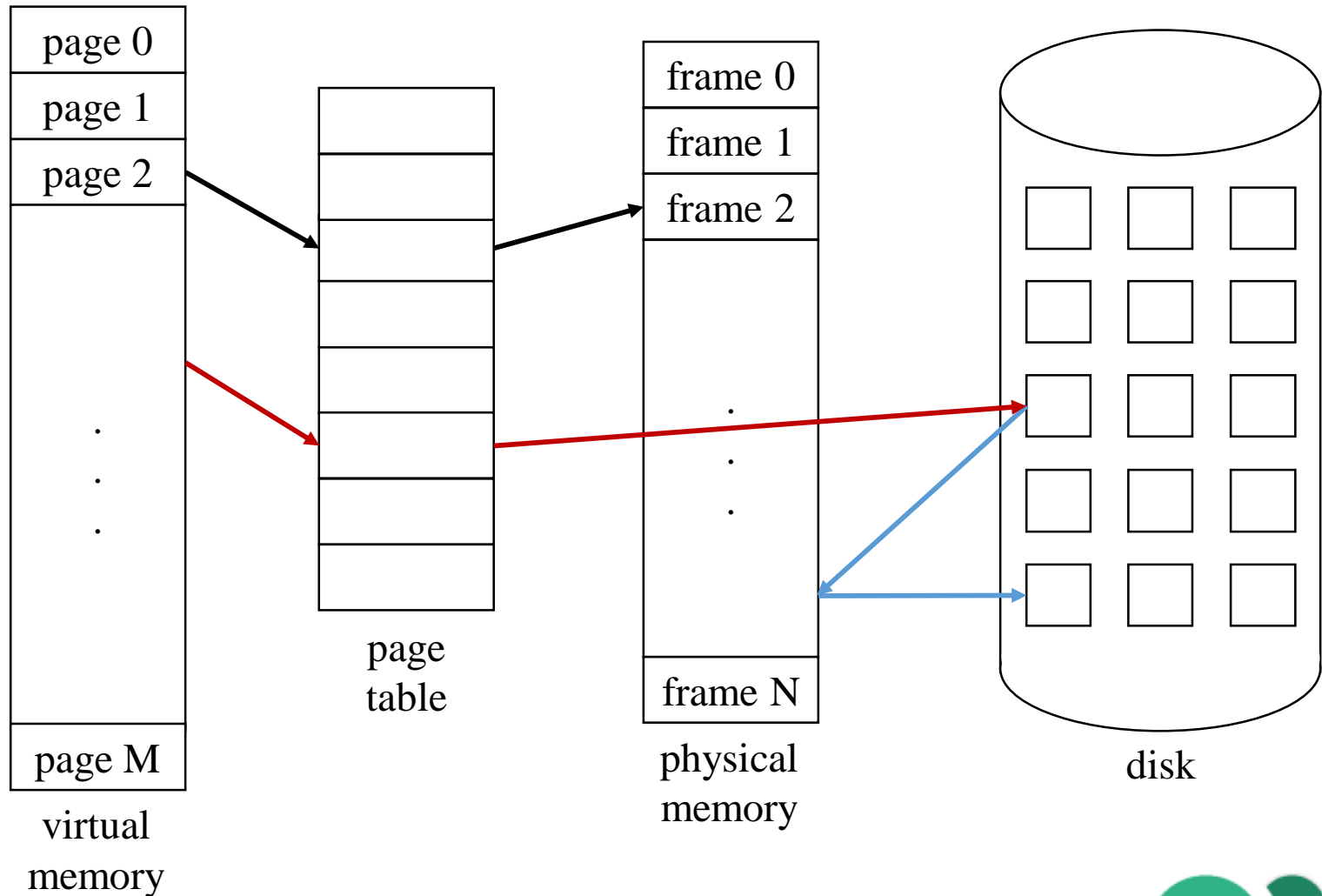


OS 2019 Homework4

Memory Manager

(Due date: 2020/1/2 23:59)

Overview



Requirements

- Implement a paging based memory manager
 - Use an one-level page table for mapping virtual pages to physical frames
 - Implement three page replacement policies
 - FIFO
 - Enhanced second chance algorithm
 - Segmented LRU
- Show the page fault rate and other information under the policies

Requirements

- Input: a sequence of virtual page accesses (trace file)
- Execute Command Format (using **I/O Redirection**)
 - `./memory_manager < INPUT_FILE > OUTPUT_FILE`

```
./memory_manager < input.txt > output.txt
```

