

Address Translation Introduction

Hammurabi Mendes Fall 18

Sharing

- Sharing
 - Two processes with the same program

- Sharing
 - Two processes with the same program
 - We do not want to load the same code section twice

- Sharing
 - Two processes with the same program
 - We do not want to load the same code section twice
- Memory Protection

Sharing

- Two processes with the same program
- We do not want to load the same code section twice
- Memory Protection
 - Processes should not mutate their code, only their data

Sharing

- Two processes with the same program
- We do not want to load the same code section twice

Memory Protection

- Processes should not mutate their code, only their data
- Processes cannot see each other's data

Sharing

- Two processes with the same program
- We do not want to load the same code section twice
- Memory Protection
 - Processes should not mutate their code, only their data
 - Processes cannot see each other's data
- Relocation Features

Sharing

- Two processes with the same program
- We do not want to load the same code section twice

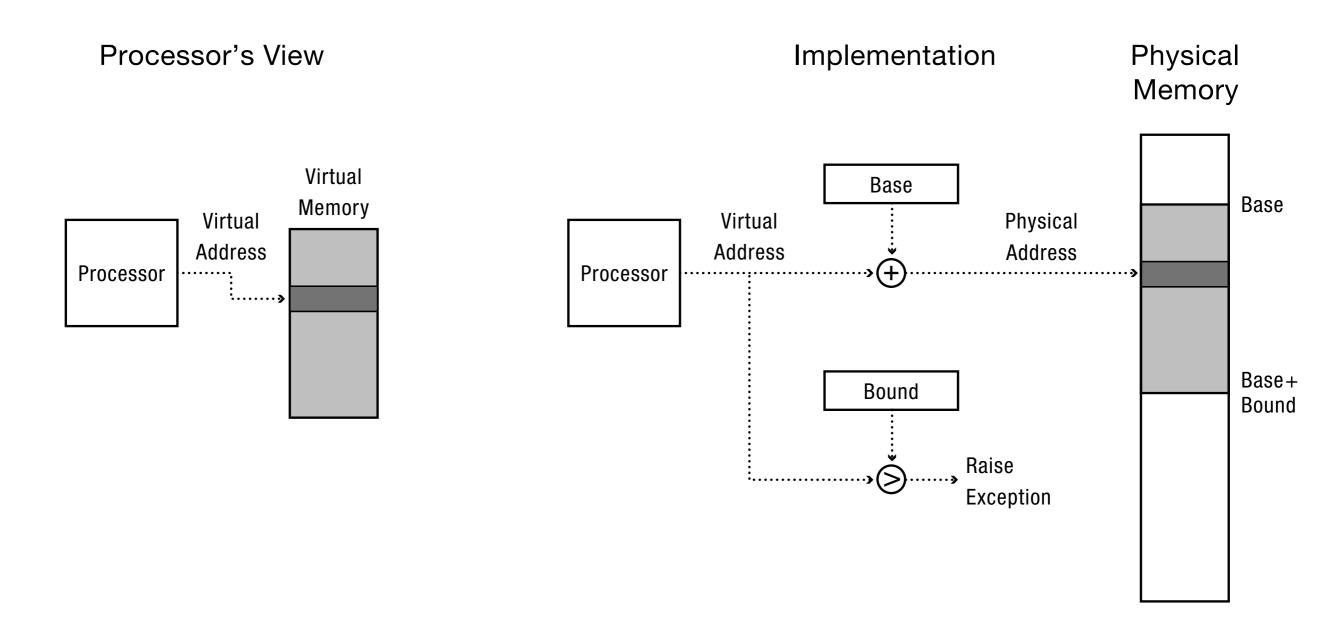
Memory Protection

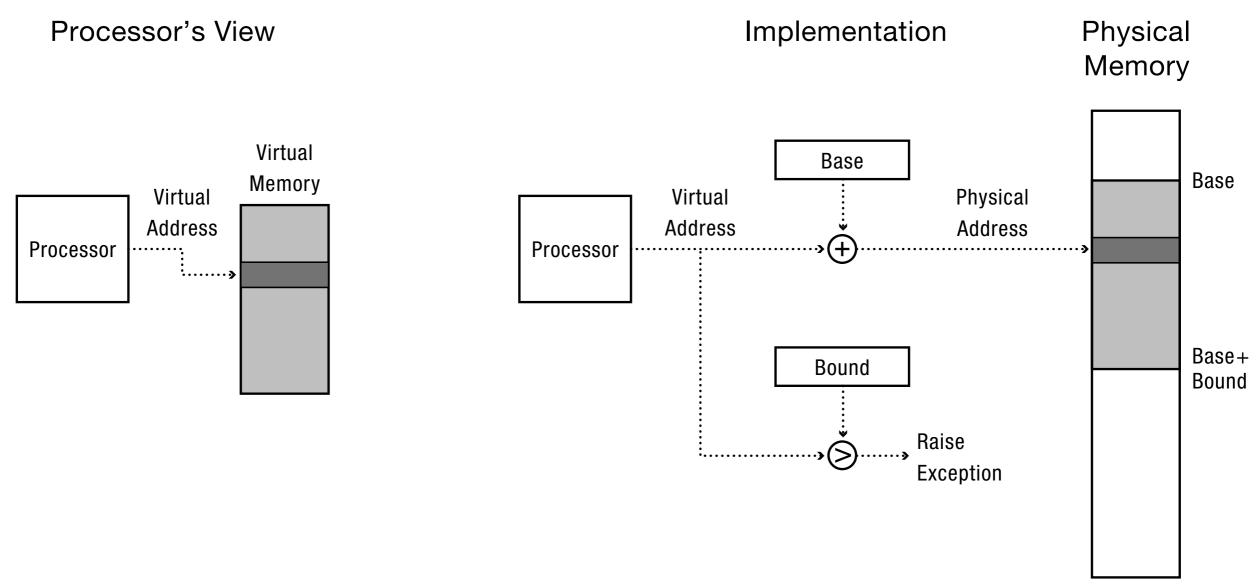
- Processes should not mutate their code, only their data
- Processes cannot see each other's data

Relocation Features

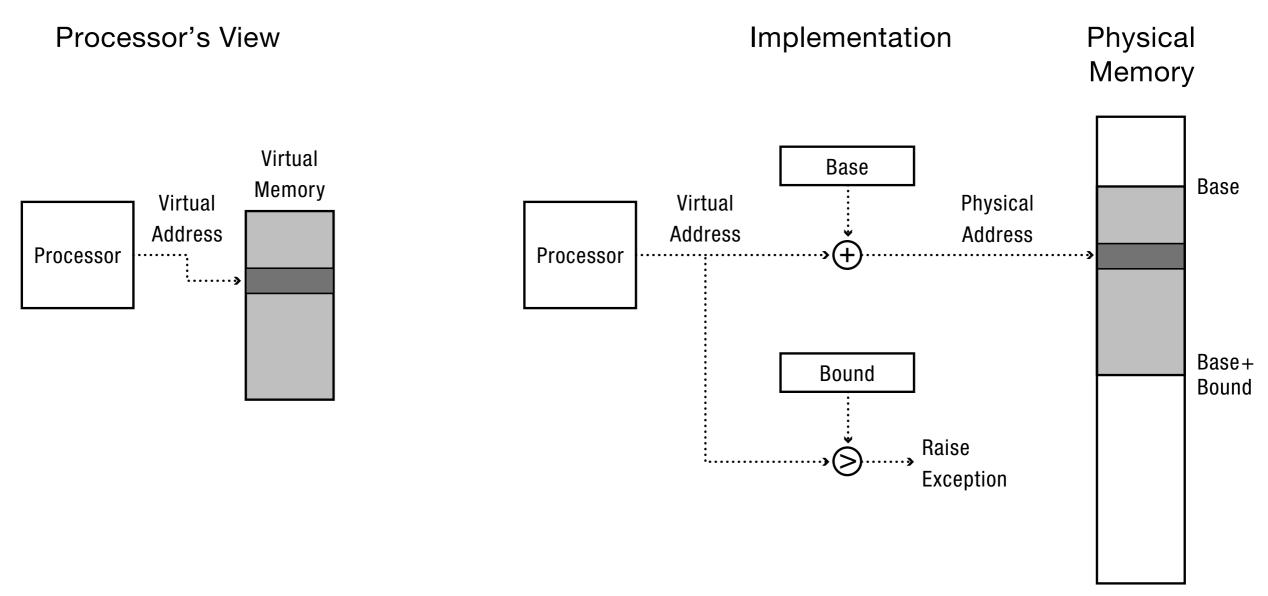
We want programs to be allocated in memory fast

