

Systems and Networking I

Applied Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence
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A Quick Step Back: Segmentation

- Most users (programmers) do not think of their programs as existing in one continuous linear address space

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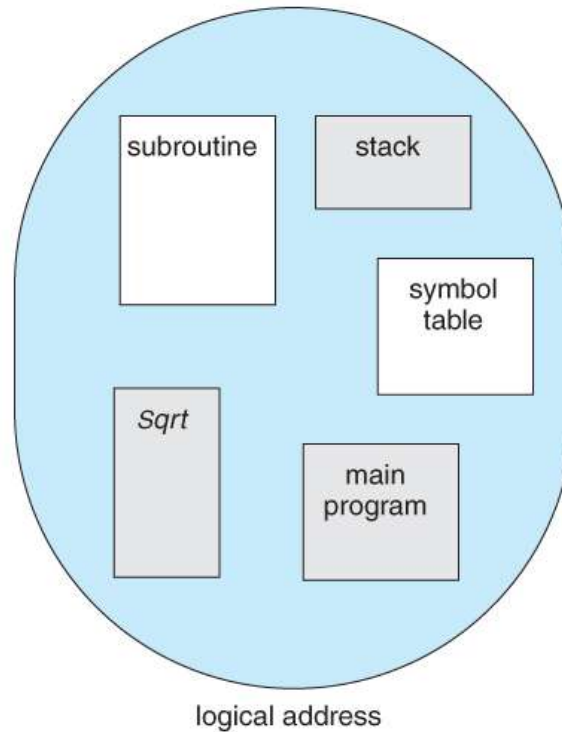
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- Rather they think of memory divided in multiple **segments**, each dedicated to a specific use, such as code, data, stack, heap, etc.
- Memory segmentation supports this view by providing addresses with a **segment number** (mapped to a segment base address) and an **offset**

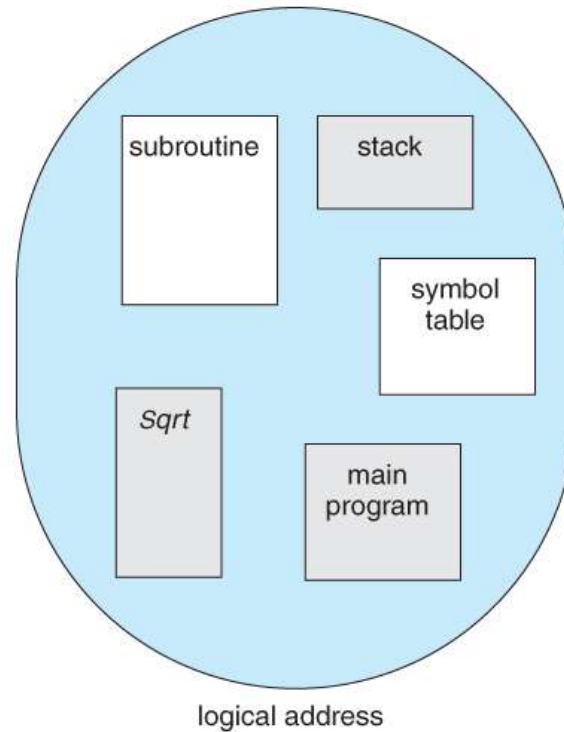
Segmentation: Example

A C compiler generating 5 segments for the user code, library code, global (static) variables, the stack, and the heap



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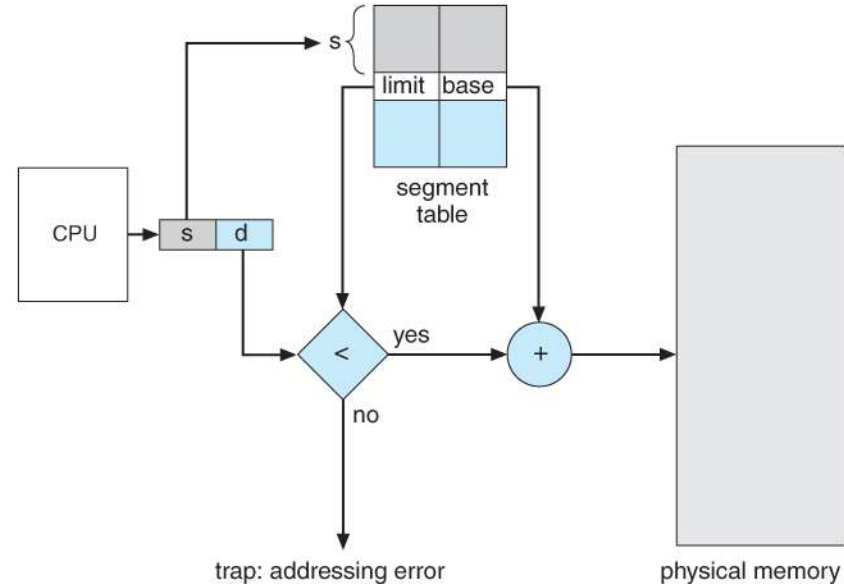
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The compiler generates addresses identifying segments and offset

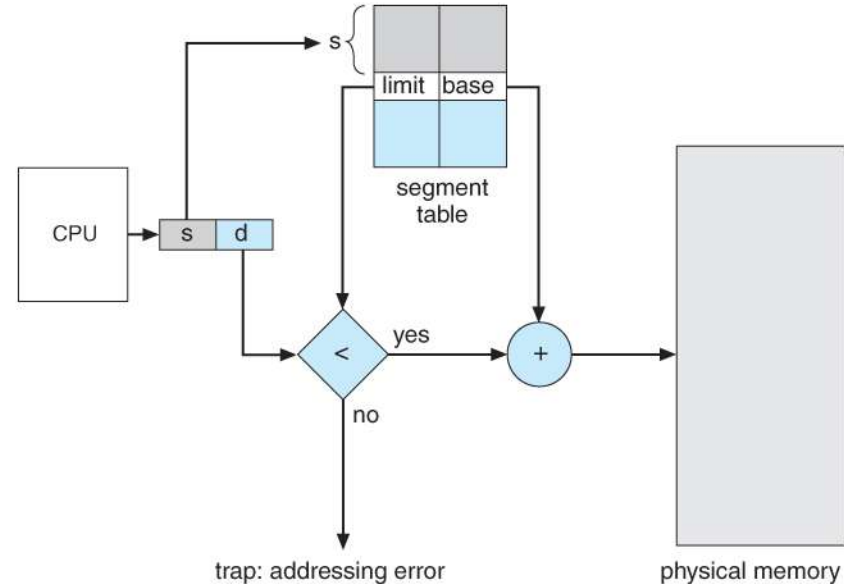
Segmentation Hardware

A **segment table** maps segment-offset addresses to physical addresses, and simultaneously checks for invalid addresses, using a system similar to the page tables and relocation base registers discussed previously