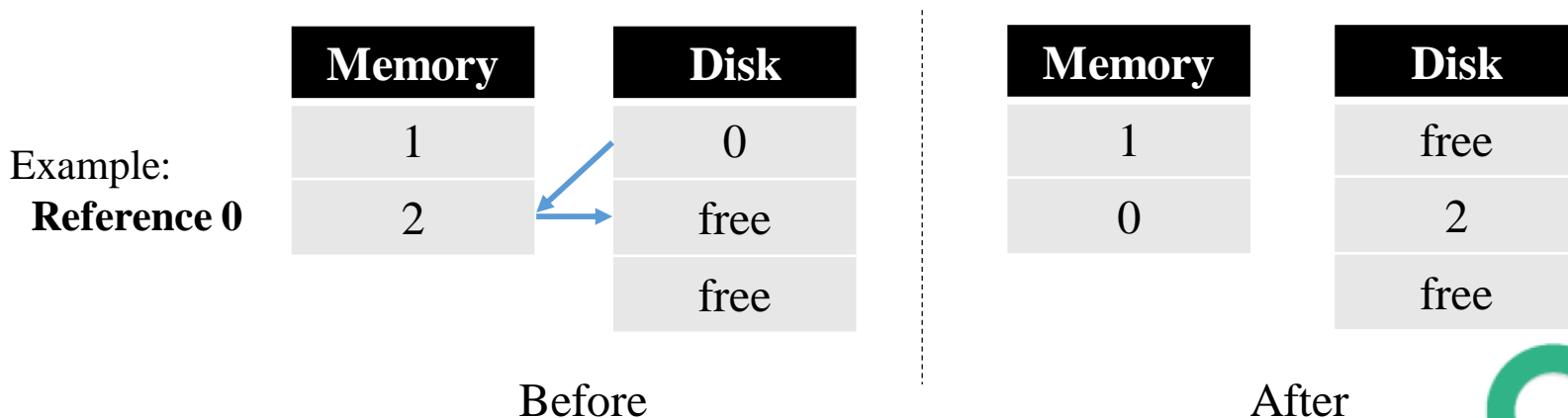
- `< INPUT_FILE` : redirect stdin to `INPUT_FILE`
- `> OUTPUT_FILE` : redirect stdout to `OUTPUT_FILE`

Assumptions

- No TLB support
 - Each page access needs to consult the page table
- Only a single process
- Evicted page should write back to the disk whether it is dirty page or not, which is not a general method in real world
- Disk always has enough space for evicted pages
- There will be M virtual pages and N physical frames
 - M and N will be given in the trace file
 - $M > N$

Requirements - Memory Manager

- If a page fault occurs, and physical memory
 - **is not full**: page-in the fault page from the disk to the frame with **smallest** free frame number
 - **Is full**: page-in the fault page from the disk to the frame selected by page replacement policy
- To page-out a page, select an free disk block with the **smallest** disk block number



Requirements - Page Table

- **In-Use Bit**

- **1**: the page table entry is in-use, set as first time reference to this page
- **0**: the page table entry is not in-use

- **Present Bit**

- **1**: the page is in physical memory
- **0**: the page is not in physical memory

VPI	PFI / DBI	In-Use	Present
0	4	1	0
1	0	1	0
2	0	0	0
...			
M - 1	2	1	1

VPI : virtual page index
PFI : physical frame index
DBI : disk block index

Input Trace File Format

- Line 1~3 are configs
 - Which Policy?
 - Number of Virtual Page M
 - $M \geq 2$
 - Number of Physical Frame N
 - $N \geq 1$
- Line 5~Z will be traces
 - *Read / Write X (VPI)*: to reference virtual page X

```
1 Policy: FIFO | ESCA | SLRU
2 Number of Virtual Page: M
3 Number of Physical Frame: N
4 -----Trace-----
5 Read 0
6 Write 1
...
Z Write 2
```


Output File Format

- Show **Miss/Hit** and related information for each reference
 - Format for a hit: **Hit, VPI=>PFI**
 - Format for a miss: **Miss, PFI, Evicted VPI>>Destination, VPI<<Source**
 - **Source:** the block index of the page which is **page-in** from disk
 - **Destination:** the block index where the evicted page **page-out**
 - For first reference, there might be no **source** || **destination** || **Evicted VPI**, set the value as -1

