COMP2310/COMP6310
Systems, Networks, & Concurrency

Convener: Prof John Taylor

Course Update

- **Quiz 1 (5%) – Week 6 in labs**
  - Cover all material in lectures and labs weeks 1-5
  - 30 minutes
  - Closed book
  - Lab will continue after the quiz

Today

- **Simple memory system example**
- Case study: Core i7/Linux memory system
- Memory mapping

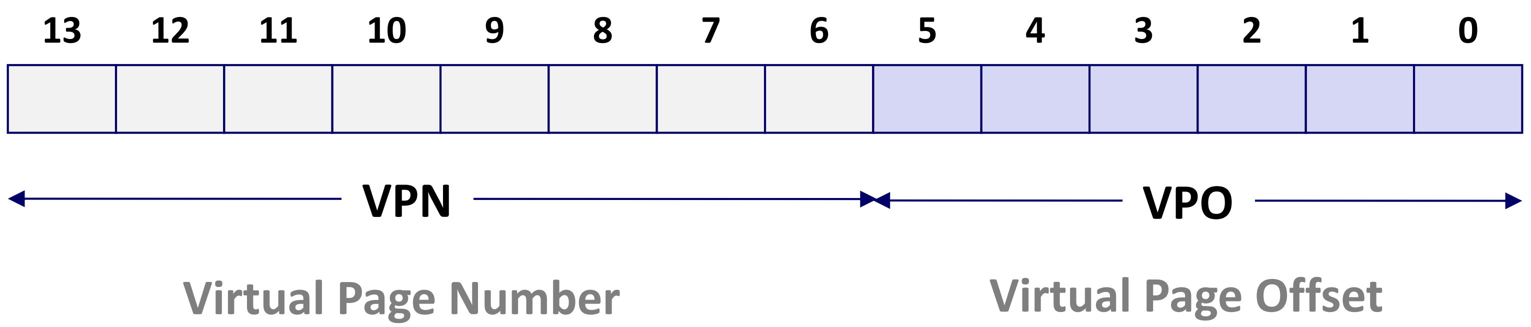
Acknowledgement of material: With changes suited to ANU needs, the slides are obtained from Carnegie Mellon University: https://www.cs.cmu.edu/~213/

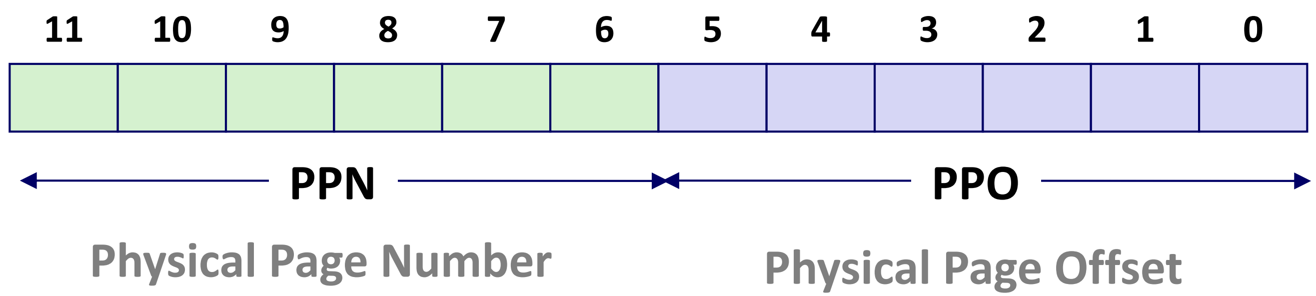
Review of Symbols

- **Basic Parameters**
  - **$N = 2^n$** : Number of addresses in virtual address space
  - **$M = 2^m$** : Number of addresses in physical address space
  - **$P = 2^p$** : Page size (bytes)
- **Components of the virtual address (VA)**
  - **TLBI**: TLB index
  - **TLBT**: TLB tag
  - **VPO**: Virtual page offset
  - **VPN**: Virtual page number
- **Components of the physical address (PA)**
  - **PPO**: Physical page offset (same as VPO)
  - **PPN:** Physical page number
  - **CO**: Byte offset within cache line
  - **CI:** Cache index
  - **CT**: Cache tag

Simple Memory System Example

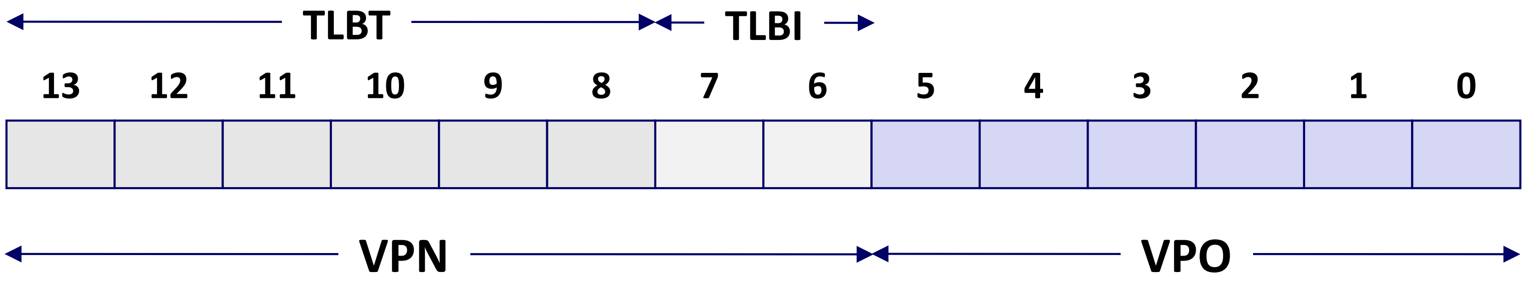
- **Addressing**
  - 14-bit virtual addresses
  - 12-bit physical address
  - Page size = 64 bytes





1. Simple Memory System TLB

- 16 entries
- 4-way associative
- Memory accesses are 1-byte words (not 4-bytes)



Set	*Tag*	*PPN*	*Valid*	*Tag*	*PPN*	*Valid*	*Tag*	*PPN*	*Valid*	*Tag*	*PPN*	*Valid*
0	03	–	0	09	0D	1	00	–	0	07	02	1
1	03	2D	1	02	–	0	04	–	0	0A	–	0
2	02	–	0	08	–	0	06	–	0	03	–	0
3	07	–	0	03	0D	1	0A	34	1	02	–	0

2. Simple Memory System Page Table

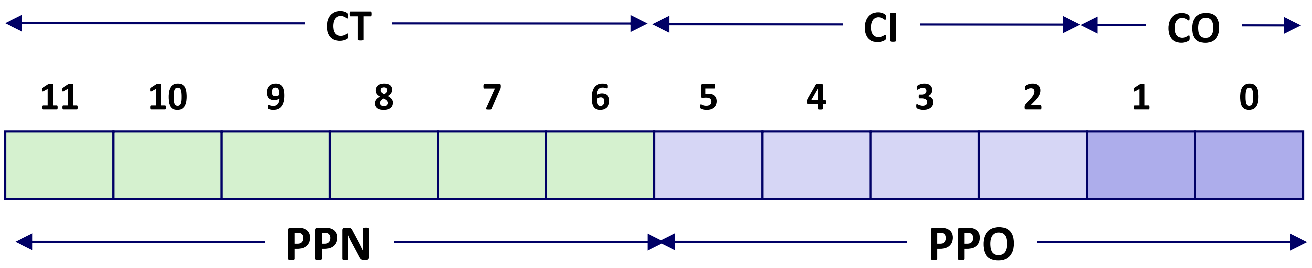
Only show first 16 entries (out of 256)

VPN	PPN	Valid
00	28	1
01	–	0
02	33	1
03	02	1
04	–	0
05	16	1
06	–	0
07	–	0

VPN	PPN	Valid
08	13	1
09	17	1
0A	09	1
0B	–	0
0C	–	0
0D	2D	1
0E	11	1
0F	0D	1

3. Simple Memory System Cache

- 16 lines, 4-byte block size
- Physically addressed
- Direct mapped



Idx	Tag	Valid	B0	B1	B2	B3
0	19	1	99	11	23	11
1	15	0	–	–	–	–
2	1B	1	00	02	04	08
3	36	0	–	–	–	–
4	32	1	43	6D	8F	09
5	0D	1	36	72	F0	1D
6	31	0	–	–	–	–
7	16	1	11	C2	DF	03