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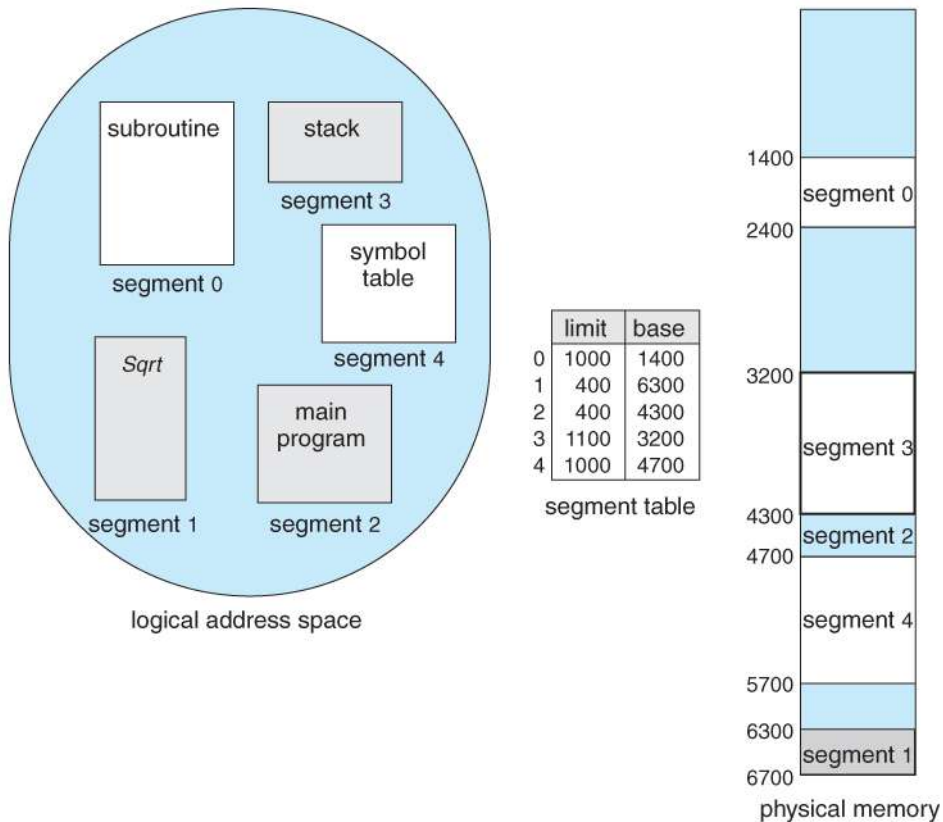
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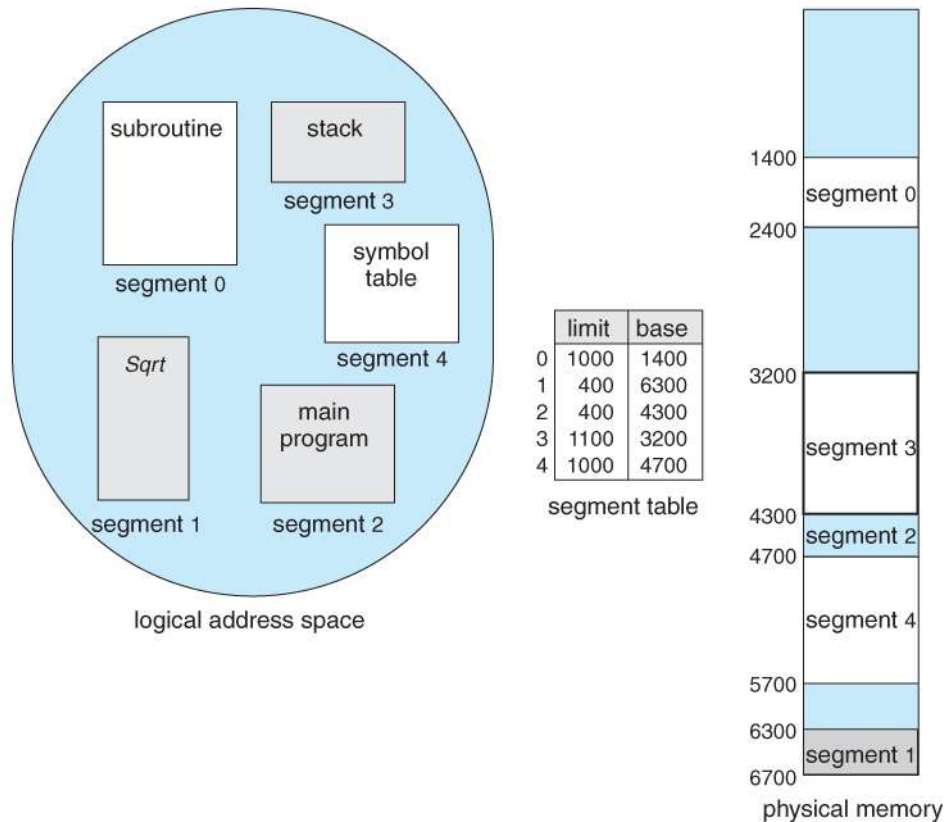
Note that we came back to the assumption that each segment is kept in **contiguous** memory and may be of different size...

Segment Table

Each entry contains a base address in memory, the length of the segment, plus additional protection information (e.g., sharing, read/write permissions)



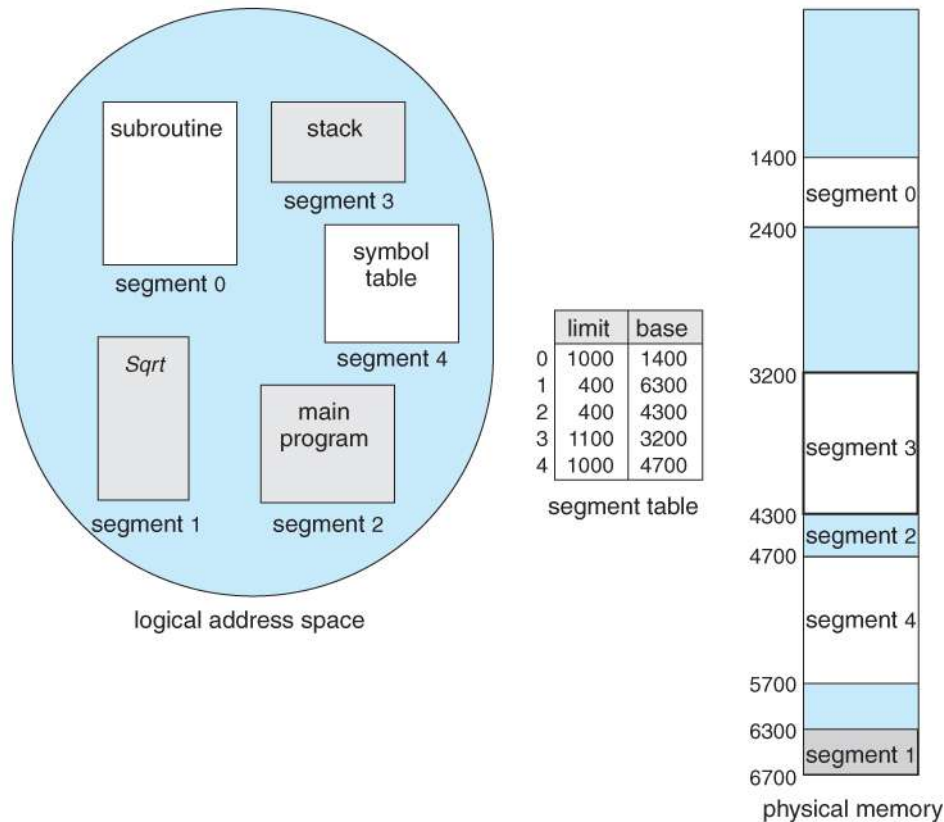
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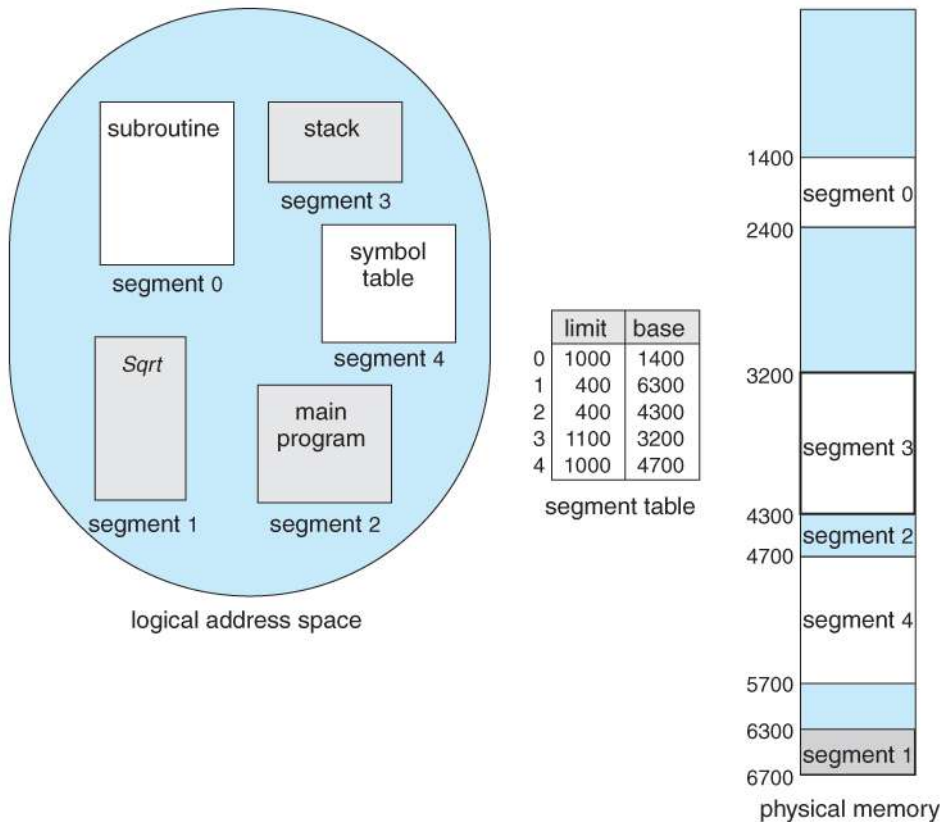


