操作系统作业四

1. 术语解释 (20分)

Explain the following terms:

Fragmentation fault

TLB

Page fault

Demand paging

1. 术语解释

答: segmentation fault: 非法访问内存块时, 发生段错误

TLB: Translation lookaside buffer, 直译可以翻译为旁路转换缓冲, 根据功能可以译为快表, 也可以把它理解成页表缓冲, 是一个内存管理单元用于改进虚拟地址到物理地址转换速度的缓存, 里面存放的是一些页表文件,文件记录了虚拟地址到物理地址的转换表。如果没有TLB, 则每次取数据都需要两次访问内存, 即查页表获得物理地址和取数据。

Page fault: CPU访问内存时, 访问的page不在内存中时发生page fault

Demand paging:按需调页,以lazy方式进行页面分配,即进程申请内存时只为其分配虚拟地址,不分配物理内存,当进程发生页面访问时,才通过page fault为其分配真正的物理页面。

2. 解释thrashing,以及何种情形下会发生(10分)

Introduce the concept of thrashing, and explain under what circumstance thrashing will happen.

2. 解释thrashing,以及何种情形下会发生(10分)

答:发生的情形:为进程分配的页框太少,导致刚刚换出的页面又要被访问

Thrashing: 产生频繁的换入换出,页面置换花费的时间比实际执行的时间还要长

3.页表系统内存访问时间计算(20分)

Consider a paging system with the page table stored in memory.

- a. If a memory reference takes 50 nanoseconds, how long does a paged memory reference take?
- b. If we add TLBs, and 75 percent of all page-table references are found in the TLBs, what is the effective memory reference time? (Assume that finding a page-table entry in the TLBs takes 2 nanoseconds, if the entry is present.)

3.页表系统内存访问时间计算(20分)

答:

a.100ns: 50ns访问页表, 50ns访问需要的数据

b.0.75*(50ns+2ns)+0.25*(50ns+50ns)=64ns

另一种正确答案0.75*(50ns+2ns)+0.25*(50ns+50ns+2ns)=64.5ns

(2ns的区别在于TLB和页表可能同时访问,也可能不同时访问)

4.给出发生如下内存访问的场景(20分)

Assume a program has just referenced an address in virtual memory. Describe a scenario how each of the following can occur: (If a scenario cannot occur, explain why.)

- TLB miss with no page fault
- TLB miss and page fault
- TLB hit and no page fault
- TLB hit and page fault

4.给出发生如下内存访问的场景(20分)

答:

TLB miss with no page fault: page在内存中,TLB中没有缓存对应页表项

TLB miss and page fault: page fault发生,即page不在内存中

TLB hit and no page fault: page在内存中,并且TLB缓存了对应页表项

TLB hit and page fault:不会发生,如果发生page fault,则page不在内存中,页表中没有对应映射关系,TLB中也就不会存在对应映射,即不会发生TLB命中

5. Page fault rate 计算(15分)

Assume we have a demand-paged memory. The page table is held in registers. It takes 8 milliseconds to service a page fault if an empty page is available or the replaced page is not modified, and 20 milliseconds if the replaced page is modified. Memory access time is 100 nanoseconds. Assume that the page to be replaced is modified 70 percent of the time. What is the maximum acceptable page-fault rate for an effective access time of no more than 200 nanoseconds?

5. Page fault rate 计算(15分)

答:

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设page-fault rate为P
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0.2 \musec = (1 - P) \times 0.1 \ \musec + (0.3P) \times 8 \ millisec + <math>(0.7P) \times 20 \ millisec

0.1 = -0.1P + 2400 \ P + 14000 \ P

0.1 \simeq 16,400 \ P

P \simeq 0.0000006
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6.不同页面置换算法下发生的page fault (15分)

Consider the following page reference string: 7, 2, 3, 1, 2, 5, 3, 4, 6, 7, 7, 1, 0, 5, 4, 6, 2, 3, 0, 1. Assuming demand paging with three frames, how many page faults would occur for the following replacement algorithms?

- LRU replacement
- FIFO replacement
- Optimal replacement

6.不同页面置换算法下发生的page fault (15分)

