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# CS143A

## Principles on Operating Systems

### Discussion 04:

Instructor: Prof. Anton Burtsev

TA: Saehanseul Yi (Hans)

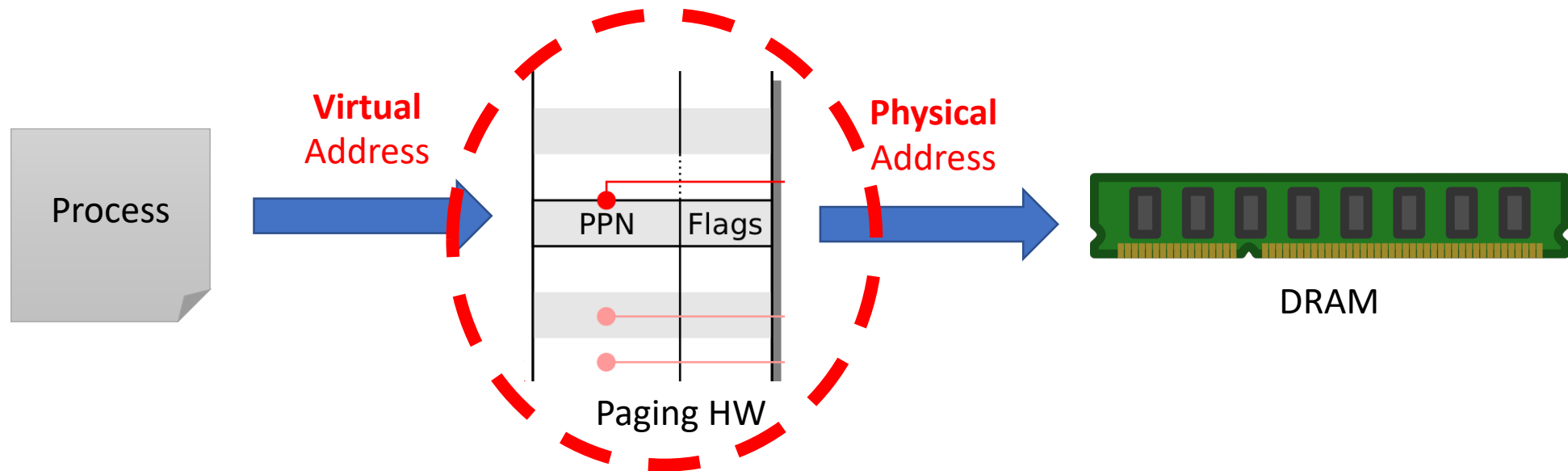
Oct 25, 2019 **Noon**

# Agenda

- Segmentation
- Paging
- A simple address translation example

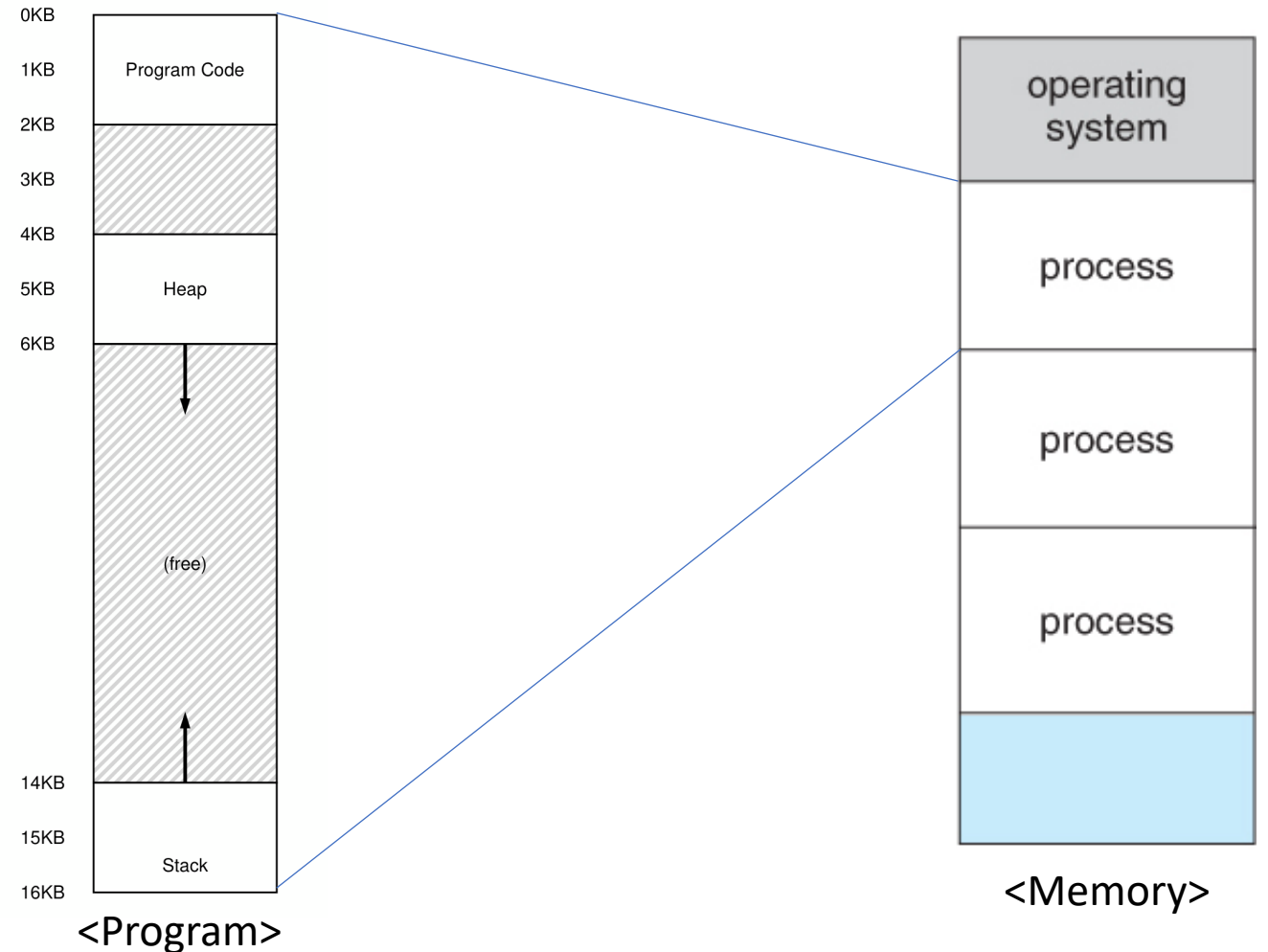
# Memory Address Overview

- DRAM: byte-addressable  
e.g. address of 4<sup>th</sup> bytes in the memory: 0x04  
address of 5<sup>th</sup> bytes in the memory: 0x05
- A process(instructions) uses only virtual address