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Segment Table, instead, must store a very limited amount of segments per process (3÷5)

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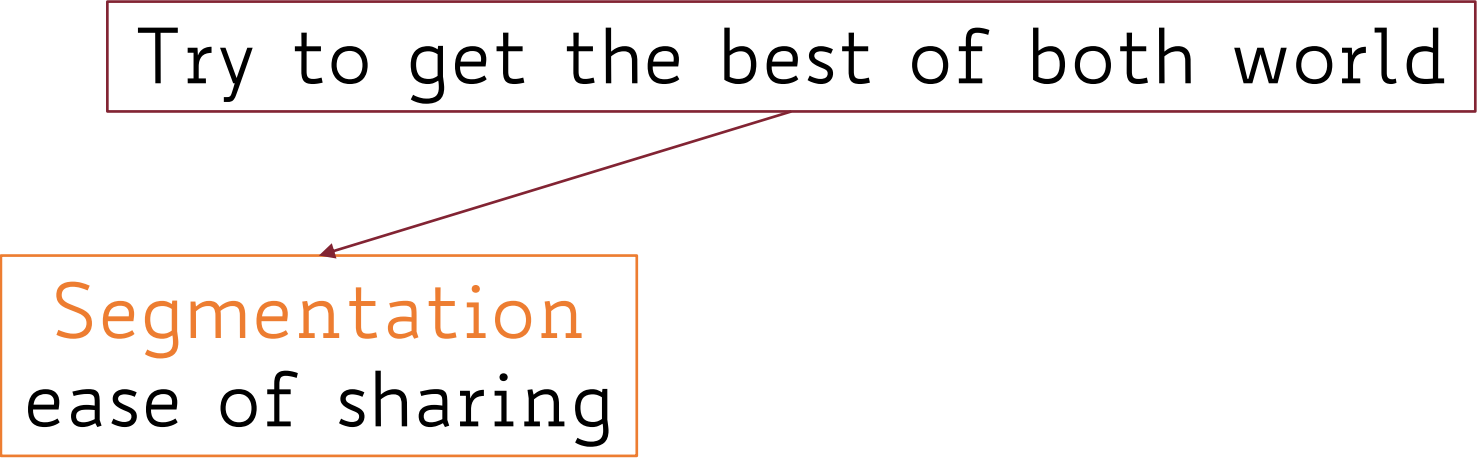
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- Additional HW (like TLB cache) might be needed if programs use many logical segments

Combine Segmentation with Paging

Try to get the best of both world

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Try to get the best of both world



Segmentation
ease of sharing

Combine Segmentation with Paging

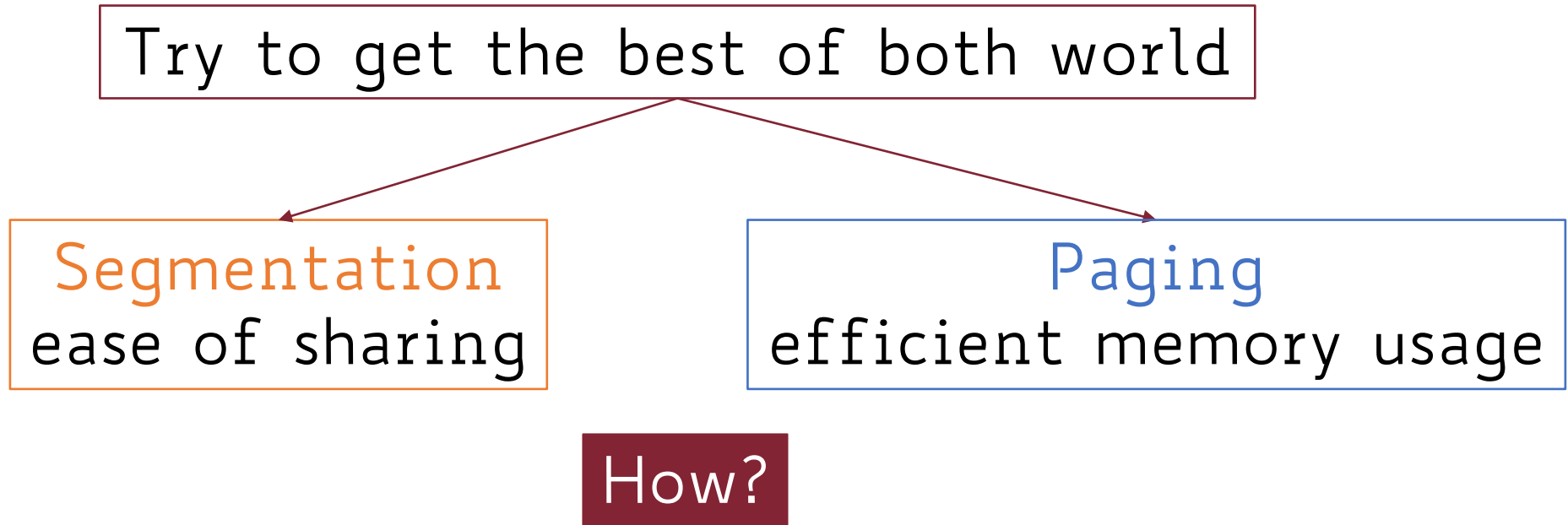
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How?

Apply paging to segments!