Idx	Tag	Valid	B0	B1	B2	B3
8	24	1	3A	00	51	89
9	2D	0	–	–	–	–
A	2D	1	93	15	DA	3B
B	0B	0	–	–	–	–
C	12	0	–	–	–	–
D	16	1	04	96	34	15
E	13	1	83	77	1B	D3
F	14	0	–	–	–	–

Address Translation Example #1

Virtual Address: 0x03D4

← TLBT →						← TLBI →							
13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
← VPN →								← VPO →					

VPN **0x0F** TLBI **0x3** TLBT **0x03** TLB Hit? **Y** Page Fault? **N** PPN: **0x0D**

Physical Address

← CT →						← CI →				← CO →	
11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
← PPN →						← PPO →					

CO **0** CI **0x5** CT **0x0D** Hit? **Y** Byte: **0x36**

Address Translation Example #2

Virtual Address: 0x0020

	TLBT					TLBI							
13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	VPN								VPO				

VPN 0x00 TLBI 0 TLBT 0x00 TLB Hit? N Page Fault? N PPN: 0x28

Physical Address

	CT						CI				CO
11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	PPN						PPO				

CO 0 CI 0x8 CT 0x28 Hit? N Byte: Mem

Today

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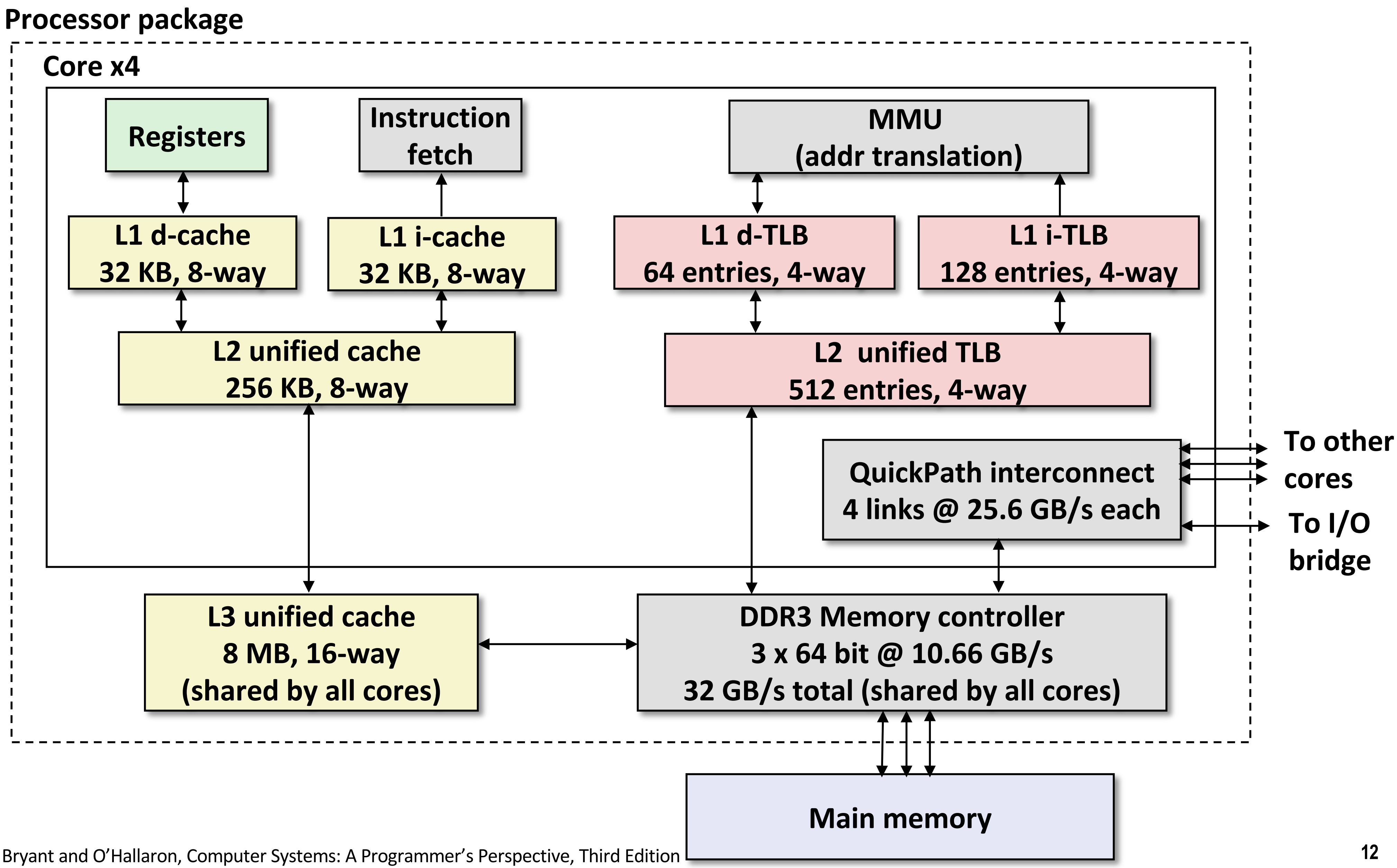
- **Case study: Core i7/Linux memory system**
- Memory mapping

Intel Core i7 Memory System



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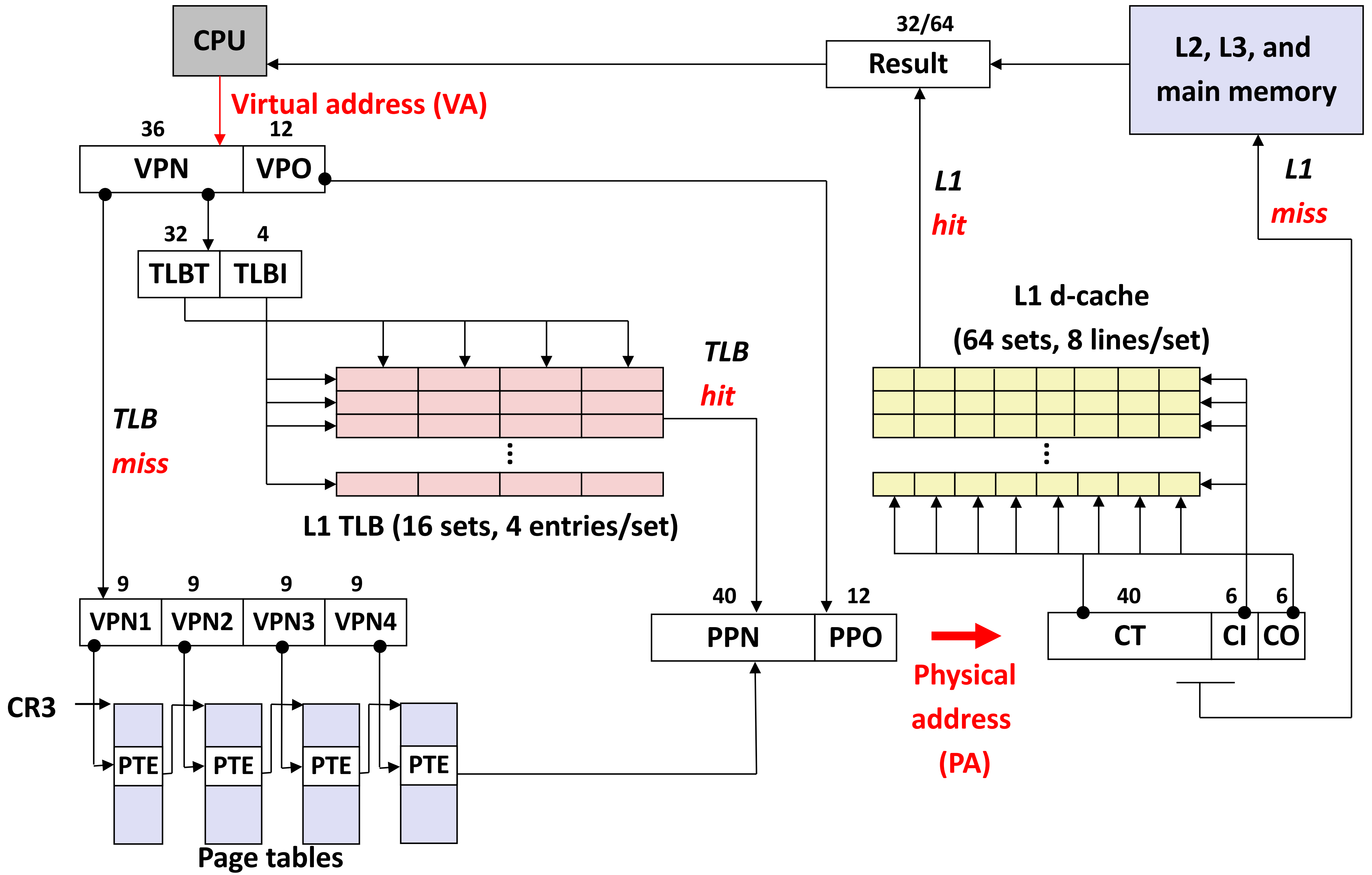
End-to-end Core i7 Address Translation