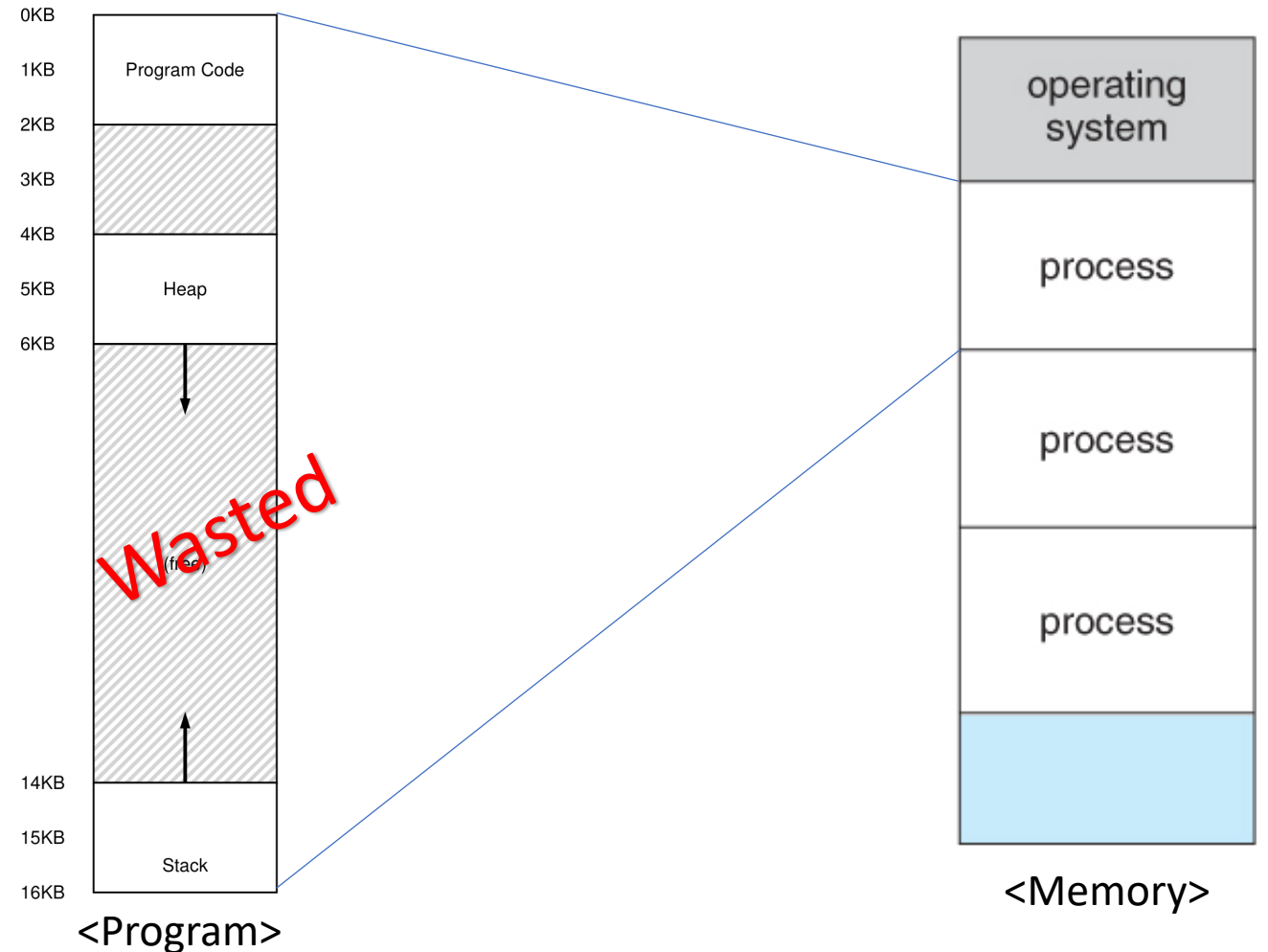
# Segmentation

- Multiprogram era
- Multiple programs in the memory



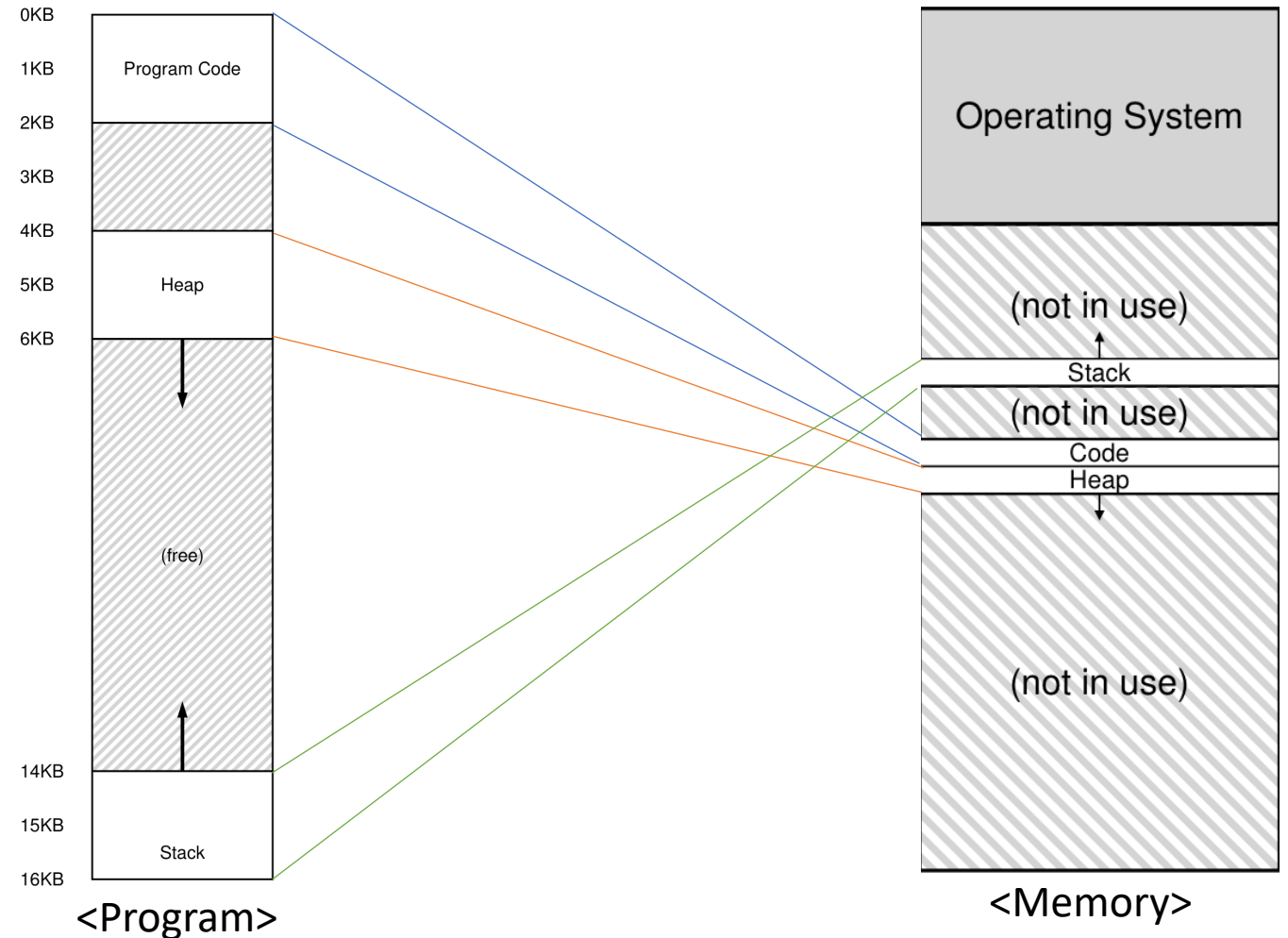
# Segmentation

- Multiprogram era
- Multiple programs in the memory
- The free space between heap and stack is wasted



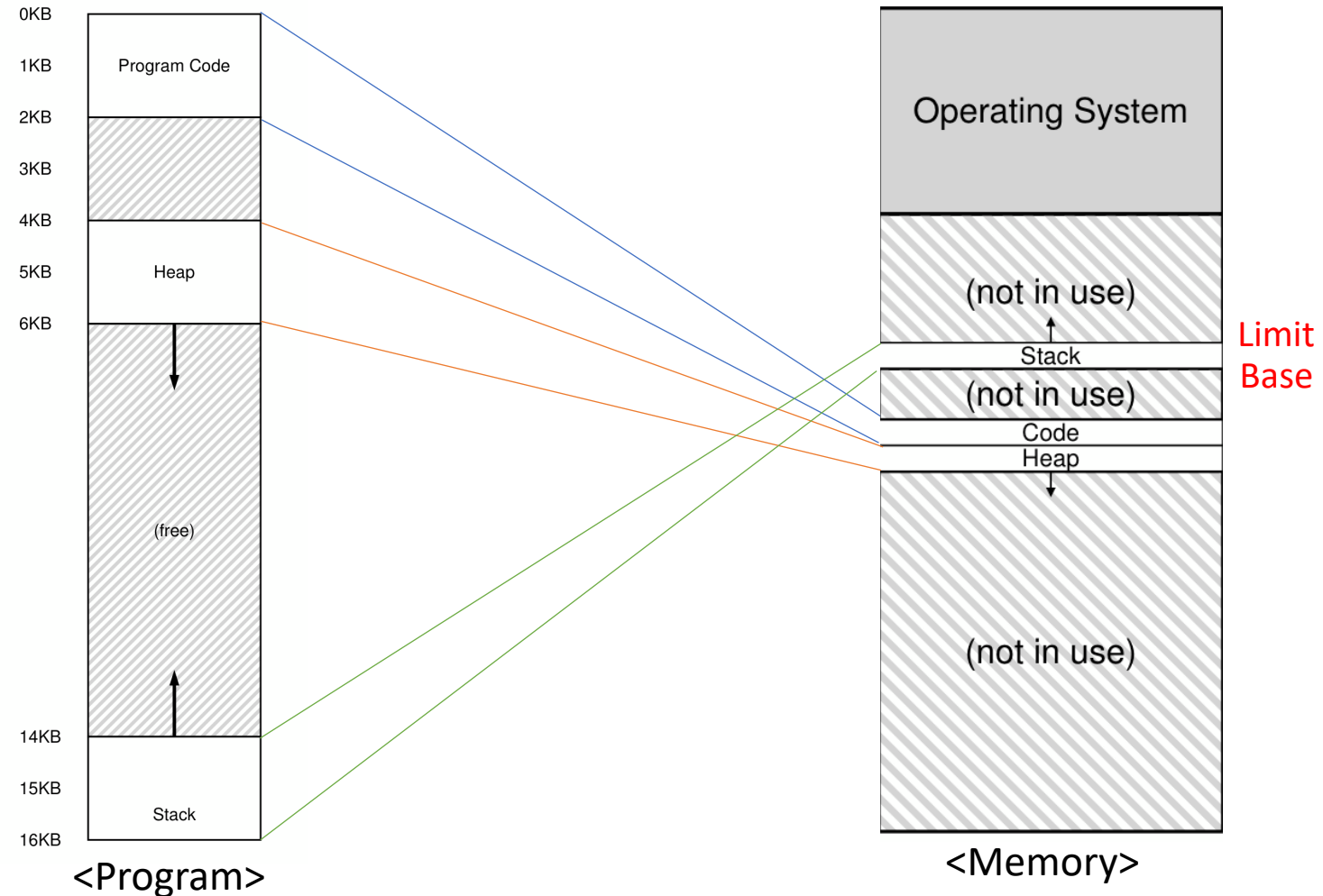
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- Multiple programs in the memory
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- Place each segment(code, stack, heap, ...) into different memory region



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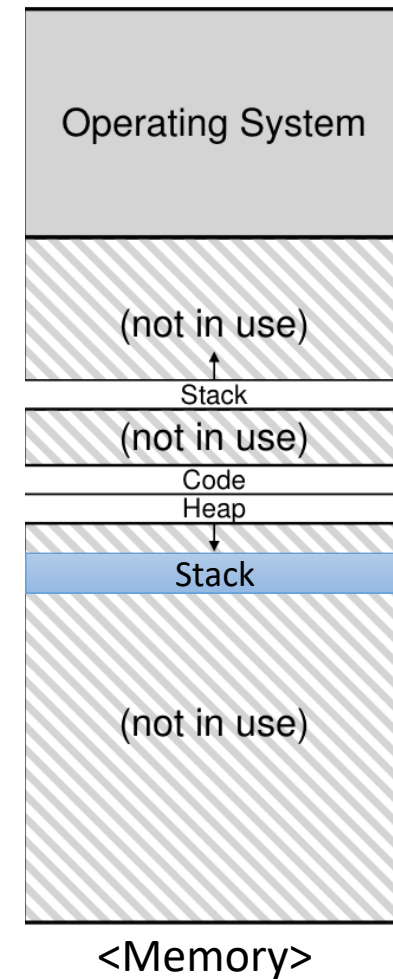
# Global Descriptor Table (GDT)

- OS has one GDT
- Each program will receive a number of different segments
- Segment information is stored as a **segment descriptor** in GDT (32bits BASE + 20 bits LIMITS + 12 bits FLAGS)
- **Segment** = BASE + LIMITS
- **Flags** = Writable? Privileged? ...
- **Segment registers**--CS(Code Segment), DS(Data Segment), ..— contains the index of *segment descriptor* in GDT



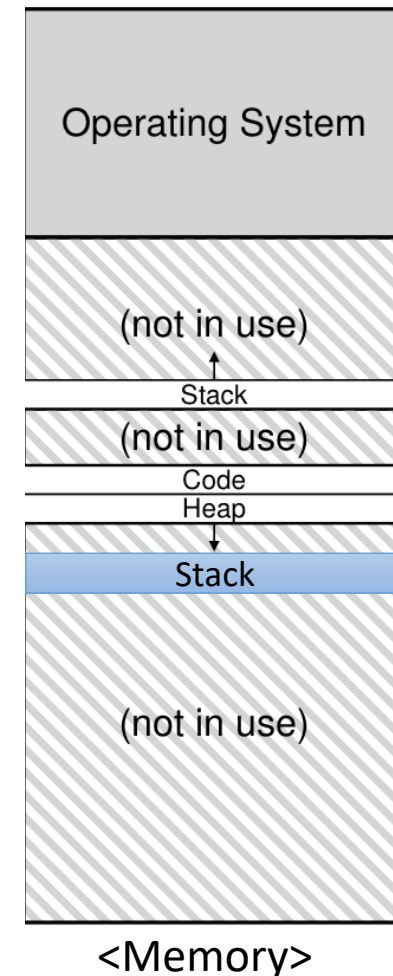
# Paging

- What if segments are about to be overlapped?