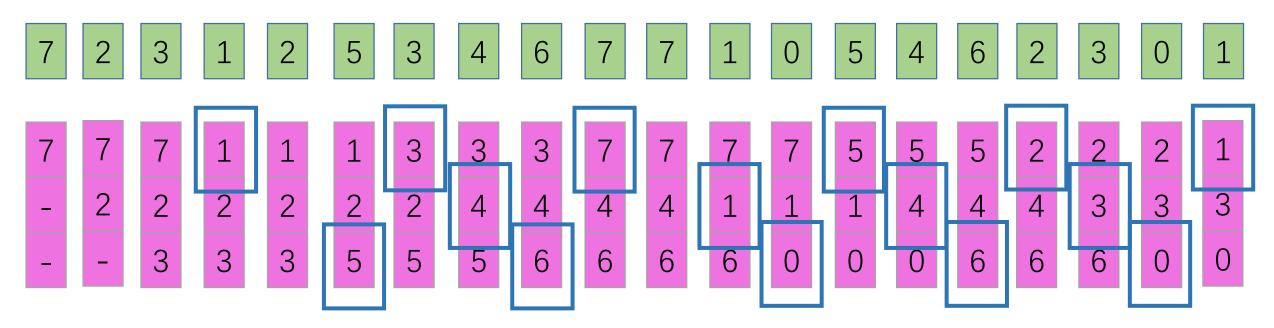
答:

- 访问次序: 7, 2, 3, 1, 2, 5, 3, 4, 6, 7, 7, 1, 0, 5, 4, 6, 2, 3, 0, 1.
- 只有3个页帧
- LRU算法 Pagefualt数: 18
- FIFO算法 Pagefualt数: 17
- Optimal算法 Pagefualt数: 13
- 可以只给答案

6. 不同页面置换算法发生的page fault

访问次序: 7, 2, 3, 1, 2, 5, 3, 4, 6, 7, 7, 1, 0, 5, 4, 6, 2, 3, 0, 1.

只有3个页帧



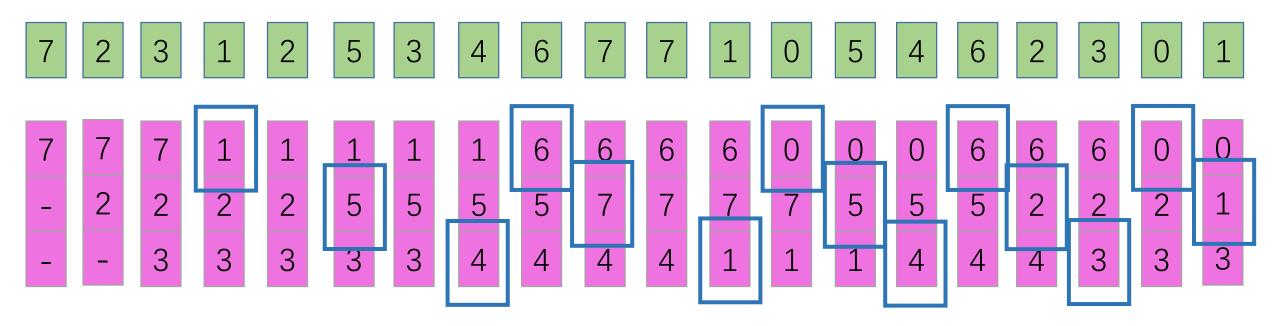
LRU算法

Pagefualt数: 18

6. 不同页面置换算法发生的page fault

访问次序: 7, 2, 3, 1, 2, 5, 3, 4, 6, 7, 7, 1, 0, 5, 4, 6, 2, 3, 0, 1.

只有3个页帧



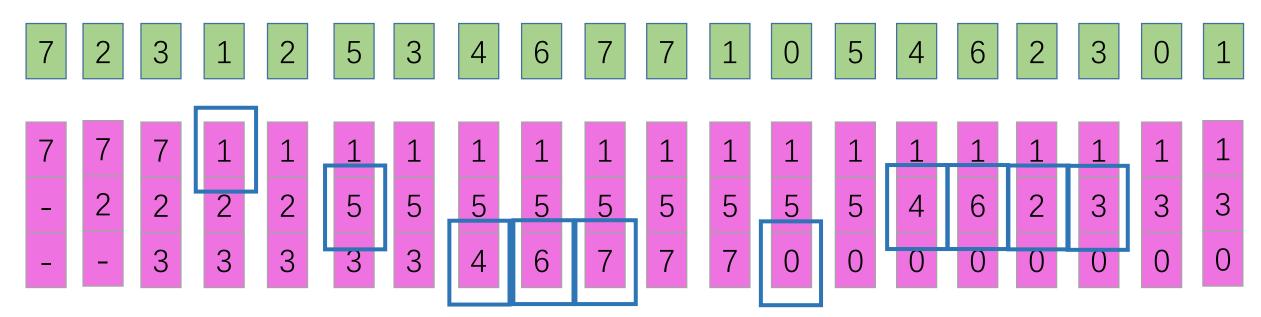
FIFO算法

Pagefualt数: 17

6. 不同页面置换算法发生的page fault

访问次序: 7, 2, 3, 1, 2, 5, 3, 4, 6, 7, 7, 1, 0, 5, 4, 6, 2, 3, 0, 1.

只有3个页帧



Optimal算法

Pagefualt数: 13