Approach I: Base & Bound

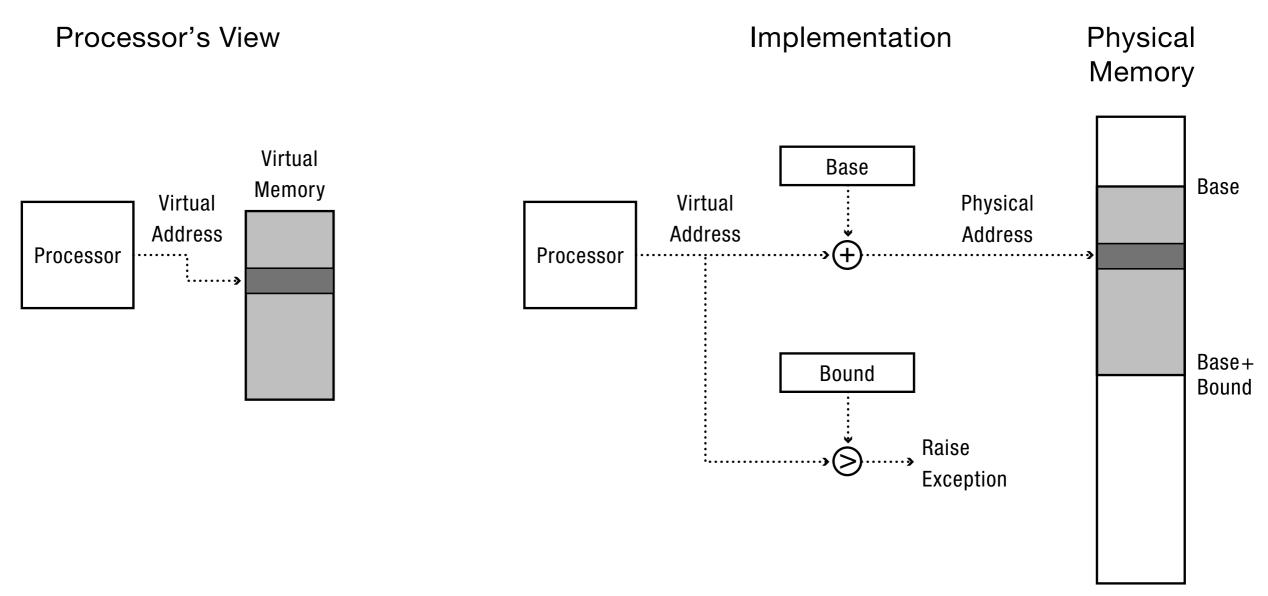




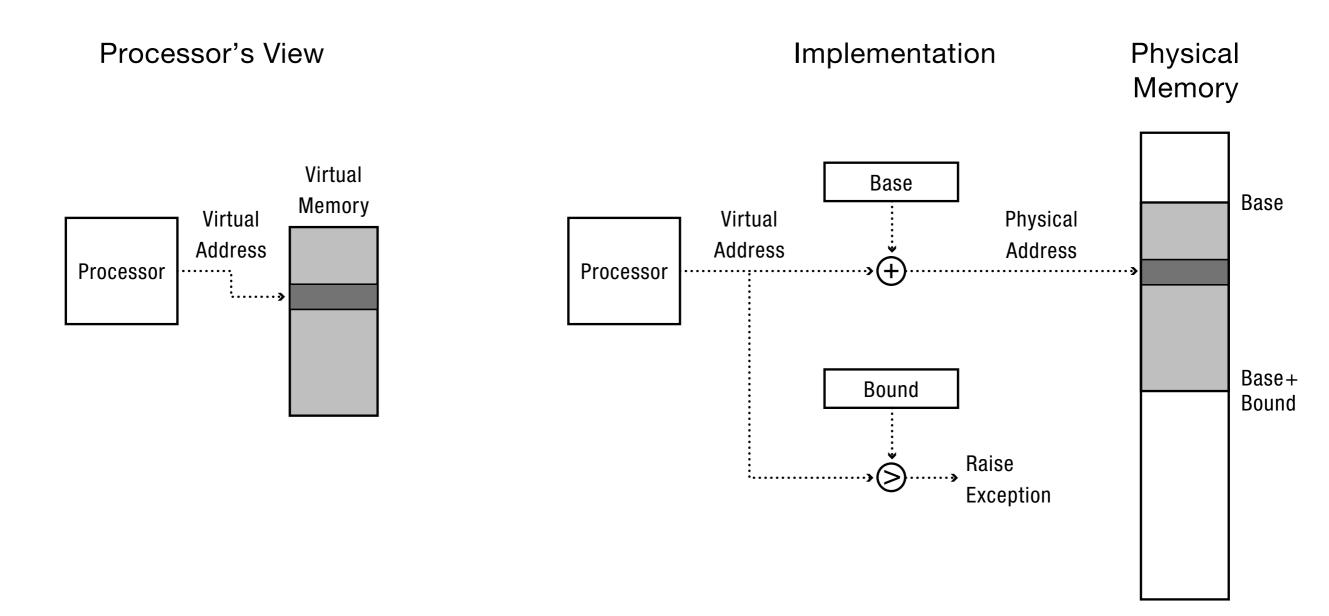
A program cannot see past its own memory!

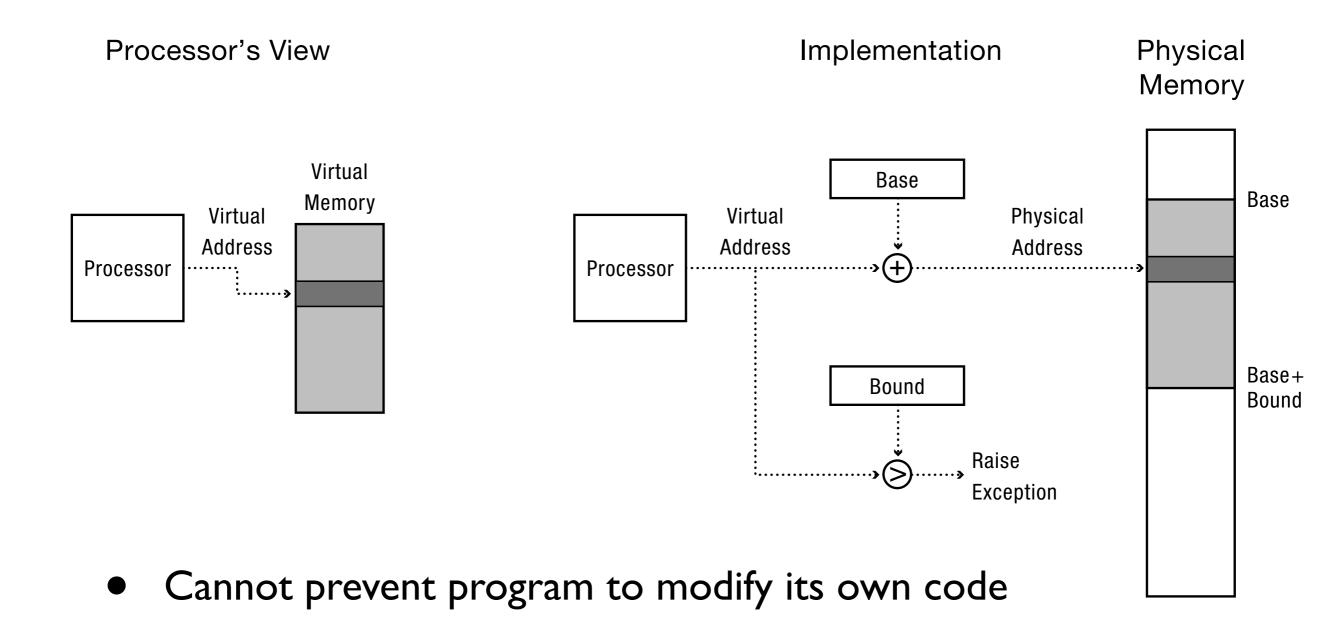


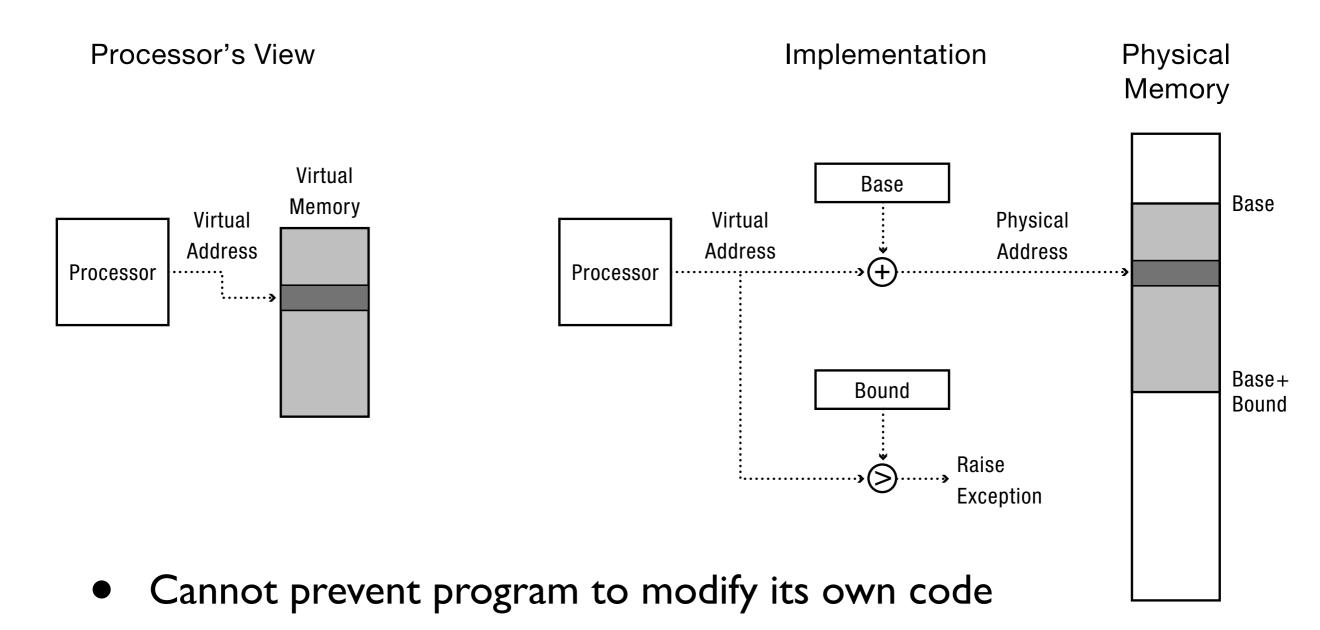
- A program cannot see past its own memory!
- No more need for relocating loader!



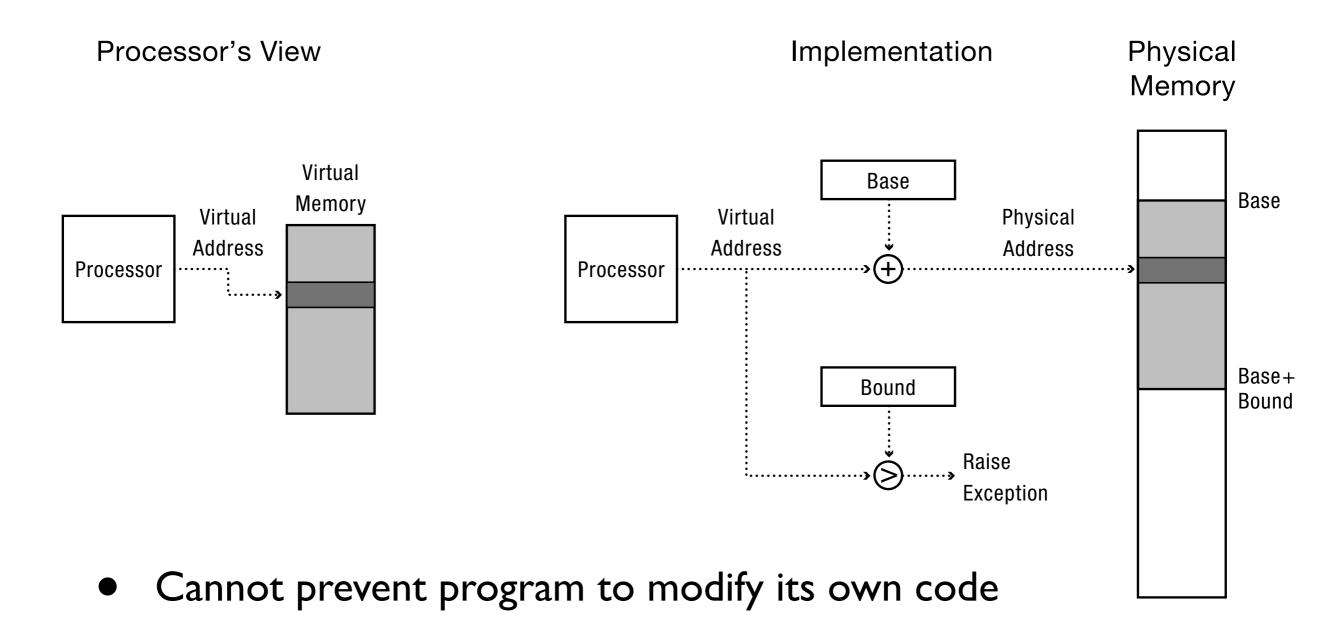
- A program cannot see past its own memory!
- No more need for relocating loader!
- Context switch: just change base & bounds



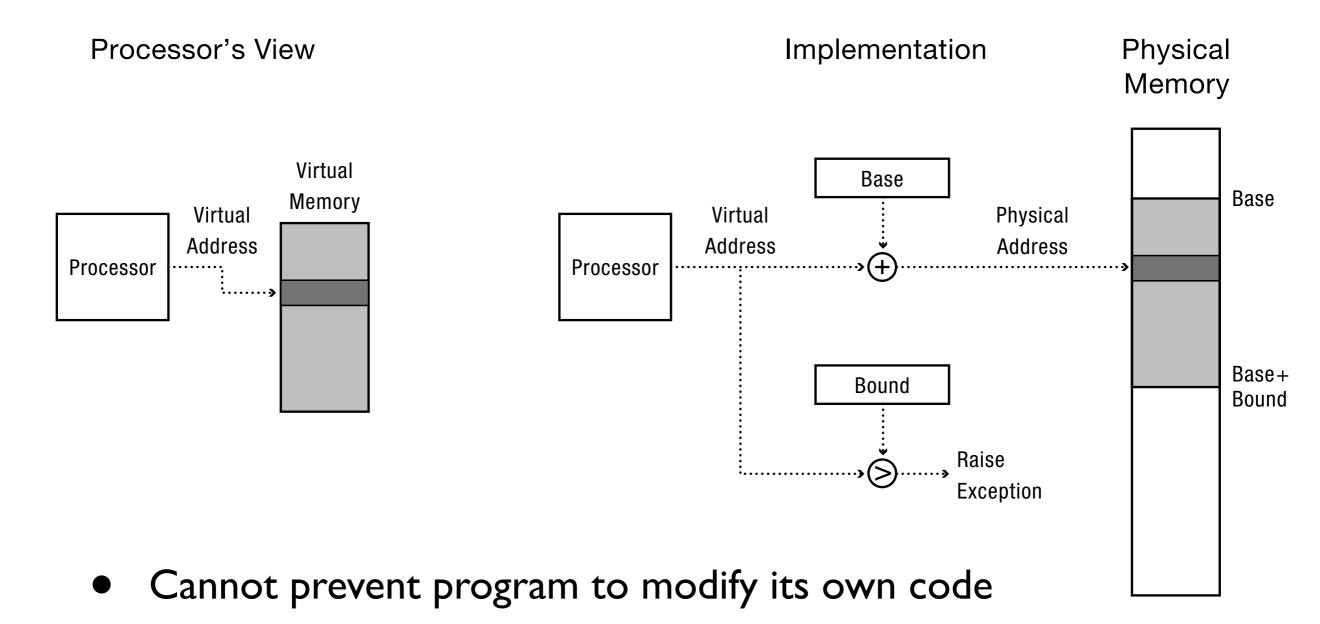




No sharing!