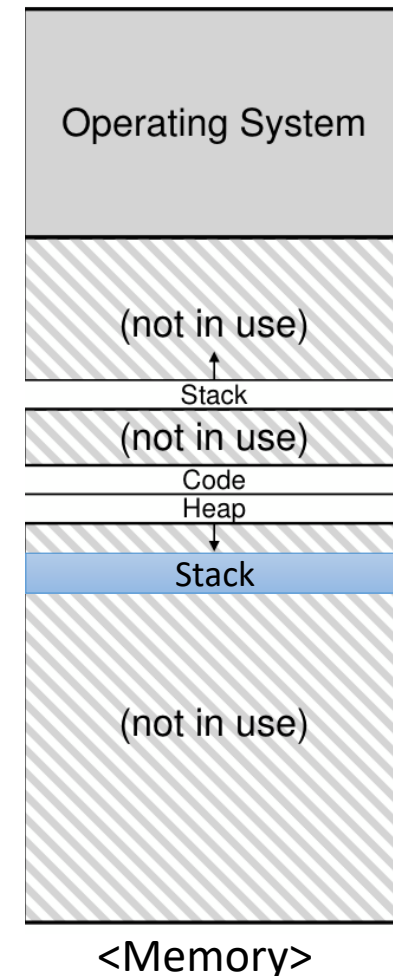
# Paging

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- OS should find a free **contiguous** memory region and move the segment
- **Fragmentation** occurs
  - Sometimes the small space between segments is not large enough for a new segment → wasted
  - Moving the segment costs a lot (lots of memory operations)



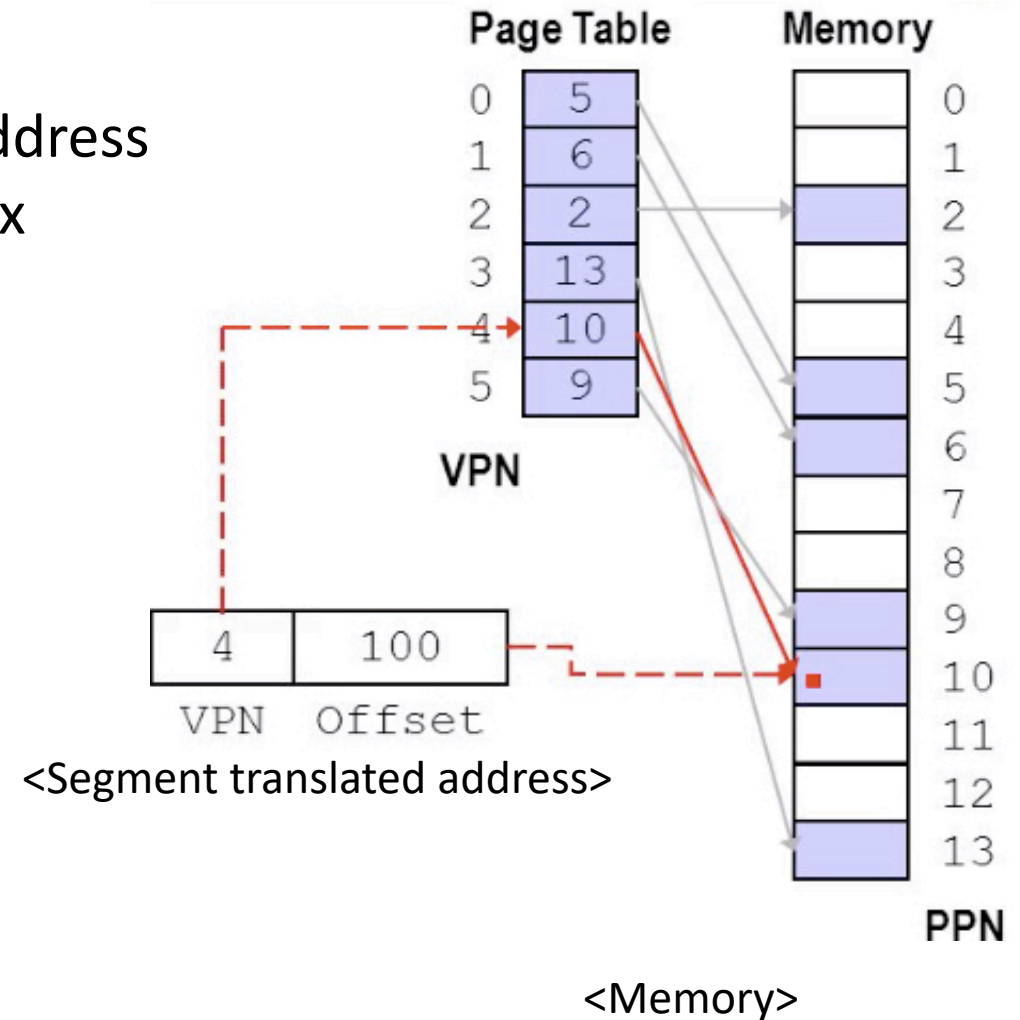
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- Solution?
  - Divide memory into **many fixed-size regions (pages)** and allocate this to segment dynamically
  - by paging hw



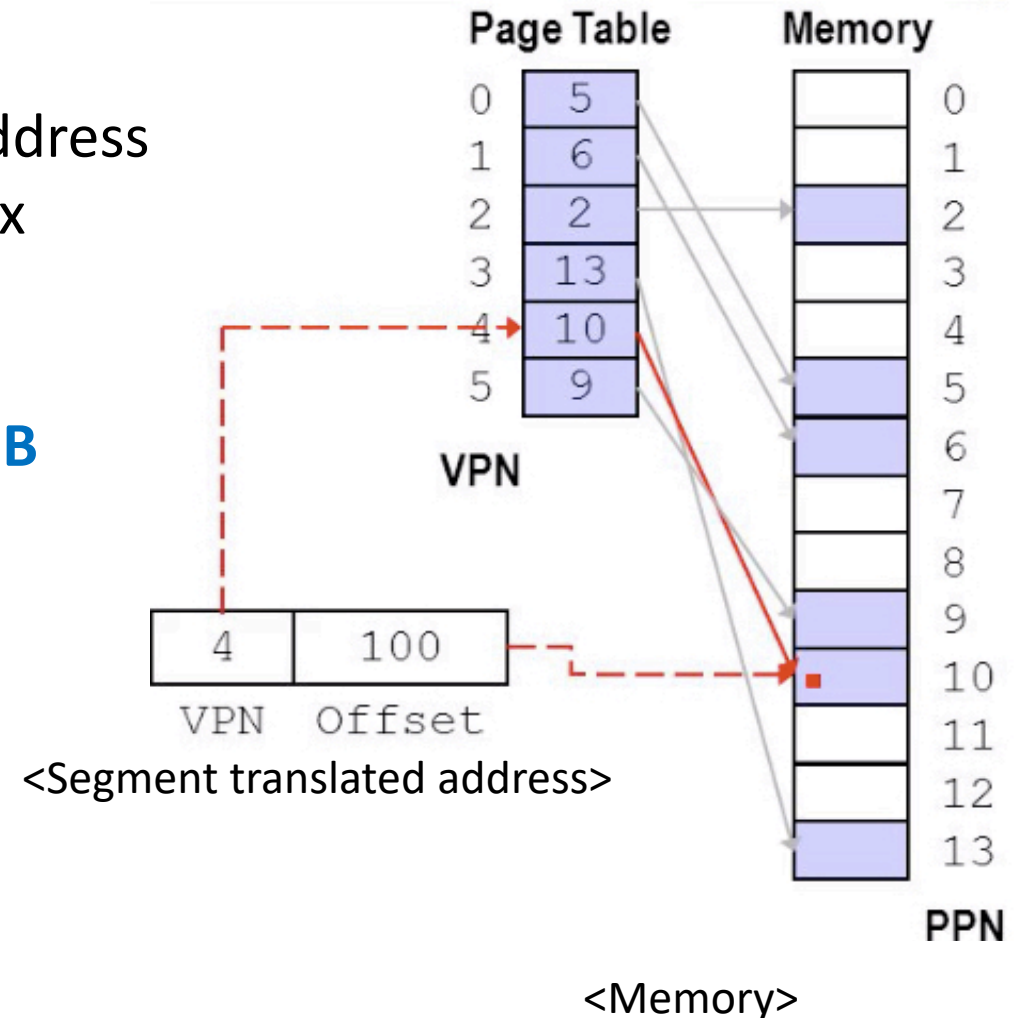
# Flat Page Table

- Page table entry contains physical page address
- A virtual address contains page table index



