操作系统 project-8 实验报告

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1 实验名称

Designing a Virtual Memory Manager

2 实验任务

编写 C 程序来实现将对于 65536Bytes 的虚拟内存空间中虚拟内存地址转化为物理内存地址。程序必须使用 TLB 和页表。程序需要将虚拟内存地址转化为物理内存地址并且输出对应位置上的值。此外,需要通过按需分页、管理 TLB 并实现页面替换算法来解决业面失效的问题。

3 预备知识

3.1 Virtual Memory:

虚拟内存是一种允许执行进程不完全存储在内存中的技术(进程看到的虚拟内存大于实际物理内存)。此方案的一个主要优点是程序可以大于物理内存。此外,虚拟内存将主内存分成一个很大的统一的存储阵列,由程序员从物理内存中查看。这项技术使程序员摆脱了对内存存储限制的担忧。虚拟内存还允许进程共享文件和库,并且实现共享内存。另外,它提供了一种有效的机制用于进程创建。但是,虚拟内存不容易实现,并且如果不小心使用它,可能会大大降低性能。

3.2 Demand Paging

按需分页的基本概念就是: 当且仅当一个页一定需要被使用时才将其加载进入内存, 否则就留在主存中。

3.3 Page Replacement

当一个页面失效出现失效 (需要使用的页并不在物理内存中而只在 back store 中), 就需要将页对应的页框加载进入内存。但是如果出现了页表已满的情况就需要考虑将以后页面从页表中替换出去。

3.4 TLB

TLB 是一个高速内存。TLB 中的每一个人口包含两个部分: 1. tag 2. value 对于每一个虚拟内存地址,都将先在 TLB 中查找对应的页框号,若此页不再 TLB 中则再进入页表中查找。TLB 的人口数远小于页表,但是 TLB 的速度远大于内存。可以理解为 TLB 为页表的缓存。