- No sharing!
- No expandable heap/stack



- No sharing!
- No expandable heap/stack
- External fragmentation

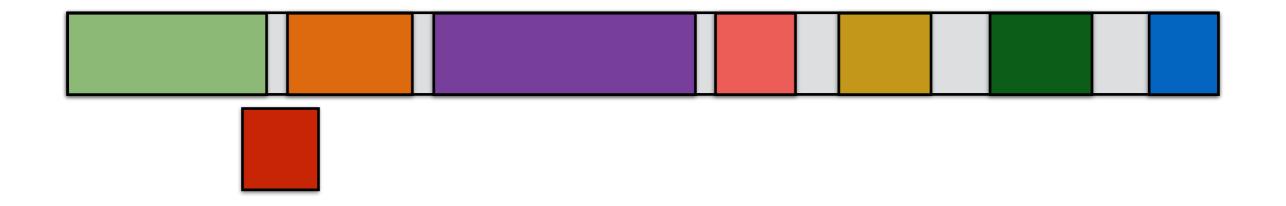


Suppose your memory looks like this

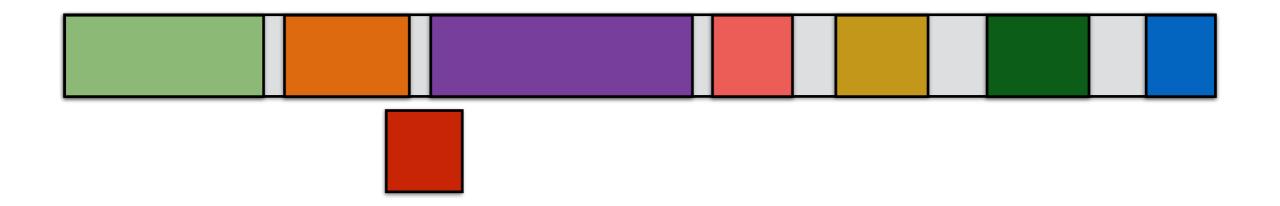


Allocate this

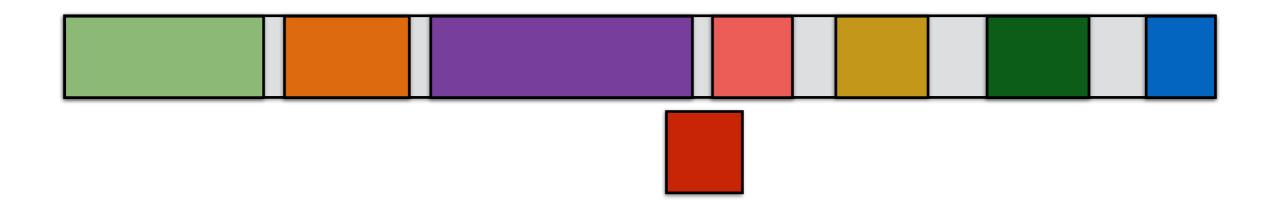




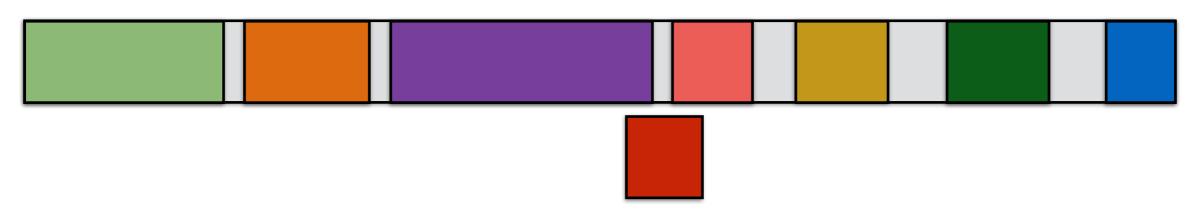






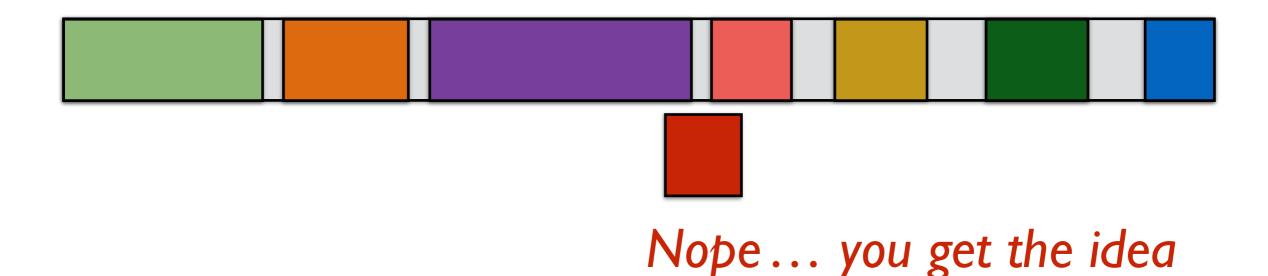


Suppose your memory looks like this



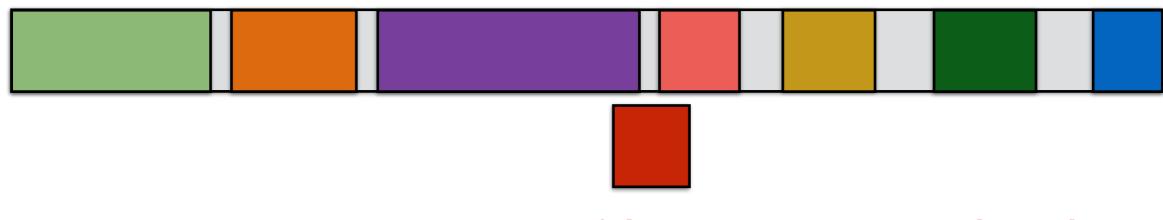
Nope... you get the idea

Suppose your memory looks like this



You suffer from external fragmentation:

Suppose your memory looks like this



Nope ... you get the idea

You suffer from external fragmentation:

You have enough space available, but not contiguously!

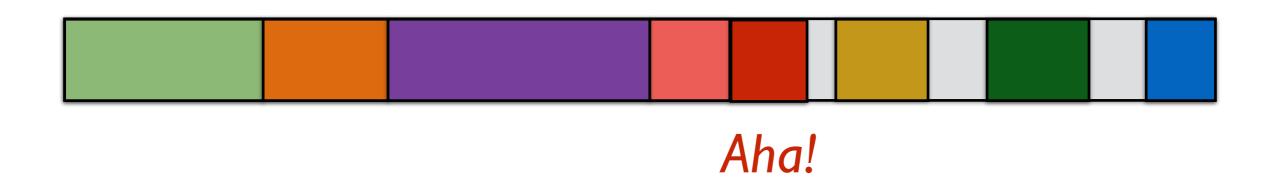
Defragment memory is costly...



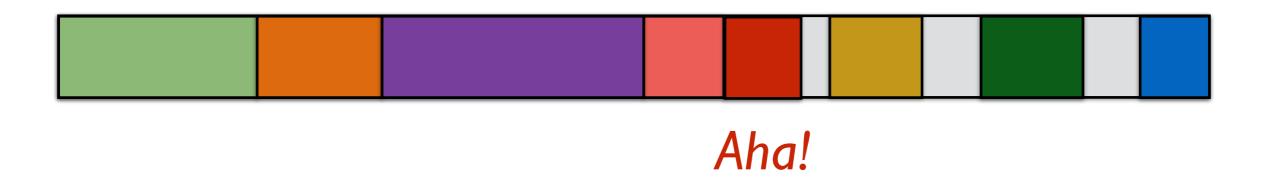
Defragment memory is costly...



Defragment memory is costly...



Defragment memory is costly...



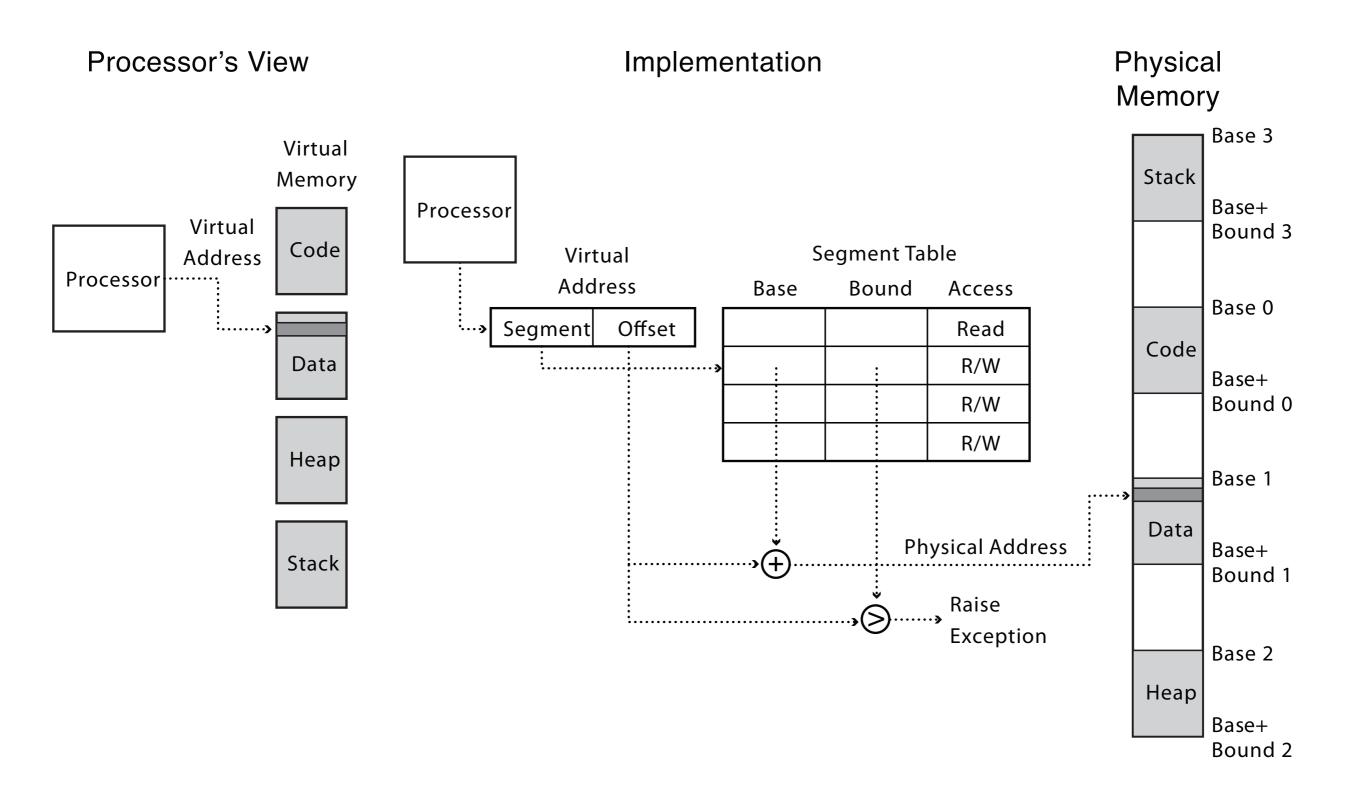
Much better to avoid ever having to do that!

