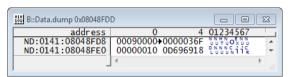
Because the symbols already contain the information of the space ID, you don't have to specify it manually.

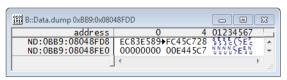
```
Data.dump myVariable ; Will show the memory at the virtual ; address of "myVariable" with the space ID ; of the process holding this variable
```



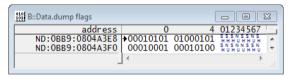
virtual address of current process 0x141

930 B::Data.dump A:0x08048FDD				23
a	ddress	0	4 0123456	
AND:08	048FD8 EC04E	F90+CE00B	F20 %FTCLFN	JE A
AND:08	048FE0 5C803	304 FD027	781 +35\1w	F T
	4			► ai

access to physical address A:0x8048FDD



virtual address of specified process 0xBB9



Symbol "flags" with process 0xBB9

NOTE:

Address extension with the memory space IDs is per default disabled in TRACE32. The command **SYStem.Option.MMUSPACES ON** has thus to be included at the start of the Linux debugging script.

If the Linux awareness is enabled, the debugger tries to get the space ID of the current process by accessing the kernel's internal data structures. If this fails e.g. because of wrong symbol information, an access error, or simply because the kernel's data structures have not been yet initialized (in case you stop the target early in the kernel boot process), the debugger sets the current space ID to  $0 \times FFFF$  and shows the message "task error" in the status line.



You can ignore the "task error" message as long as the kernel has not yet booted. In case you still get this error after the kernel boot, then you probably have a wrong configuration or a problem with the kernel debug symbols.

## On Demand Paging

Linux is designed for heavy MMU usage with on-demand paging. On-demand paging means that code and data pages are loaded when they are first accessed. If the processor tries to access a memory page that is not yet loaded, it creates a page fault. The page fault handler then loads the appropriate page and creates a translation in the current page table.