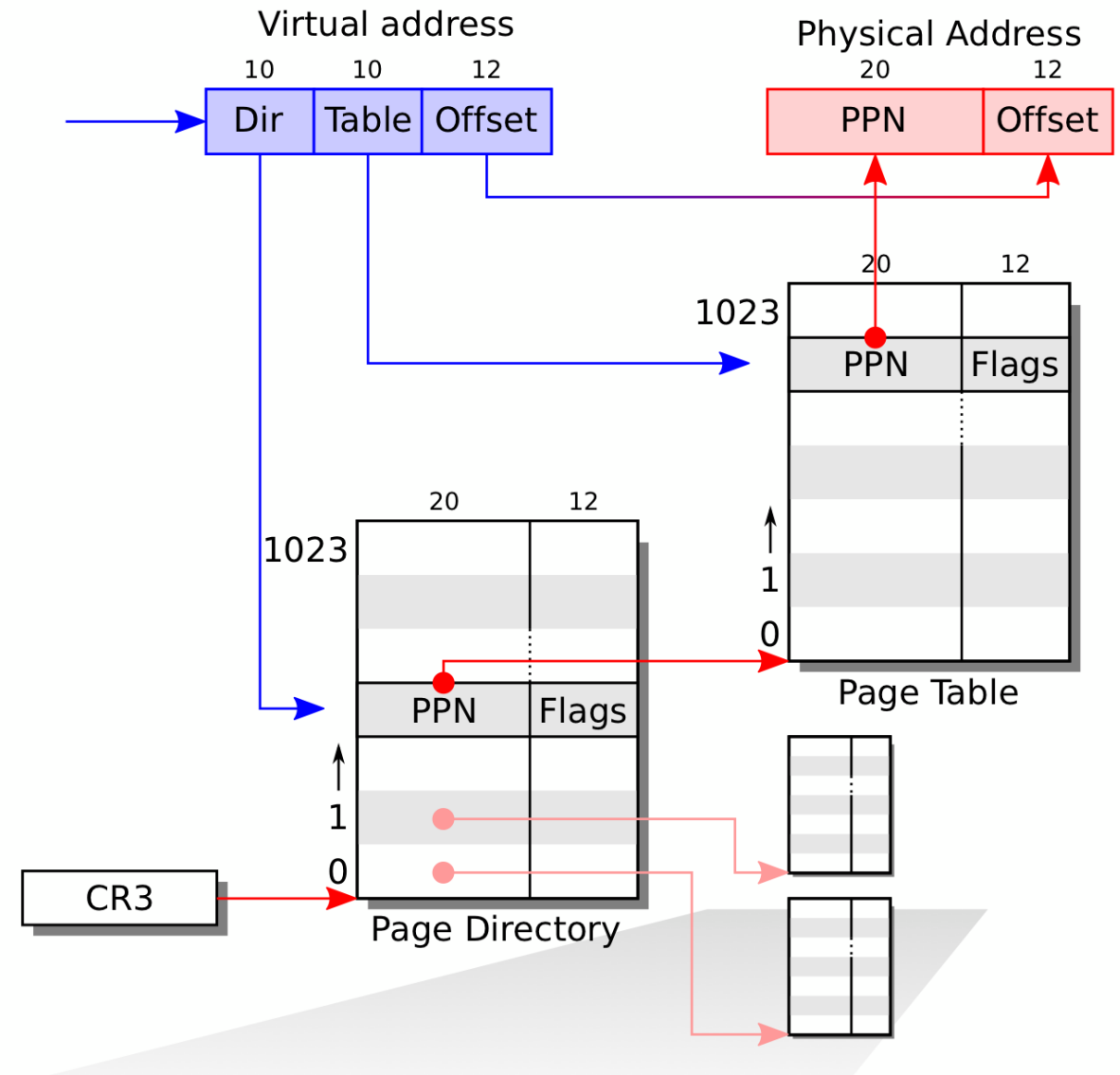
# Flat Page Table

- Page table entry contains physical page address
- A virtual address contains page table index
- 32-bit address can represent 4GB space  
 $4\text{GB} = 4\text{kb} * 1 \text{ million}$   
 $4 \text{ bytes}(\text{page table entry}) * 1 \text{ million} = \mathbf{4\text{MB}}$
- Page table is stored in memory
- Each program has its own page table
- 100 programs running ?



# Paging Hardware

- x86 page table = an array of  $2^{20}$  **Page Table Entries (PTEs)**
- PTE: 20-bit **Physical Page Number (PPN)**
- Top 20 bits of virtual address = index of page table
- **Page Directory**: contains reference to page table
- **Page Fault**: PTE\_P(PAGE PRESENT) is not set



# A Simple Example

- x86, 4k page
- Logical address 0x803004 → Physical address 0x8004
- Physical address of Page Directory: 0x5000
- Physical address of the page table involved: 0x8000
- entry[1] in Global Descriptor Table: 0x1000000, 2GB
- DS register: 0x8
- **Draw the diagram of process translation**

Process

MOV %eax,

**0x00803004**

Virtual Address



Virtual Address

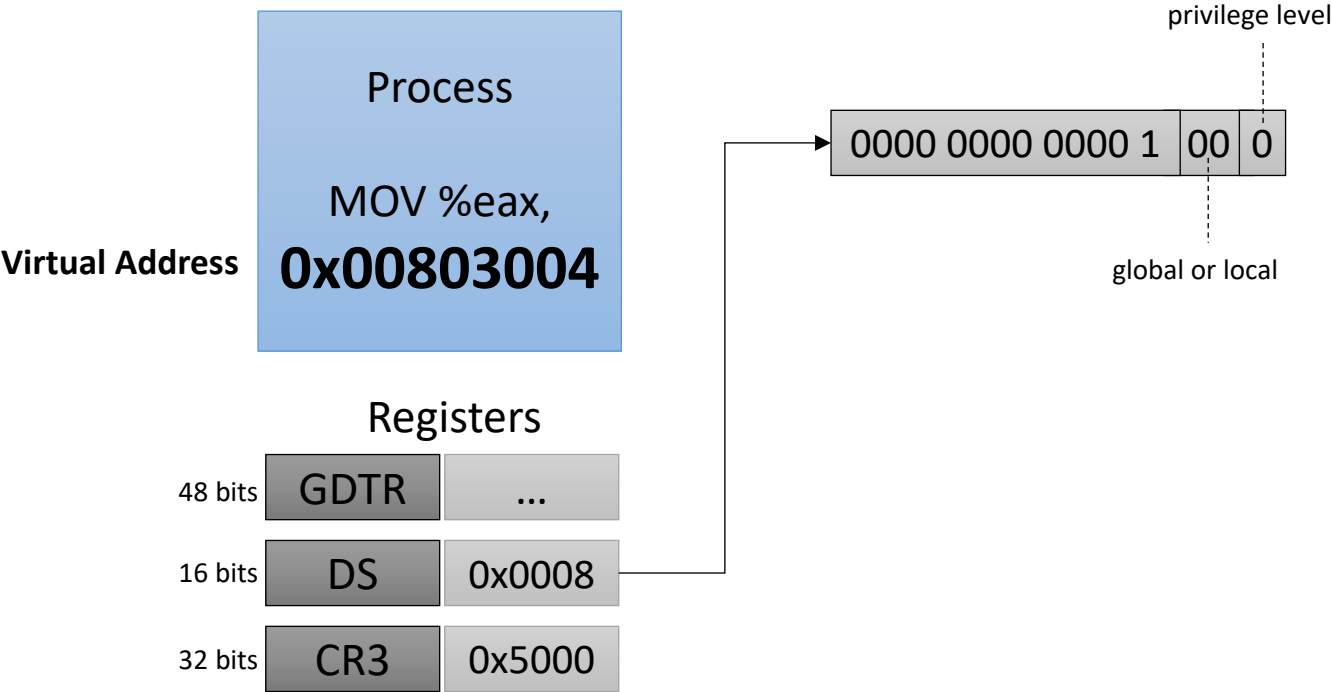
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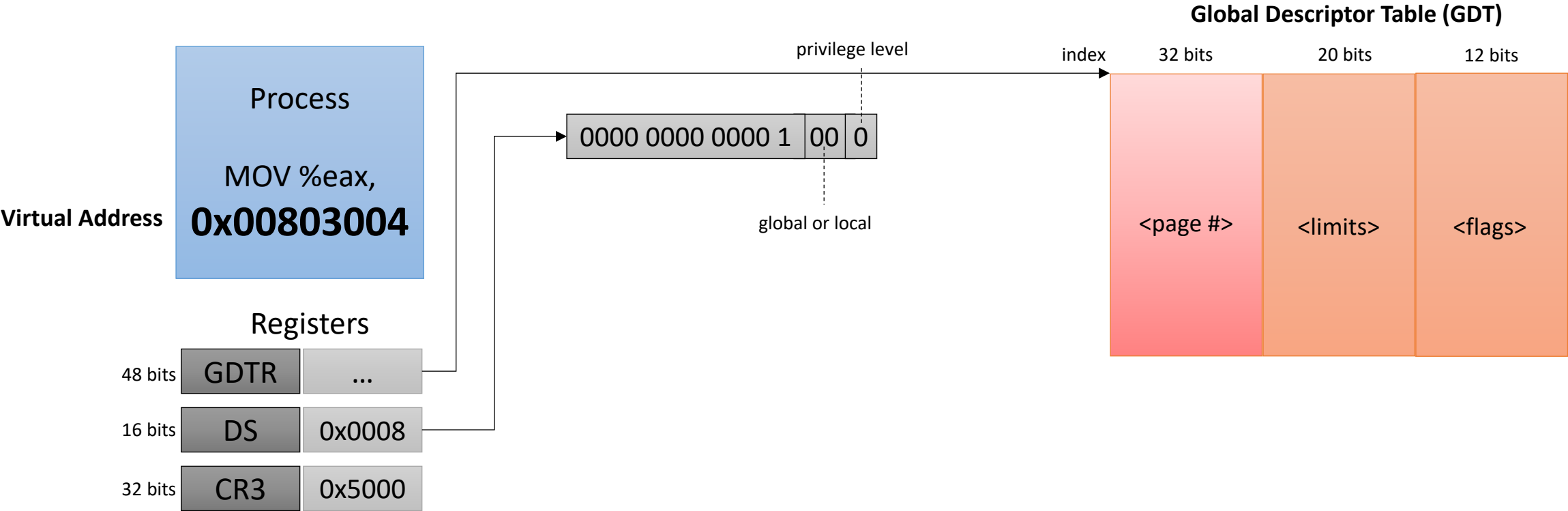
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Registers