Approach II: Segmentation

Segmentation

Multiple base & bound registers

- Multiple base & bound registers
- On Intel x86:
 - Code (CS)
 - Data (DS)
 - Stack (SS)
 - Extra segment (ES)
 - Two general-purpose segments (FS, GS)



• If your program accesses a wild pointer

- If your program accesses a wild pointer
 - Segmentation fault

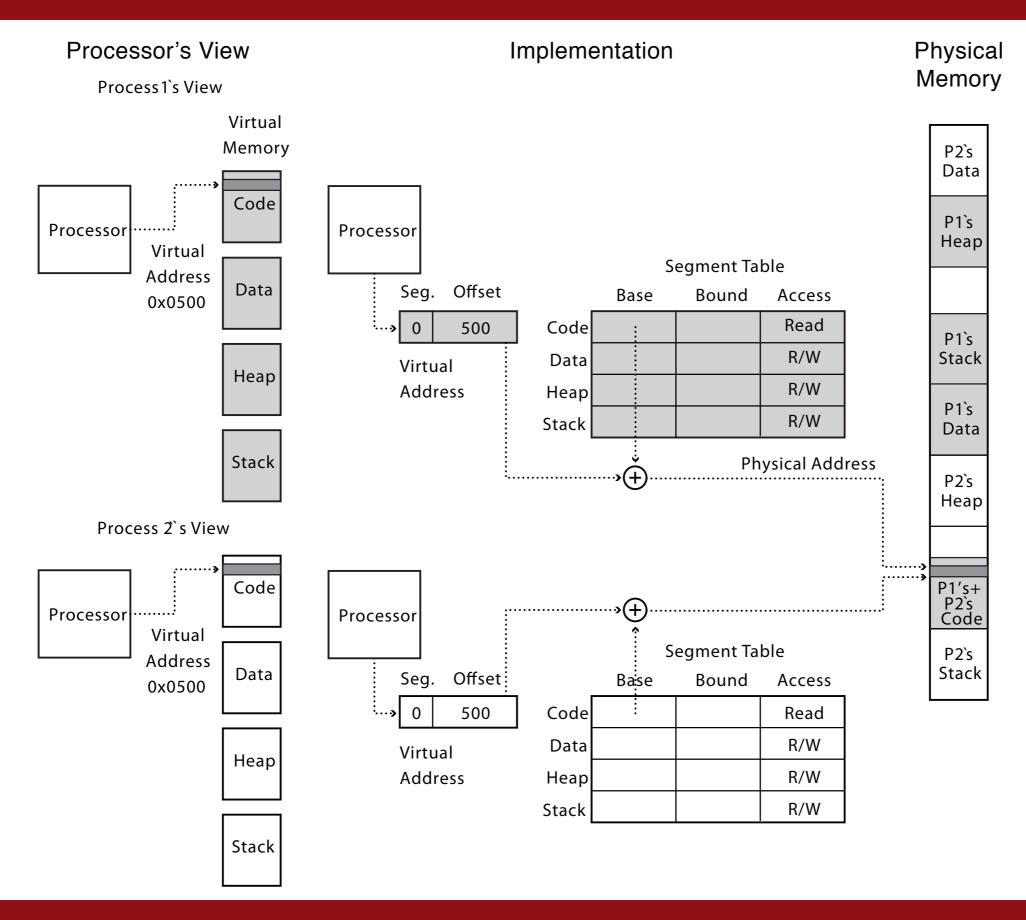
- If your program accesses a wild pointer
 - Segmentation fault
- Context Switch:

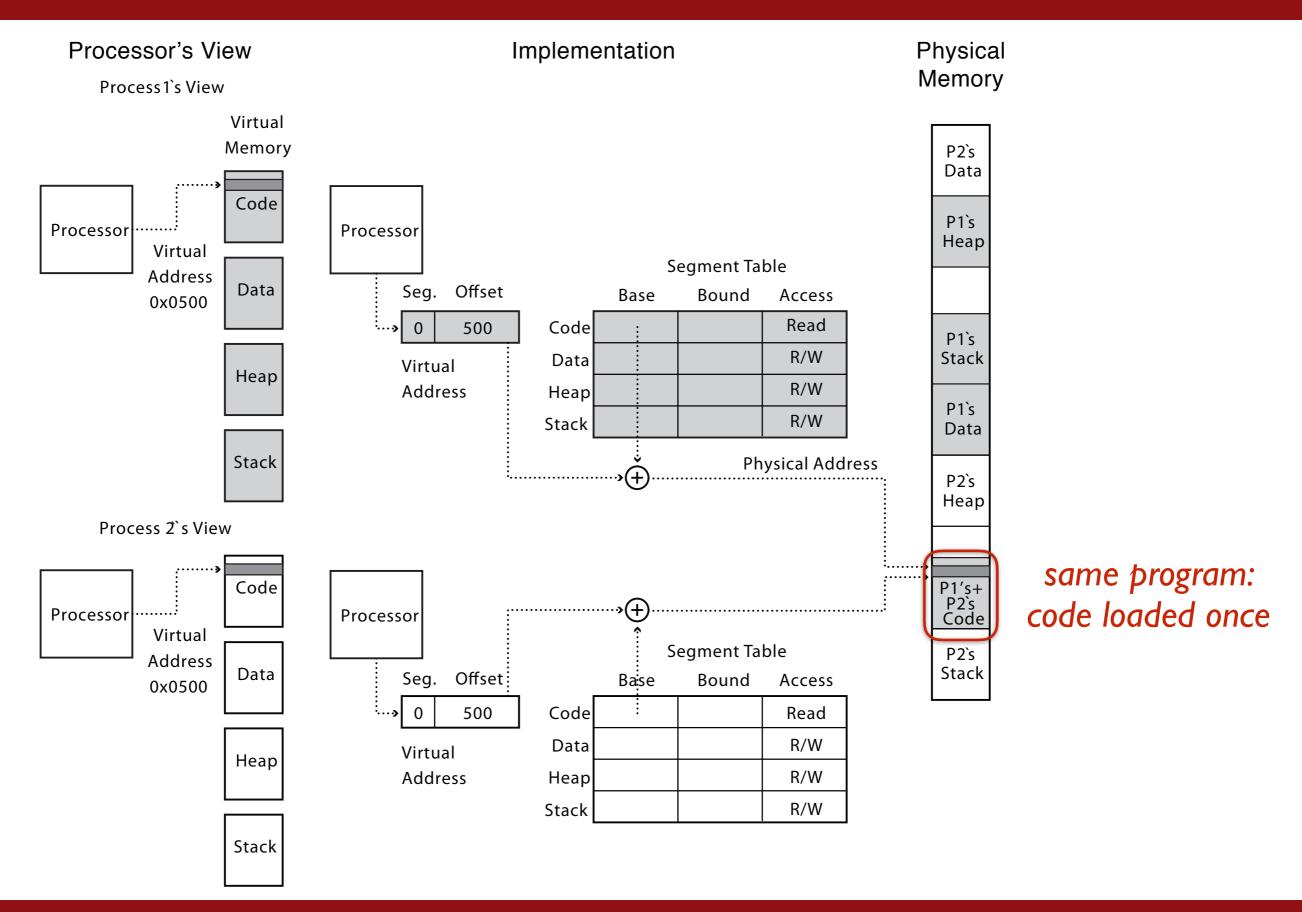
- If your program accesses a wild pointer
 - Segmentation fault
- Context Switch:
 - Save the segment table contents

- If your program accesses a wild pointer
 - Segmentation fault
- Context Switch:
 - Save the segment table contents
- Sharing is allowed!



^{*} source: Wikipedia user Sander van der Wel





- fork():share all segments with the new process
 - Data section in read-only mode, please
 - That costs almost nothing, but...

- fork():share all segments with the new process
 - Data section in read-only mode, please
 - That costs almost nothing, but...
- As soon as the new process changes the data
 - A fresh copy of parent's data segment is made: copy on write

- fork():share all segments with the new process
 - Data section in read-only mode, please
 - That costs almost nothing, but...
- As soon as the new process changes the data
 - A fresh copy of parent's data segment is made: copy on write
- As soon as new process calls exec()
 - Newly initialized code and data sections are made

- fork():share all segments with the new process
 - Data section in read-only mode, please
 - That costs almost nothing, but...
- As soon as the new process changes the data
 - A fresh copy of parent's data segment is made: copy on write
- As soon as new process calls exec()
 - Newly initialized code and data sections are made
- This approach is called lazy*, opportunistic**

- fork():share all segments with the new process
 - Data section in read-only mode, please
 - That costs almost nothing, but...
- As soon as the new process changes the data
 - A fresh copy of parent's data segment is made: copy on write
- As soon as new process calls exec()
 - Newly initialized code and data sections are made
- This approach is called lazy*, opportunistic**

* laziness paying off in computing

- fork():share all segments with the new process
 - Data section in read-only mode, please
 - That costs almost nothing, but...
- As soon as the new process changes the data
 - A fresh copy of parent's data segment is made: copy on write
- As soon as new process calls exec()
 - Newly initialized code and data sections are made
- This approach is called lazy*, opportunistic**

^{*} laziness paying off in computing

^{**} opportunistic understood in a good sense.

Solves most problems from Base & Bound:

- Solves most problems from Base & Bound:
 - Read-only code sections (no program mutation)

- Solves most problems from Base & Bound:
 - Read-only code sections (no program mutation)
 - Can share information across processes
 - Code section of the same programs
 - Libraries loaded in special segments

- Solves most problems from Base & Bound:
 - Read-only code sections (no program mutation)
 - Can share information across processes
 - Code section of the same programs
 - Libraries loaded in special segments
 - Has expandable heap/stack

- Solves most problems from Base & Bound:
 - Read-only code sections (no program mutation)
 - Can share information across processes
 - Code section of the same programs
 - Libraries loaded in special segments
 - Has expandable heap/stack
 - Just leave gaps in the virtual segmented space

- Solves most problems from Base & Bound:
 - Read-only code sections (no program mutation)
 - Can share information across processes
 - Code section of the same programs
 - Libraries loaded in special segments
 - Has expandable heap/stack
 - Just leave gaps in the virtual segmented space

But...