Core i7 Level 1-3 Page Table Entries

63	62 ... 52	51 ... 12	11 ... 9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
XD	Unused	Page table physical base address	Unused	G	PS		A	CD	WT	U/S	R/W	P=1

Available for OS (page table location on disk)	P=0

Each entry references a 4K child page table. Significant fields:

P: Child page table present in physical memory (1) or not (0).

R/W: Read-only or read-write access access permission for all reachable pages.

U/S: user or supervisor (kernel) mode access permission for all reachable pages.

WT: Write-through or write-back cache policy for the child page table.

CD: Cache Disable bit controls whether caching is enabled or disabled

A: Reference bit (set by MMU on reads and writes, cleared by software).

PS: Page size either 4 KB or 4 MB (defined for Level 1 PTEs only).

G: Global Page Bit is used to indicate that a page is global.

If P=0, Page table physical base address: 40 most significant bits of physical page table address (forces page tables to be 4KB aligned)

XD: Disable or enable instruction fetches from all pages reachable from this PTE.

Core i7 Level 4 Page Table Entries

63	62 52	51 12	11 9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
XD	Unused	Page physical base address	Unused	G		D	A	CD	WT	U/S	R/W	P=1

Available for OS (page location on disk)	P=0

Each entry references a 4K child page. Significant fields:

P: Child page is present in memory (1) or not (0)

R/W: Read-only or read-write access permission for child page

U/S: User or supervisor mode access

WT: Write-through or write-back cache policy for this page

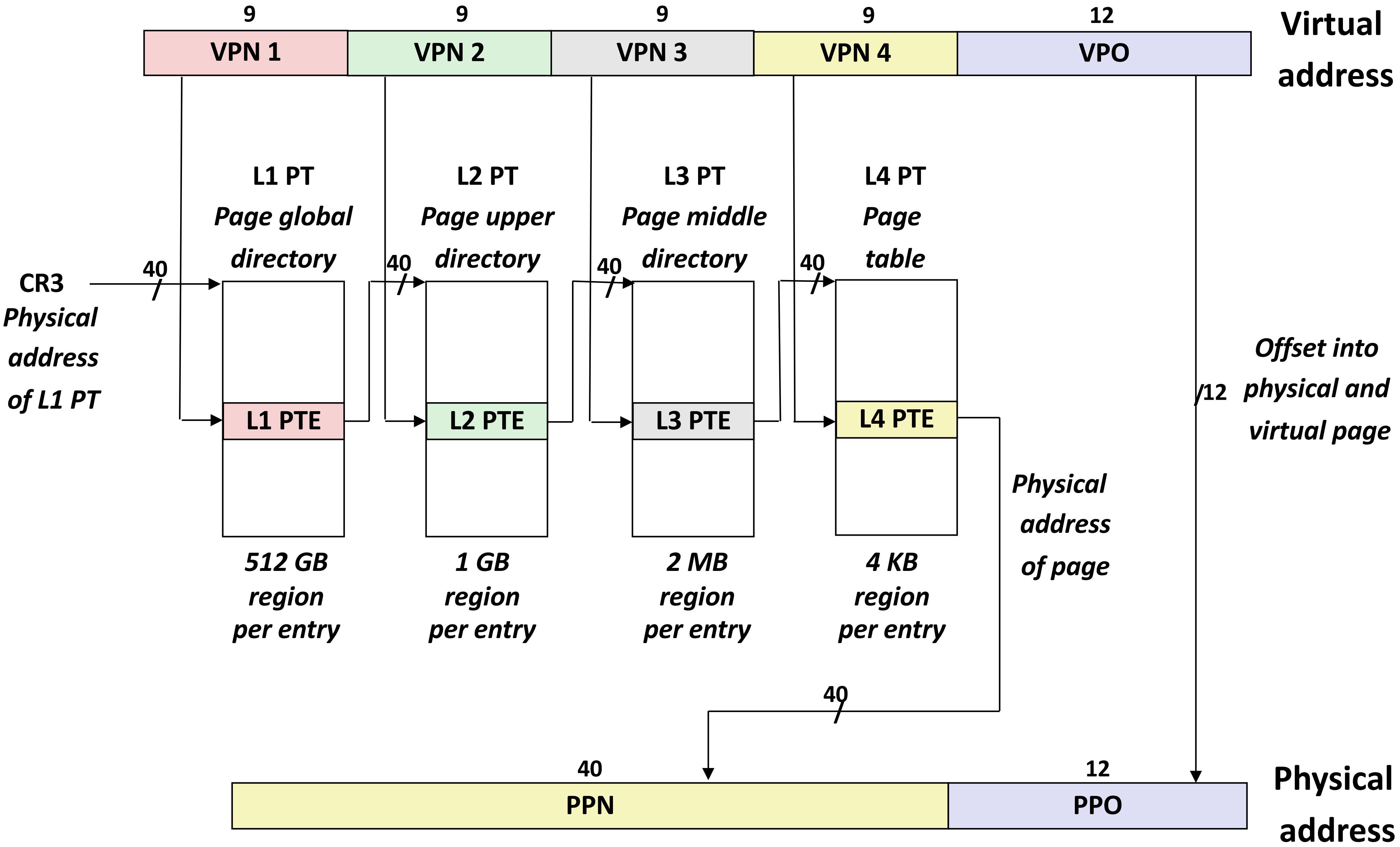
A: Reference bit (set by MMU on reads and writes, cleared by software)

D: Dirty bit (set by MMU on writes, cleared by software)