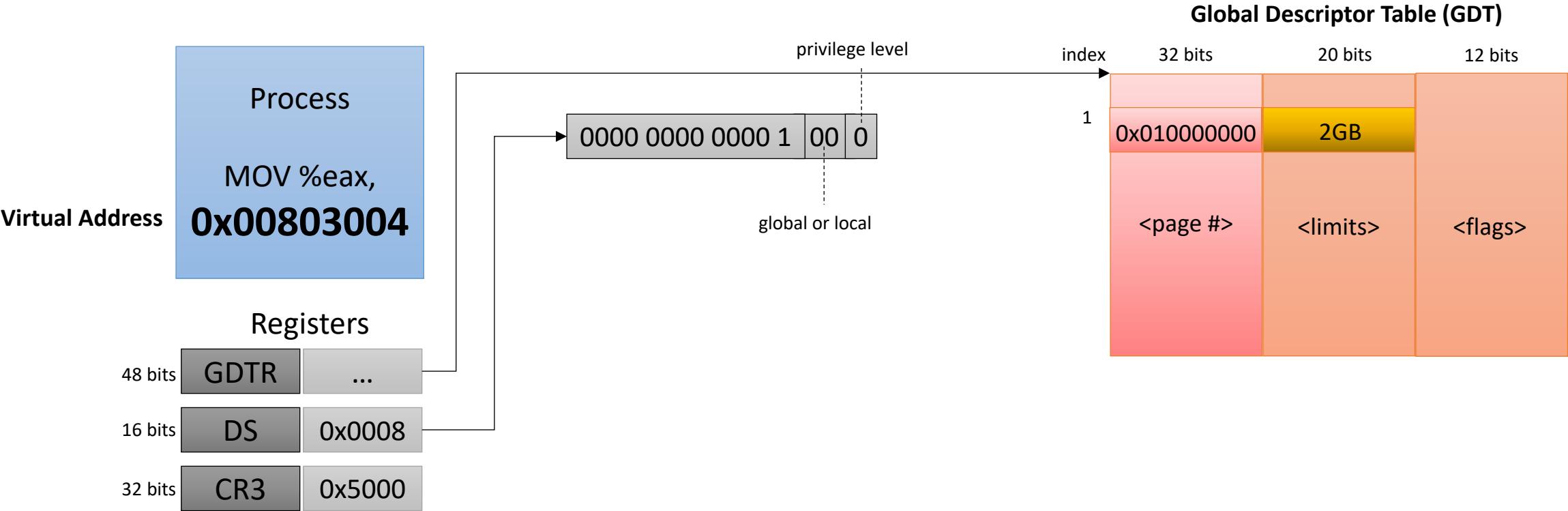
48 bits	GDTR	...
16 bits	DS	0x0008
32 bits	CR3	0x5000

