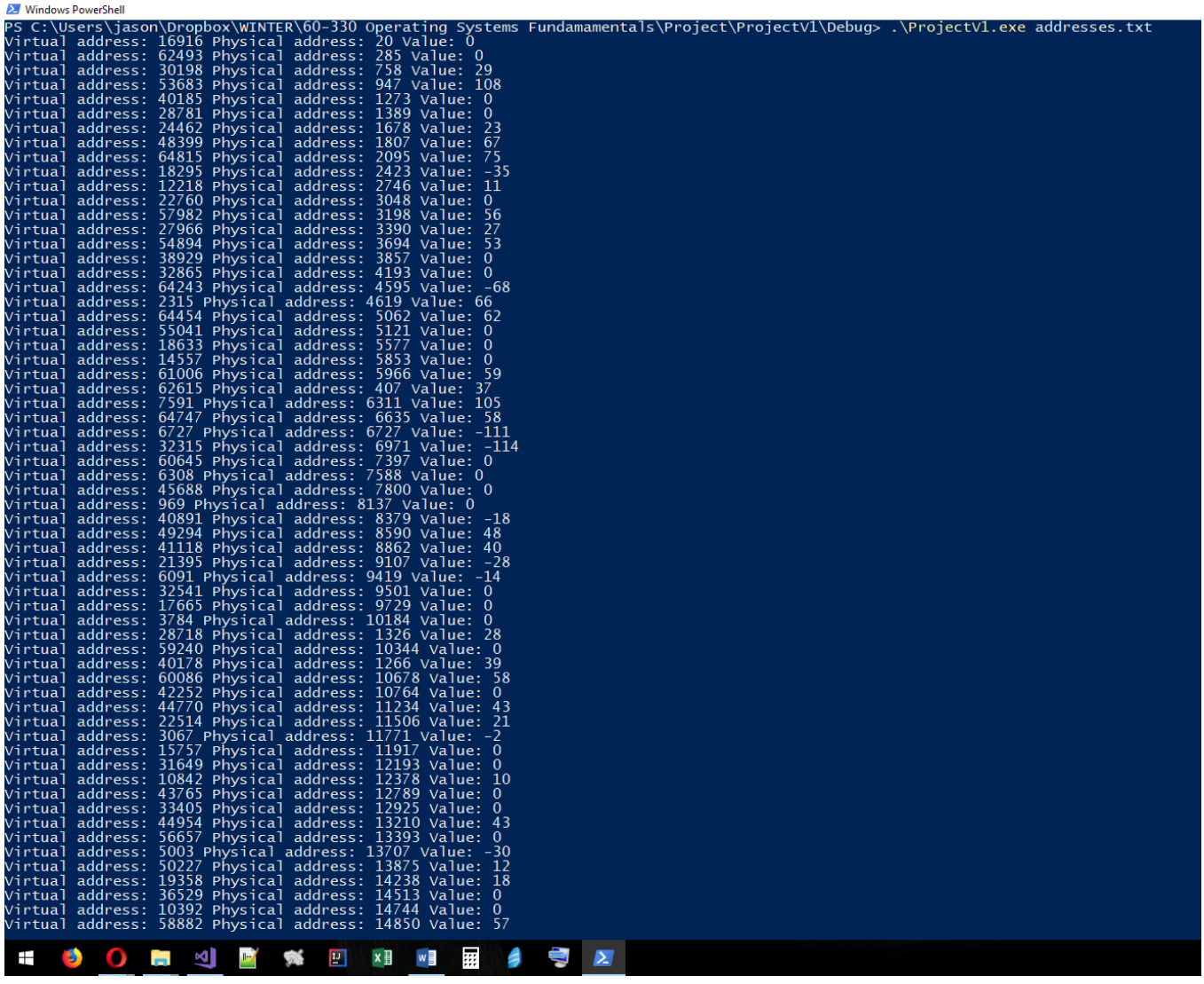
I confirm that I will keep the content of this project confidential. I confirm that I have not received any unauthorized assistance in preparing for or writing this project. I acknowledge that a mark of 0 may be assigned for copied/plagiarized work: Jason Choquette 104 337 378.