Output File Format

- At the end, show the **page fault rate**

```
1 Policy: FIFO
2 Number of Virtual Page: 3
3 Number of Physical Frame: 2
4 -----Trace-----
5 Write 2
6 Write 0
7 Write 1
8 Read 2
9 Write 2
```

```
1 Miss, 0, -1>>-1, 2<<-1
2 Miss, 1, -1>>-1, 0<<-1
3 Miss, 0, 2>>0, 1<<-1
4 Miss, 1, 0>>1, 2<<0
5 Hit, 2=>1
6 Page Fault Rate: 0.800
7
```

three decimal place accuracy

Second Chance Algorithm

- Assumption
 - The reference bit will be set as **1** when a page is swapped in or referenced
 - Clock algorithm for replacement

Write 0

0	1

↑ ↑
VPI reference bit

Second Chance Algorithm

Policy: SCA

Number of Virtual Page: 5

Number of Physical Frame: 3

-----Trace-----

Write 0

Write 4

Write 1

Write 2

Read 4

Read 3

Write 2

Diagram illustrating the step-by-step construction of a Huffman tree:

- Initial state: A root node (0, 1) branches into (4, 1) and (1, 1).
- Step 1: The root node (0, 1) branches into (0, 0) and (4, 1). The right child of the root (4, 1) is highlighted in red.
- Step 2: The root node (0, 0) branches into (0, 0) and (1, 1). The right child of the root (1, 1) is highlighted in red.
- Step 3: The root node (0, 0) branches into (2, 1) and (4, 0). The left child of the root (2, 1) is highlighted in red.

Read 4

2	1
4	0
1	0

2	1
4	1
1	0

Read 3

2	1
4	1
1	0

→

2	1
4	0
1	0

→

2	1
4	0
3	1

Enhanced Second Chance Algorithm

- Assumption
 - The reference bit will be set as **1** when a page is swapped in or referenced
 - The dirty bit will be set as **1** when a page is written
 - Clock algorithm for replacement

- Four classes (reference bit, dirty bit)

- (0, 0)
- (0, 1)
- (1, 0)
- (1, 1)



Higher class is better to replace

Read 0

0	10



VPI reference bit, dirty bit

Enhanced Second Chance Algorithm

- Rules

- (a) Cycle through the frame looking for (0, 0)
If one is found, use that page
- (b) Cycle through the frame looking for (0, 1)
Set the reference bit to 0 for all frames bypassed
- (c) If step (b) failed, all reference bits will now be zero and repetition of steps (a) and (b) are guaranteed to find a frame for replacement

Enhanced Second Chance Algorithm

(a) looking for (0, 0)

Write 2

0	11	→	0	11
1	10	⋮	1	10
3	10	⋮	3	10
6	10	→	6	10

Policy: ESCA

Number of Virtual Page: 7

Number of Physical Frame: 4

-----Trace-----

Write 0

Read 1

Read 3

Read 6

Write 2

(b) looking for (0, 1)

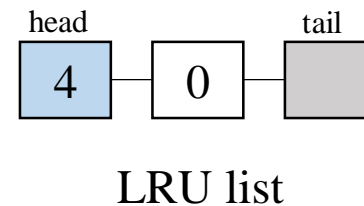
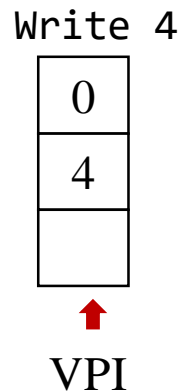
0	11	→	0	01	→	0	01	→	0	01	→	0	01
1	10		1	10	→	1	00		1	00		1	00
3	10		3	10		3	10	→	3	00		3	00
6	10		6	10		6	10		6	10	→	6	00

(c) Repeat steps (a) and (b)

0	01	→	0	01	→	0	01
1	00		1	00	→	2	11
3	00		3	00		3	00
6	00		6	00		6	00

LRU

- Replace the page that has not been used for the longest period of time
- Once a page is referenced, it will be added to the head of the LRU list



