上海交通大學

《操作系统》课程

学生实验报告

实验名称:		Project8:Designing a Virtual Memory Manager
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- 1. 实验要求
- 2. 程序设计思想及代码解释
- 3. 运行结果

一、实验要求

该项目包括编写一个程序,程序将大小为 2¹⁶=65536 字节的虚拟地址空间的逻辑地址转换为物理地址。程序需要读取包含逻辑地址的文件,并使用 TLB 和页表将每个逻辑地址转换为对应的物理地址,并输出存储在转换后的物理地址中的字节值。

二、程序设计思想及代码解释

1. 基本数据结构

```
∃typedef struct
    int frame_num;
    int page_num;
   int use;
}TLB;
char phy memory[256][256];//物理内存
int page[256];//页表
int exist[256];//用于说明page_num=i的页是否存在数据
int vir_address[1000];//存储读入的虚拟地址
int tlb_hit = 0;//tlb命中次数
int miss = 0;//page失效次数
int count = 0;//记录读入的虚拟地址数目
double page_rate = 0;//page失效率
double tlb_rate = 0;//tlb命中率
FILE* file;//虚拟地址文件
FILE* back store;//存储数据的文件
TLB tlb[16];//tlb
```

本程序 tlb 失效替换算法采用 lru,use 用来记录每个条目的相对使用时间,初始化为 10000, 当该条目被访问时修改为 0. 其余条目各加 1.

2. 初始化

打开存储虚拟地址的文件和存储数据的文件,将 exist[i]初始化为 0,意味着目前第 i 个 page 没有内容,将 tlb[i]的 frame_num 和 page_num 初始化为-1. 意味着无效,use 初始化为 10000.

3. 对存储虚拟地址的文件进行读取

因为页内偏移量为 2⁸, 所以对虚拟地址取 256 的模得到 offset, 因为共有 2⁸ 页, 所以采用右移 8 位并和掩码相与的方法得到 page number。

```
fscanf(file, "%d", &vir_address[count]);
page_num = (vir_address[count] >> 8) & 0xff;
offset = vir_address[count] % 256;
```

4. 如果页号为 page_num 的页有内容即 exist[page_num]=1, 则遍历 tlb 检查 tlb 中是否存在该页号到 frame num 的对应。

如果存在,直接从物理内存中读取 phy_memory[tlb[i].frame_num][offset], 其物理地址为 tlb[i].frame_num*256+offset,并且 tlb_hit++。

如果不存在,则要采用 lru 算法,将该 page_num 和 frame_num 的对应存入 tlb 中。遍历整个 tlb,找到 use 最大的条目即最近最久未使用的 victim,修改其 page_num, frame_num 以及 use 为 0. 同时将其他条目的 use+1. 此时其物理地址为 page[page_num]*256+offset.

```
if (exist[page_num])//不用从.bin文件中取了,存在于page中
   for (int i = 0; i < 16; i++)//访问TLB
       if (tlb[i].page_num == page_num)//tlb命中
           res = phy_memory[tlb[i].frame_num][offset];
           printf("logical address %d physical address %d result %d\n", vir_address[count], 256 * tlb[i].frame_num + offset, res);
           tlb hit++;
           tlb[i].use = 0://更新为0
           in_tlb = 1;
       else
           tlb[i].use++;
   if (in tlb);
   else//在page中,但是不在tlb中,利用LRU放入tlb中
       res = phy_memory[page[page_num]][offset];
       printf("logical address %d physical address %d result %d\n", vir_address[count], 256 * page[page_num] + offset, res);
       int max = 0;
       int max_index = 0;
       for (int j = 0; j < 16; j++)
           if (tlb[j].use > max)
               max_index = j;
               max = tlb[j].use;
       tlb[max_index].frame_num = page[page_num];
       tlb[max_index].page_num = page_num;
       tlb[max\_index].use = 0;
   in_tlb = 0;
```

5. 如果页号为 page_num 的页无内容,则需要从 backing store 文件中读取 256 个数据放入 phy_memory 中,并且 page miss++。注意确定 frame_num 的方法,frame_num 是一个全局变量,初始化为 0。当从二进制文件中读取数据时,page_num 对应的 frame_num 为当前的 frame_num, 然后将 frame_num+1 供下一次读取二进制文件使用。要将 exist[page num]设置为 1.