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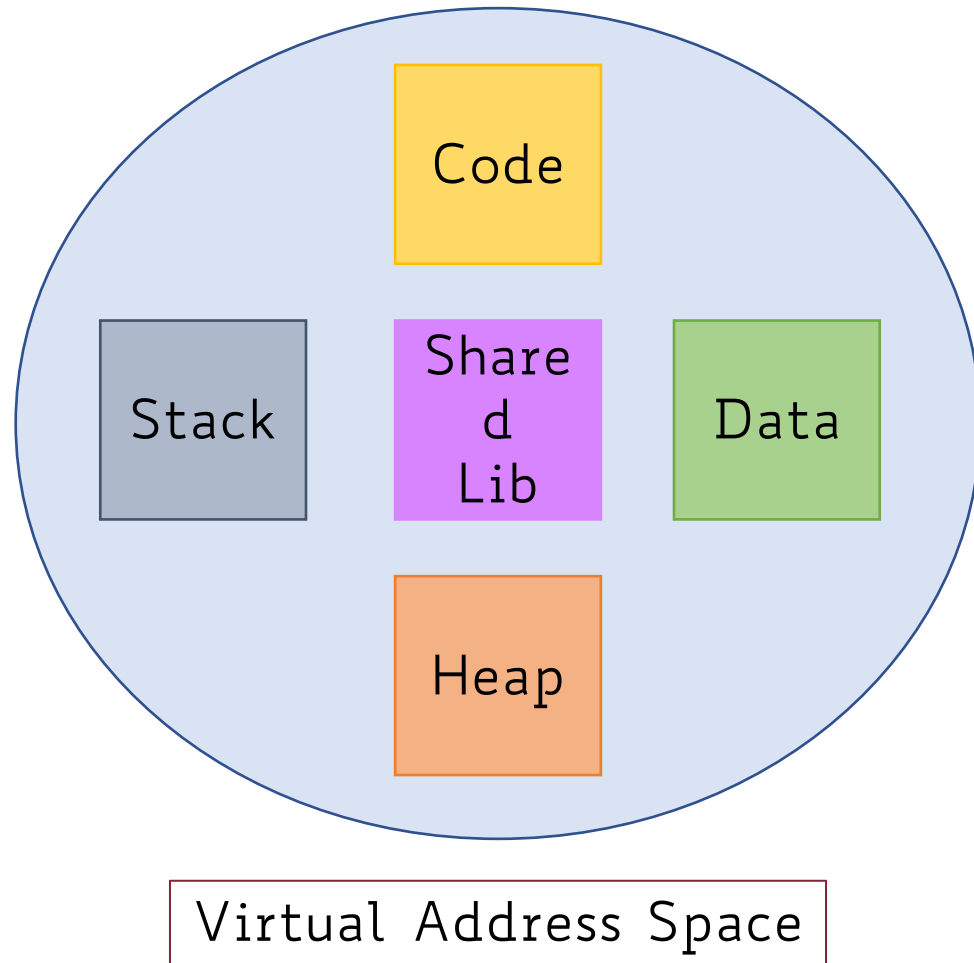
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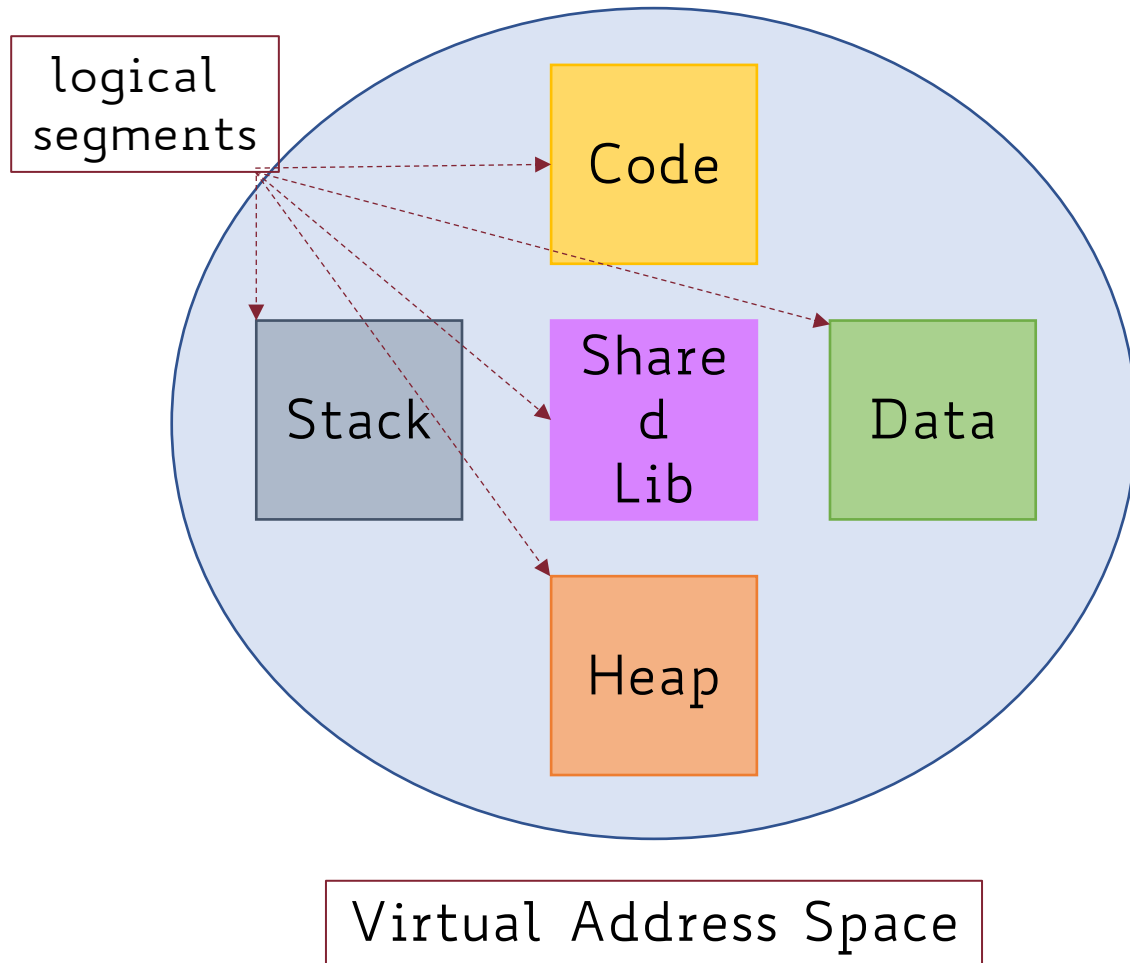