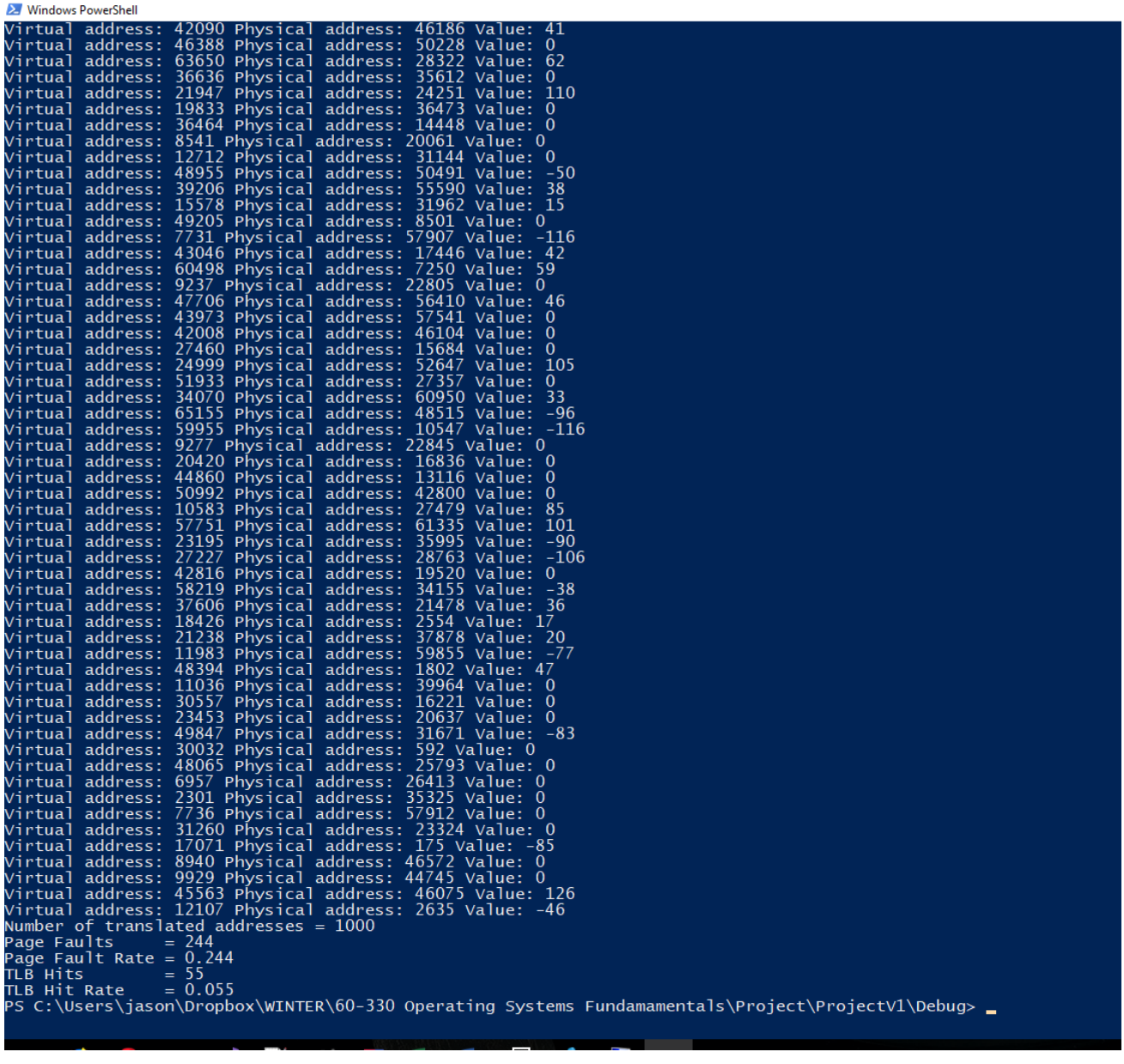
60-315 Winter 2018 Course Project

Sample run of program:

Beginning output:



Ending output:



My tlb hits are off by 1 (compared to correct.txt). Not sure why? I tried to figure it out but couldn't see what I did wrong?

Since the logical addresses were random, the tlb hit rate is rather low. In reality, during program execution, the CPU will be reading instructions and data where the addresses are within a limited range (perhaps as low as 4096 kb for most stacks). Therefore, more frames and pages will be located on the tlb and the hit rates will be higher. Complier optimization will also help to create a "tighter" instruction and data variability. Since this was a purely academic exercise with a software-implemented tlb, the effects were not seen in the statistics.

Program analysis

I attempted the two-person project since the single person project was fairly simple. The design of the program is straight-forward:

The main function reads in the addresses.txt file, validates the input and then calls a function called process_addresses() (function prototypes and global variables and constants will be provided at the end of the report.).

Once the call returns, the statistics of the program and address translations are printed to console.