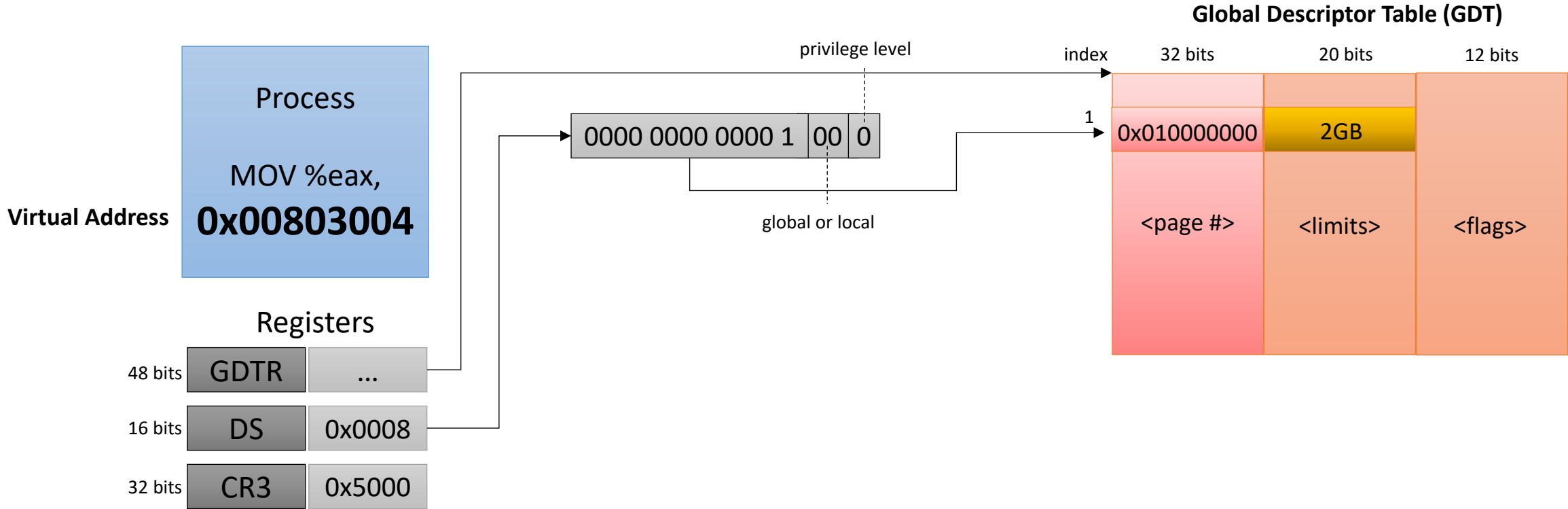


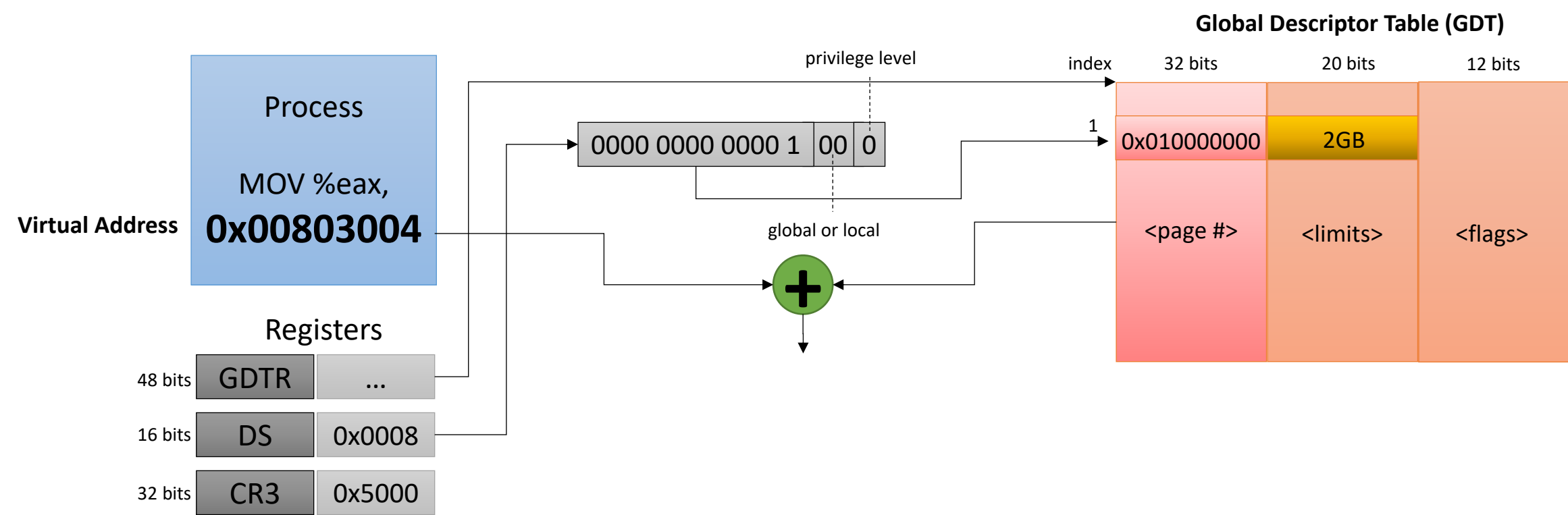


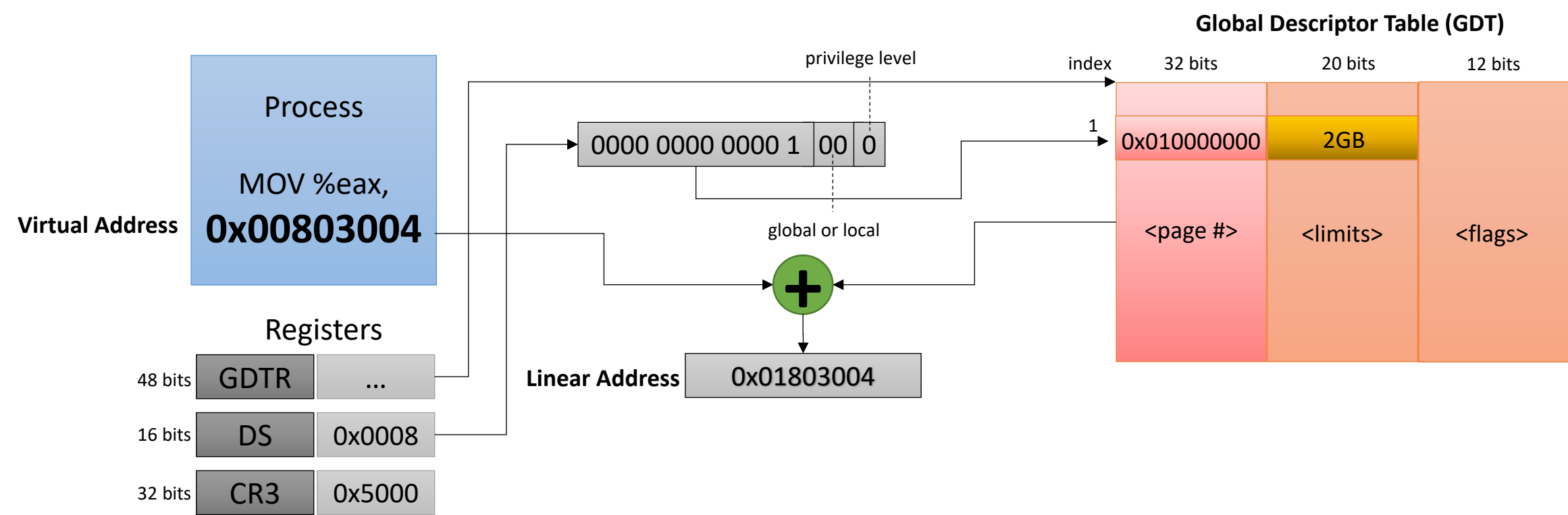
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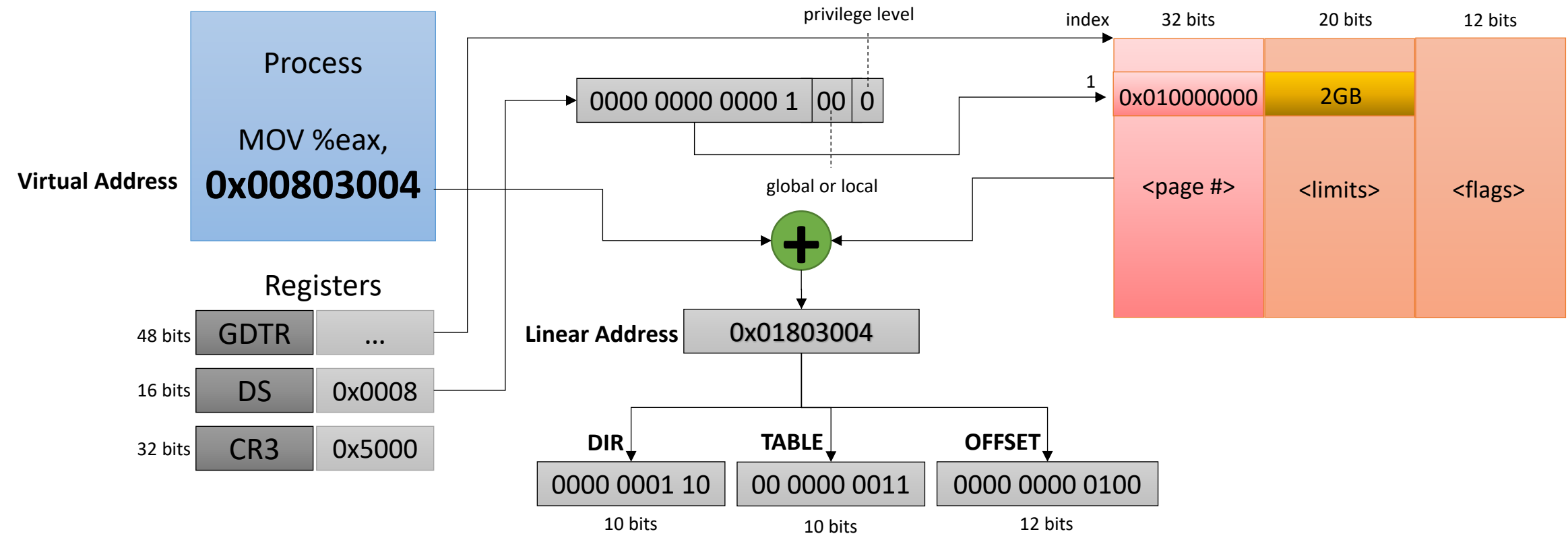