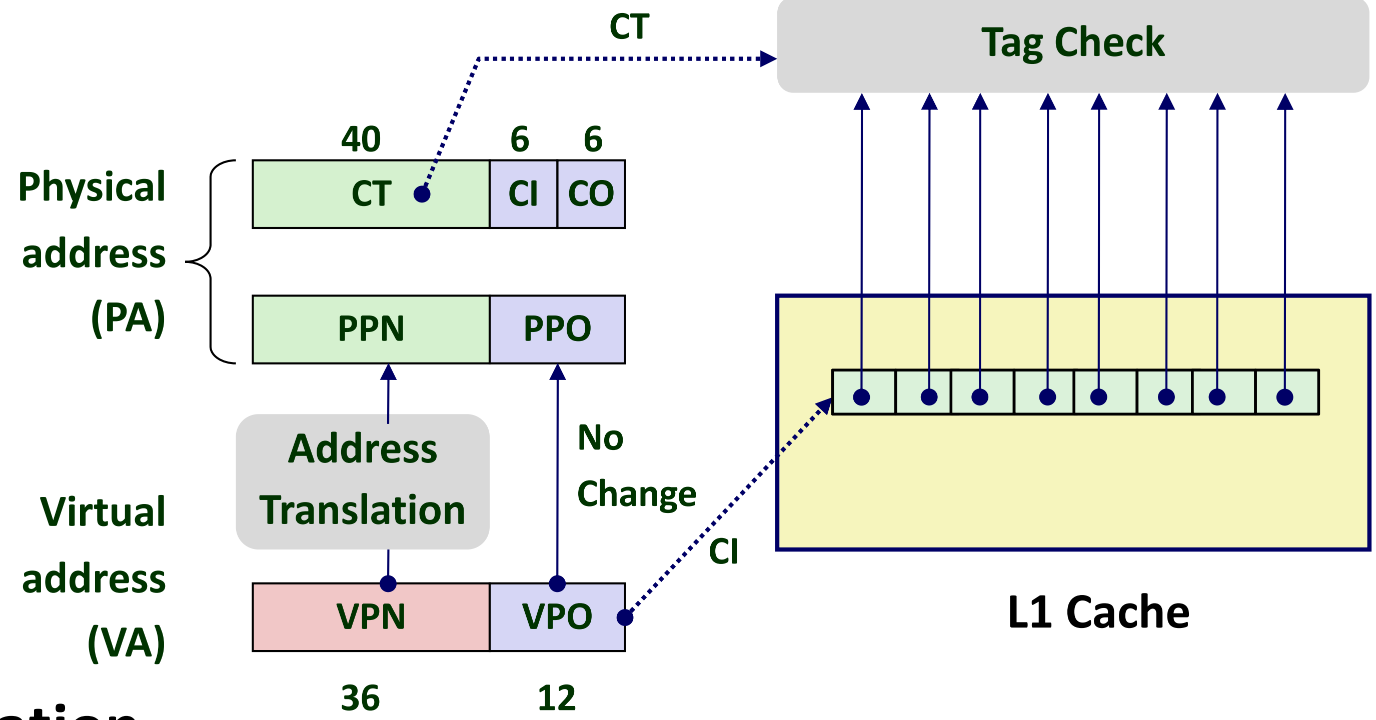
Page physical base address: 40 most significant bits of physical page address
(forces pages to be 4KB aligned)

XD: Disable or enable instruction fetches from this page.