Map a logical segment onto multiple page frames

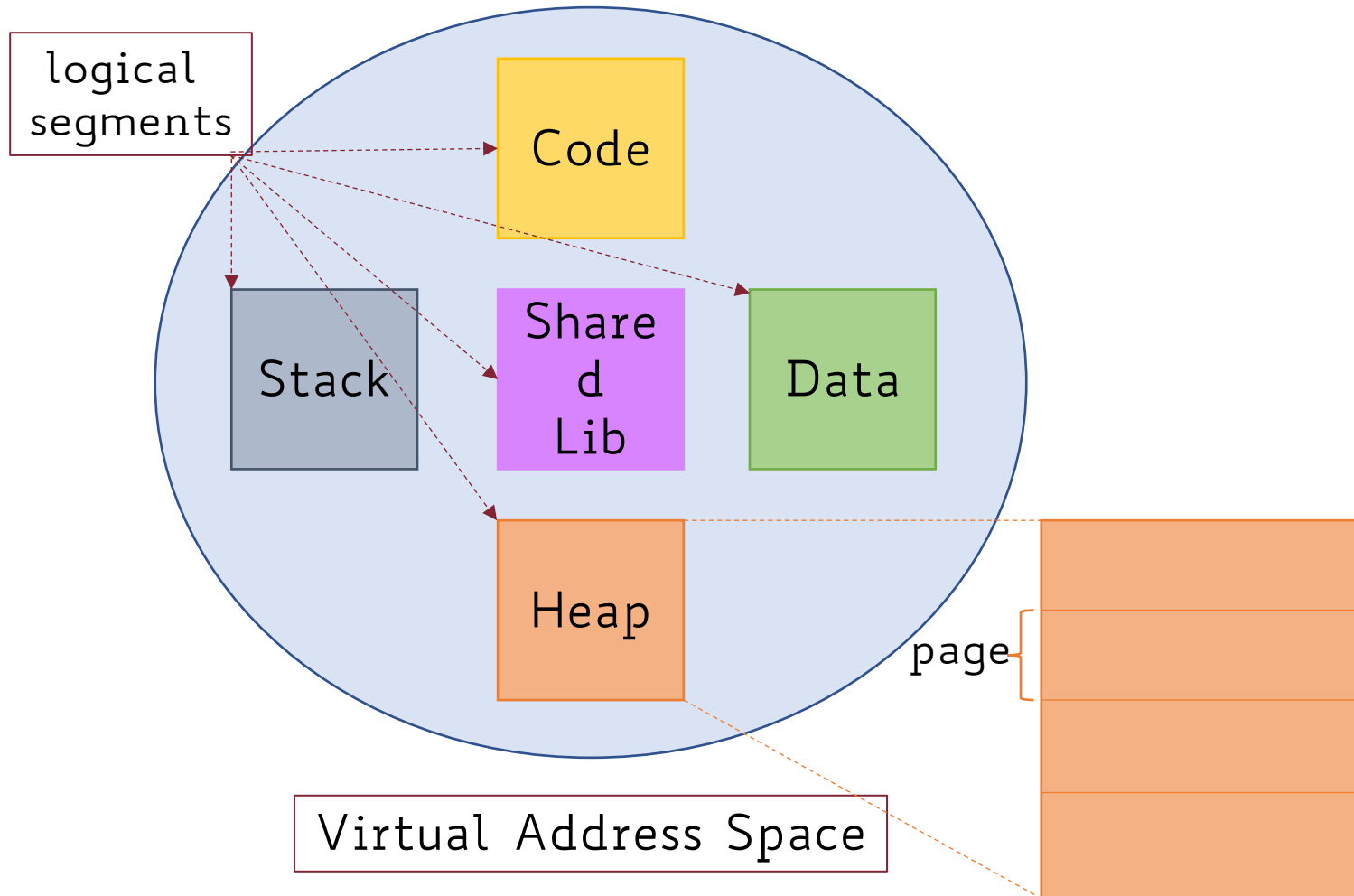
Paging Logical Segments



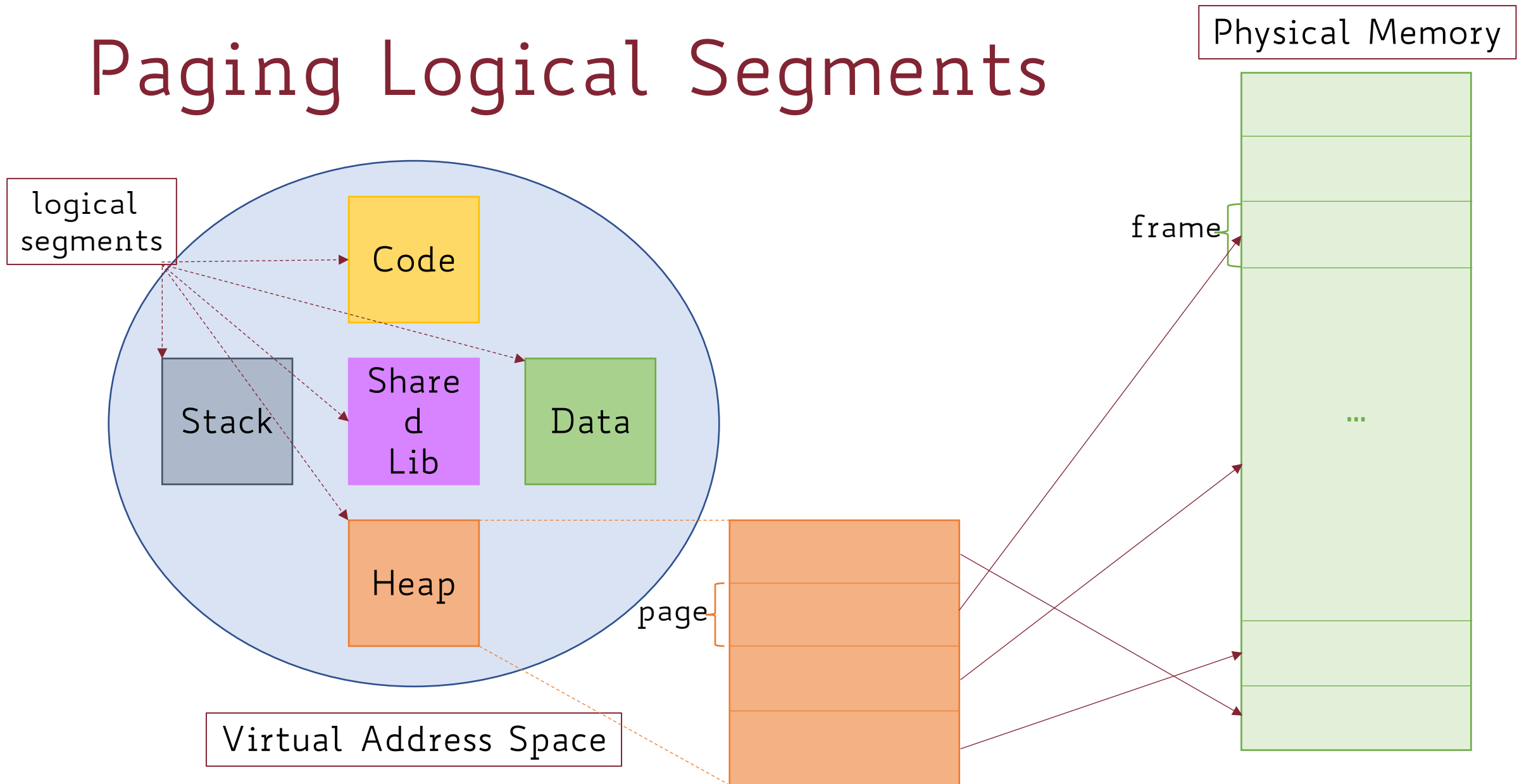
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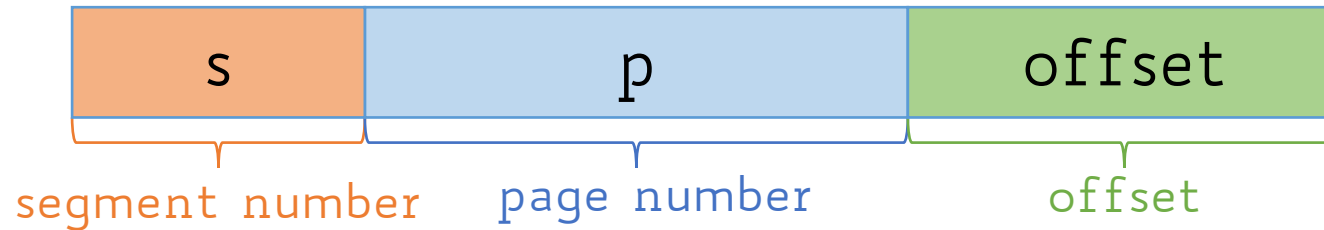


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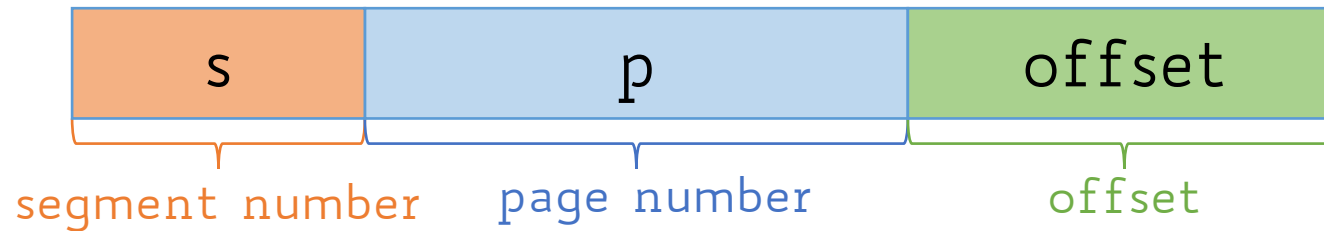
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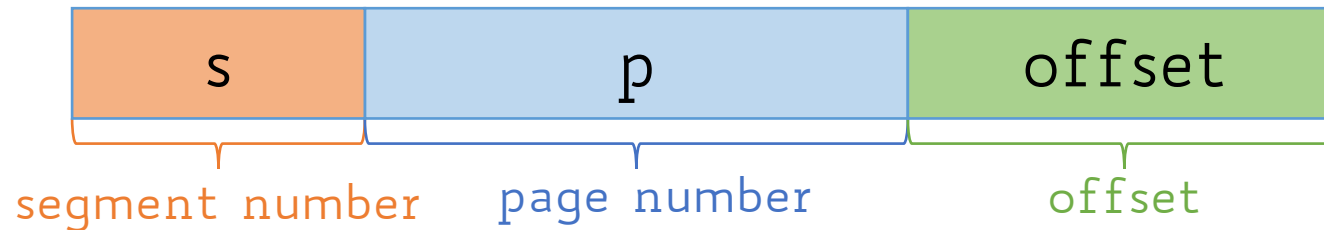
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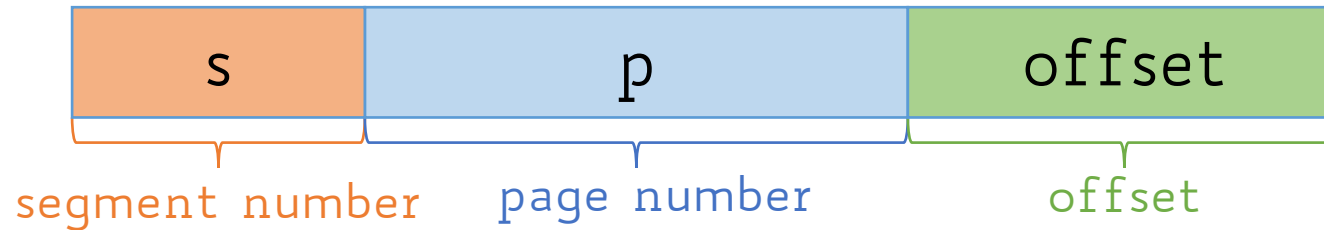
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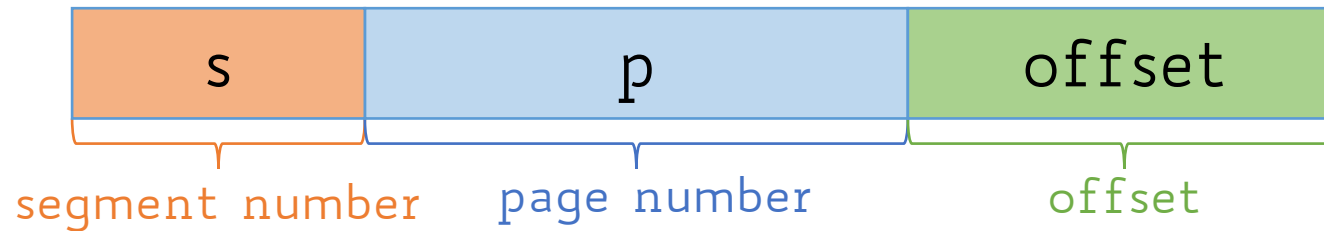
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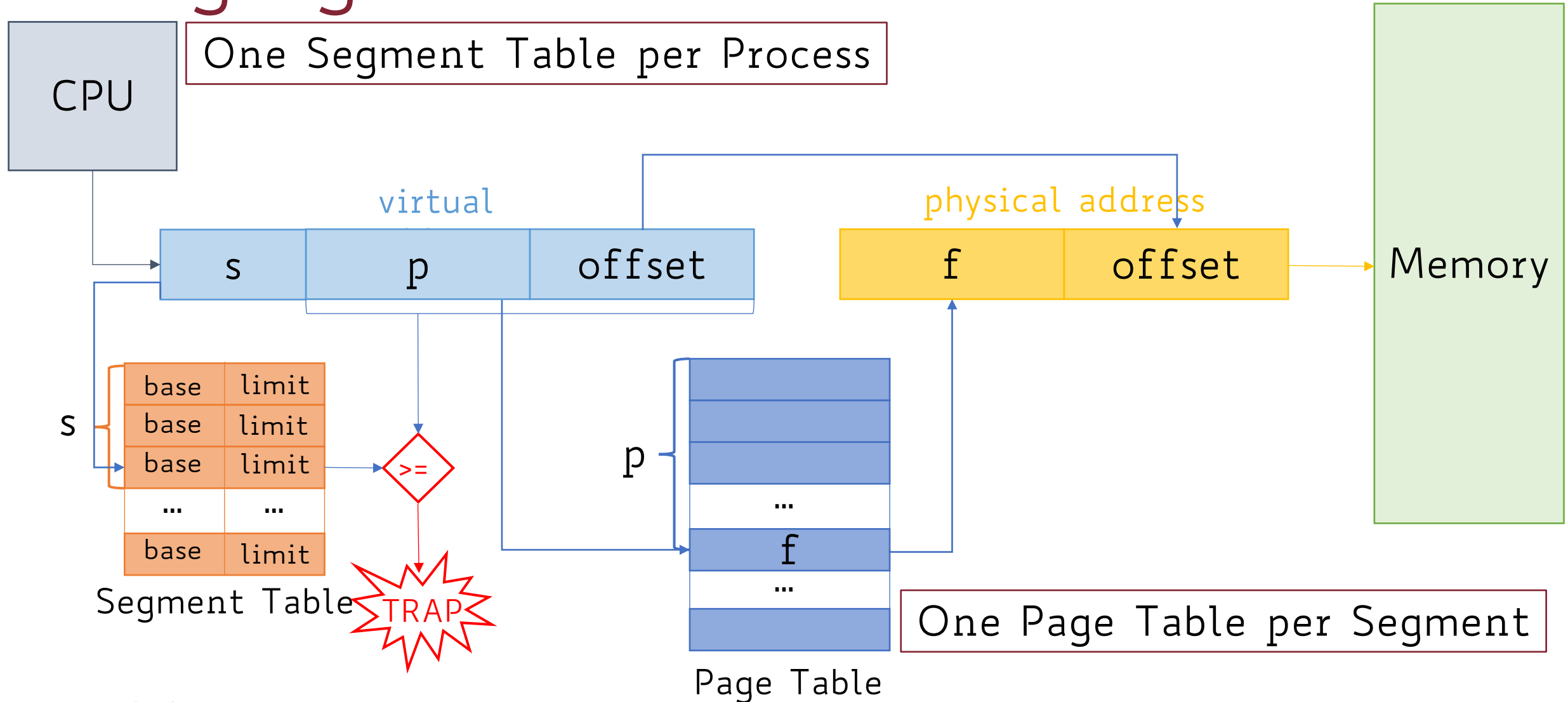
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A virtual address now becomes:



