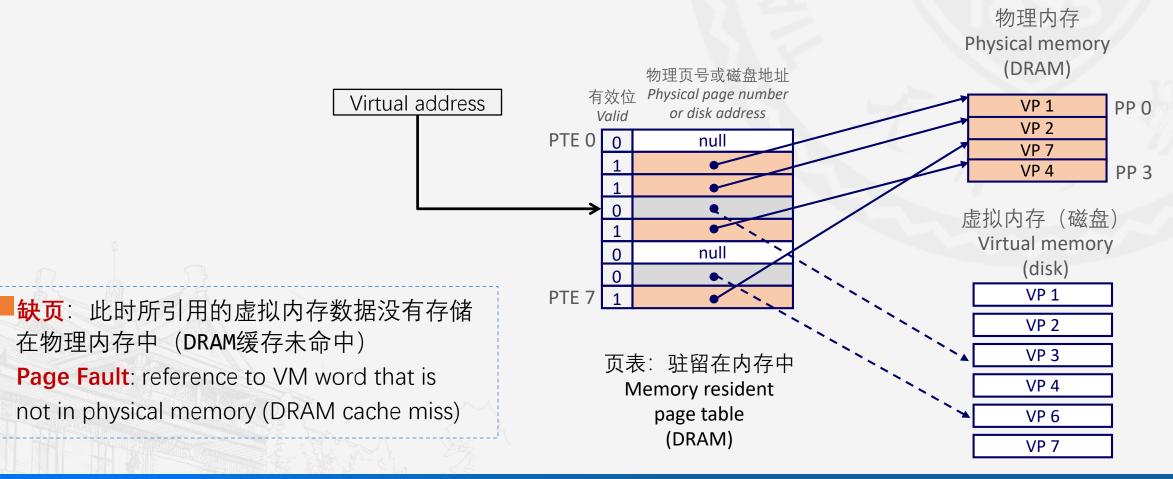
页命中 **Page Hit**



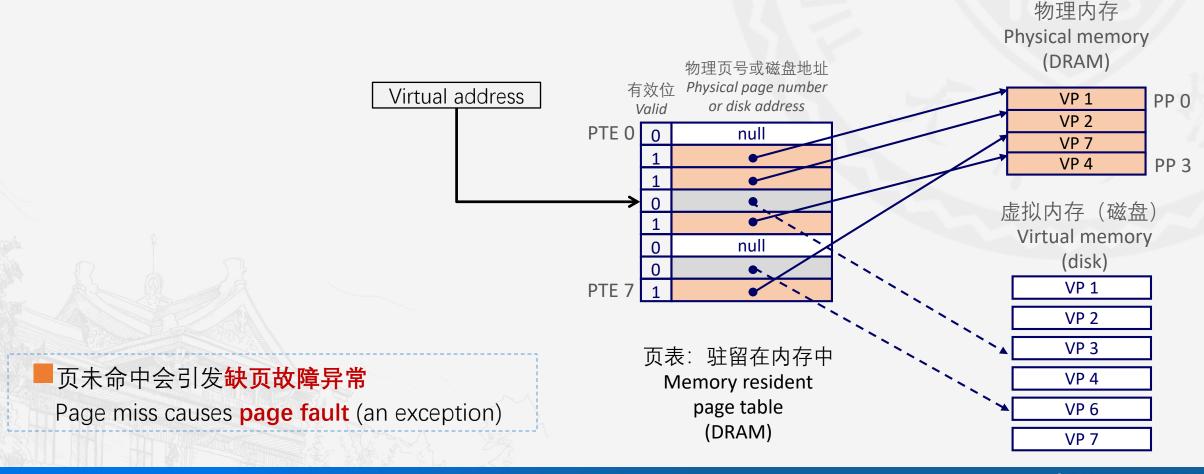
储在物理内存中(DRAM缓存命中) Page hit: reference to VM word that is in physical memory (DRAM cache hit)