Core i7 Page Table Translation

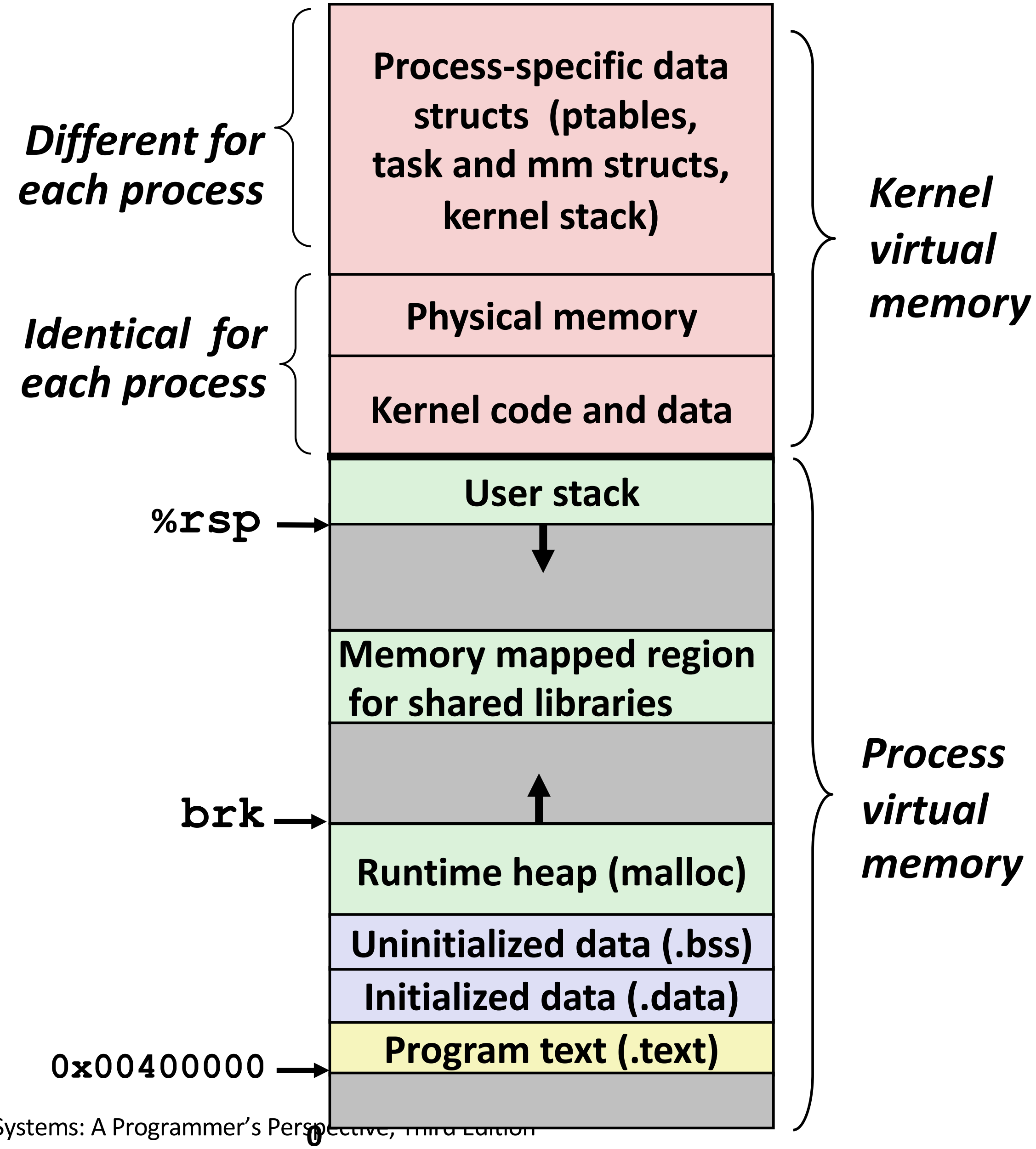


Cute Trick for Speeding Up L1 Access

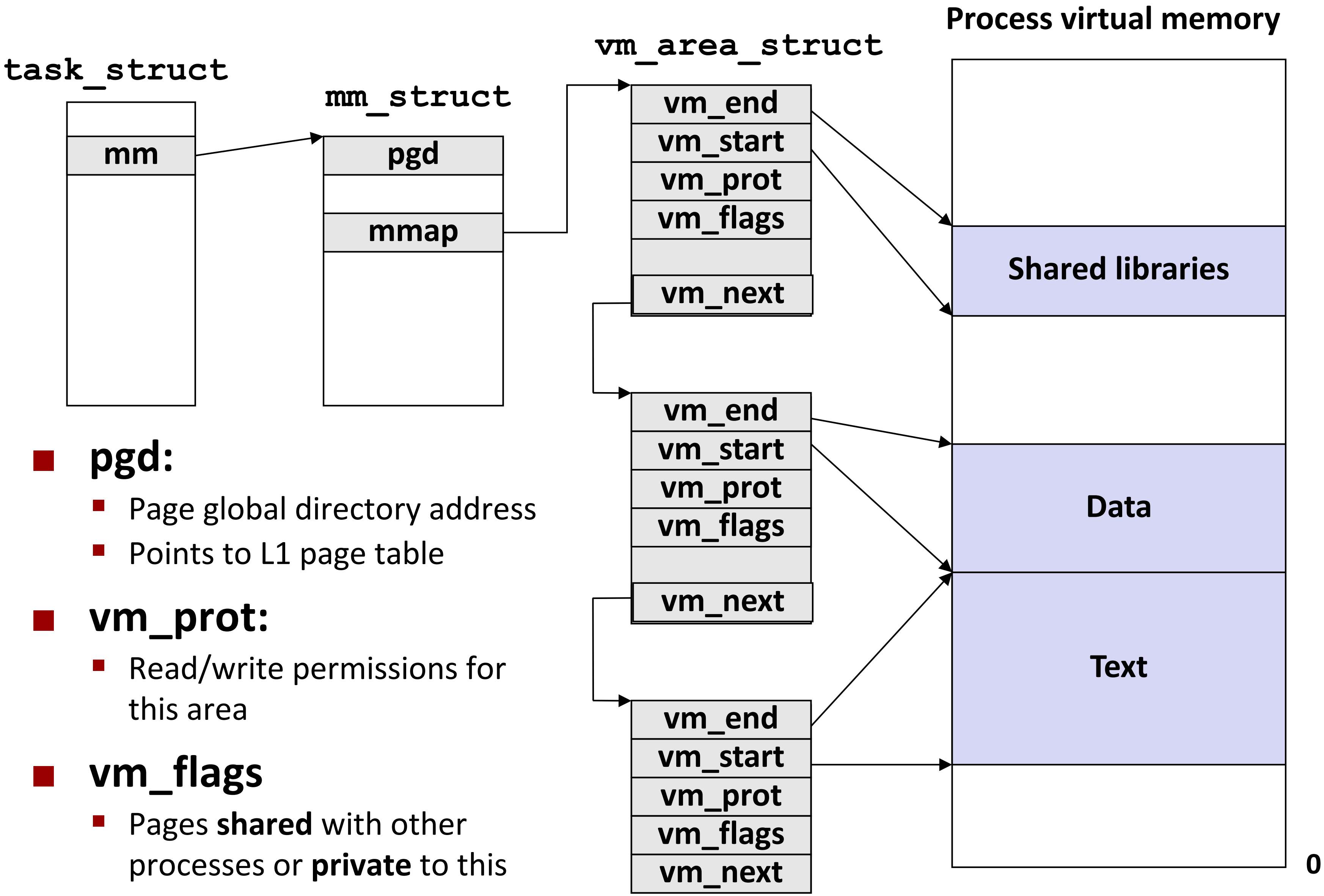


- **Observation**
  - Bits that determine CI identical in virtual and physical address
  - Can index into cache while address translation taking place
  - Generally we hit in TLB, so PPN bits (CT bits) available next
  - "Virtually indexed, physically tagged"
  - Cache carefully sized to make this possible

Virtual Address Space of a Linux Process

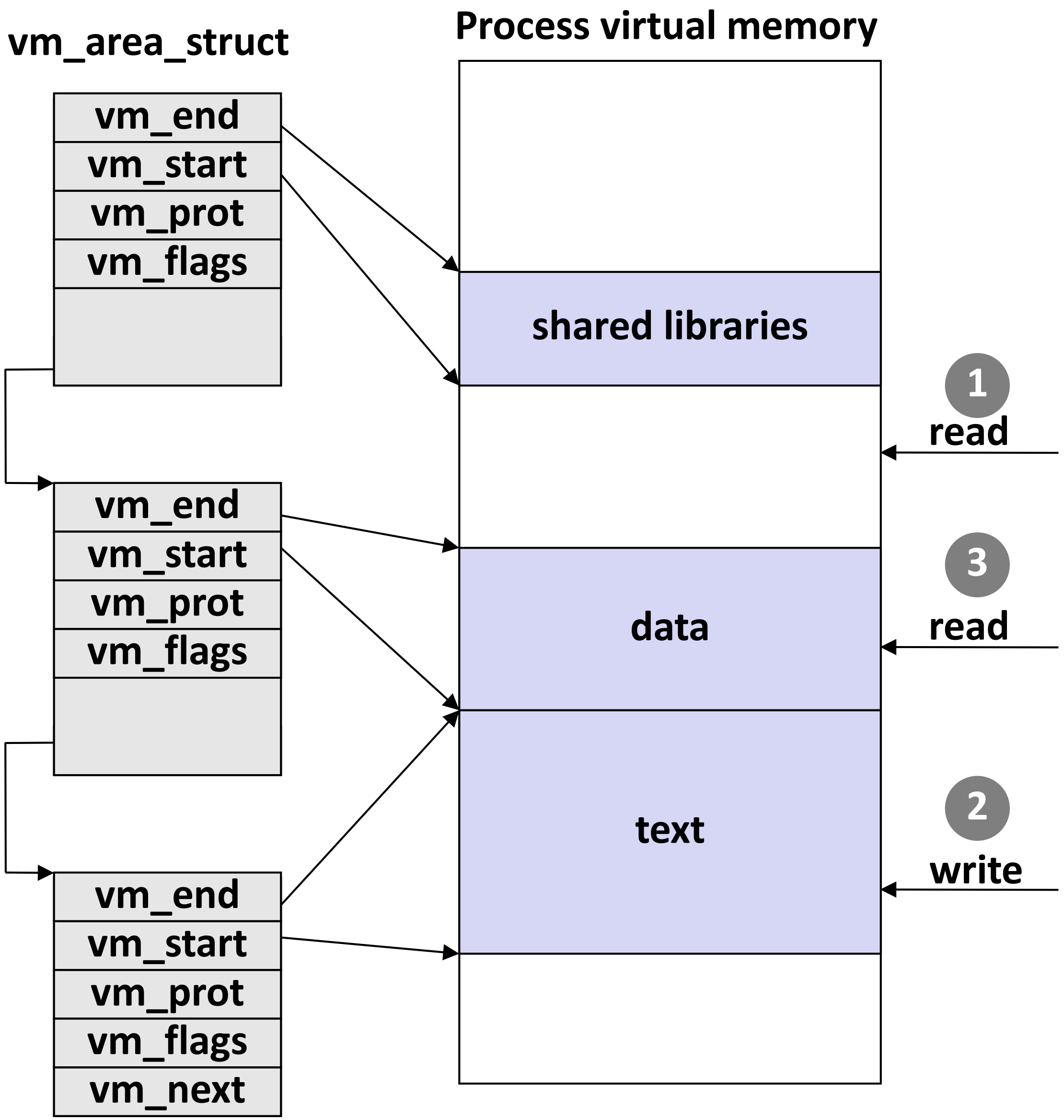


Linux Organizes VM as Collection of “Areas”



- **pgd:**
  - Page global directory address
  - Points to L1 page table
- **vm_prot:**
  - Read/write permissions for this area
- **vm_flags**
  - Pages **shared** with other processes or **private** to this process

Linux Page Fault Handling



Segmentation fault:
accessing a non-existing page

Normal page fault

Protection exception:
e.g., violating permission by writing to a read-only page (Linux reports as Segmentation fault)