Below is the main function, process_addresses function and print_main_results function:

```
int main(const int argc, char *argv[])
{

        char address[MAX_BUFFER_SIZE];
        backing_store_name = "BACKING_STORE.bin";
        int number_of_translated_addresses = 0;
        tlb_hits = 0;

        if (argc != 2)
        {
                fprintf(stderr,"Usage: ./a.out [input file]\n");
                return -1;
        }

        if(!valid_file_input(backing_store = fopen(backing_store_name, "rb"),
                backing_store_name)) return -1;
        if(!valid_file_input(address_file  = fopen(argv[1], "r"),
                argv[1])) return -1;

        process_addresses(address, address_file, &number_of_translated_addresses);

        print_main_results(number_of_translated_addresses);

        // close the input file and backing store
        fclose(address_file);
        fclose(backing_store);

        return 0;
}
```

```
void process_addresses(FILE *address_file, int * number_of_translated_addresses)
{
        char address[MAX_BUFFER_SIZE];

        // read through the input file and output each logical address
        while ( fgets(address, MAX_BUFFER_SIZE, address_file) != NULL)
        {
                // get the physical address and value stored at that address
                find_page(atoi(address));
                *number_of_translated_addresses += 1;
        }
}
```

```
void print_main_results(const int number_of_translated_addresses)
{
        // calculate and print out the stats
        printf("Number of translated addresses = %d\n", number_of_translated_addresses);
        const double pf_rate  = page_faults / (double)number_of_translated_addresses;
        const double tlb_rate = tlb_hits    / (double)number_of_translated_addresses;

        printf("Page Faults     = %d\n",   page_faults);
        printf("Page Fault Rate = %.3f\n", pf_rate);
        printf("TLB Hits        = %d\n",   tlb_hits);
        printf("TLB Hit Rate    = %.3f\n", tlb_rate);
}
```

The print_main_results() function is straight-forward so I will discuss the implementation of the process_addresses() function.

The function reads through the addresses.txt file and for each logical address in the file, a function called find page is called, and the number of addresses counter is incremented. The find_page() function searches the tlb and page table for a page. If the page is not found in either of those data structures, a backing store (long-term storage) is searched for on-demand-paging.

We will look at the find_page() function next:

```
bool find_page(const int logical_address)
{
        // obtain the page number and offset from the logical address
        const int page_number  = ((logical_address & ADDRESS_MASK) >> 8);
        const int offset       =  (logical_address & OFFSET_MASK);
        bool page_fault_raised = FALSE;
        bool page_found        = FALSE;
        int frame_number       = -1;

        // first try to get page from TLB
        search_tlb(page_number, &page_found, &frame_number);

        // if the frame number was not found in tlb, search the page_table...
        if(!page_found)
            search_page_table(page_number, &frame_number, &page_fault_raised);

        if(page_fault_raised)
        {
            read_from_store(page_number);
        frame_number = first_available_frame - 1; // set the frameNumber to the current fi
rstAvailableFrame index
            tlb_insert(page_number, frame_number);
        }

        // frame number and offset used to get the signed value stored at that address
        const signed char value = physical_memory[frame_number][offset];
        printf("Virtual address: %d Physical address: %d Value: %d\n", logical_address, (f
rame_number << 8) | offset, value);

        return page_fault_raised;
}
```

This function first obtains the page number and offset from the logical address and then sets some flags. Once those are completed, we search the simulated tlb for the page number. If the page is not found, search the page table.

Again, if the page is not found in the page table, a page fault is raised and a search is made in the backing store.

Through one of these functions, the page will be found and the tlb will be updated. Once updated the result is printed to the console.

This process is repeated for each logical address in the file.

Next, we look at the search functions:

- Search_tlb
- Search_page_table

```
void search_tlb(const int page_number, bool * page_found, int * frame_number)
{
    for (int i = 0; i < TLB_SIZE; i++)
        if(tlb_page_number[i] == page_number)
        {
             *frame_number = tlb_frame_number[i];
             tlb_hits++;
             *page_found = TRUE;
        }
}
```

```
void search_page_table(const int page_number, int * frame_number, bool * page_fault_raised
)
{
    for (int i = 0; i < first_available_page_table_number; i++)
        if(page_table_numbers[i] == page_number)

        // if the page is found in those contents
        *frame_number = page_table_frames[i];     // extract the frame number

        if(*frame_number == -1)
        {
            *page_fault_raised = TRUE;
            page_faults++;
        }
}
```

These functions loop through each data structure until a match is found. For the search_page_table(), if the page is not found the page fault is raised.
After these function calls, a check is made to see a page fault was raised and if it was, a search is made in the backing store.

```
if(page_fault_raised)
{
    read_from_store(page_number);
    frame_number = first_available_frame - 1;
    tlb_insert(page_number, frame_number);
}
```