LRU

Policy: LRU

Number of Virtual Page: 5

Number of Physical Frame: 3

-----Trace-----

Write 0

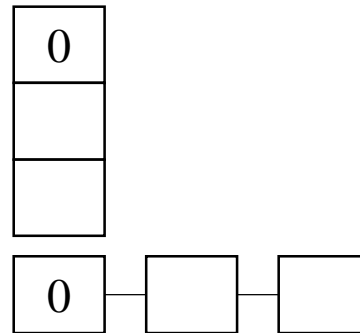
Write 4

Write 1

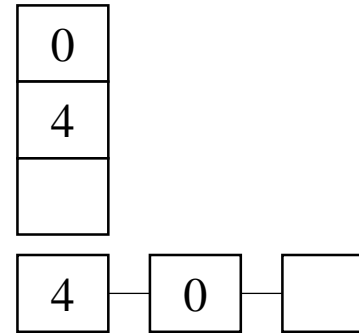
Write 2

Read 4

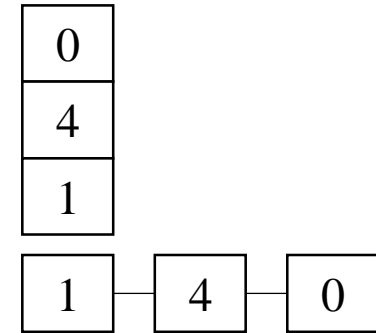
Write 0



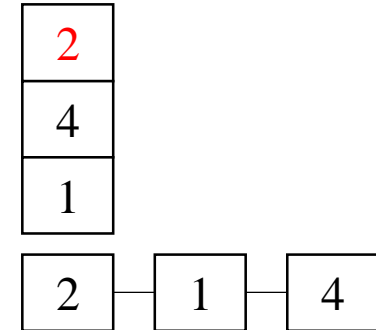
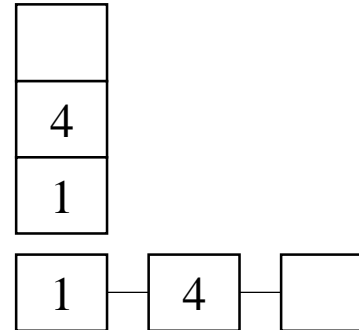
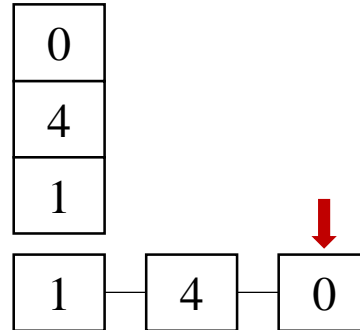
Write 4



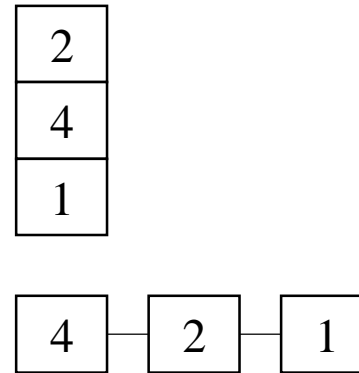
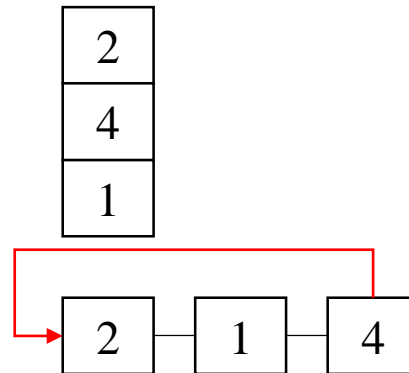
Write 1