Today

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- **Memory mapping**

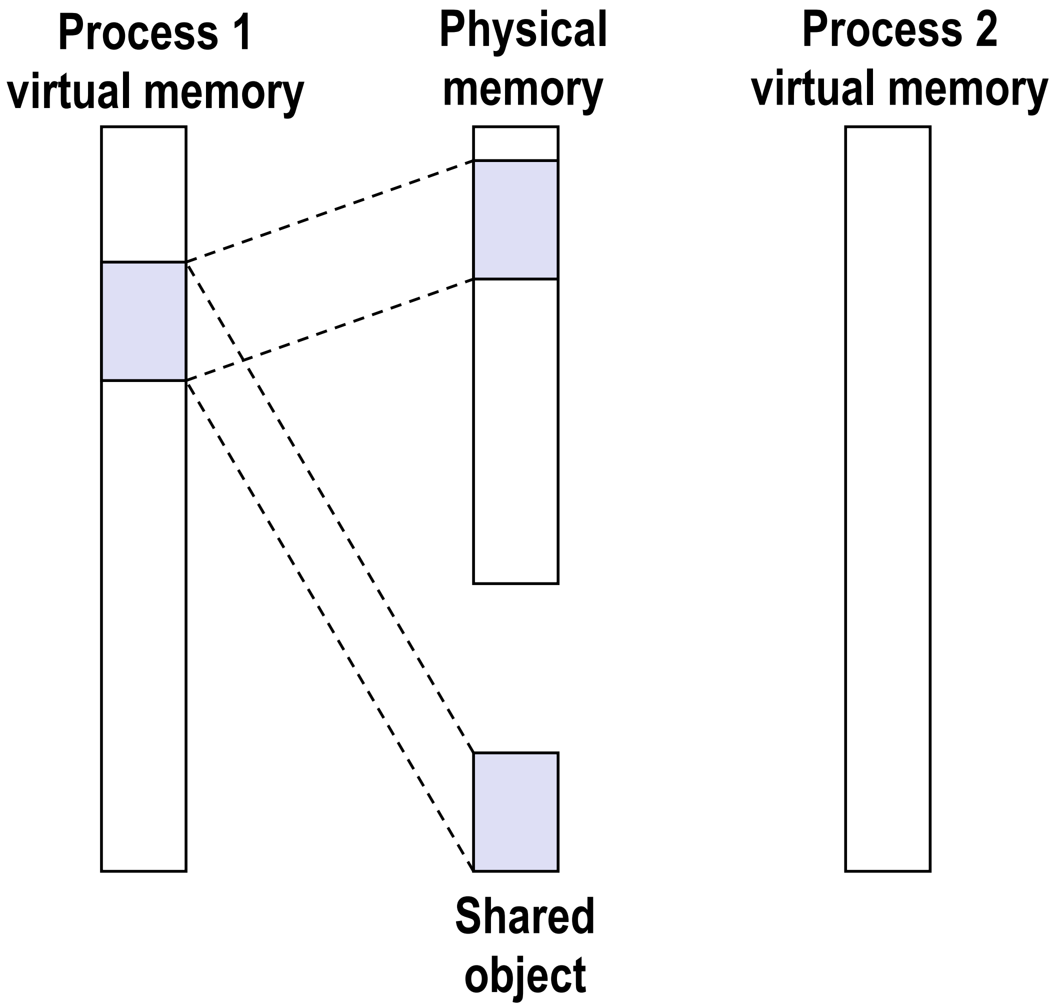
Memory Mapping

- **VM areas initialized by associating them with disk objects.**
  - Process is known as ***memory mapping***.

- **Area can be *backed by* (i.e., get its initial values from) :**
  - ***Regular file*** on disk (e.g., an executable object file)
    - Initial page bytes come from a section of a file
  - ***Anonymous file*** (e.g., nothing)
    - First fault will allocate a physical page full of 0's (***demand-zero page***)
    - Once the page is written to (***dirtied***), it is like any other page

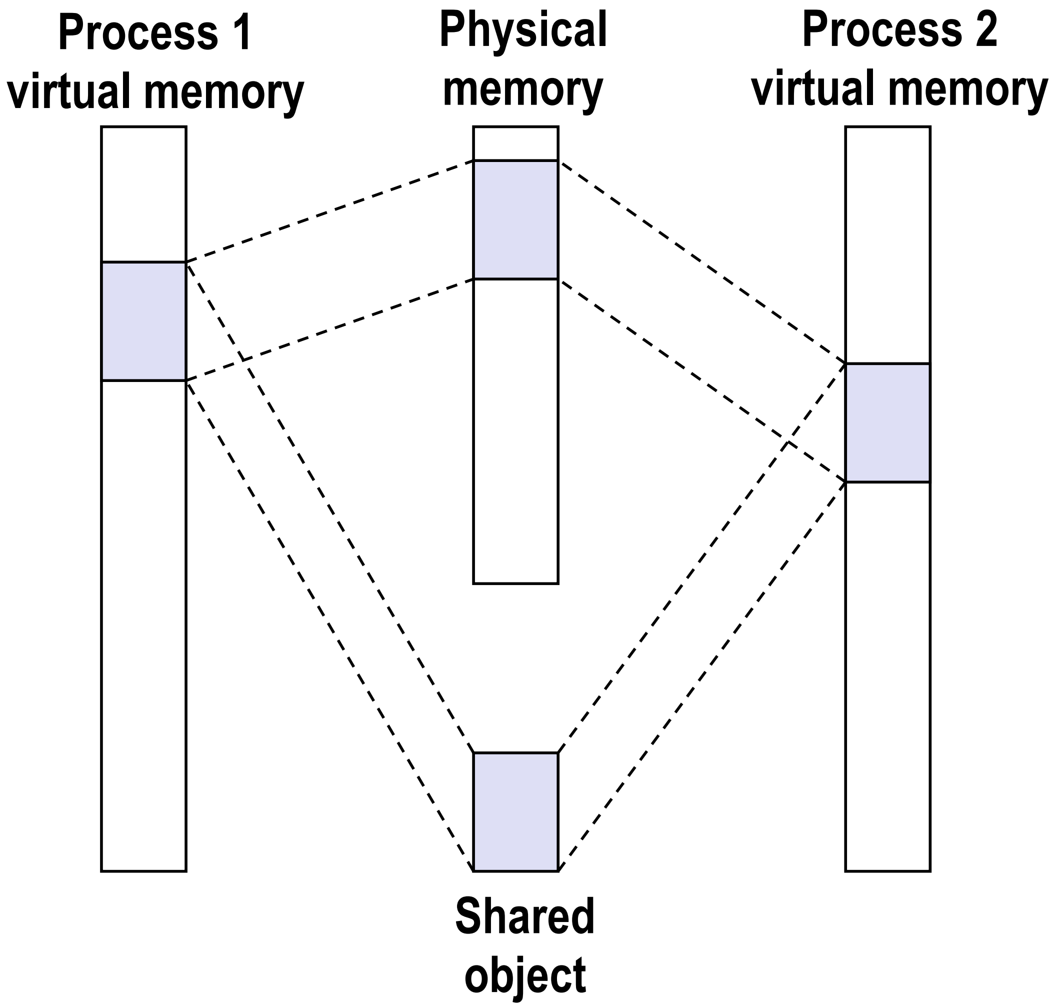
- **Dirty pages are copied back and forth between memory and a special *swap file*.**

Sharing Revisited: Shared Objects



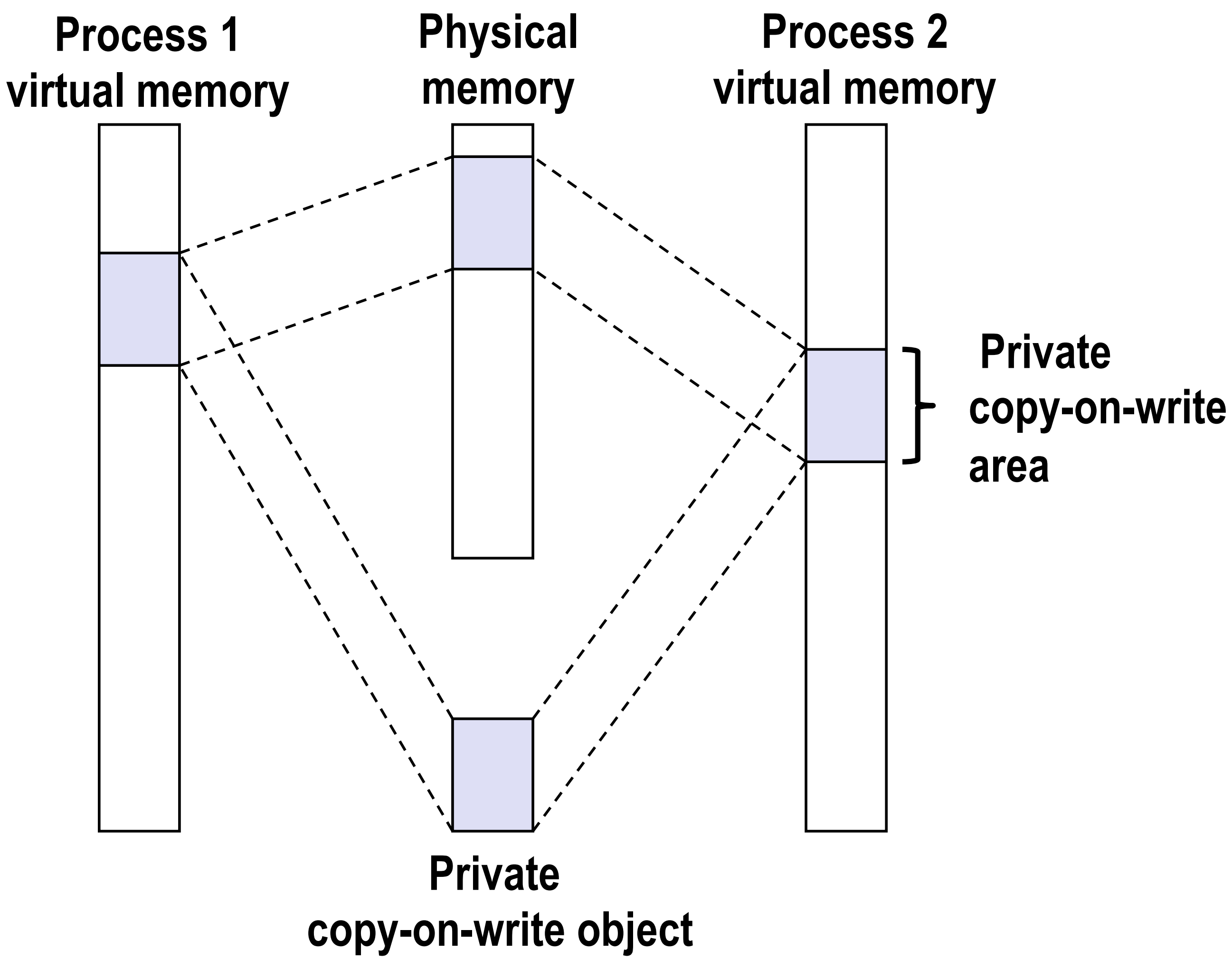
- Process 1 maps the shared object.

