

Lazy

Design

implement lazy allocation in xv6

What is lazy allocation?

User process uses `sbrk()` to allocate more heap memory for its space, however, memory allocation is an expensive action when it comes to a relatively large scale like 1GB. So the lazy allocation is that when a user process use `sbrk()` to ask for more free space, we promise it free space without allocating real physical memory for the process.

When this process wants to access to these newly-allocated memory, it will activate the **user trap**. In **user trap**, os will allocate physical memory for that fault page.

Implementation

1. promise new space in `sbrk()`

`sbrk()` call `growproc()` in kernel space, `growproc()` will allocate new space for that process. But in lazy situation, we just add the `proc.sz`

```
1  myproc()->sz+=n;
2  if(n<0)
3  {
4      uvmdealloc(myproc()->pagetable, addr, myproc()->sz);
5  }
```

2. handle page fault in `trap.c`

In riscv arch, whether a fault is a page fault by seeing if `r_scause()` is 13 or 15 in `usertrap()`.

In this situation, we allocate a new physical page and mapping it in va

```
1  if (r_scause()==13 || r_scause() == 15){
2      uint64 va = r_stval();
3      if (va > p->sz){
4          // va out of range
5          printf("usertrap(): va out of memory size\n");
6          p->killed = 1;
7      }else if (va < PGROUNDDOWN(p->trapframe->sp)){
8          // va in read only address (under stack)
9          printf("usertrap(): va under guard page\n");
10         p->killed = 1;
11     }else{
```

```

12     va = PGROUNDDOWN(va);
13     char *mem = kalloc();
14     if(mem == 0){
15         // no enough memory for alloc
16         //printf("usertrap(): no enough memory for new page\n");
17         p->killed = 1;
18         goto end;
19     }
20     memset(mem, 0, PGSIZE);
21     if(mappages(p->pagetable, va, PGSIZE, (uint64)mem,
PTE_W|PTE_X|PTE_R|PTE_U) != 0){
22         // map err
23         printf("usertrap(): mapping va to pa fail\n");
24         kfree(mem);
25         p->killed = 1;
26     }
27 }
28 }

```

3. make lazy allocation capatible to all tests

1. As we just add `proc.sz`, there are some null page under sz, so in `uvmunmap` or `uvmcopy`, we need to omit no page panic

```

1     if((pte = walk(pagetable, a, 0)) == 0)
2         continue;
3     if((*pte & PTE_V) == 0){
4         *pte = 0;
5         continue;
6     }

```

2. As there are some invalid PPE in a pagetable, so we need to modify `walkaddr()` to handle problems

Result

pass all test

```
make[1]: Leaving directory '/home/vielo/code/xv6lab'
== Test running lazytests ==
$ make qemu-gdb
(7.1s)
== Test lazy: map ==
    lazy: map: OK
== Test lazy: unmap ==
    lazy: unmap: OK
== Test usertests ==
$ make qemu-gdb
(100.2s)
== Test usertests: pgbug ==
    usertests: pgbug: OK
== Test usertests: sbrkbugs ==
    usertests: sbrkbugs: OK
== Test usertests: argptest ==
    usertests: argptest: OK
== Test usertests: sbrkmuch ==
    usertests: sbrkmuch: OK
== Test usertests: sbrkfail ==
    usertests: sbrkfail: OK
== Test usertests: sbrkarg ==
    usertests: sbrkarg: OK
== Test usertests: stacktest ==
    usertests: stacktest: OK
== Test usertests: execout ==
    usertests: execout: OK
== Test usertests: copyin ==
    usertests: copyin: OK
== Test usertests: copyout ==
    usertests: copyout: OK
== Test usertests: copyinstr1 ==
    usertests: copyinstr1: OK
== Test usertests: copyinstr2 ==
    usertests: copyinstr2: OK
== Test usertests: copyinstr3 ==
    usertests: copyinstr3: OK
== Test usertests: rwsbrk ==
    usertests: rwsbrk: OK
```

$$u_{i+1} = 0, f_{i+1} = 0, \quad \text{if } i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1, \quad u_n = 1, \quad f_n = 0. \quad (10.10.27)$$