VM as a tool for caching

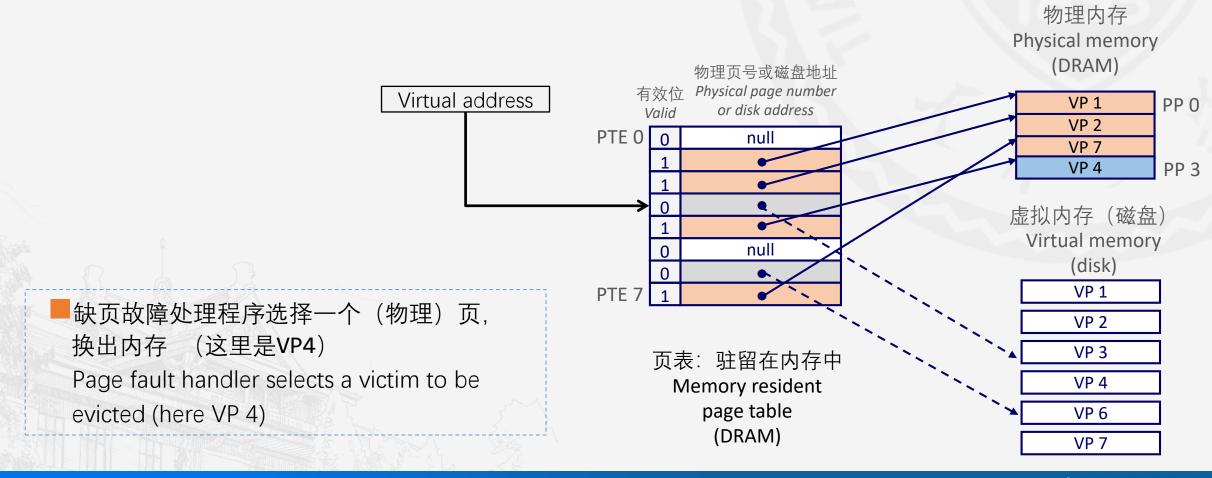
缺页 Page Fault



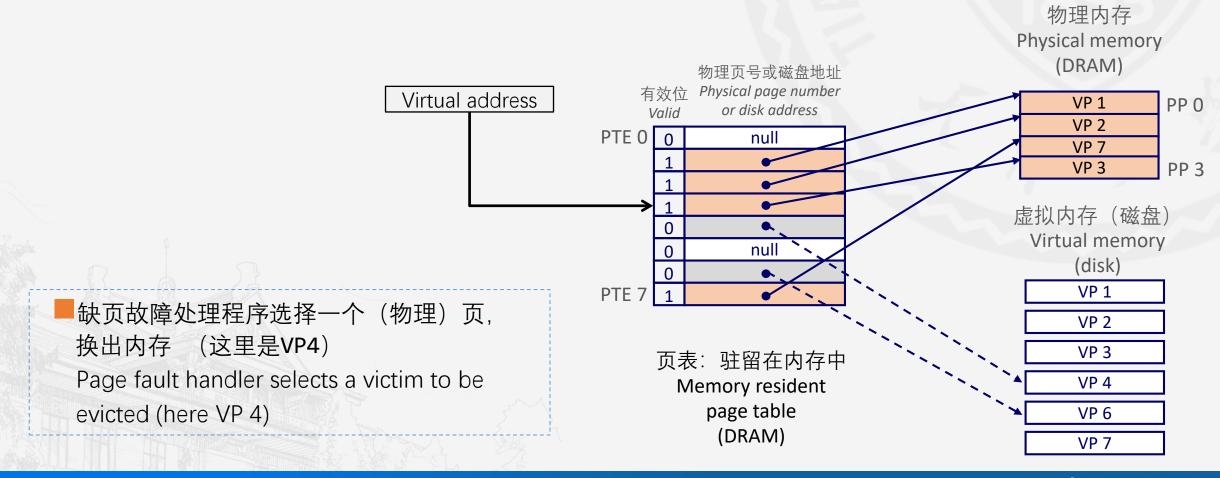
VM as a tool for caching



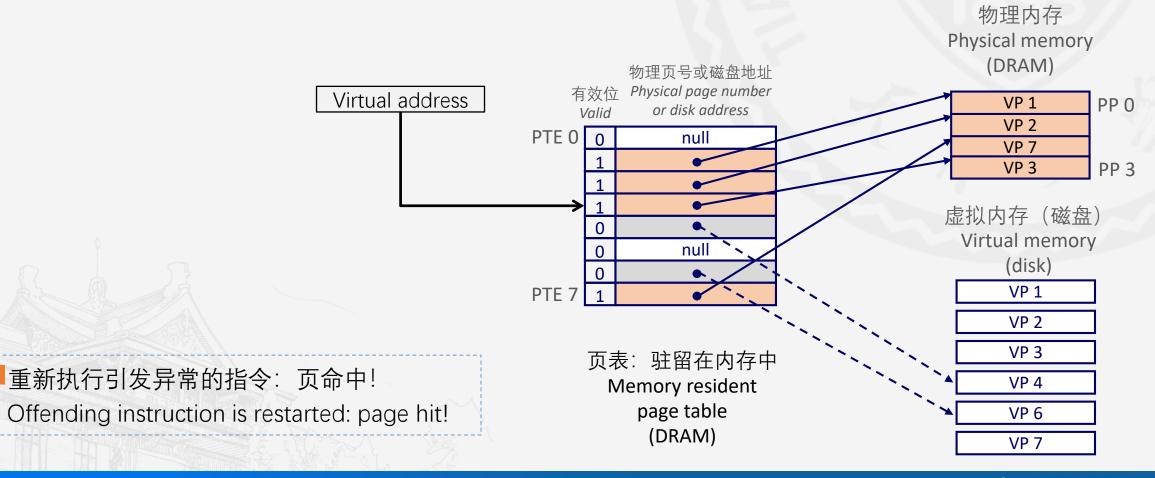
VM as a tool for caching



VM as a tool for caching



VM as a tool for caching



VM as a tool for caching

又是局部性救了我们! Locality to the Rescue Again!

- ■虚拟内存机制能够有效工作是因为局部性原理 Virtual memory works because of locality
- ■在任意时刻,程序总是会频繁访问一个由活跃的虚拟页组成的集合,这个集合称为工作集 At any point in time, programs tend to access a set of active virtual pages called the working set
 - 如果程序有很好的的时间局部性特征,那么它的工作集会更小 Programs with better temporal locality will have smaller working sets
- 如果: 工作集大小<主存容量 If (working set size < main memory size)
