

LINUX操作系统(双语)





## 双语课一课件内容中英混排

# Lecture 13

## Segmentation & Paging



#### 本讲内容

- ₩ 动机
- ◎ 分段
- ₾ 分页

# 动机

#### **MOTIVATION**

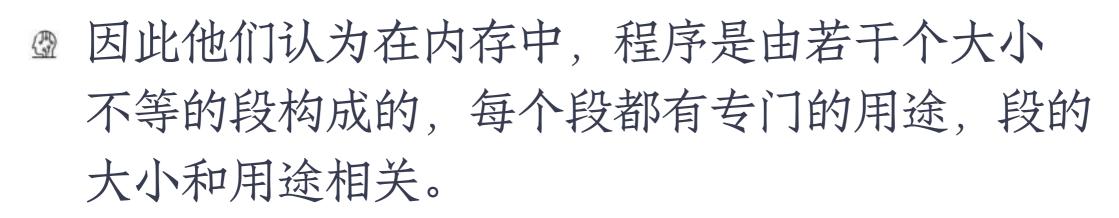
- Solution to fragmentation: permit the logical address space of processes to be noncontiguous.
- The view of memory is different between
  - logical (programmer's): a variable-sized segments
  - physical: a linear array of bytes
- The hardware could provide a memory mechanism that mapped the logical view to the actual physical memory.

# 分段

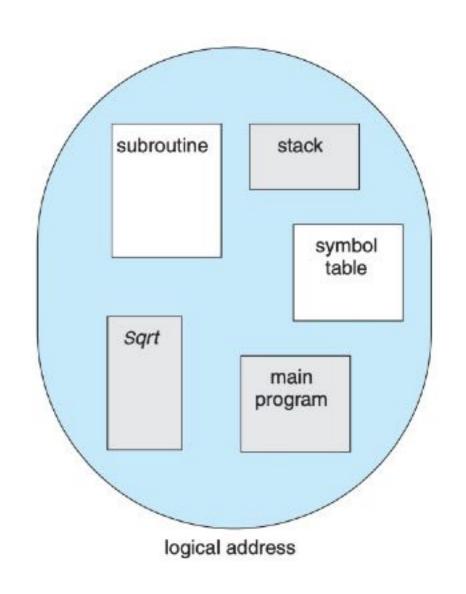
#### 程序。眼中的内存世界

#### 程序猿看到的:

- ◎ 主函数和一组其他函数
- ② 各种数据结构:变量、结构体、对象、 数组等
- ◎ 所有的模块都是名字来引用的





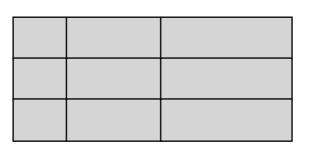


#### 划分段

```
0.void f() {
                                   1.//.....
0.void f() {
                                   2.//....
1.//.....
                                   3.//.....
2.//.....
3.//....
4.}
5.void g() {
                                   0.void g() {
6.//....
                                   1.//.....
7.//.....
                                   2.//....
9.int main() {
10.//.....
11.//.....
                                   0.int main() {
12.return 0;
                                   1.//.....
13.}
                                   3.return 0;
           <segment-number, offset>
```

#### 分段硬件

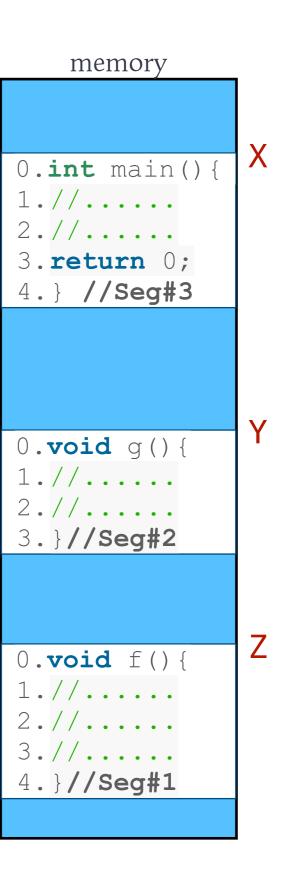
- ◎ 段基址
- ◎ 段限长
- ◎ 段表



段号

段内位移

逻辑地址



#### 16位段式地址转换实例

0x240 0x244	main:	la \$a0, varx jal strlen	
0x360 0x364 0x368	strlen: loop:	li \$v0, 0 lb \$t0, (\$a0) beq \$r0,\$t1, done	
 0x4050	varx	 dw 0x314159	