此外,需要更新 tlb,遍历整个 tlb 找到 use 最大的条目,修改其 page_num,frame_num和 use。

```
else//不在page中
    fseek(back_store, page_num * 256 * sizeof(char), 0);
   fread(phy_memory[frame_num], sizeof(char), 256, back_store);
page[page_num] = frame_num;
   exist[page_num] = 1;
   printf("logical address %d physical address %d result %d\n", vir_address[count], 256 * frame_num + offset, res);
   frame_num++;
   int max = \theta;
    int max index = 0;
    for (int j = 0; j < 16; j++)
        if (tlb[j].use > max)
            max = tlb[j].use;
   tlb[max_index].frame_num = page[page_num];
   tlb[max index].page num = page num;
   tlb[max_index].use = 0;
   //将其他tlb中的条目use+1
   for (int j = 0; j < 16; j++)
        if (j == max_index) continue;
        tlb[j].use++;
```

6. 最后计算 tlb 命中率和 page 失效率并输出。

```
tlb_rate = tlb_hit / 1000.0;
page_rate = miss / 1000.0;
printf("Page miss rate %f , TLB hit rate %f\n", page_rate, tlb_rate);
```

三、运行结果截图

输入命令:

osc@ubuntu:~/final-src-osc10e/ch10\$./vmm addresses.txt

得到结果: (部分截图)

```
logical address 48065 physical address 25793 result 0 logical address 6957 physical address 26413 result 0 logical address 2301 physical address 35325 result 0 logical address 7736 physical address 57912 result 0 logical address 31260 physical address 23324 result 0 logical address 17071 physical address 175 result -85 logical address 8940 physical address 4572 result 0 logical address 9929 physical address 44745 result 0 logical address 45563 physical address 46075 result 126 logical address 12107 physical address 2635 result -46 Page miss rate 0.244000 , TLB hit rate 0.055000
```

附答案对比(部分截图):

```
Virtual address: 59955 Physical address: 10547 Value: -116
Virtual address: 9277 Physical address: 22845 Value: 0
Virtual address: 20420 Physical address: 16836 Value: 0
Virtual address: 44860 Physical address: 13116 Value: 0
Virtual address: 50992 Physical address: 42800 Value: 0
Virtual address: 10583 Physical address: 27479 Value: 85
Virtual address: 57751 Physical address: 61335 Value: 101
Virtual address: 23195 Physical address: 35995 Value: -90
Virtual address: 27227 Physical address: 28763 Value: -106
Virtual address: 42816 Physical address: 19520 Value: 0
Virtual address: 58219 Physical address: 34155 Value: -38
Virtual address: 37606 Physical address: 21478 Value: 36
Virtual address: 18426 Physical address: 2554 Value: 17
Virtual address: 21238 Physical address: 37878 Value: 20
Virtual address: 11983 Physical address: 59855 Value: -77
Virtual address: 48394 Physical address: 1802 Value: 47
Virtual address: 11036 Physical address: 39964 Value: 0
Virtual address: 30557 Physical address: 16221 Value: 0
Virtual address: 23453 Physical address: 20637 Value: 0
Virtual address: 49847 Physical address: 31671 Value: -83
Virtual address: 30032 Physical address: 592 Value: 0
Virtual address: 48065 Physical address: 25793 Value: 0
Virtual address: 6957 Physical address: 26413 Value: 0
Virtual address: 2301 Physical address: 35325 Value: 0
Virtual address: 7736 Physical address: 57912 Value: 0
Virtual address: 31260 Physical address: 23324 Value: 0
Virtual address: 17071 Physical address: 175 Value: -85
Virtual address: 8940 Physical address: 46572 Value: 0
Virtual address: 9929 Physical address: 44745 Value: 0
Virtual address: 45563 Physical address: 46075 Value: 126
Virtual address: 12107 Physical address: 2635 Value: -46
```