Sharing Revisited: Shared Objects



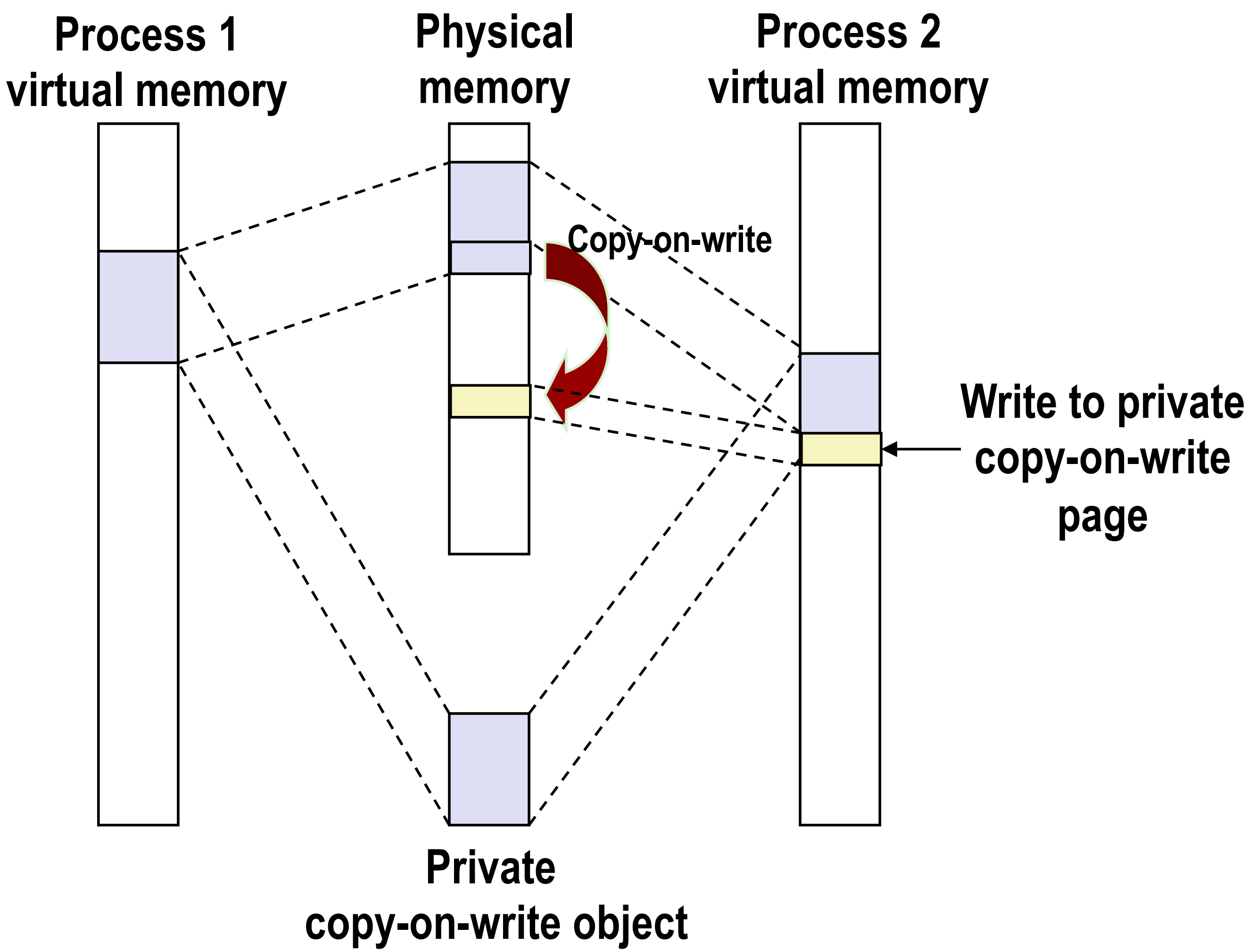
- Process 2 maps the shared object.
- Notice how the virtual addresses can be different.

Sharing Revisited: Private Copy-on-write (COW) Objects



- Two processes mapping a ***private copy-on-write (COW)*** object.
- Area flagged as private copy-on-write
- PTEs in private areas are flagged as read-only

Sharing Revisited: Private Copy-on-write (COW) Objects



- Instruction writing to private page triggers protection fault.
- Handler creates new R/W page.
- Instruction restarts upon handler return.
- Copying deferred as long as possible!

The `fork` Function Revisited

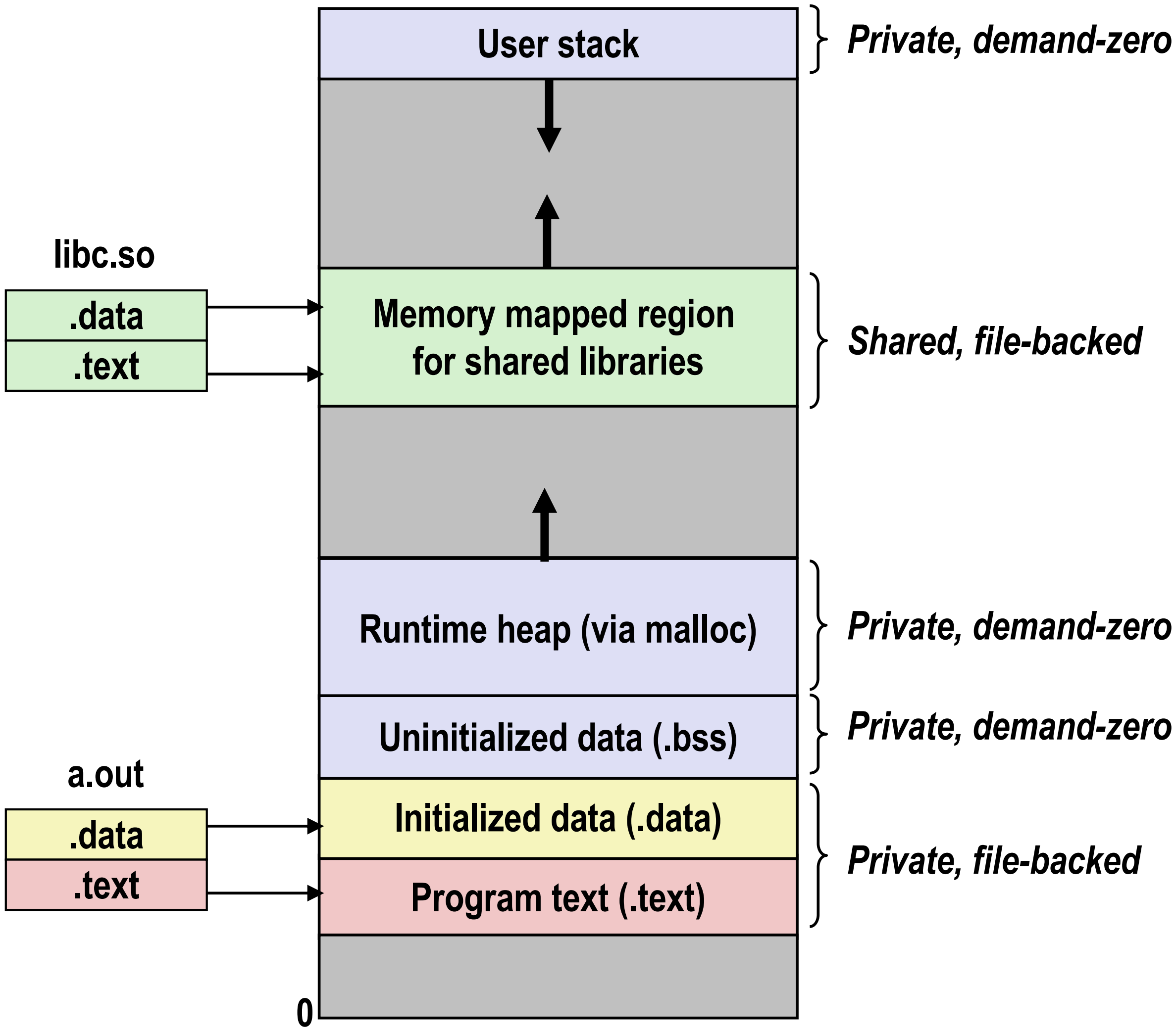
- **VM and memory mapping explain how `fork` provides private address space for each process.**