 - ■在一个进程经历了一系列必要的缺页后,会获得比较好的性能 Good performance for one process after compulsory misses
- 如果: 所有进程的工作集的总大小 > 主存容量 If (SUM(working set sizes) > main memory size)
 - 抖动:页面可能会出现连续的换入和换出,这会导致性能的下降
 Thrashing: Performance meltdown where pages are moved (copied) in and out continuously



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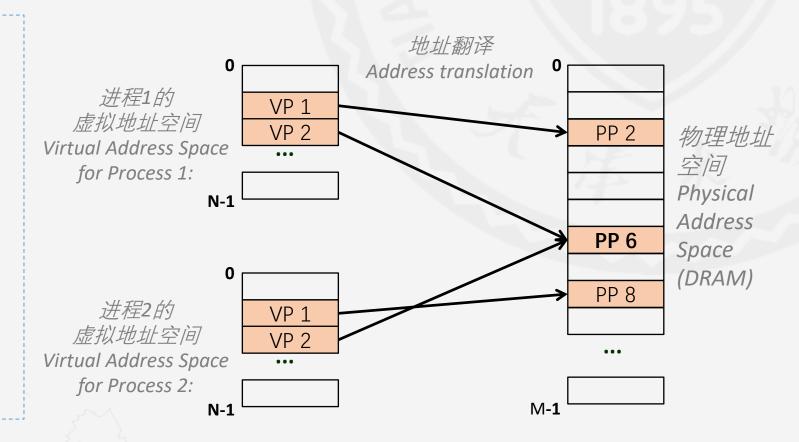
虚拟内存作为内存管理的工具

VM as a tool for memory management

■**核心思想:**每个进程都拥有属于它们自己的虚拟地址空间

Key idea: each process has its own virtual address space

- 一可以将内存看作是一个简单的、线性的数组 It can view memory as a simple linear array
- 映射函数可以将地址分散地映射到物理内存上(以页为基本单位) Mapping function scatters addresses through physical memory
 - 一种经过优秀设计的映射方法可以简化内存的分配和管理 Well chosen mappings simplify memory allocation and management