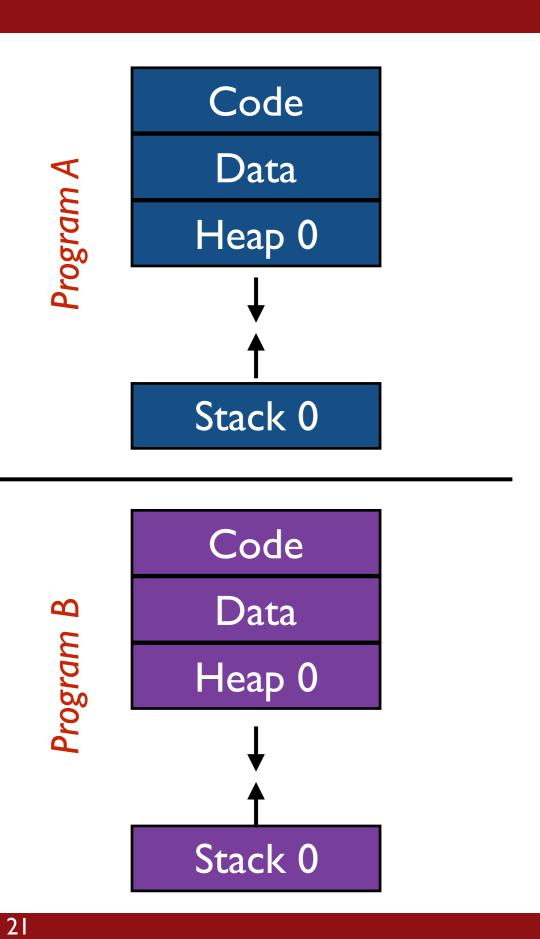
External Fragmentation

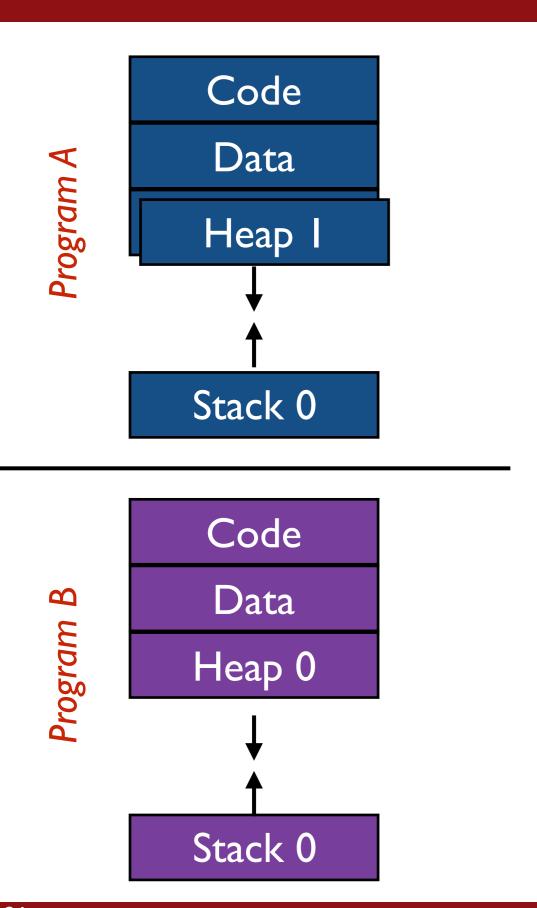


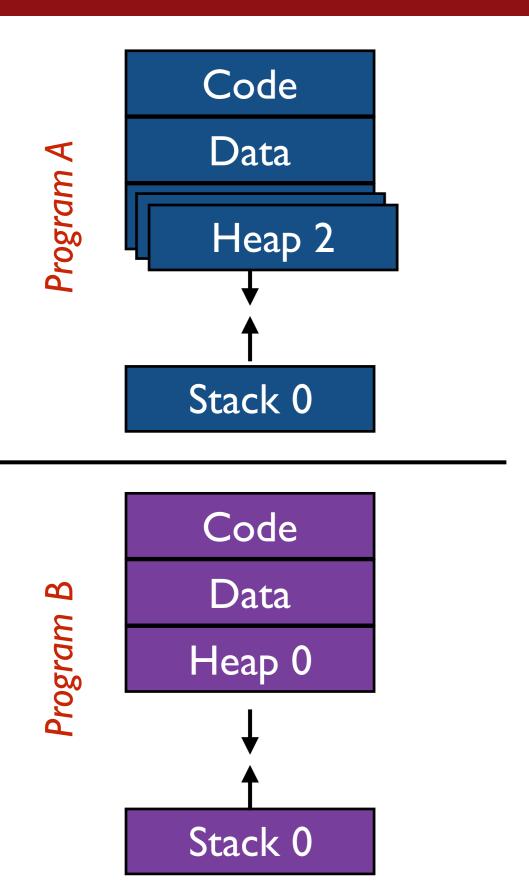
Approach III: Paging

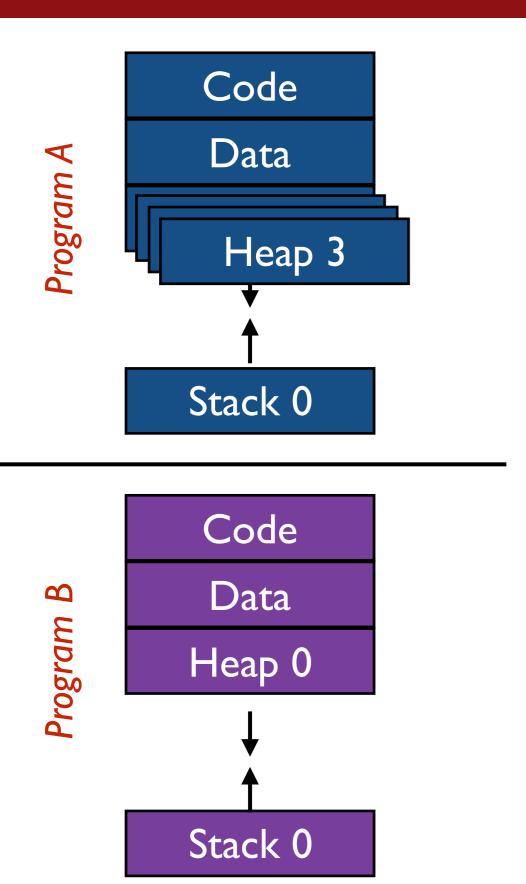
Approach III: Paging

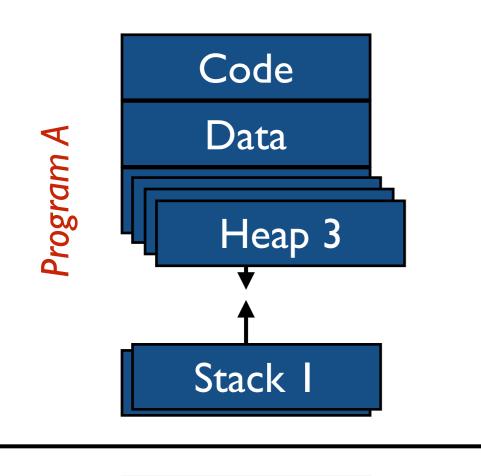
deja vu

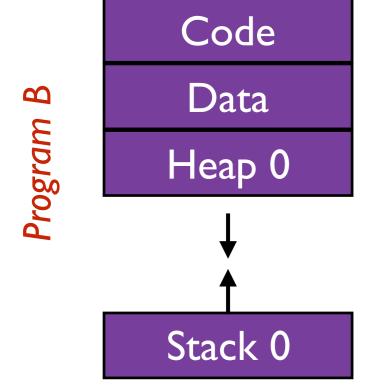


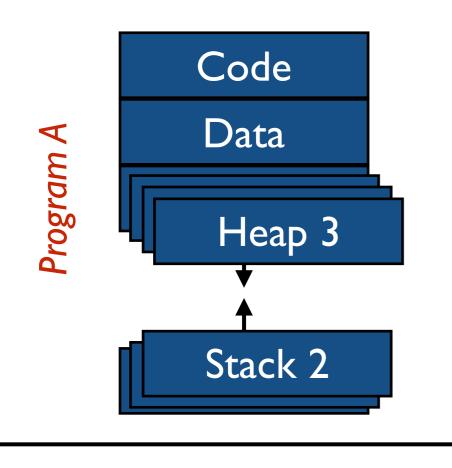


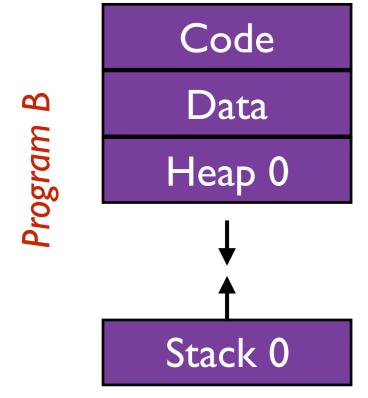