- **To create virtual address for a new process**
  - Create exact copies of current `mm_struct`, `vm_area_struct`, and page tables.
  - Flag each page in both processes as read-only
  - Flag each `vm_area_struct` in both processes as private COW

- **On return, each process has exact copy of virtual memory**

- **Subsequent writes create new pages using COW mechanism.**

The `execve` Function Revisited



- **To load and run a new program `a.out` in the current process using `execve`:**
- **Free `vm_area_struct`'s and page tables for old areas**
- **Create `vm_area_struct`'s and page tables for new areas**
  - Programs and initialized data backed by object files.
  - `.bss` and stack backed by anonymous files .
- **Set PC to entry point in `.text`**
  - Linux will fault in code and data pages as needed.

User-Level Memory Mapping

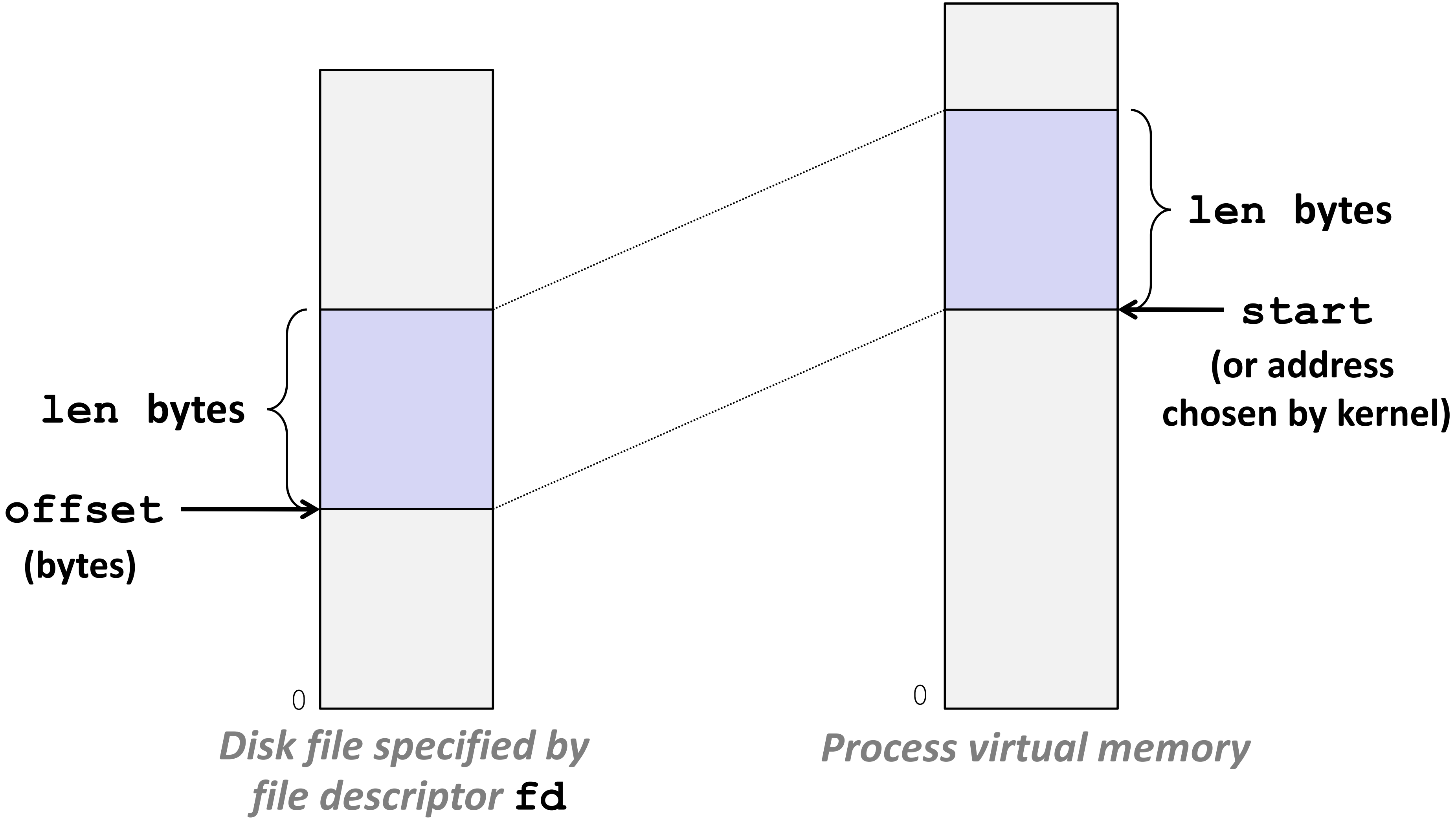
```
void *mmap(void *start, int len,
           int prot, int flags, int fd, int offset)
```

- **Map `len` bytes starting at offset `offset` of the file specified by file description `fd`, preferably at address `start`**
  - `start`: may be 0 for "pick an address"
  - `prot`: PROT_READ, PROT_WRITE, ...
  - `flags`: MAP_ANON, MAP_PRIVATE, MAP_SHARED, ...

- **Return a pointer to start of mapped area (may not be `start`)**

User-Level Memory Mapping

```
void *mmap(void *start, int len,
           int prot, int flags, int fd, int offset)
```



Example: Using `mmap` to Copy Files

- **Copying a file to `stdout` without transferring data to user space .**

```
#include "csapp.h"

void mmapcopy(int fd, int size)
{

    /* Ptr to memory mapped area
*/
    char *bufp;

    bufp = Mmap(NULL, size,
                PROT_READ,
                MAP_PRIVATE,
                fd, 0);
    Write(1, bufp, size);
    return;
}
```

mmapcopy.c

```
/* mmapcopy driver */
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    struct stat stat;
    int fd;

    /* Check for required cmd line arg
*/
    if (argc != 2) {
        printf("usage: %s
<filename>\n",
               argv[0]);
        exit(0);
    }

    /* Copy input file to stdout */
    fd = Open(argv[1], O_RDONLY, 0);
    Fstat(fd, &stat);
    mmapcopy(fd, stat.st_size);
    exit(0);
}
```

mmapcopy.c