Write 2



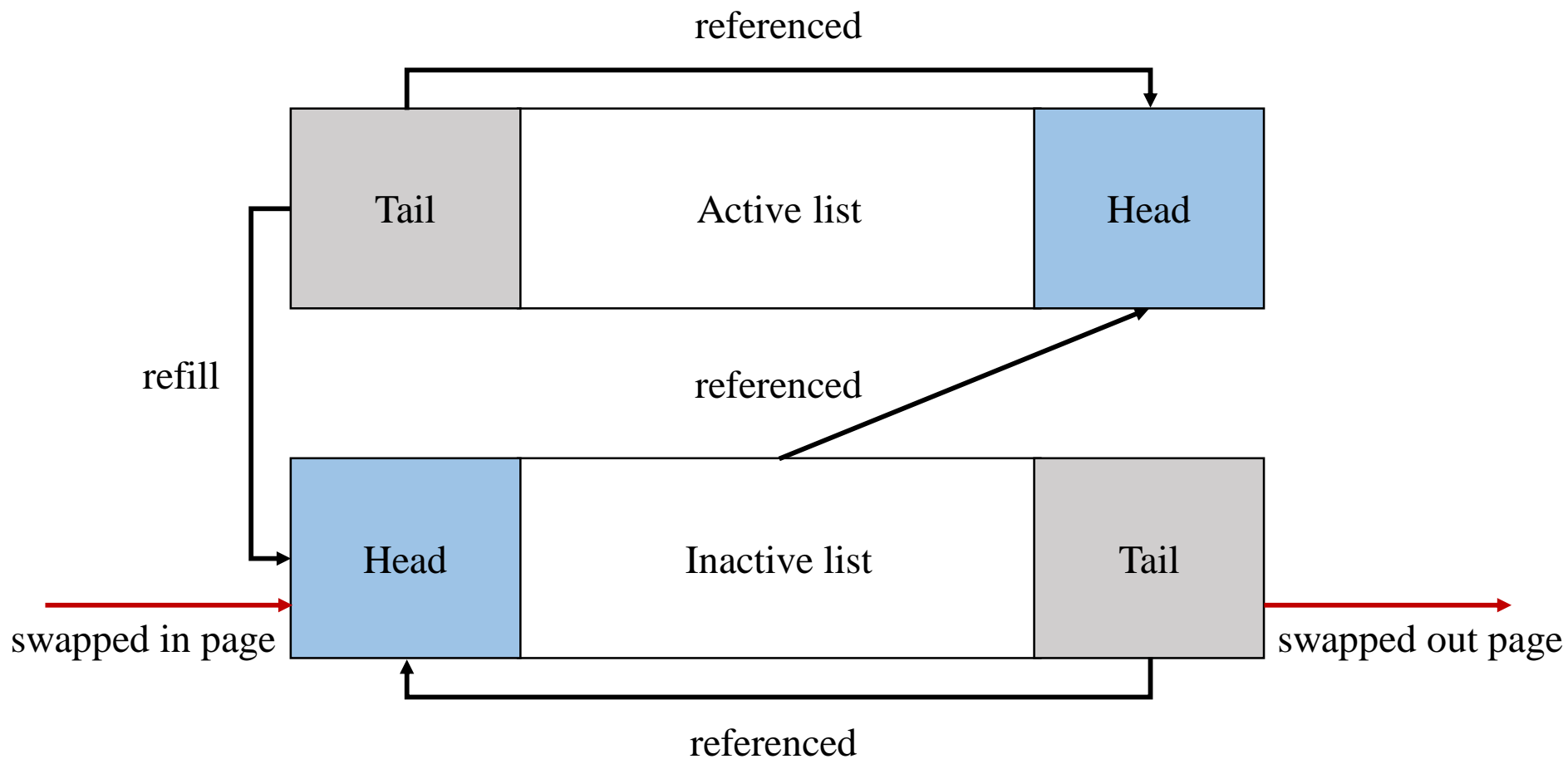
Read 4



Property of LRU

- Appropriate for accessing hot data
- Not appropriate for periodically batch access
- Sporadic access may easily cause buffer pollution

Segmented LRU



Segmented LRU

- Assumption
 - The reference bit will be set as **1** when a page is swapped in
 - The slot number of inactive list will be $\lceil \text{frame number} / 2 \rceil$
 - The slot number of active list will be $\lfloor \text{frame number} / 2 \rfloor$

Segmented LRU

- Rules

- Page hit in active list

- if the page has reference bit = 0

- set reference bit and move the page to active list head

- if the page has reference bit = 1

- move the page to active list head

- Page hit in inactive list

- if the page has reference bit = 0

- set reference bit and move the page to inactive list head

- if the page has reference bit = 1

- clear reference bit and move the page to active list head

Segmented LRU

- Rules
 - Replacement in active list
(occurs when the page in inactive list with reference bit = 1 **page hit** but there is no free space in active list)
 - Search the tail of the active list for evicted page
 - if the page has reference bit = 0
 - refill the page to inactive list head
 - if the page has reference bit = 1
 - clear reference bit and move the page to active list head
 - search the tail of the active list for another evicted page

Segmented LRU

- Rules

- Replacement in inactive list

(occurs when **page miss** but there is no free space in inactive list)

- Search the tail of the inactive list for evicted page

- if the page has reference bit = 0

- swapped out the page

- if the page has reference bit = 1

- clear reference bit and move the page to inactive list head

- search the tail of the inactive list for another evicted page

- Swapped in page will be placed in the physical frame which contained the evicted page

Segmented LRU