Here, we read from the store and then insert the page number and frame number into the tlb.
We look at these functions next.

```
void read_from_store(const int page_number)
{
        // the buffer containing reads from backing store
        signed char buffer[PAGE_SIZE];

        // first seek to byte PAGE_SIZE in the backing store
        // SEEK_SET in fseek() seeks from the beginning of the file
        if ( fseek(backing_store, page_number * PAGE_SIZE, SEEK_SET) != 0 )
            fprintf(stderr, "Error seeking in backing store\n");


        // now read PAGE_SIZE bytes from the backing store to the buffer
        if ( fread(buffer, sizeof(signed char), PAGE_SIZE, backing_store) == 0)
            fprintf(stderr, "Error reading from backing store\n");

        for(int i = 0; i < PAGE_SIZE; i++)
            physical_memory[first_available_frame][i] = buffer[i];

        // and then load the frame number into the page table in the first available frame
        page_table_numbers[first_available_page_table_number] = page_number;
        page_table_frames[first_available_page_table_number] = first_available_frame;

        // increment the counters that track the next available frames
        first_available_frame++;
        first_available_page_table_number++;
}
```

Since we know what page we are looking for we directly find the page in the backing store using fseek(). Then we store address into the simulated physical memory.
Next is the function tlb_insert().

The tlb_insert() function uses a FIFO design to replace the last element of the array which has been shifted on each tlb insert from beginning to end. So, the last element is the oldest.

See code on next page.

```
void tlb_insert(const int page_number, const int frame_number)
{
        int i;

        // if it's already in the TLB, break
        for (i = 0; i < number_of_tlb_entries; i++)
                if(tlb_page_number[i] == page_number)
                        break;

        // if the number of entries is equal to the index
        if (i == number_of_tlb_entries)
        {
                if (number_of_tlb_entries < TLB_SIZE)
                {
                        // the TLB still has room in it
                        tlb_page_number[number_of_tlb_entries]  = page_number;
        // insert the page and frame onto the end of the array
                        tlb_frame_number[number_of_tlb_entries] = frame_number;
                }

                // otherwise move everything over by 1
                else
                {
                        for (i = 0; i < TLB_SIZE - 1; i++)
                        {
                                tlb_page_number[i]  = tlb_page_number[i + 1];
                                tlb_frame_number[i] = tlb_frame_number[i + 1];
                        }

                        // and insert the page and frame on the end
                        tlb_page_number[number_of_tlb_entries-1]  = page_number;
                        tlb_frame_number[number_of_tlb_entries-1] = frame_number;
                }
        }
        else
        {
                // iterate through up to one less than the number of entries
                for (; i < number_of_tlb_entries - 1; i++)
                {
                        // move everything over in the arrays
                        tlb_page_number[i]  = tlb_page_number[i + 1];

                        tlb_frame_number[i] = tlb_frame_number[i + 1];
                }

                // if there is still room in the array, put the page and frame on the end
                if (number_of_tlb_entries < TLB_SIZE)

                {
                        tlb_page_number[number_of_tlb_entries]  = page_number;
                        tlb_frame_number[number_of_tlb_entries] = frame_number;
                }

                // otherwise put the page and frame on the number of entries - 1
                else

                {
                        tlb_page_number[number_of_tlb_entries-1]  = page_number;
                        tlb_frame_number[number_of_tlb_entries-1] = frame_number;
                }
```

```
        }

        // if there is still room in the arrays, increment the number of entries
        if (number_of_tlb_entries < TLB_SIZE)

                number_of_tlb_entries++;
}
```

PROJECT PROTOTYPES, GLOBALS AND CONSTANTS

```
#ifndef _PROTOTYPES_H_
#define _PROTOTYPES_H_

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h> // atoi

// Project Constants
#define FRAME_SIZE               256     // size of the frame
#define TOTAL_NUMBER_OF_FRAMES   256     // total number of frames in physical memory
#define ADDRESS_MASK             0xFFFF  // mask all but the address
#define OFFSET_MASK              0xFF    // mask all but the offset
#define TLB_SIZE                 16      // size of the TLB
#define PAGE_SIZE                256     // size of the page table
#define MAX_BUFFER_SIZE          10      // max chars from input file


// global arrays
int physical_memory[TOTAL_NUMBER_OF_FRAMES][FRAME_SIZE];
int tlb_page_number[TLB_SIZE];

int tlb_frame_number[TLB_SIZE];

int page_table_numbers[PAGE_SIZE];
int page_table_frames[PAGE_SIZE];

// global variables
int page_faults;
int tlb_hits;
int first_available_frame;
int first_available_page_table_number;
int number_of_tlb_entries;

// global file pointers
const char * backing_store_name;
FILE       * backing_store;
FILE       * address_file;

typedef enum { FALSE, TRUE } bool;

// function prototypes
bool find_page(const int logical_address);
void read_from_store(const int page_number);
void tlb_insert(const int page_number, const int frame_number);
void search_tlb(const int page_number, bool * page_found, int * frame_number);
void search_page_table(const int page_number, int * frame_number, bool * page_fault_raised
);
void print_main_results(int number_of_translated_addresses);
void process_addresses(FILE * address_file, int * number_of_translated_addresses);
bool valid_file_input(FILE * file, const char * file_name);

#endif _PROTOTYPES_H_
```