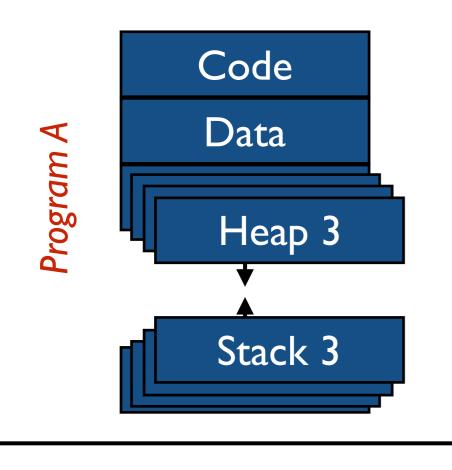


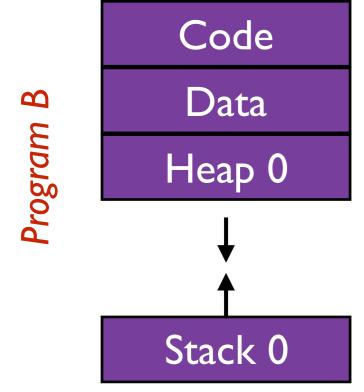


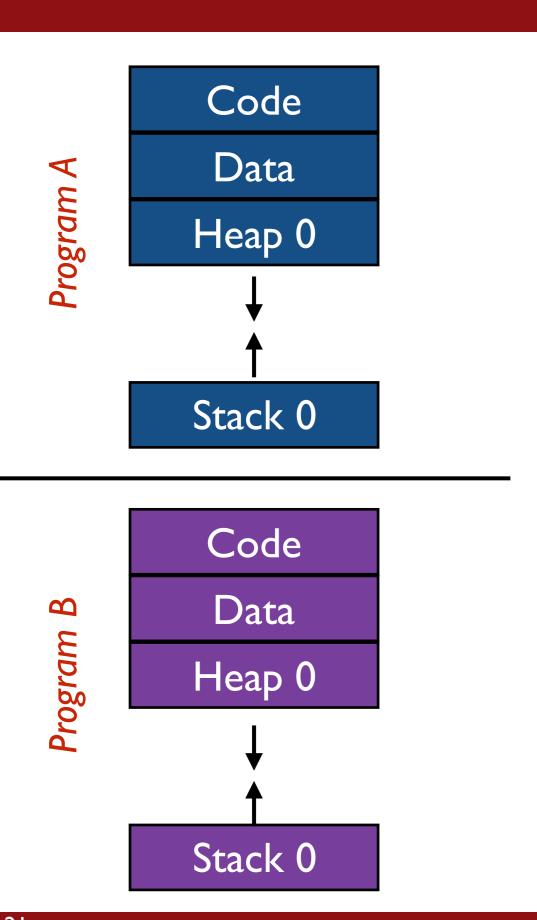


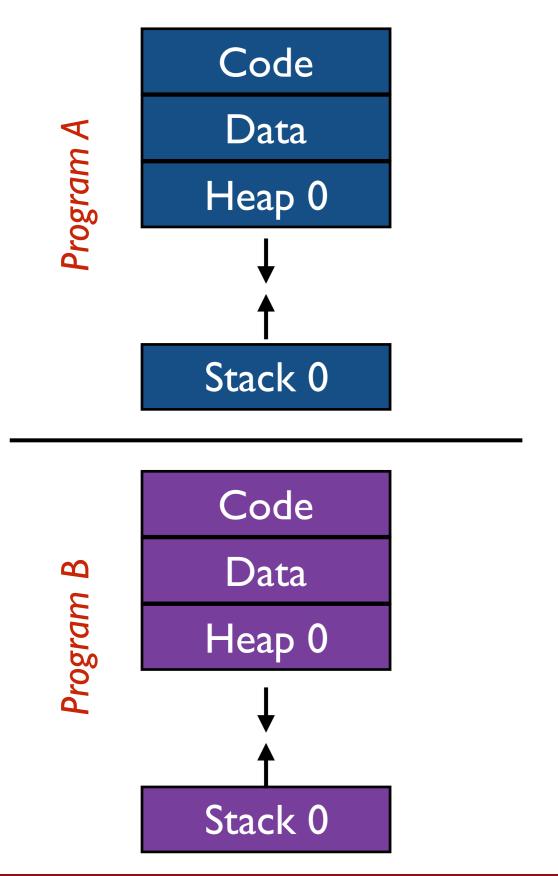


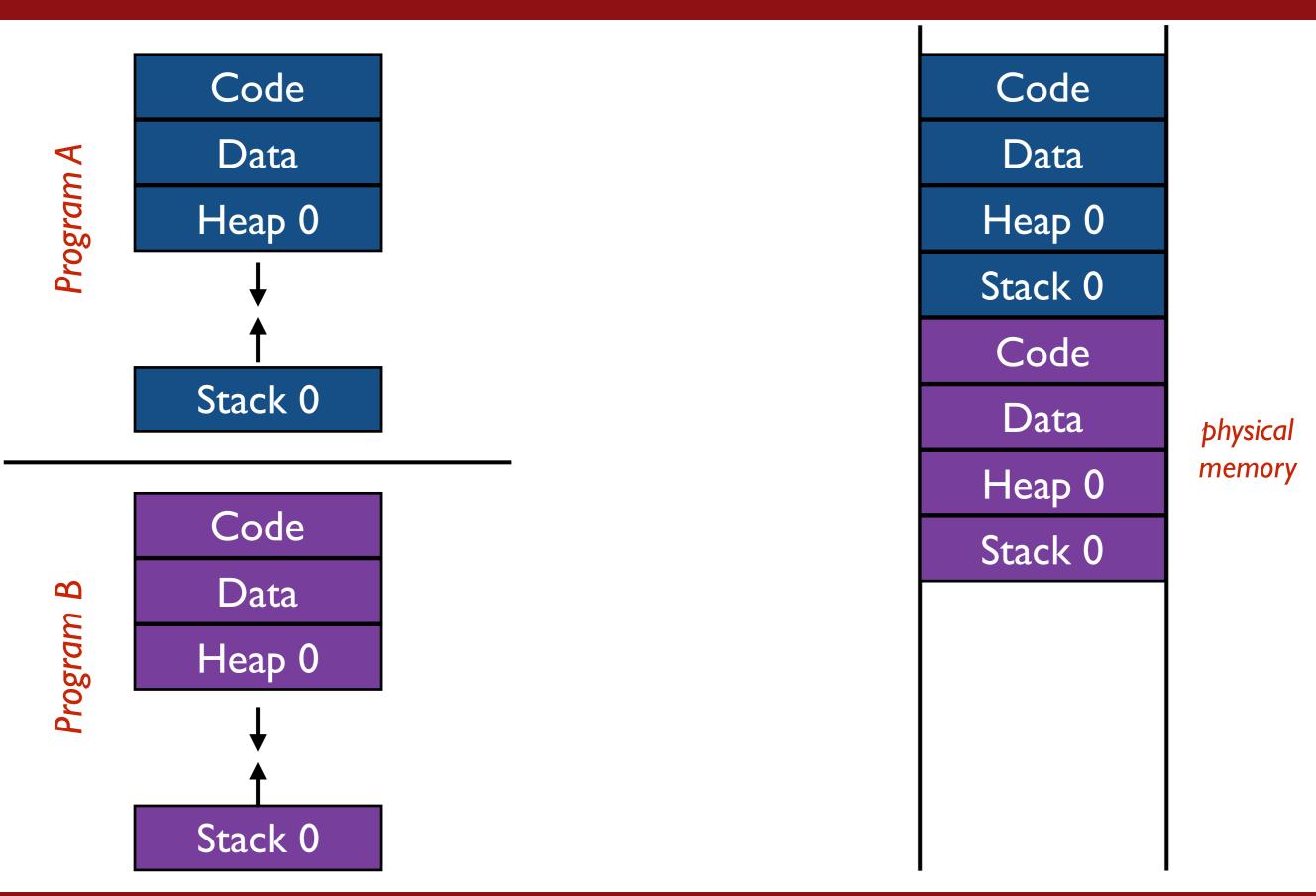


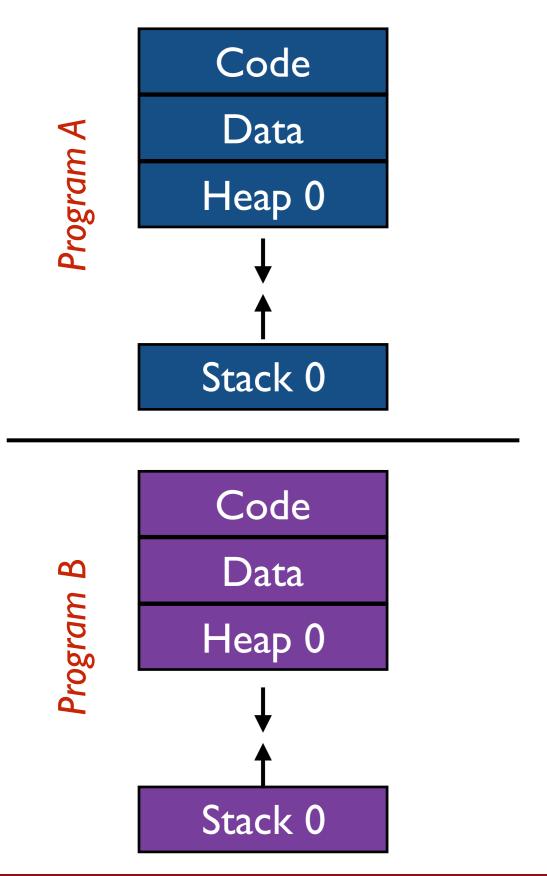




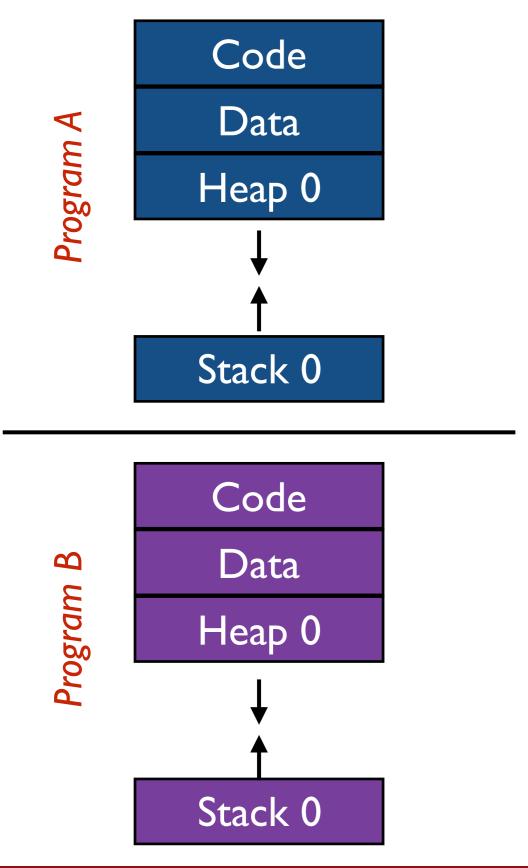




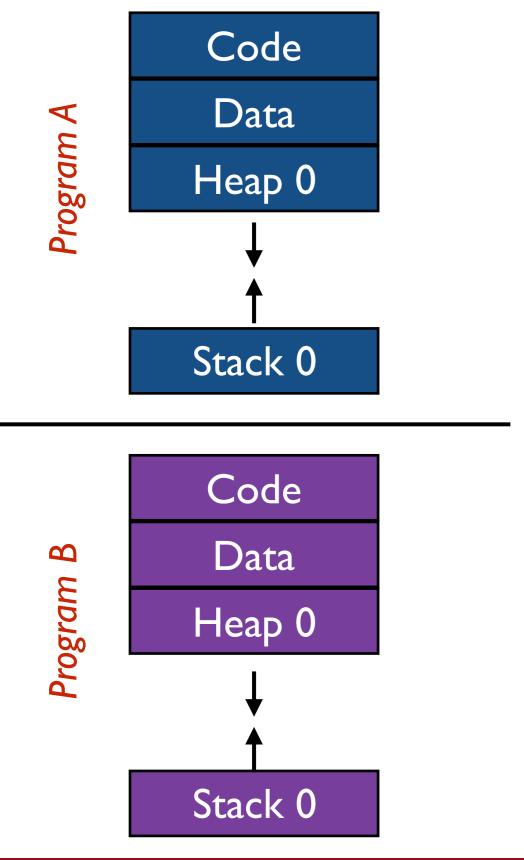




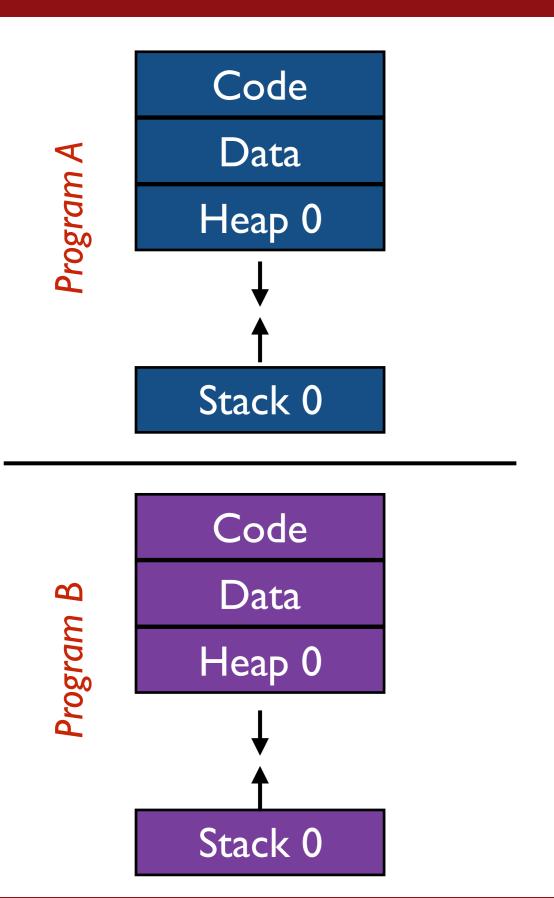
Code Data Heap 0 Stack 0 Code Data Heap 0 Stack 0



