Lecture 22: Virtual memory 1

Friday, March 1, 2019 10:56 AM

Outline

- Virtualization
- Virtual memory
  - Translation mechanisms
  - Paging
  - Page tables
- RISC-V virtual memory

RISC-V

"machine" mode

Virtualization

Downside of machine mode?

need A way to limit user code

Don't want programmer to do anything dangerous

Security of multiple apps

↳ isolation

↳ protection

It's complicated to manage memory

Want multiple users/applications running at "the same time"

↳ time sharing

Need to Virtualize

Seem like each application is running on its own CPU w/ its own memory

How to virtualize the CPU?

→ what state do you need?

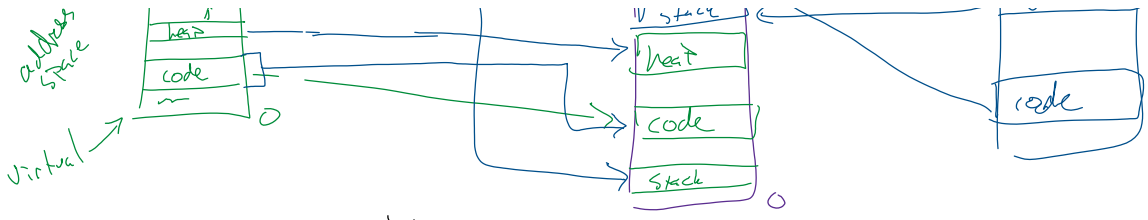
- Current state of all registers → architectural registers (x1 .. x31)
- PC
- other machine regs
- Save memory state

↳ no need to save march state like pipeline regs

Virtualize memory?

1) isolation between procs
2) protection between procs
3) Seem like we're running alone
4) Appear like we have lots of memory → rv32 ↳ 4GB mem per process

Add a level of indirection!



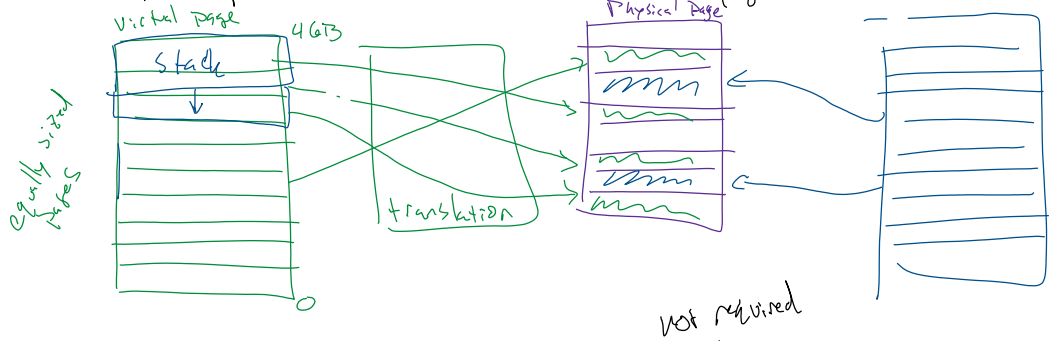
Direct mapping or segmentation

↳ sizes are mismatched → memory wasted → fragmentation

↳ each process map to same spot → solve w/ segmentation

↳ Need to be aware of other procs (and yourself) when resizing segments

To solve these problems → break down into smaller pages



Virtual address size (eg 32 bit in rv32) ≠ physical address size

not required

How to represent translation in software?

4GB VA / 4kB pages

VPN (virtual page number)

Table

↳ Big overhead

hash table

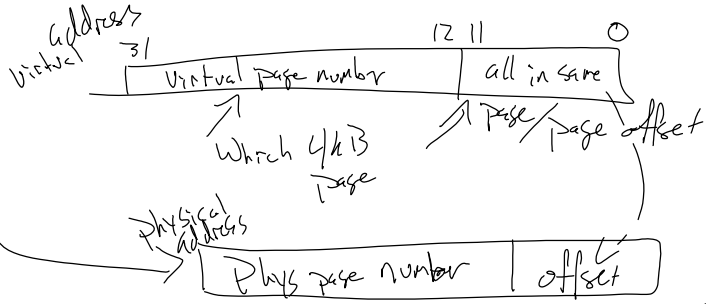
inverted page table

↳ What if 64 bit VA?

↳ 16 PB

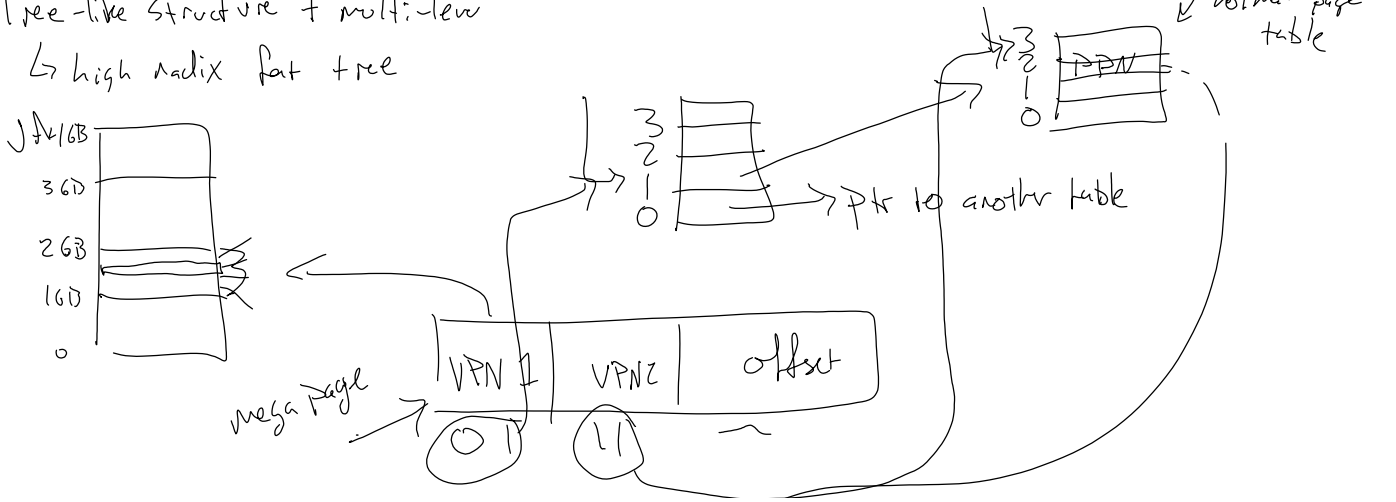
size? 64 bits/entry * apps * 1 million (# of pages)

8 MB pr application



Tree-like structure + multi-level

↳ high radix fat tree



Sv32

↳ 2 levels

1024 4 MB mega pages

1024 4 kB base pages/mega page