4 实验内容

```
# include <stdio.h>
# include <stdlib.h>
# include <string.h>
# define PAGE_NUMBER 256
```

```
# define PAGE_SIZE 256
7 # define FRAME NUMBER 128
  # define FRAME_SIZE 256
9 # define TLB_SIZE 16
10
   struct empty_frame {
11
12
           int frame_number;
            struct empty_frame *next;
13
14
   };
15
   struct empty_frame *head = NULL;
16
   struct empty_frame *tail = NULL;
17
18
   int page_table[PAGE_NUMBER];
19
   int valid [PAGE_NUMBER];
20
   int page_fault_count;
21
22
   char memory[FRAME_NUMBER * FRAME_SIZE];
23
   int LRU[FRAME_NUMBER];
24
   char buf[FRAME_SIZE];
26
   FILE *backing_store;
27
   int TLB_page[TLB_SIZE], TLB_frame[TLB_SIZE];
28
   int TLB_LRU[TLB_SIZE];
29
   int TLB_hit;
30
31
   void add_frame(int frame_number) {
32
            if (head == NULL \&\& tail == NULL)  {
33
34
                     tail = (struct empty_frame *) malloc (sizeof(struct empty_fra
                     tail -> frame_number = frame_number;
35
                     tail \rightarrow next = NULL;
36
                     head = tail;
37
38
            } else {
                     tail -> next = (struct empty_frame *) malloc (size of (struct e
39
40
                     tail -> next -> frame_number = frame_number;
                     tail -> next -> next = NULL;
41
42
                     tail = tail \rightarrow next;
            }
43
44
   int get_frame() {
45
            if (head = NULL && tail = NULL) return -1;
46
            int frame_number;
47
            if (head == tail) {
48
                     frame_number = head -> frame_number;
49
                     free (head);
50
                     head = tail = NULL;
51
                     return frame_number;
52
53
            struct empty_frame *tmp;
54
            frame_number = head -> frame_number;
55
```

```
tmp = head;
56
            head = head \rightarrow next;
57
            free (tmp);
58
            return frame_number;
59
60
   void initialize frame() {
61
            for (int i = 0; i < FRAME_NUMBER; ++ i)</pre>
62
                     add frame(i);
63
64
65
66
   void delete_TLB(int page_number, int frame_number);
67
   void page_table_delete(int frame_number)
69
            int page_number = -1;
70
            for (int i = 0; i < PAGE_NUMBER; ++ i)
71
                     if (valid [i] && page_table [i] == frame_number) {
72
                              page_number = i;
73
74
                              break;
75
                     }
            valid[page_number] = 0;
76
            delete_TLB(page_number, frame_number);
77
78
   int add_page(int page_number) {
79
            fseek(backing_store, page_number * FRAME_SIZE, SEEK_SET);
80
      fread(buf, sizeof(char), FRAME_SIZE, backing_store);
81
82
            int frame_number = get_frame();
83
84
            if (frame_number == -1) {
                     for (int i = 0; i < FRAME_NUMBER; ++ i)
85
                              if (LRU[i] == FRAME_NUMBER) {
86
                                       frame_number = i;
87
                                       break;
88
89
90
                     page_table_delete(frame_number);
            }
91
92
            for (int i = 0; i < FRAME\_SIZE; ++ i)
93
                     memory [frame number * FRAME SIZE + i] = buf[i];
94
            for (int i = 0; i < FRAME_NUMBER; ++ i)
95
                     if (LRU[i] > 0) ++ LRU[i];
96
            LRU[frame\_number] = 1;
97
            return frame_number;
98
99
100
   char access memory (int frame number, int offset) {
101
            char res = memory[frame_number * FRAME_SIZE + offset];
102
103
            for (int i = 0; i < FRAME_NUMBER; ++ i)
                     if (LRU[i] > 0 && LRU[i] < LRU[frame_number])
104
                              ++ LRU[i];
105
```

```
LRU[frame\_number] = 1;
106
107
            return res;
    }
108
109
    int get_TLB_frame_num(int page_number) {
110
            int pos = -1;
111
112
            for (int i = 0; i < TLB\_SIZE; ++ i)
                      if (TLB\_LRU[i] > 0 \&\& TLB\_page[i] == page\_number) 
113
                               pos = i;
114
                               break;
115
                      }
116
117
            if (pos = -1) return -1;
118
            ++ TLB hit;
119
            for (int i = 0; i < TLB\_SIZE; ++ i)
120
                      if (TLB_LRU[i] > 0 && TLB_LRU[i] < TLB_LRU[pos])
121
                              ++ TLB LRU[i];
122
            TLB_LRU[pos] = 1;
123
            return TLB_frame[pos];
124
    }
125
126
    void update_TLB(int page_number, int frame_number) {
127
            int pos = -1;
128
            for (int i = 0; i < TLB\_SIZE; ++ i)
129
                      if(TLB_LRU[i] == 0) {
130
                               pos = i;
131
132
                              break;
                      }
133
134
             if (pos = -1) {
                      for (int i = 0; i < TLB\_SIZE; ++ i)
135
                               if(TLB\_LRU[i] == TLB\_SIZE)  {
136
                                       pos = i;
137
                                        break;
138
                              }
139
            }
140
141
            TLB_page[pos] = page_number;
142
            TLB_frame[pos] = frame_number;
143
            for (int i = 0; i < TLB SIZE; ++ i)
144
                      if (TLB_LRU[i] > 0) ++ TLB_LRU[i];
145
            TLB_LRU[pos] = 1;
146
147
    void delete_TLB(int page_number, int frame_number) {
148
            int pos = -1;
149
             for (int i = 0; i < TLB\_SIZE; ++ i)
150
                      if (TLB_LRU[i] && TLB_page[i] == page_number && TLB_frame[i] =
151
152
                               pos = i;
153
                               break;
154
             if (pos = -1) return;
155
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < TLB\_SIZE; ++ i)
156
                     if (TLB_LRU[i] > TLB_LRU[pos])
                                                        TLB_LRU[i]--;
157
            TLB LRU[pos] = 0;
158
159
160
    void initialize() {
161
            page_fault_count = 0;
162
            for (int i = 0; i < PAGE_NUMBER; ++ i) {
163
                     page_table[i] = 0;
164
                     valid[i] = 0;
165
            }
166
167
            TLB hit = 0;
168
            for (int i = 0; i < TLB\_SIZE; ++ i) {
169
                     TLB_page[i] = 0;
170
                     TLB_frame[i] = 0;
171
                     TLB LRU[i] = 0;
172
            }
173
174
            backing_store = fopen("BACKING_STORE.bin", "rb");
175
            initialize_frame();
176
            for (int i = 0; i < FRAME_NUMBER; ++ i)
177
                     LRU[i] = 0;
178
    }
179
180
    int get_frame_number(int page_number) {
181
            if (page_number < 0 \mid page_number >= PAGE_NUMBER) return -1;
182
183
            int TLB_res = get_TLB_frame_num(page_number);
184
             if (TLB\_res != -1) return TLB\_res;
185
186
            if (valid [page_number] == 1) {
187
                     update_TLB(page_number, page_table[page_number]);
188
                     return page_table[page_number];
189
190
            } else {
                     ++ page fault count;
191
                     page_table[page_number] = add_page(page_number);
192
                     valid [page_number] = 1;
193
                     update TLB(page number, page table[page number]);
194
                     return page table [page number];
195
            }
196
197
198
    int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
199
200
            FILE *input file = fopen(argv[1], "r");
201
            FILE *output_file = fopen("output.txt", "w");
202
203
            initialize();
204
205
```

```
int address, page_number, offset, frame_number, result, count = 0;
206
            while (~fscanf (input_file, "%d", &address)) {
207
                     ++ count;
208
                     address = address & 0x0000ffff;
209
                     offset = address & 0 \times 0000000ff:
210
                     page_number = (address >> 8) \& 0x000000ff;
211
                     frame_number = get_frame_number(page_number);
212
                     result = (int) access_memory(frame_number, offset);
213
                     fprintf(output_file, "Virtual address: %d Physical address: %
214
            }
215
216
            double TLB_hit_rate=100.0 * TLB_hit / count;
217
            double page_fault_rate=100.0 * page_fault_count / count;
218
            fprintf(stdout, "TLB hit rate is: %.1f %%\nPage fault rate is: %.1f %
219
220
            return 0;
221
222
```