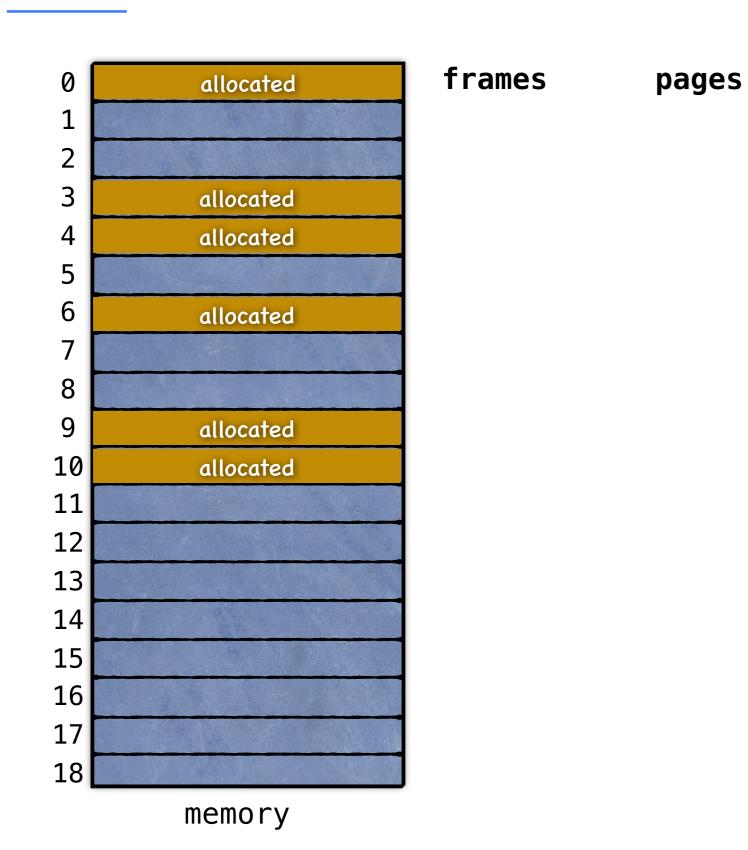
	段号	基址	限长
0	(code)	0×4000	0×0800
1	(data)	0×4800	0×1400
2	(shared)	0×F000	0×1000
3	(stack)	0×0000	0×3000

- ◎ 假设逻辑地址的段号占2bits,段内位移占14bits,此时 PC寄存器的值为0x240
- ◎ 下一条指令的物理地址为:\_\_\_\_\_
- Move 0x4050 → \$a0, Move PC+4 → PC, 下条指令物理地址为: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
- Move 0x0248 → \$ra (return address!), Move 0x0360 → PC, 下条指令物理地址为:
- Move 0x0→\$v0, Move PC+4→PC, 下条指令物理地址为: \_\_\_\_\_\_
- □ "lb \$t0,(\$a0)"(将a0寄存器中所示内存地址处取出1个字节存到寄存器t0中),该内存地址为: \_\_\_\_\_\_,即 Load Byte from 0x4850 → \$t0, Move PC+4→PC ......

逻辑地址

# 分页

#### 基本方法



program

## 基本方法

0	allocated
1	1
2	2
3	allocated
4	allocated
5	0
6	allocated
7	6
8	4
9	allocated
10	allocated
11	10
12	7
13	
14	3
15	9
16	5
17	
18	8
	memory

no	no
0	5
1	1
2	2
3	14
4	8
5	16
6	7
7	12
8	18
9	15
10	11

frame

page

## 页号与页内位移

0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11

0
1
2
3

0
1
2
3

0
1
2
3

页号页内位移

逻辑地址

#### 计算物理地址

#### frame#0

frame#1

frame#2

0.----- 0. 1.----- 1. 2.----page#1---- 2.

memory

----- 3. 4.

> 5. 6.

> > 7.

12.

13.

14.

15.

16.

17.

18.

19.

20.

21.

22.

23.

1.----- 9. 2.----page#2---- 10.

