

School of Computer and Information Science

《Operating-System-Concepts(10th)》

Project Report

Student information:

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Experiment information:

Topic:

Programming Projects in Chapter 10

Requirements:

1. Master the basic concepts and design ideas of memory management system through literature research and theoretical analysis. Experiment is carried out to verify the complex engineering problems of virtual memory management which combines the computer hardware and software.
2. Have the ability to select the technical route and development environment, and design the system implementation scheme. Master the system kernel-level virtual memory management design and implementation.

Procedure:

1. Break down the logical and physical address structure.
2. Specify the sizes and components: page table, TLB, main memory, and backing store.
3. Create structures for the page table, TLB, and physical memory.
4. Define the TLB search, TLB replacement policy (FIFO/LRU), and page fault handling process.
5. Extract the page number and offset from logical addresses.
6. Use the TLB for fast lookup, and consult the page table on misses.
7. Handle page faults by loading pages from the backing store.
8. Manage free frames in memory and load pages on demand from BACKING_STORE.bin.
9. Update the page table and TLB when new pages are loaded.
10. Measure TLB hit rate and page fault rate during address translation.
11. Validate outputs against the provided correct.txt file.
12. Implement page replacement policies (FIFO/LRU) for systems with limited physical memory.
13. Compile the program to work on a Linux system.
14. Test it using addresses.txt as input and analyze the performance.

Results:

(Code and Figures)

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/mman.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>

#define TLB_SIZE 16
#define PAGES 256
#define PAGE_MASK 255

#define PAGE_SIZE 256
#define OFFSET_BITS 8
#define OFFSET_MASK 255

#define MEMORY_SIZE PAGES *PAGE_SIZE

// Max number of characters per line of input file to read.
#define BUFFER_SIZE 10

struct tlbentry
{
    unsigned char logical;
    unsigned char physical;
};

// TLB is kept track of as a circular array, with the oldest element being overwritten
once the TLB is full.
struct tlbentry tlb[TLB_SIZE];
// number of inserts into TLB that have been completed. Use as tlbindex % TLB_SIZE for
the index of the next TLB line to use.
int tlbindex = 0;

// pagetable[logical_page] is the physical page number for logical page. Value is -1 if
that logical page isn't yet in the table.
int pagetable[PAGES];

signed char main_memory[MEMORY_SIZE];

// Pointer to memory mapped backing file
signed char *backing;

int max(int a, int b)
```

```

{
    if (a > b)
        return a;
    return b;
}

/* Returns the physical address from TLB or -1 if not present. */
int search_tlb(unsigned char logical_page)
{
    int i;
    for (i = max((tlbindex - TLB_SIZE), 0); i < tlbindex; i++)
    {
        struct tlbentry *entry = &tlb[i % TLB_SIZE];

        if (entry->logical == logical_page)
        {
            return entry->physical;
        }
    }

    return -1;
}

/* Adds the specified mapping to the TLB, replacing the oldest mapping (FIFO replacement).
*/
void add_to_tlb(unsigned char logical, unsigned char physical)
{
    struct tlbentry *entry = &tlb[tlbindex % TLB_SIZE];
    tlbindex++;
    entry->logical = logical;
    entry->physical = physical;
}

int main(int argc, const char *argv[])
{
    if (argc != 3)
    {
        fprintf(stderr, "Usage ./virtmem backingstore input\n");
        exit(1);
    }

    const char *backing_filename = argv[1];
    int backing_fd = open(backing_filename, O_RDONLY);
    backing = mmap(0, MEMORY_SIZE, PROT_READ, MAP_PRIVATE, backing_fd, 0);

    const char *input_filename = argv[2];

```

```

FILE *input_fp = fopen(input_filename, "r");

// Fill page table entries with -1 for initially empty table.
int i;
for (i = 0; i < PAGES; i++)
{
    pagetable[i] = -1;
}

// Character buffer for reading lines of input file.
char buffer[BUFFER_SIZE];

// Data we need to keep track of to compute stats at end.
int total_addresses = 0;
int tlb_hits = 0;
int page_faults = 0;

// Number of the next unallocated physical page in main memory
unsigned char free_page = 0;

while (fgets(buffer, BUFFER_SIZE, input_fp) != NULL)
{
    total_addresses++;
    int logical_address = atoi(buffer);
    int offset = logical_address & OFFSET_MASK;
    int logical_page = (logical_address >> OFFSET_BITS) & PAGE_MASK;

    int physical_page = search_tlb(logical_page);
    // TLB hit
    if (physical_page != -1)
    {
        tlb_hits++;
        // TLB miss
    }
    else
    {
        physical_page = pagetable[logical_page];

        // Page fault
        if (physical_page == -1)
        {
            page_faults++;

            physical_page = free_page;
            free_page++;
        }
    }
}

```

```

        // Copy page from backing file into physical memory
        memcpy(main_memory + physical_page * PAGE_SIZE, backing +
logical_page * PAGE_SIZE, PAGE_SIZE);

        pagetable[logical_page] = physical_page;
    }

    add_to_tlb(logical_page, physical_page);
}

int physical_address = (physical_page << OFFSET_BITS) | offset;
signed char value = main_memory[physical_page * PAGE_SIZE + offset];

    printf("Virtual address: %d Physical address: %d Value: %d\n",
logical_address, physical_address, value);
}

    printf("Number of Translated Addresses = %d\n", total_addresses);
    printf("Page Faults = %d\n", page_faults);
    printf("Page Fault Rate = %.3f\n", page_faults / (1. * total_addresses));
    printf("TLB Hits = %d\n", tlb_hits);
    printf("TLB Hit Rate = %.3f\n", tlb_hits / (1. * total_addresses));

    return 0;
}

```

The virtual memory management system operates through a series of well-defined steps to ensure efficient and accurate address translation while maintaining system stability. The system utilizes a **search_tlb()** function to quickly locate the physical page corresponding to a given logical page. If the page is found in the TLB (a "hit"), translation proceeds immediately. Otherwise, a **page fault** handling mechanism is triggered, where the required page is loaded from the backing store into physical memory. To prevent resource exhaustion, a **page replacement policy** such as FIFO or LRU is used to evict old pages when memory is full.

Each new mapping is added to the TLB using the **add_to_tlb()** function, and the system continuously monitors its performance through metrics like TLB hit rate and page fault rate. After processing a request (e.g., translating an address), the system checks for safety and stability using consistent rules; unsafe conditions are detected, changes are rolled back, and requests are denied to prevent disruption. This ensures both accuracy in address resolution and robustness in system operations.