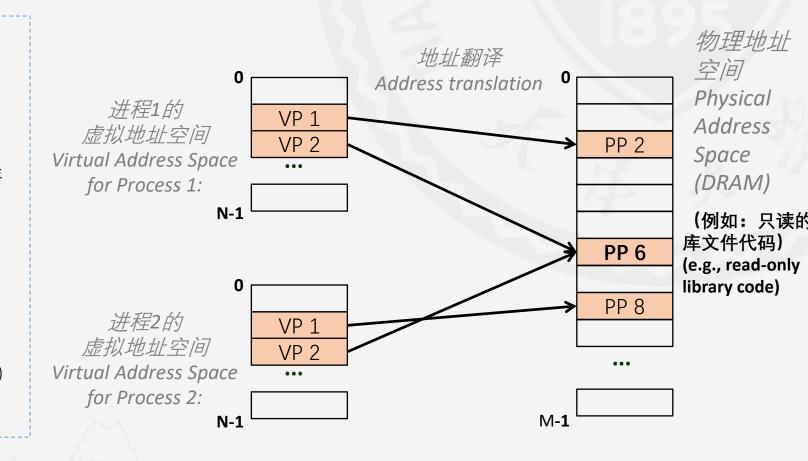
虚拟内存作为内存管理的工具

VM as a tool for memory management

简化分配和共享 Simplifying allocation and sharing

■内存分配 Memory allocation

- 每一个虚拟页可以映射到任意的物理页 Each virtual page can be mapped to any physical page
- 一个虚拟页,可能在不同的时间点,被存储在不同的物理页中 A virtual page can be stored in different physical pages at different times
- 共享进程间的代码和数据 Sharing code and data among processes
 - 多个虚拟页映射到同一个物理页中(PP6) Map multiple virtual pages to the same physical page (here: PP 6)





虚拟内存作为内存管理的工具

VM as a tool for memory management

链接 Linking

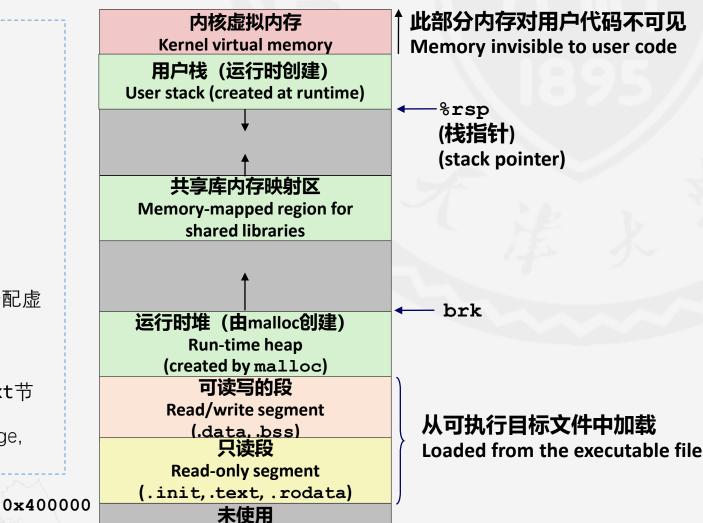
- 每一个进程都具有相似的虚拟地址空间 Each program has similar virtual address space
- ■代码、栈和共享库总是从相同的位置开始 Code, stack, and shared libraries always start at the same address

加载 Loading

- execve (Linux内核加载器)为.text和.data分配虚 拟页(创建了页表项并标记该项为无效) execve() allocates virtual pages for .text and .data sections = creates PTEs marked as invalid
- 当虚拟内存系统需要使用它们的时候,对应的.text节 和.data节才会被以页为单位复制到内存中 The .text and .data sections are copied, page by page, on demand by the virtual memory system

(stack pointer) 共享库内存映射区 Memory-mapped region for shared libraries - brk 运行时堆 (由malloc创建) **Run-time heap** (created by malloc) 可读写的段 Read/write segment 从可执行目标文件中加载 (.data, .bss) 只读段 **Read-only segment** (.init,.text,.rodata) 未使用 Unused

简化链接和加载 Simplifying Linking and Loading





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虚拟内存作为内存保护的工具

VM as a tool for memory protection

进程i页表

Page table

for process i:

进程j页表

Page table

for process j:

- ■页表项中增加了权限位 Extend PTEs with permission bits
- ■在每一次内存访问时MMU都会检查这些权限位 MMU checks these bits on each access

物理地址空间 Physical Address Space **SUP** WRITE **EXEC** Address **READ VP 0:** PP 6 Yes No No Yes VP 1: PP 4 No Yes Yes Yes PP 2 VP 2: PP 2 Yes Yes Yes No PP 4 PP 6 **SUP EXEC** Address **READ** WRITE PP8 PP9 **VP 0:** No Yes No Yes PP9 VP 1: Yes Yes Yes PP 6 Yes PP 11 **VP 2:** Yes PP 11 No Yes Yes



小结 Summary

- 程序员视角中的虚拟内存
 Programmer's view of virtual memory
 - ■每个进程有属于它们自己的、私有的、线性地址空间 Each process has its own private linear address space
 - (这个地址空间)不能被其他进程所破坏 Cannot be corrupted by other processes
- ■系统视角中的虚拟内存
 System view of virtual memory
 - ■通过缓存虚拟页,可以有效地提高内存的使用效率 (局部性原理)
 Uses memory efficiently by caching virtual memory pages (locality)
 - ■简化了内存管理和编程
 Simplifies memory management and programming
 - ■提供了一个方便的插入点实现访问权限的检查,以简化内存保护机制
 Simplifies protection by providing a convenient interpositioning point to check permissions