- Use the page number to index the page table to get the physical frame number
- Add the frame number to the offset to get the physical address

Address Translation with Segmented Paging



Segmented Paging: Implementation

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Slower but more flexible

Segmented Paging Hardware: Practical Example 3

Suppose a physical memory of 1024 addressable words (assuming 1 word = 1 byte)

Frame size is 64 words (i.e., 64 bytes)

Page table size (i.e., number of entries) is thus $1024 \text{ bytes} / 64 \text{ bytes per frame} = 16$

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10 bits to address $M = 1024 / 1 = 1024$ 1-byte words

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3 bits to address 8 logical segments (s)

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13 bits (virtual address) vs. 10 bits (physical address)

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- Even more flexible!

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- **Benefits:**

- Merge compiler and OS view of memory
- Flexibility
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- **Costs:**

- Slower context switches (why?)
- Slower address translation (why?)

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- The larger the page size the higher the chance of internal fragmentation

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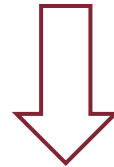
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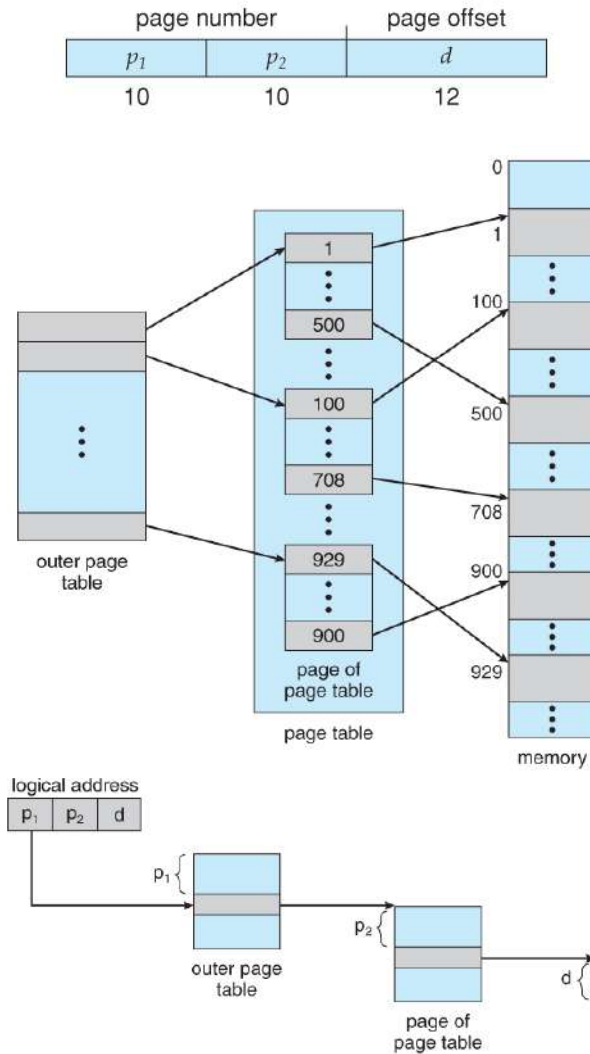
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More advanced paging structures are needed!

Advanced Paging: Two-Tier Page Table

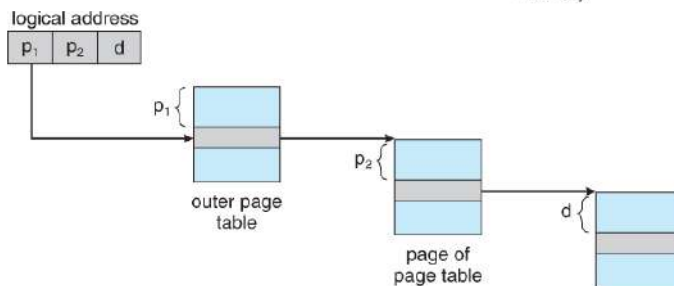
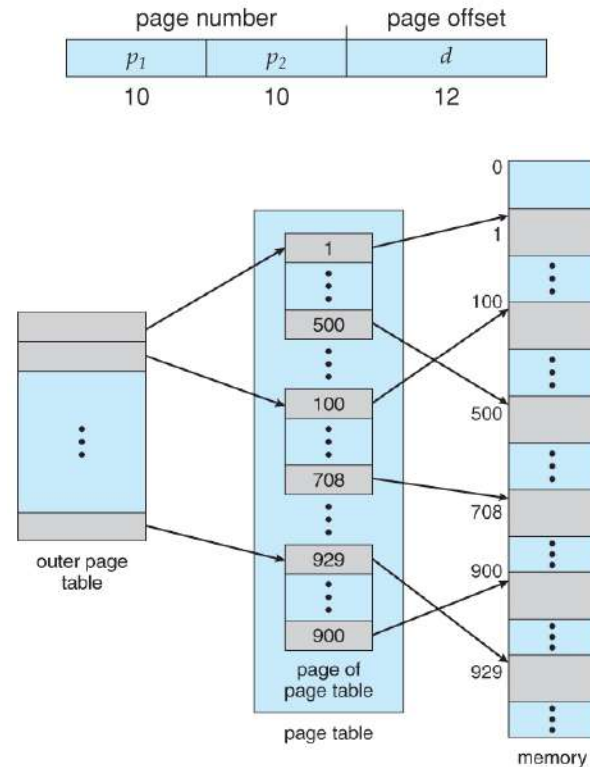
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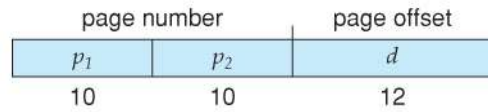
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20-bit page number broken into 2 10-bit page numbers