Code Data Heap 0 Stack 0 Code Data Heap 0 Stack 0 Heap I

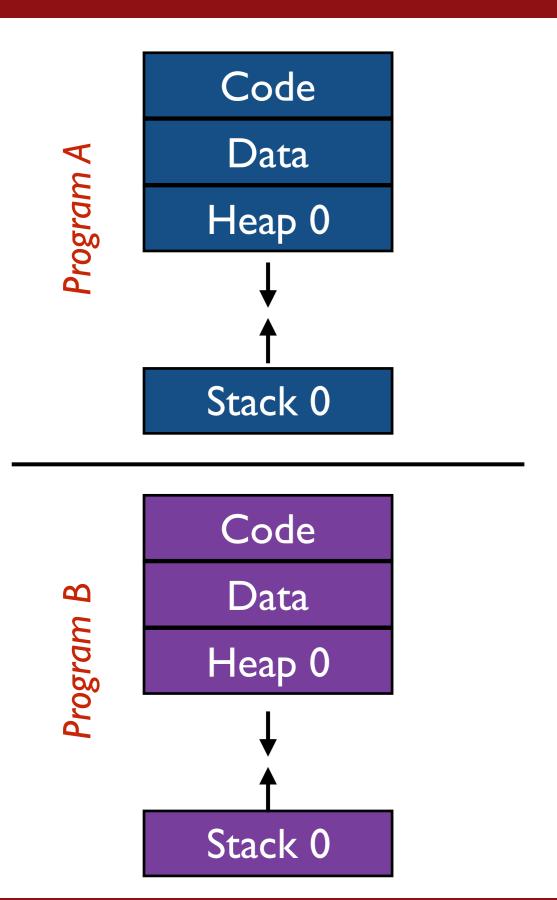


Code Data Heap 0 Stack 0 Code Data Heap 0 Stack 0 Heap I Stack I

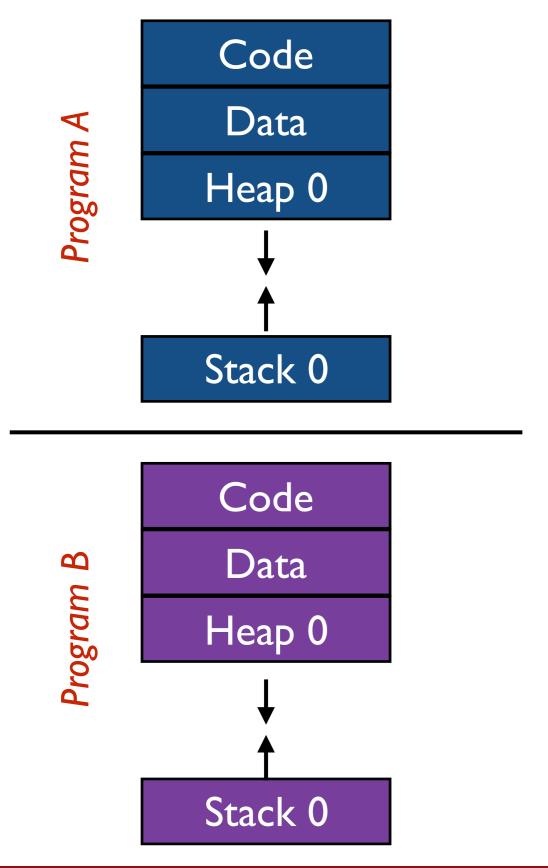


Code

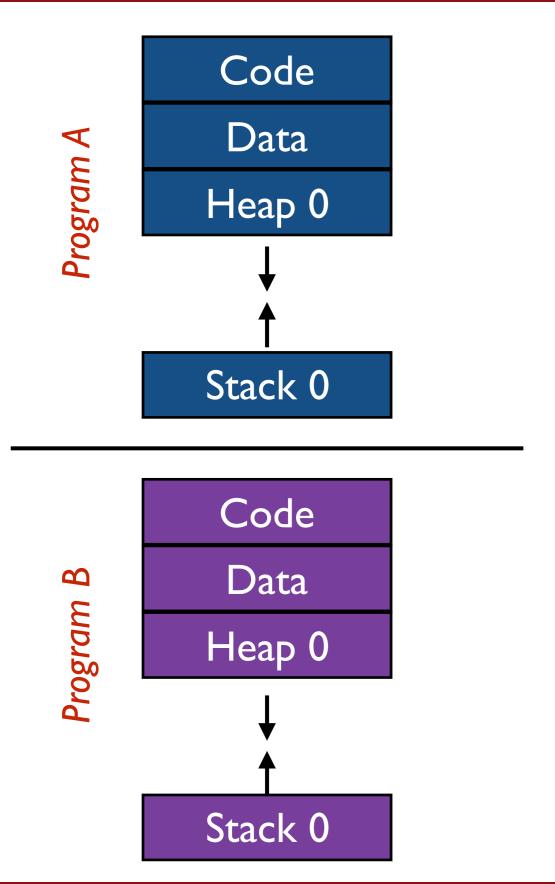
Data Heap 0 Stack 0 Code Data Heap 0 Stack 0 Heap I Stack I Stack 2



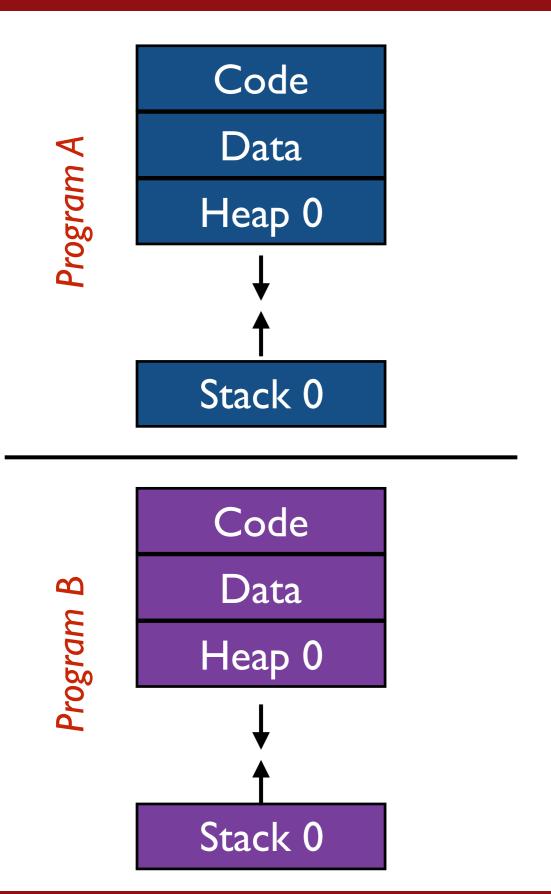
Code Data Heap 0 Stack 0 Code Data physical memory Heap 0 Stack 0 Stack I Stack 2



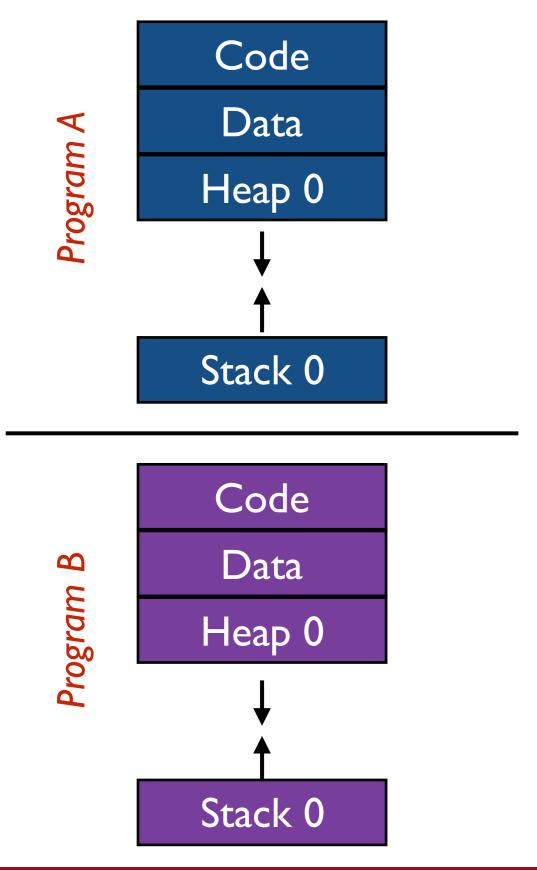
Code Data Heap 0 Stack 0 Code Data Heap 0 Stack 0 Code Stack I Stack 2



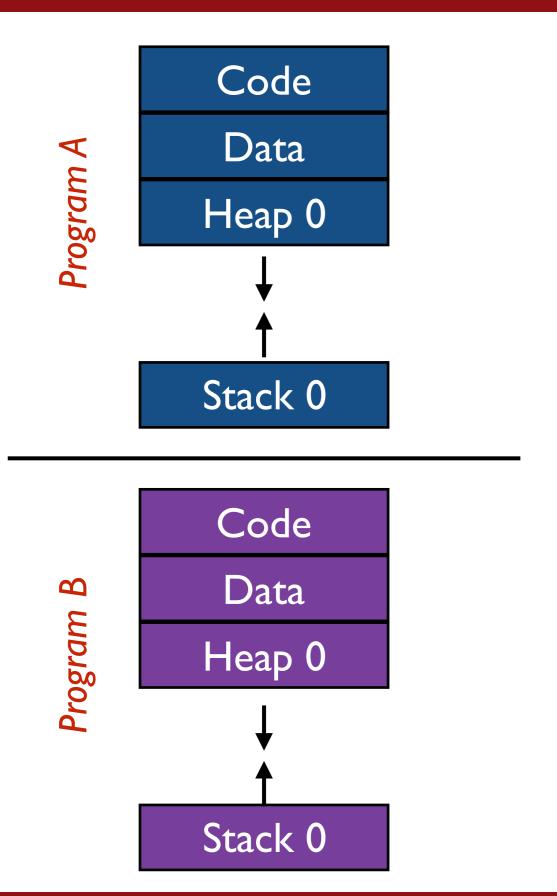
Code Data Heap 0 Stack 0 Code Data Heap 0 Stack 0 Code Stack I Stack 2 Data



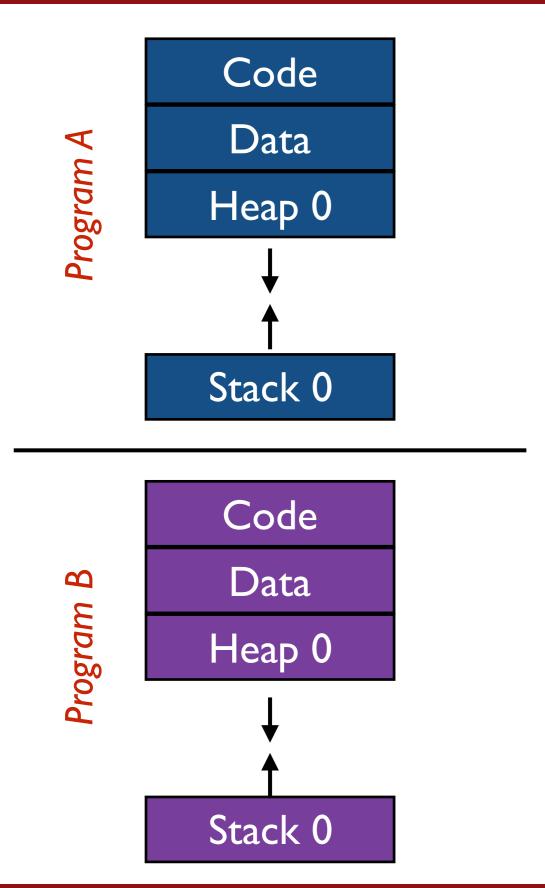
Code Data Heap 0 Stack 0 Code Data Heap 0 Stack 0 Code Stack I Stack 2 Data