----- 11**.** 

frame#3

frame#4

1.----page#0-

2.----page#0----

页号页内位移

逻辑地址

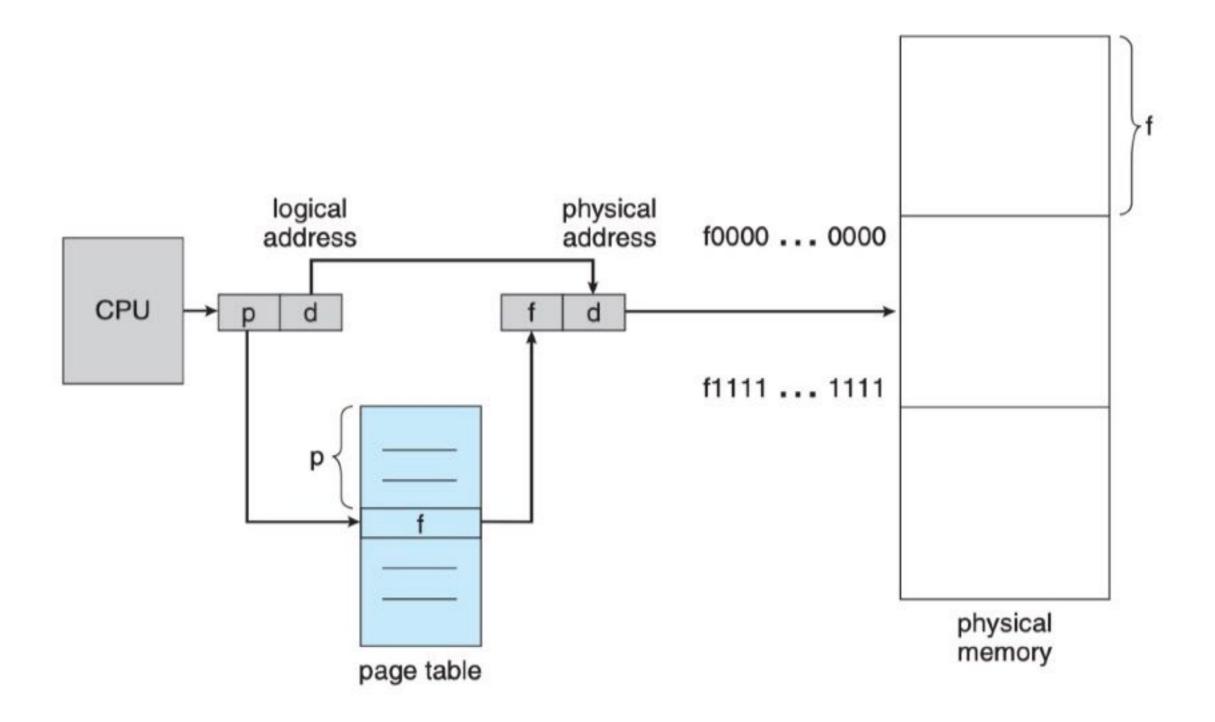
请计算以下逻辑地址对应的物理地址(10进制):

- **1.** |0|3| →
- 2. |2|3| →
- **3.** |1|3| →

frame#5

#### memory 0. 计算物理地址 frame#0 2. 2.---page#1----4. 5. frame#1 6. 页号 页内位移 7. 逻辑地址 9. frame#2 ----page#2-10. 请计算以下逻辑地址对应的物理地址(10进制): 11. 12. 1. |0|3| → 13. frame#3 2<sub>•</sub> |2|3| → 14. 15. $3. |1|3| \rightarrow$ 16. 17. frame#4 physical address = frame\_no \* pagesize + offset 18. 19. 20. 21. frame#5 22. 23.

## 分页硬件



#### LOGICAL ADDRESS

- The page size (like the frame size) is defined by the hardware. The size of a page is a power of 2, varying between 512 bytes and 1 GB per page, depending on the computer architecture.
- The selection of a power of 2 as a page size makes the translation of a logical address into a page number and page offset particularly easy.
- ☑ If the size of the logical address space is 2 <sup>m</sup>, and a page size is 2 <sup>n</sup> bytes, then the high-order m n bits of a logical address designate the page number, and the n low-order bits designate the page offset. Thus, the logical address is as follows:

page number	page offset
р	d
m-n	n

## 分段与分页的区别

分段	分页
信息的逻辑单位	信息的物理单位
段长是任意的	页长由系统确定
段的起始地址可以从主存任一地址开始	页框起始地址只能以页框大小的 整数倍开始
(段号, 段内位移)构成了二维地 址空间	(页号,页内位移)构成了一维地 址空间
会产生外部碎片	消除了外部碎片,但会出现内部碎片

#### 下期预告

- ◎ 下次直播时间: 3月20日 上午9:30
- ☞ 课程内容
  - Lecture 14 Page Table
- Q&A

# Lecture 13

#### The End