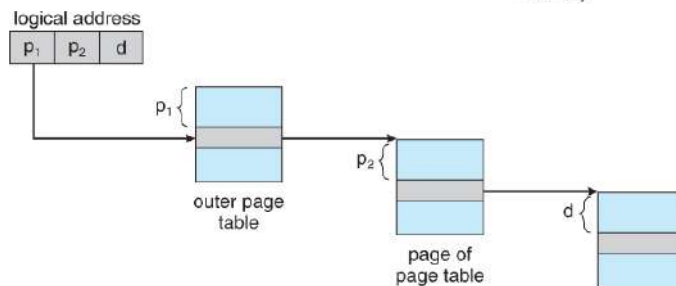
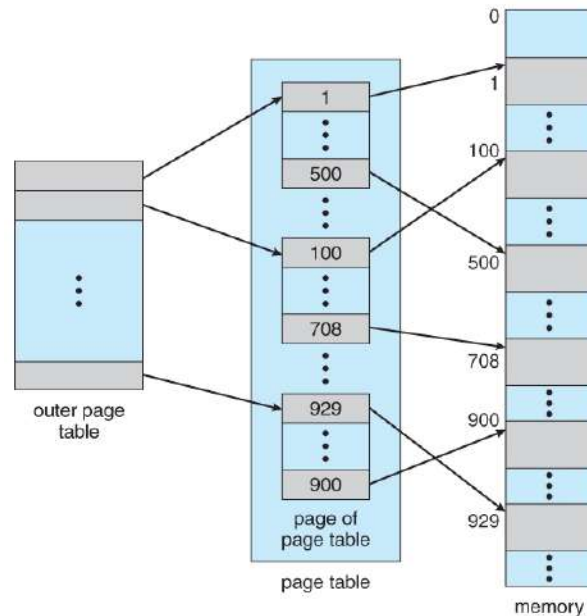
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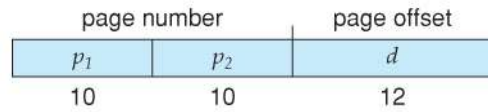
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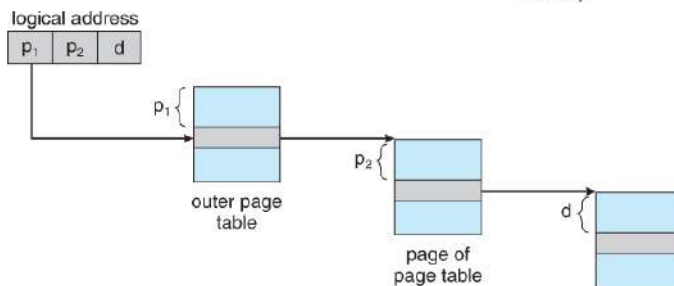
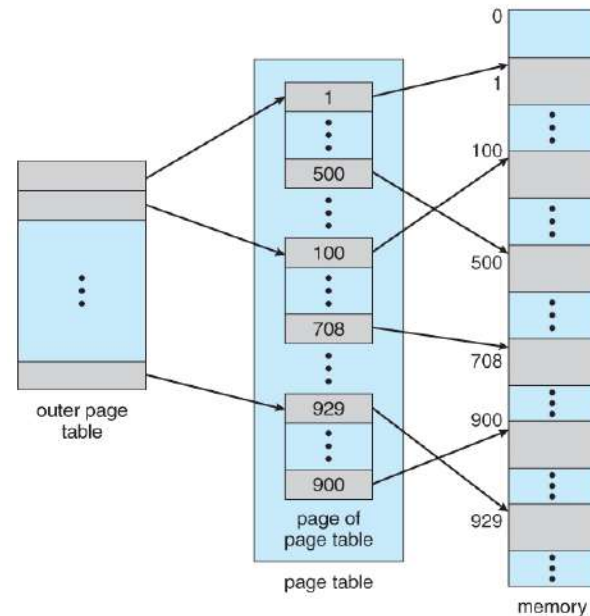


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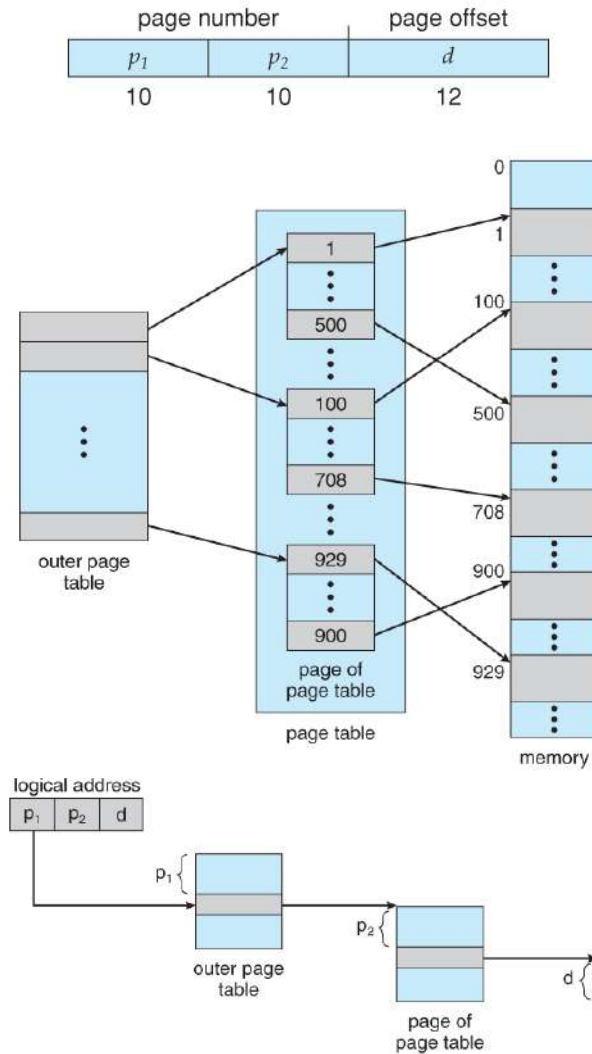
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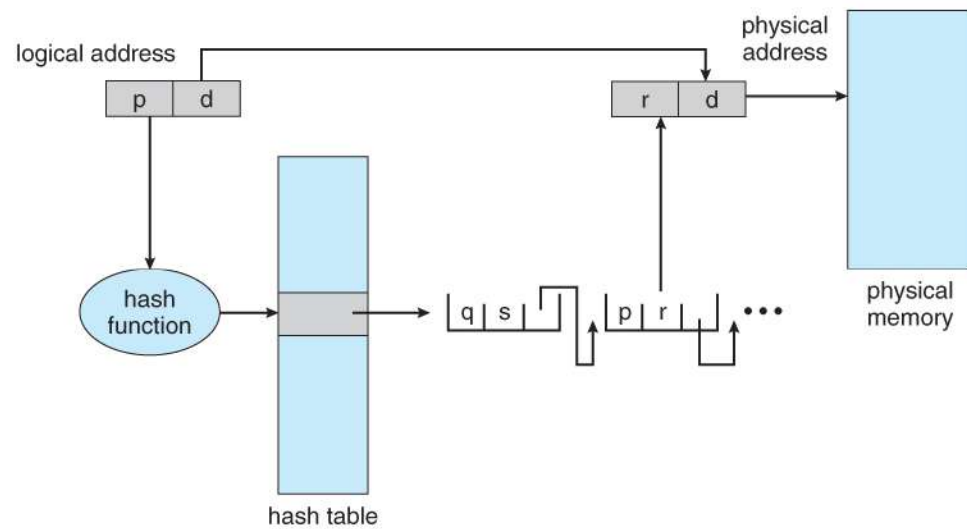
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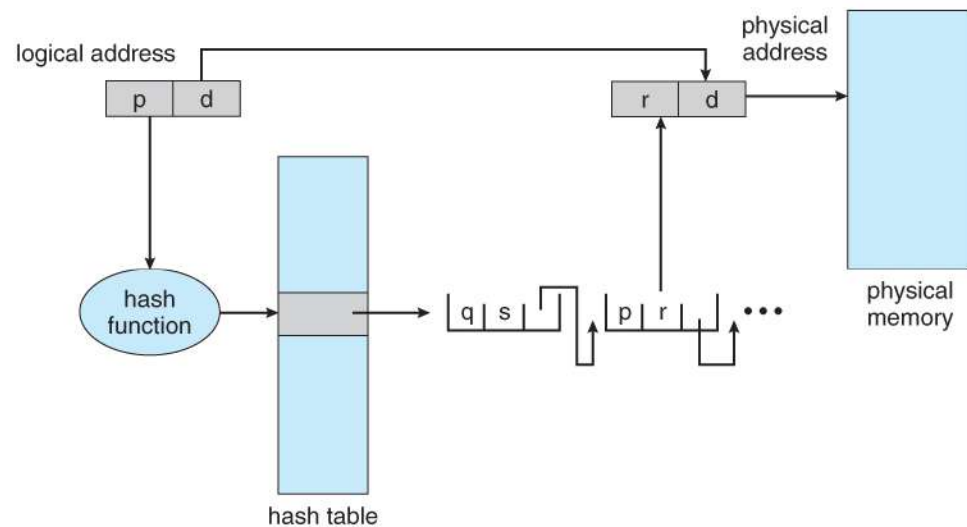
The remaining 12 bits of the 32-bit logical address are still the offset within the 4KiB frame