Code Data Heap 0 Stack 0 Code Data Heap 0 Stack 0 Code Stack I Data



Code Data Heap 0 Stack 0 Code Data Heap 0 Stack 0 Code Stack I Heap I Data



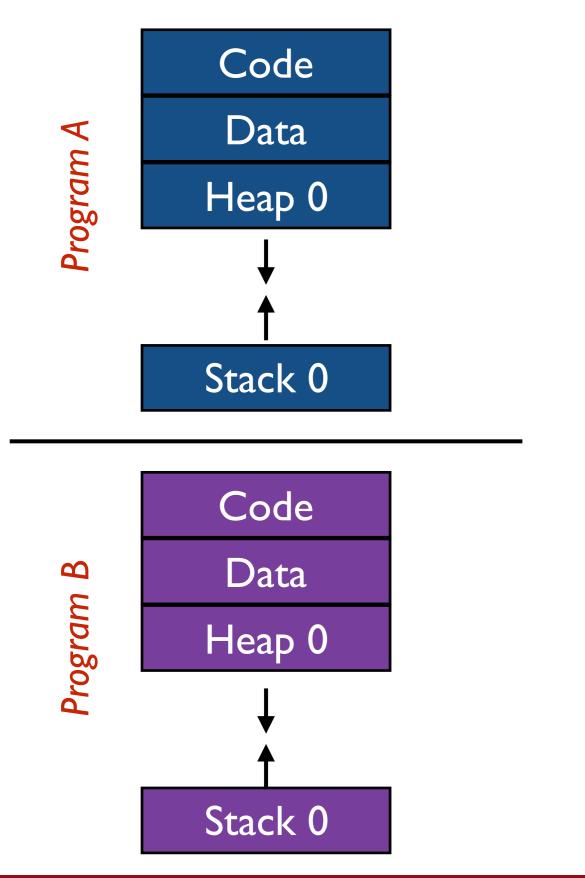
Code Data Heap 0 Stack 0

physical memory

Code

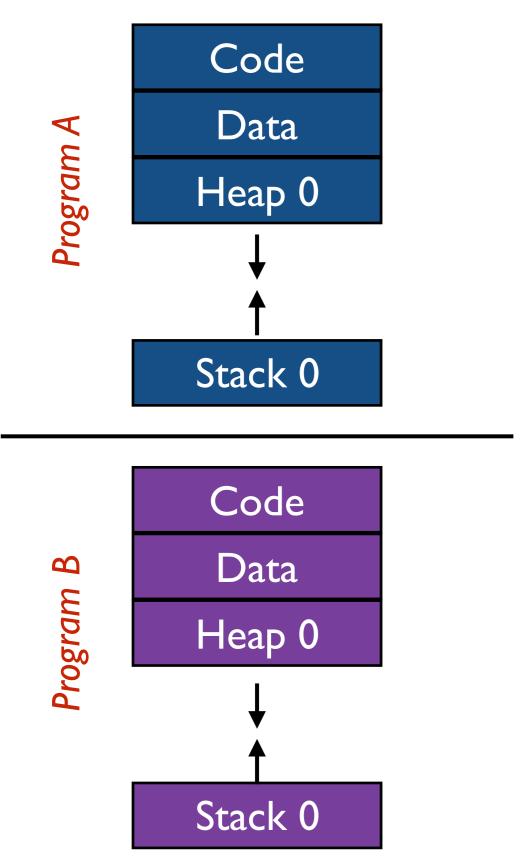
Heap I

Data



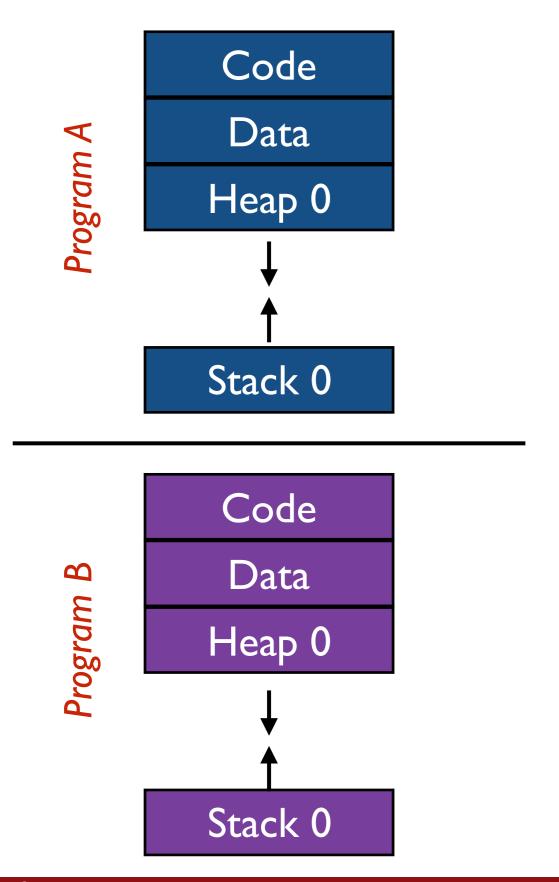
Code Data Heap 0 Stack 0 Heap 2 Code Heap I

Data



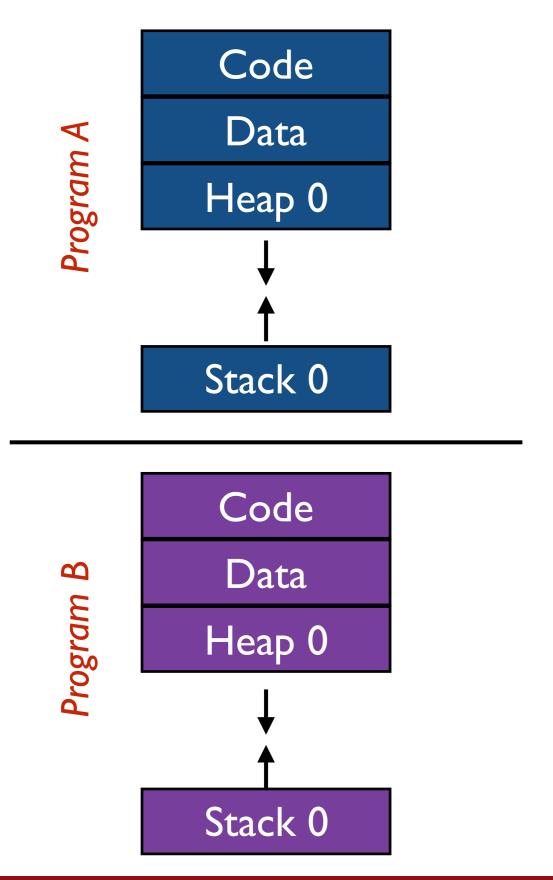
Code

Data Heap 0 Stack 0 Heap 2 Stack I Code Heap I Data

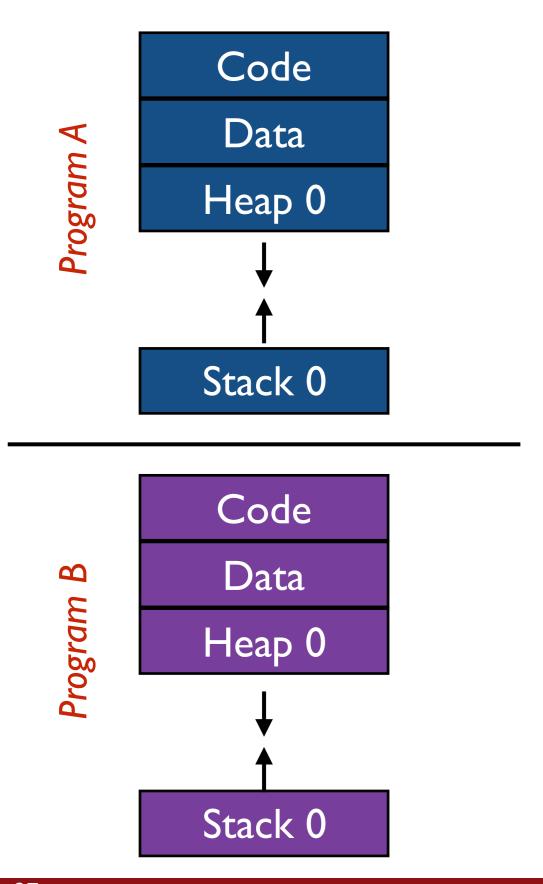


Code

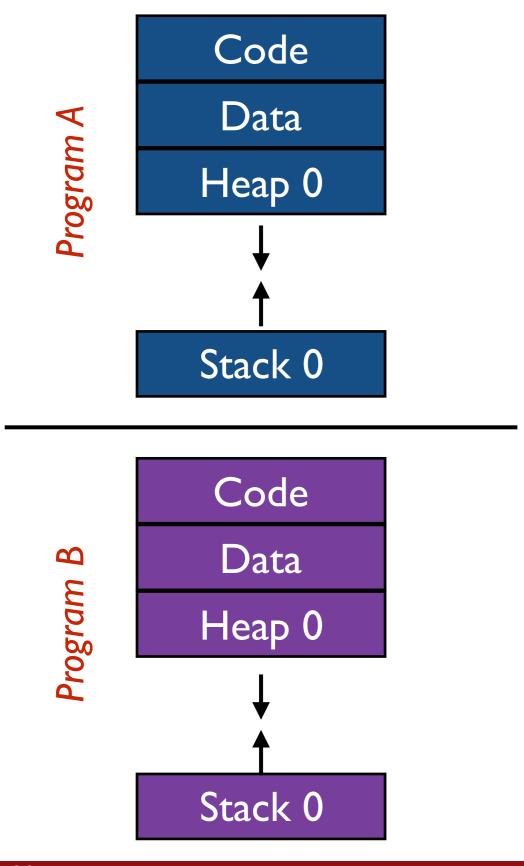
Data Heap 0 Stack 0 Heap 2 Stack I physical memory Heap 3 Code Heap I Data



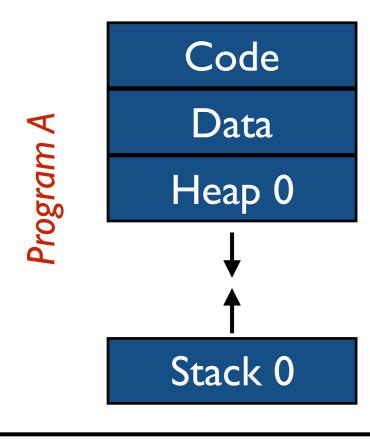
Code Data Heap 0 Stack 0 Heap 2 Stack I Heap 3 Code Heap I Data



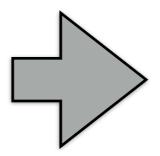
Code Data Heap 0 Stack 0 Heap 2 Stack I Heap 3 Code Code Heap I Data



Code Data Stack 0 Stack 0 Code Stack I Heap 0 Heap 0 Code Stack I Data



Translate virtual addresses to physical addresses



Every instruction!

Code Data Stack 0 Stack 0 Code Stack I Heap 0 Heap 0 Code Stack I

Data

physical memory

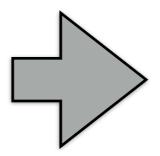
Code
Data
Heap 0

Stack 0

Code
Data
Heap 0

Stack 0

Translate virtual addresses to physical addresses



Every instruction!

FAST

Code Data Stack 0 Stack 0 Code Stack I Heap 0 Heap 0 Code Stack I

Data

physical memory

Code
Data
Heap 0

Stack 0

Code
Data
Heap 0

Stack 0

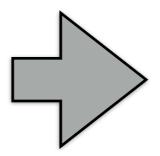
Code

Data

Heap 0

Stack 0

Translate virtual addresses to physical addresses



Every instruction!

FAST

Hardware support

Code

Data

Stack 0

Stack 0

Code

Stack I

Heap 0

Heap 0

Code

Stack I

Data

physical memory

Program B

Fim

*all images belong to their copyright owners, including the Computer History Museum, Wikipedia/Youtube users, or Recursive Books