hw4-Memory-Manager-template

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Different Policy

- 1. TLB(Translation Lookaside Buffer) Replacement Policy
 - RANDOM:
 - LRU: Least Recently Used
- 2. PTB Replacement Policy
 - FIF0: First-In First-Out
 - CLOCK: Second Chance
- 3. Physical Frame Allocation Policy
 - GLOBAL:
 - Each Process shares a clock
 - LOCAL:
 - Each Process has its clock (Individual)

Analysis (Simulate at Sample Code)

- 1. LRU, FIFO, GLOBAL
- Result

```
Process A, Effective Access Time = 164.758

Process A, Page Fault Rate = 0.723

Process B, Effective Access Time = 163.709

Process B, Page Fault Rate = 0.665
```

- 2. LRU, FIFO, LOCAL
- Result

```
Process A, Effective Access Time = 164.980

Process A, Page Fault Rate = 0.774

Process B, Effective Access Time = 163.144

Process B, Page Fault Rate = 0.700
```

3. LRU, CLOCK, GLOBAL

■ Result

```
Process A, Effective Access Time = 164.758

Process A, Page Fault Rate = 0.723

Process B, Effective Access Time = 163.709

Process B, Page Fault Rate = 0.665
```

4. LRU, CLOCK, LOCAL

Result

```
Process A, Effective Access Time = 164.980

Process A, Page Fault Rate = 0.774

Process B, Effective Access Time = 163.522

Process B, Page Fault Rate = 0.694
```

5. RANDOM, FIFO, GLOBAL

Result

```
Process A, Effective Access Time = 164.309

Process A, Page Fault Rate = 0.723

Process B, Effective Access Time = 162.953

Process B, Page Fault Rate = 0.665
```

6. RANDOM, FIFO, LOCAL

Result

```
Process A, Effective Access Time = 164.980

Process A, Page Fault Rate = 0.774

Process B, Effective Access Time = 162.761

Process B, Page Fault Rate = 0.700
```

7. RANDOM, CLOCK, GLOBAL

■ Result

```
Process A, Effective Access Time = 165.200
Process A, Page Fault Rate = 0.723
Process B, Effective Access Time = 163.177
Process B, Page Fault Rate = 0.665
```

8. RANDOM, CLOCK, LOCAL

■ Result

```
Process A, Effective Access Time = 164.980

Process A, Page Fault Rate = 0.774

Process B, Effective Access Time = 162.956

Process B, Page Fault Rate = 0.694
```

Conclusion

Evidently, the Effective Access Time (EAT) is no mush different in these status.

EAT and Page Fault Rate

影響 EAT (Effective Access Time)的原因

TLB Policy 會影響 EAT

- 1. 時間增加
 - Process 的交換次數上升
 - 因為每次交換 Process 時 TLB 會被清空,因此 TLB Miss 的機會增加。
 - Process 的數量增加
 - 因為越多的process,清空的機會變高
 - OS 將 CPU 均勻的分配給不同process
 - 交換率提升
- 2. 減少時間
 - Process 數量變少
 - 清空機率變低,進而減少交換次數
 - OS 在每一段時間集中處理某一個 process 的東西
 - 減少交換次數

影響 Page Fault Rate的原因

Page Replacement Policy 和 Frame Allocation Policy

- 1. 降低 rate
 - Process數增加
 - 使用的 Virtual Memory 增加,因此被 Swap 到 Disk 的機會變高。
- 2. 增加 rate
 - Process 使用到的memory 比較少
 - 當 Physical Memory 的 Frame 就能夠滿足所有的 Process ,那 rate 也會降低
 - Process 使用到的 Virtual Memory (Page) 比較少
 - 重複取用相同的 Page(frame) · 會減少 page Fault 的次數

Different Policy

- 1. TLB Replacement Policy:(影響EAT)
 - 我認為·TLB在 LRU 和 Random 間的差異不大的原因可能是因為測資的偏差性
 - 會增加兩者的差異性:
 - 有極為常用的 Process 和 非常少用到的 process 出現・會使 LRU 的 EAT 降低很多(因為常用的會一直保留在TLB中)
- 2. Page Replacement Policy:(影響Page Fault Rate)

兩者造成的結果都是將不常使用到的踢出 Disk

- 在這個測資中,兩者相差不大
- 增加兩者的差異性

如果有一些很常被使用到的Page,在 Clock 被踢出的可能性較低,因此 page fault 會降低。

- 3. Frame Allocation Policy:(影響Page Fault Rate)
 - 在這個測資中,兩者相差不大
 - 增加兩者的差異性
 - 當某一個 process 一開始就占用到比較多的 frame · 那後進來的 process 在 Local 的情況會增加Rate
 - Global 會讓 process 互相影響・local 便不會 (由sim1,sim2看出・每個process 獨立處理自己的memory效率較高)
 - Local 有可能在多個process下,找不到 Frame 可以 allocate