Advanced Paging: Hashed Page Table



Use **hash tables** to store highly sparse page tables

Advanced Paging: Hashed Page Table



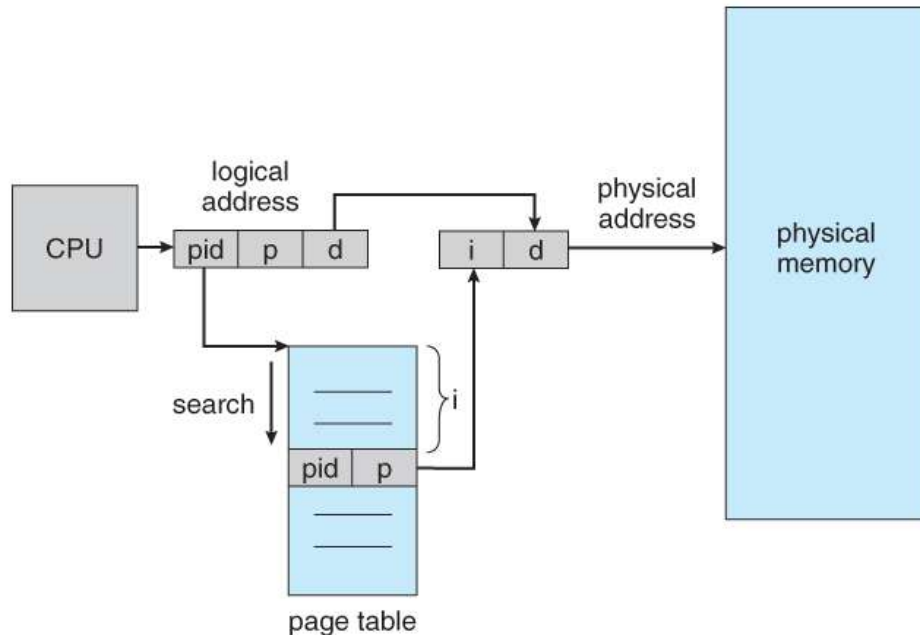
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Indexing via **hash function** rather than integers

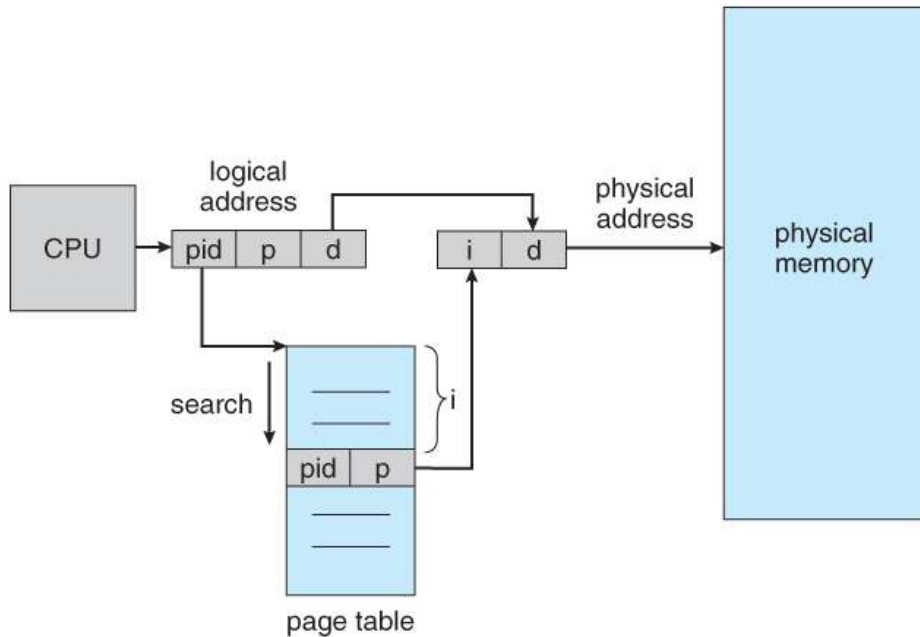
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Instead of a table listing all of the pages for a particular process



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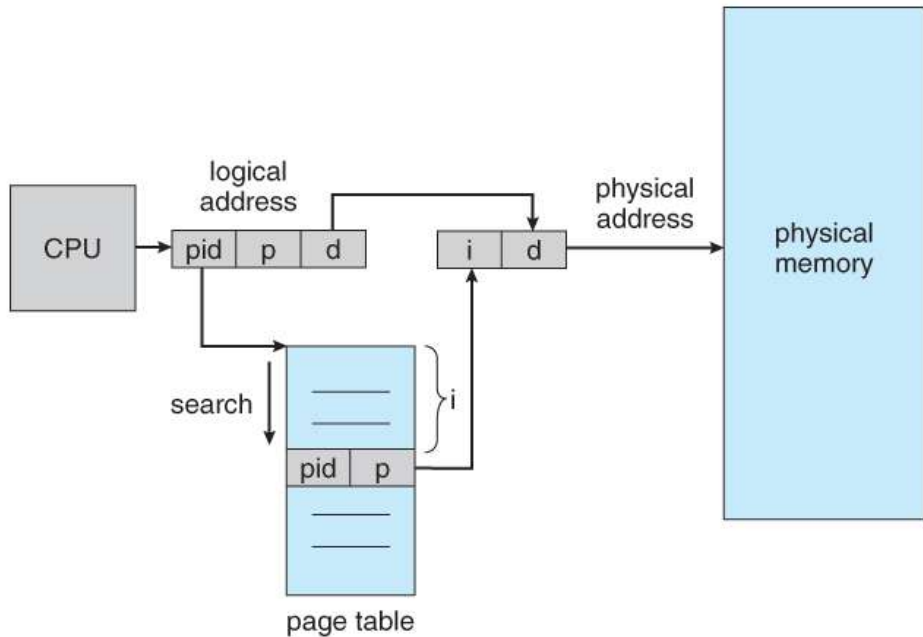
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Inverted page tables do not easily allow mapping multiple logical pages to a common physical frame (page sharing)

Each frame is mapped to exactly one process

Summary

- **Relocation** using base and limit registers
 - Simple yet inflexible

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 - Simple yet inflexible
- **Segmentation**
 - Compiler's logical view of memory presented to the OS
 - Segment tables tend to be small enough to be stored in registers
 - Contiguous memory allocation is expensive and complicated (first-fit, best-fit, or worst-fit)
 - Compaction is needed to solve external fragmentation

Summary

- **Paging**

- Simplifies memory allocation by relaxing contiguous assumption
- Each logical page can be allocated to any physical frame
- Page tables can be extremely large

Summary

- **Segmentation + Paging**

- Only need to allocate as many page table entries as needed
- Sharing either at the segment or at the page level
- Might increase internal fragmentation over pure paging
- 2 lookups per memory reference are needed