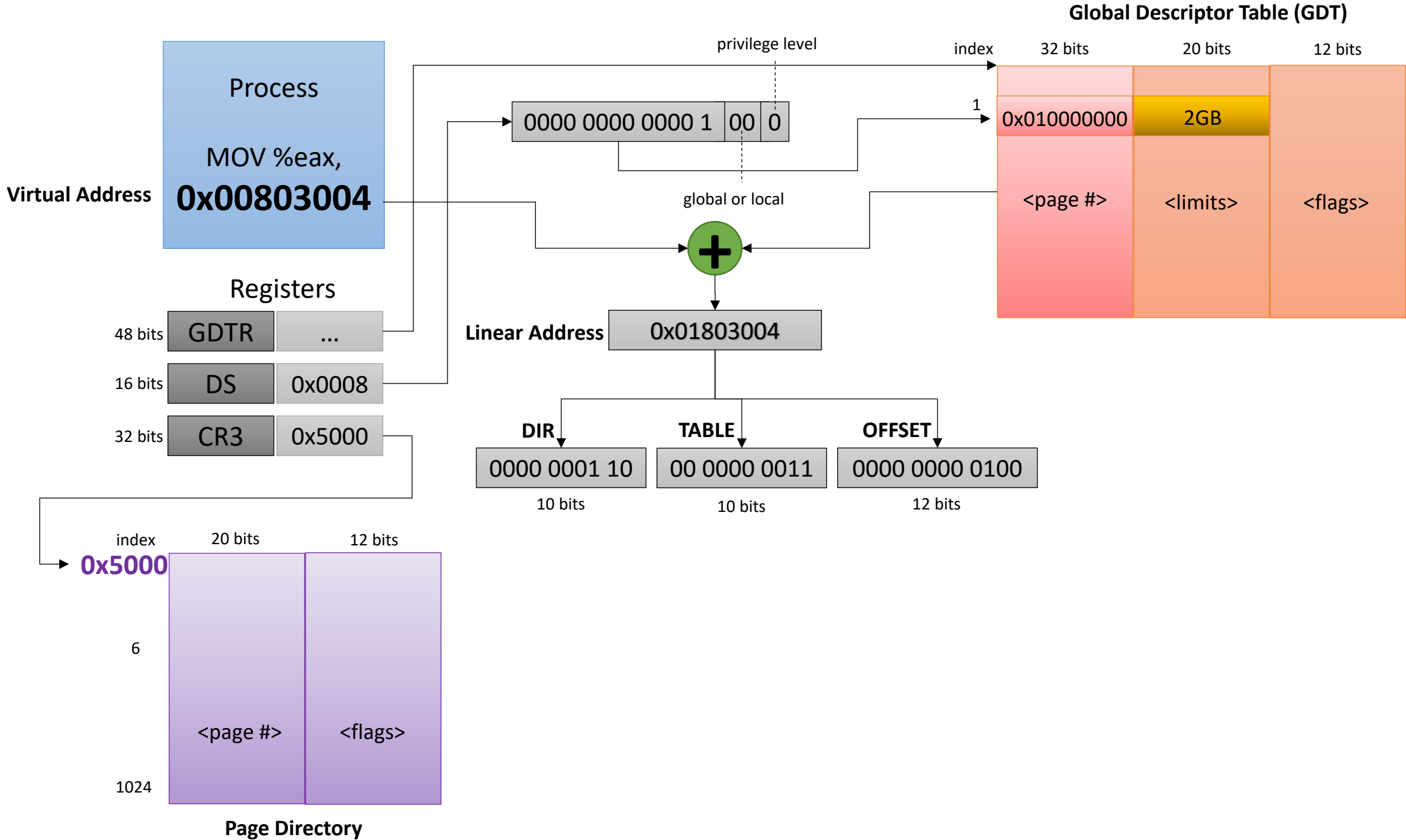




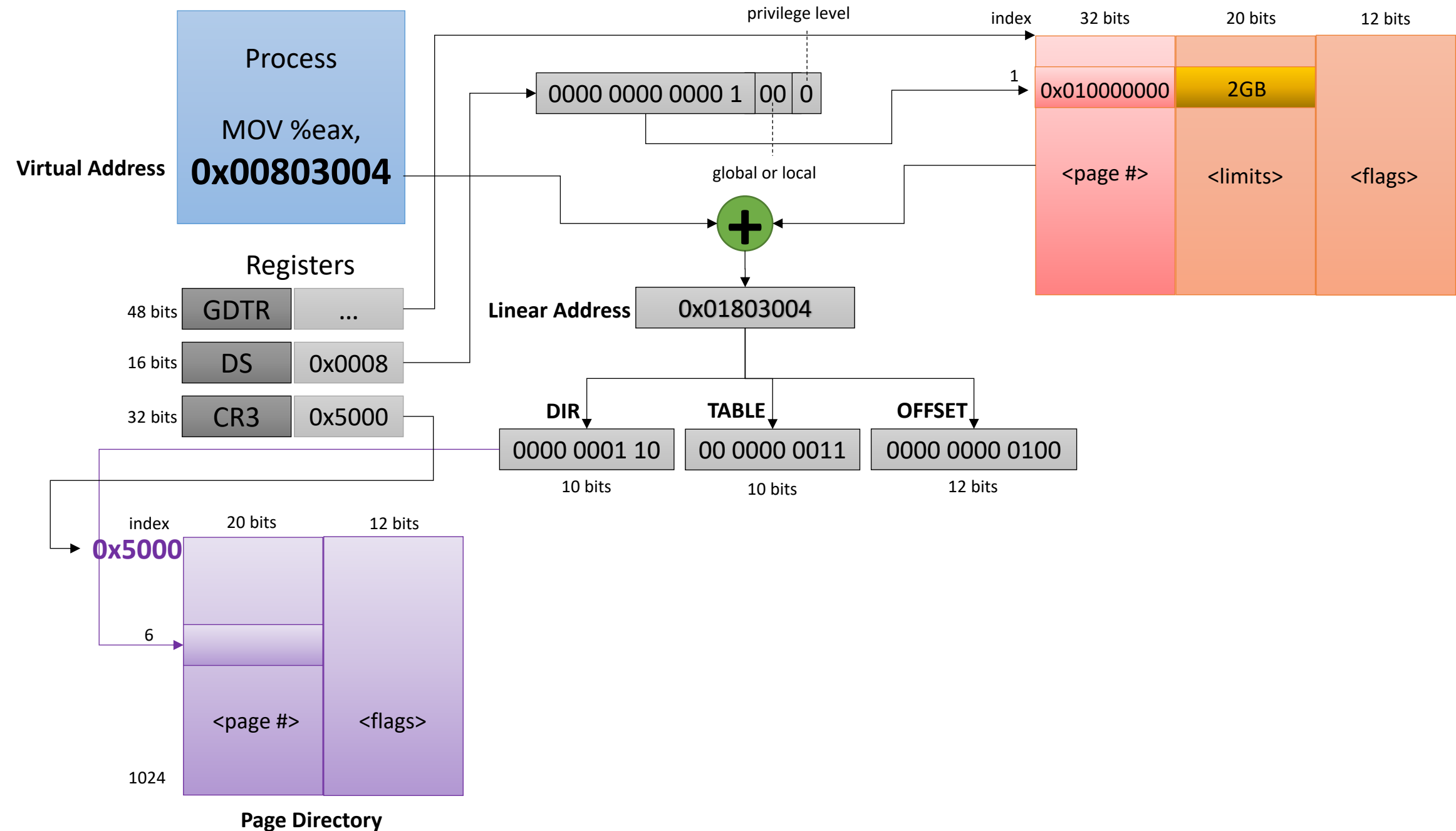


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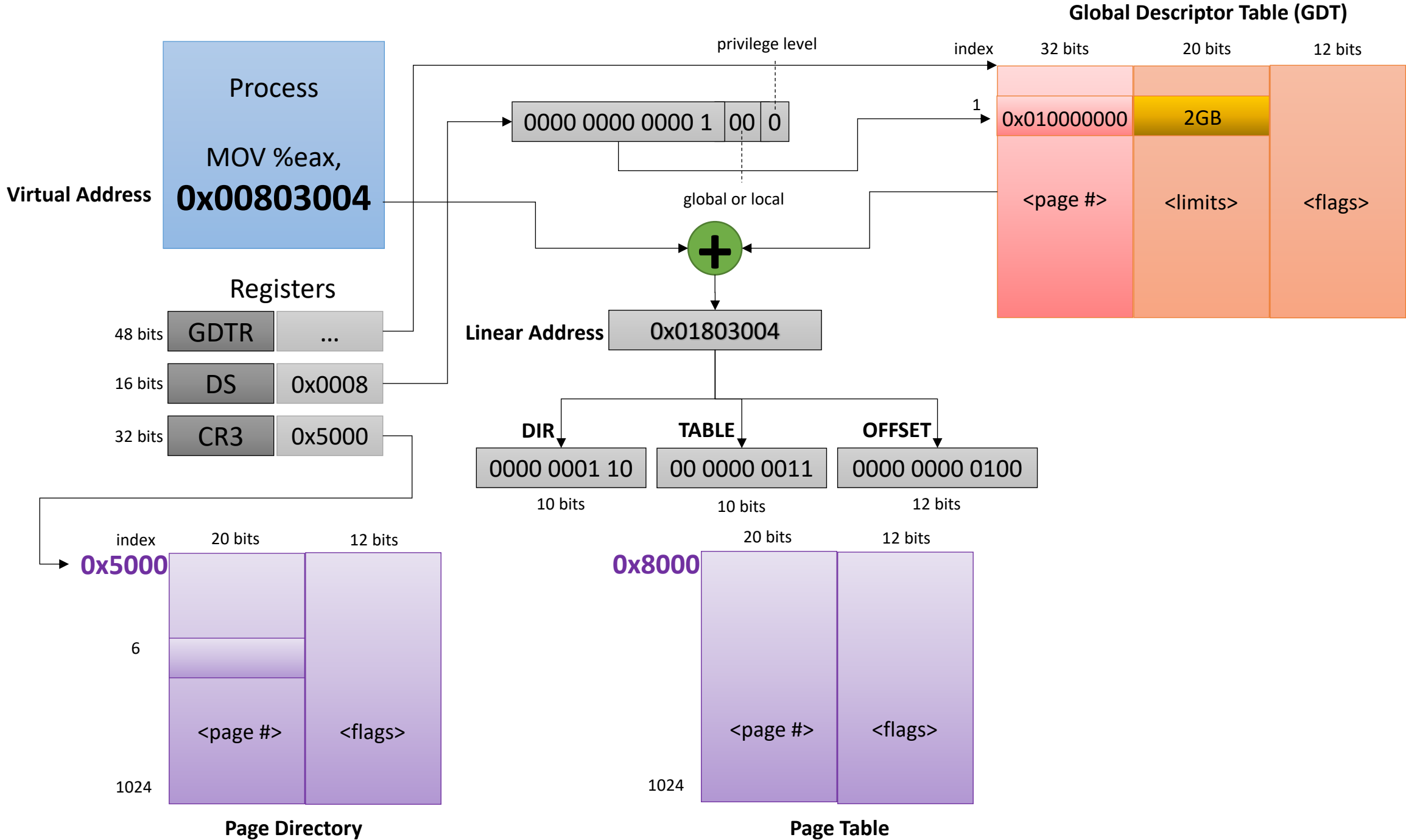


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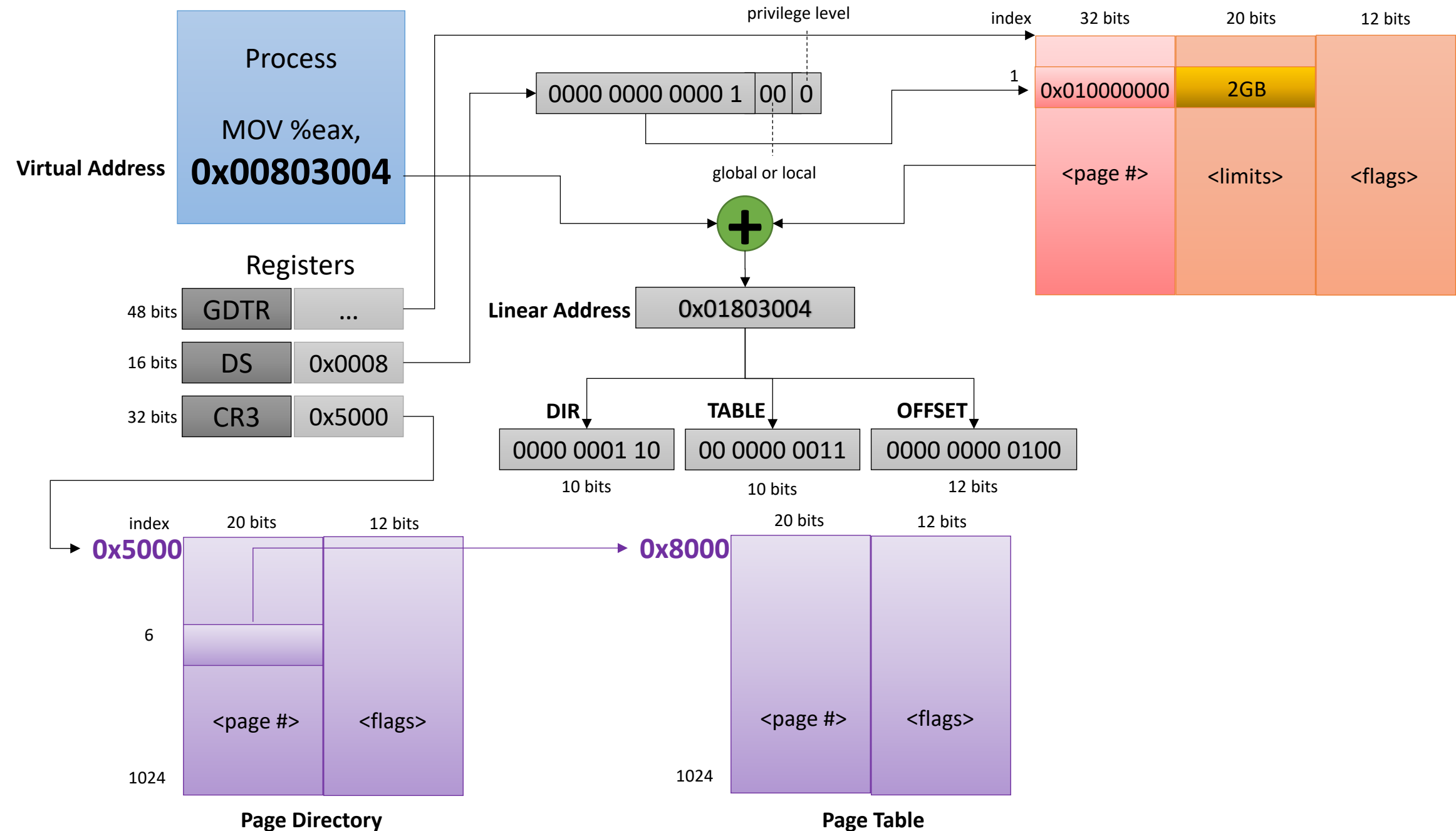


