Section 9: Virtual Memory (VM)

- Overview and motivation
- Indirection
- VM as a tool for caching
- Memory management/protection and address translation
- Virtual memory example

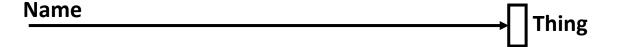
How would you solve those problems?

- Fitting a huge memory into a tiny physical memory
- Managing the memory spaces of multiple processes
- Protecting processing from stepping on each other's memory
- Allowing processes to share common parts of memory

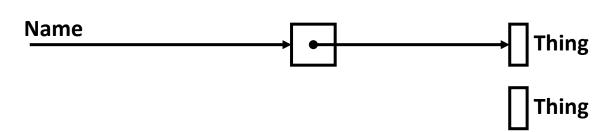
Indirection

"Any problem in computer science can be solved by adding another level of indirection"

Without Indirection



With Indirection



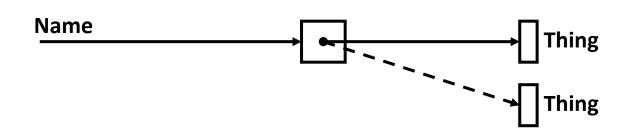
Indirection

Indirection: the ability to reference something using a name, reference, or container instead the value itself. A flexible mapping between a name and a thing allows changing the thing without notifying holders of the name.

Name

Without Indirection

With Indirection

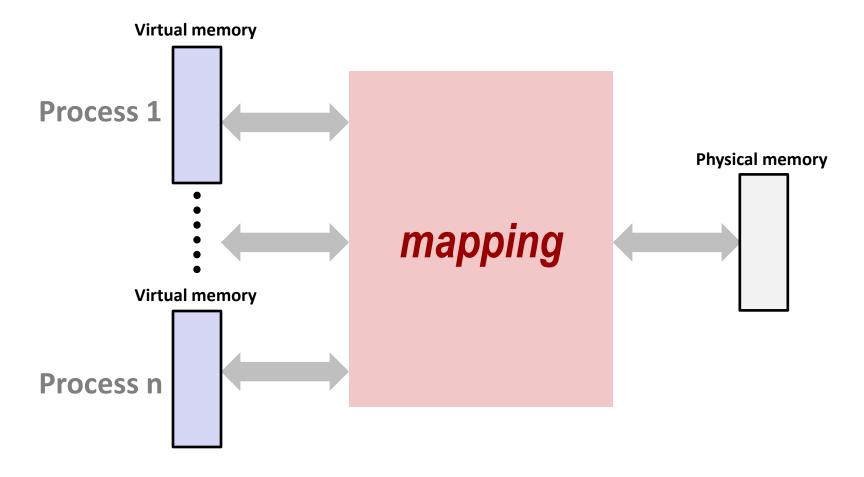


Examples:

Domain Name Service (DNS) name->IP address, phone system (e.g., cell phone number portability), snail mail (e.g., mail forwarding), 911 (routed to local office), DHCP, call centers that route calls to available operators, etc.

Indirection

Solution: Level Of Indirection

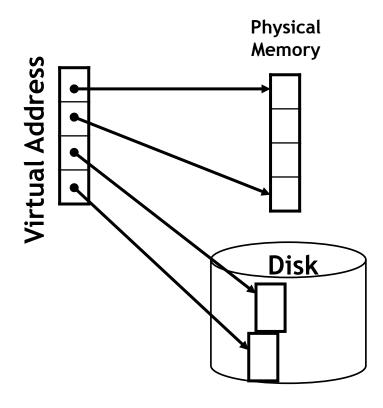


- Each process gets its own private virtual address space
- Solves the previous problems

Address Spaces

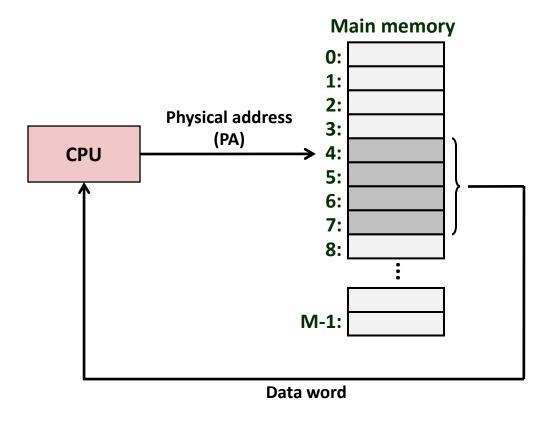
- Virtual address space: Set of $N = 2^n$ virtual addresses $\{0, 1, 2, 3, ..., N-1\}$
- Physical address space: Set of $M = 2^m$ physical addresses (n > m) $\{0, 1, 2, 3, ..., M-1\}$
- Every byte in main memory:
 one physical address; zero, one, or more virtual addresses

Mapping



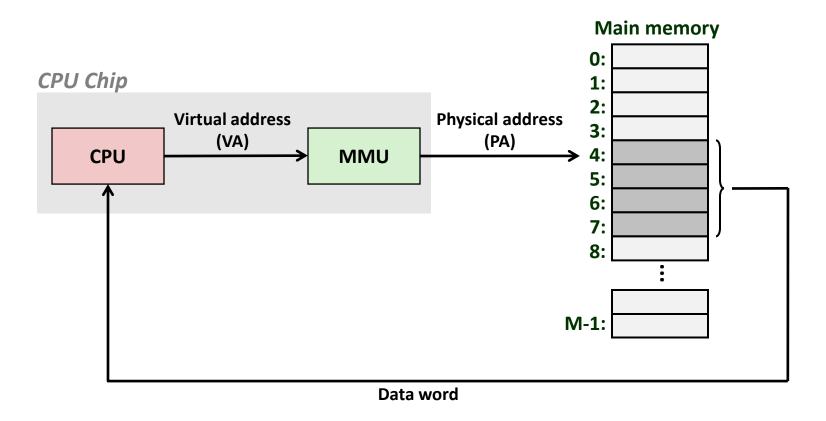
A virtual address can be mapped to either physical memory or disk.

A System Using Physical Addressing



 Used in "simple" systems like embedded microcontrollers in devices like cars, elevators, and digital picture frames

A System Using Virtual Addressing



- Used in all modern desktops, laptops, servers
- One of the great ideas in computer science