5 实验结果

实验结果如图 2,数据正确性可见图 1

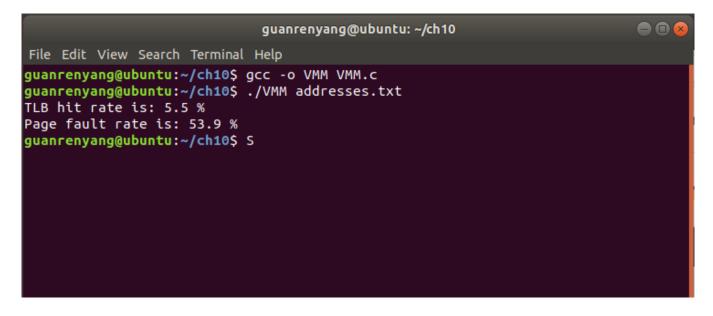


图 1: Result

6 总结与思考

通过此次实验我实现了虚拟内存管理器,它将一个逻辑地址转变为物理地址并且访问对应物理地址,在这之中我还使用到了按需分页、页面替换、快表等技术。

这是一个综合性很强的实验,帮助我深入理解了现代计算机操作系统的页式内存组织方式。我认识到了将虚拟内存与物理内存区分的重要性。同时我还深入理解了 LRU 替换算法的与缓存的机制。

```
Virtual address: 16916 Physical address: 28 Value: 0
Virtual address: 16916 Physical address: 28 Value: 0
Virtual address: 2493 Physical address: 28 Value: 0
Virtual address: 16916 Physical address: 28 Value: 0
Virtual address: 16916 Physical address: 28 Value: 0
Virtual address: 169243 Physical address: 759 Value: 0
Virtual address: 16925 Physical address: 759 Value: 0
Virtual address: 16925 Physical address: 1894 Value: 0
Virtual address: 16925 Physical address: 1895 Value: 0
Virtual address: 28716 Physical address: 1897 Value: 0
Virtual address: 28716 Physical address: 28717 Physical address: 28717 Physical address: 28718 Physical address: 3984 Value: 0
Virtual address: 28718 Physical address: 5984 Value: 0
Virtual address: 28718 Physical address: 5984 Value: 0
Virtual address: 28718 Physical address: 5984 Value: 0
V
```

图 2: Result