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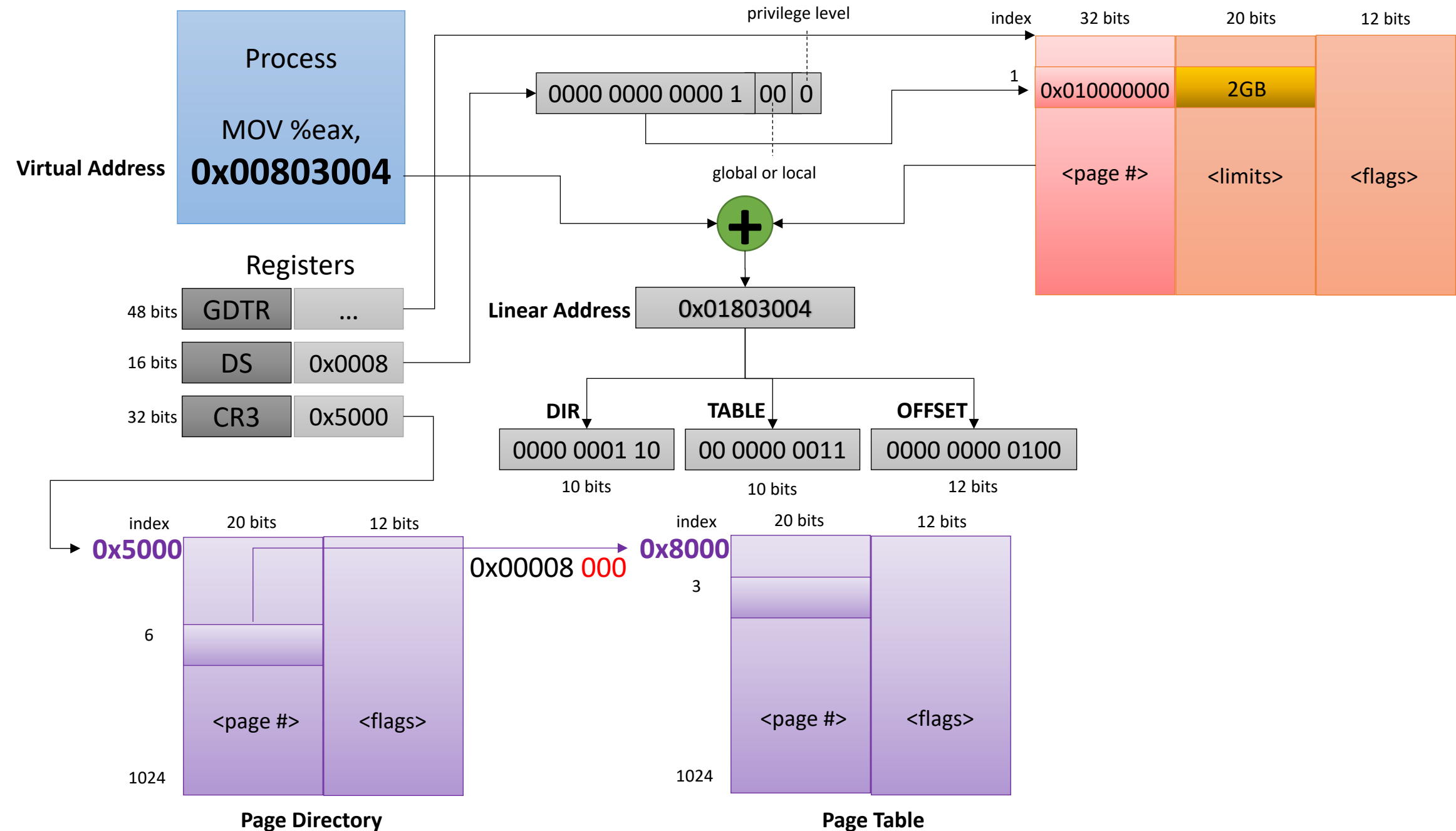
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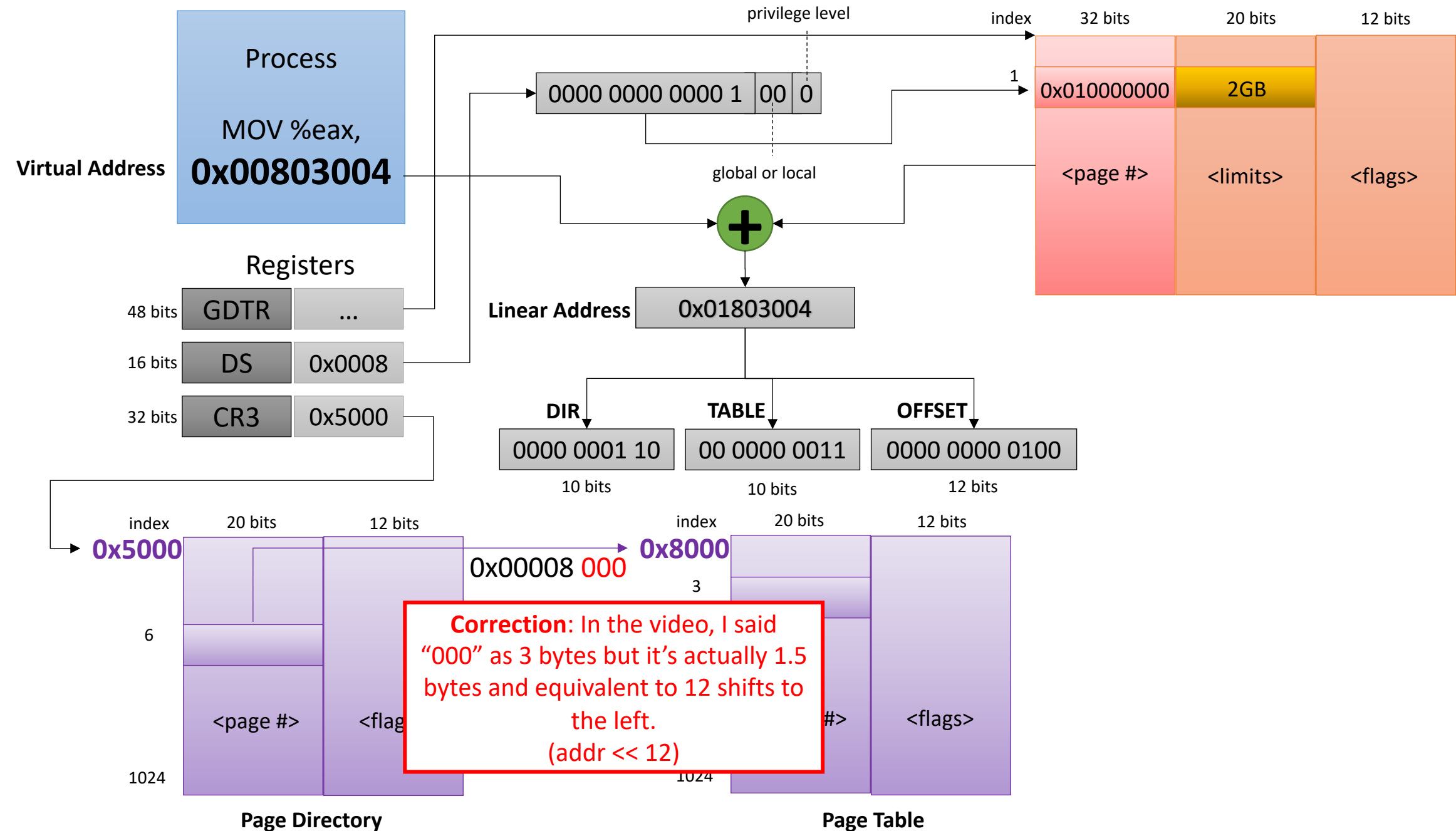
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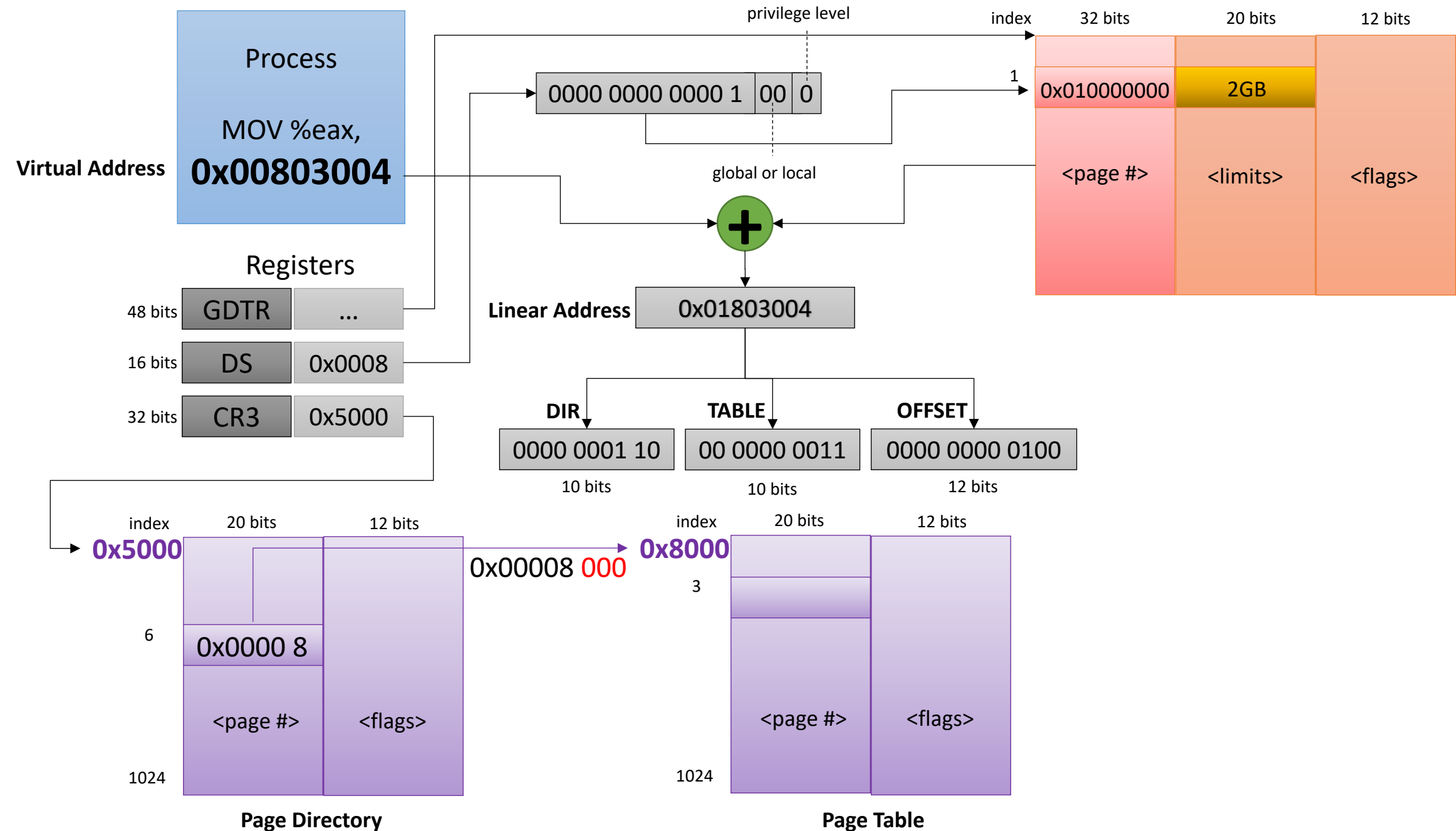


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