

Programming Assignment 6

Paging

Part-1: Implementing demand paging:

The steps followed to implement demand paging:

- Modify exec.c

```
if((sz = allocuvm(pgdir, sz, ph.vaddr + ph.filesz)) == 0)
    goto bad;

sz = sz + ph.memsz - ph.filesz;
```

- Modify trap.c. A new case for demand paging.
- For the function used in trap.c, since the mappages is static, a non-static function map_pages is created in vm.c.
- Add the declaration of map_pages in defs

```
int map_pages(pde_t *pgdir, void *va, uint size, uint pa, int perm);
```

- A user program(mydemandPage.c) to exercise the demand paging is created
- Make modifications in the make file. In UPROGS,

```
_mydemandPage\
```

- Another modification in the make file. In extras, give the name of the source file

```
mydemandPage.c\
```

- Typing mydemandPage to xv6 shell prompt will print the required output

Output for global array size 3000:

```
$ mydemandPage
global addr from user space: B00
page fault occurred, doing demand paging for address: 0x1000
pgdir entry num: 0, Pgt entry num: 0, Virtual addr: 0x0, Physical addr: 0xdee2000
pgdir entry num: 0, Pgt entry num: 1, Virtual addr: 0x1000, Physical addr: 0xdfbc000
pgdir entry num: 0, Pgt entry num: 2, Virtual addr: 0x5000, Physical addr: 0xdedf000
page fault occurred, doing demand paging for address: 0x2000
pgdir entry num: 0, Pgt entry num: 0, Virtual addr: 0x0, Physical addr: 0xdee2000
pgdir entry num: 0, Pgt entry num: 1, Virtual addr: 0x1000, Physical addr: 0xdfbc000
pgdir entry num: 0, Pgt entry num: 2, Virtual addr: 0x2000, Physical addr: 0xdf76000
pgdir entry num: 0, Pgt entry num: 3, Virtual addr: 0x5000, Physical addr: 0xdedf000
page fault occurred, doing demand paging for address: 0x3000
Printing final page table:
pgdir entry num: 0, Pgt entry num: 0, Virtual addr: 0x0, Physical addr: 0xdee2000
pgdir entry num: 0, Pgt entry num: 1, Virtual addr: 0x1000, Physical addr: 0xdfbc000
pgdir entry num: 0, Pgt entry num: 2, Virtual addr: 0x2000, Physical addr: 0xdf76000
pgdir entry num: 0, Pgt entry num: 3, Virtual addr: 0x3000, Physical addr: 0xdfbf000
pgdir entry num: 0, Pgt entry num: 4, Virtual addr: 0x5000, Physical addr: 0xdedf000
Value: 2
$
```

Observations:

- For global array size 1000, number of page faults are 1
- For global array size 3000, number of page faults are 3
- For global array size 5000, number of page faults are 5

- For global array size 10000, number of page faults are 10

The number of page faults increases as the global array size increases.

Part-2:Implementing copy-on-write:

The steps followed to implement copy-on-write:

- A new function `copyuvm_cow` is created which is similar to `copyuvm` in `vm.c` and its declaration is added in `defs.h`. It first maps the kernel to the child, it does not clone the use-mode memory. It maps the parent's physical frame read-only in both the parent and child by clearing the `PTE_w` flag from the corresponding page table entries of parent and child. The function flushes the TLB because the active page table is changed. `copyuvm` in `fork` is replaced with `copyuvm_cow` in `proc.c`
- When any process tries to write, the CPU will raise a page fault exception. To deal with this exception a function `handle_pgflt()` is written in `vm.c`. It first reads the faulting address from `cr2` (`read_cr2`). It then gets the physical address of the currently mapped physical frame from the page table and clones the frame into a new page. It maps this new page into the current process writable and flushes the TLB.
- Two functions (`read_cr2` and `flush_tlb_all`) into `trapasm.s`

```
.globl read_cr2

read_cr2:

    movl %cr2, %eax

    ret

.globl flush_tlb_all

flush_tlb_all:

    movl %cr3, %eax

    movl %eax, %cr3

    Ret
```

- Their declarations are added to `defs.h`

```
uint read_cr2 (void);

void flush_tlb_all (void);
```

- A user program to check the working of cow (`myCOW.c`)
- Make modifications in the make file. In `UPROGS`,

```
_myCOW\
```

- Another modification in the make file. In `extras`, give the name of the source file

```
myCOW.c\
```

- Typing `myCOW` to `xv6` shell prompt will print the required output.

Reference used for copy-on-write: [link](#)