

操作系统原理

Operating System Principle

田丽华

8-1 内存管理

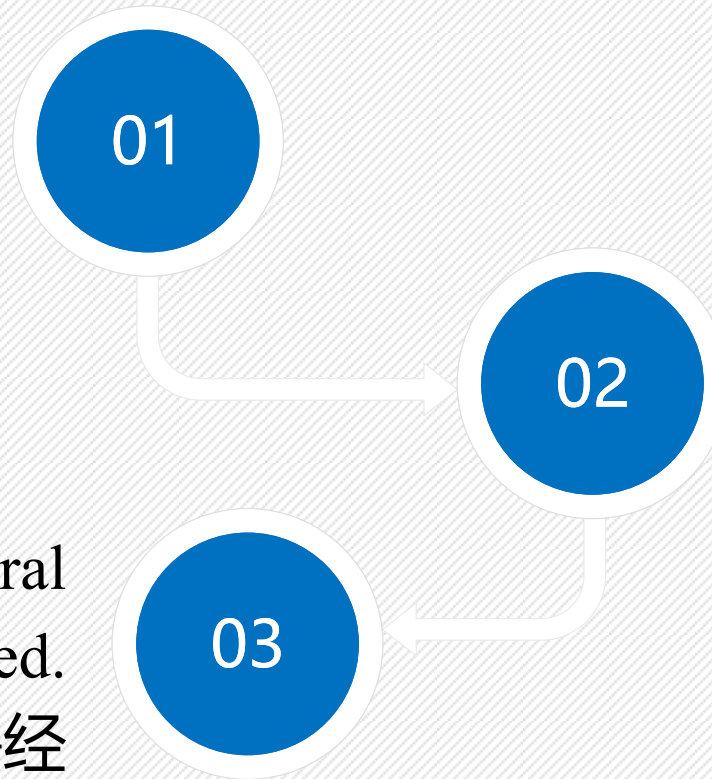


存储层次结构

Background

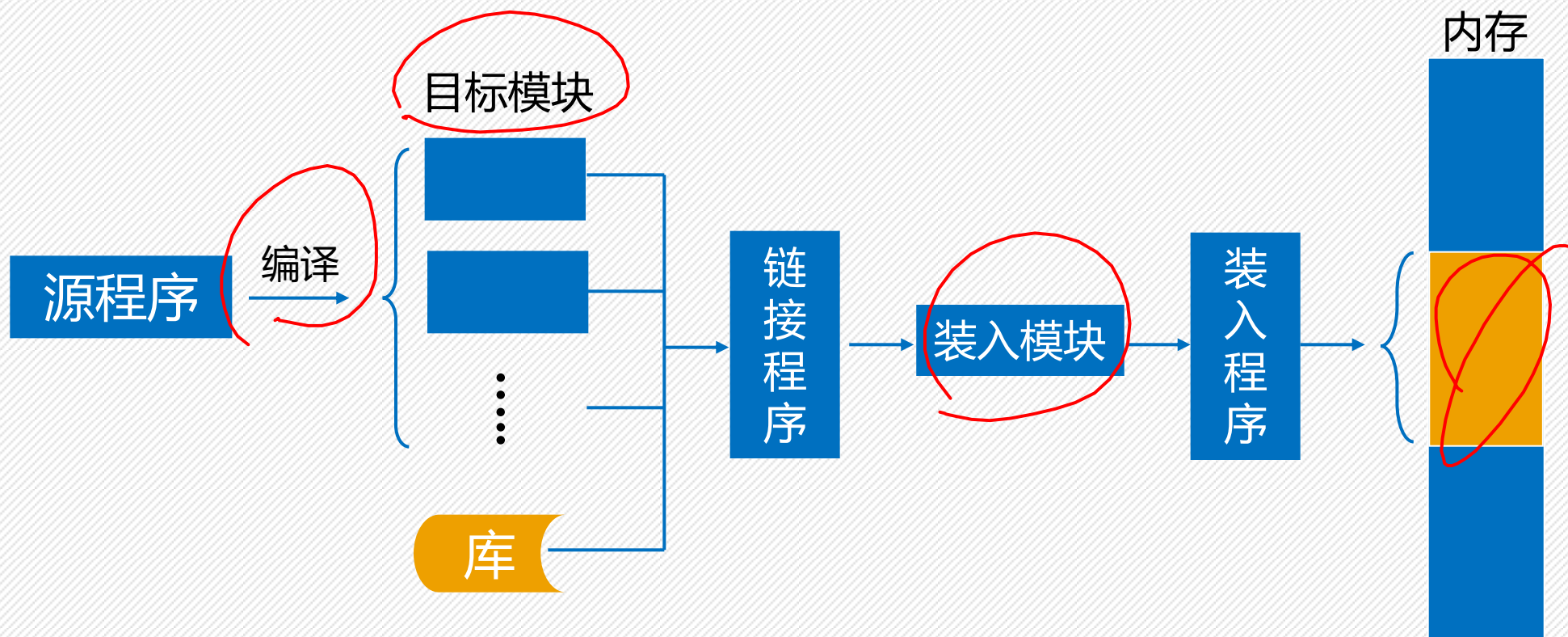
Program must be brought into memory and placed within a process for it to be executed.
(程序必需放入内存并放入一个进程才能被执行)

User programs go through several steps before being executed.
(用户程序在执行之前必需经历很多步骤)

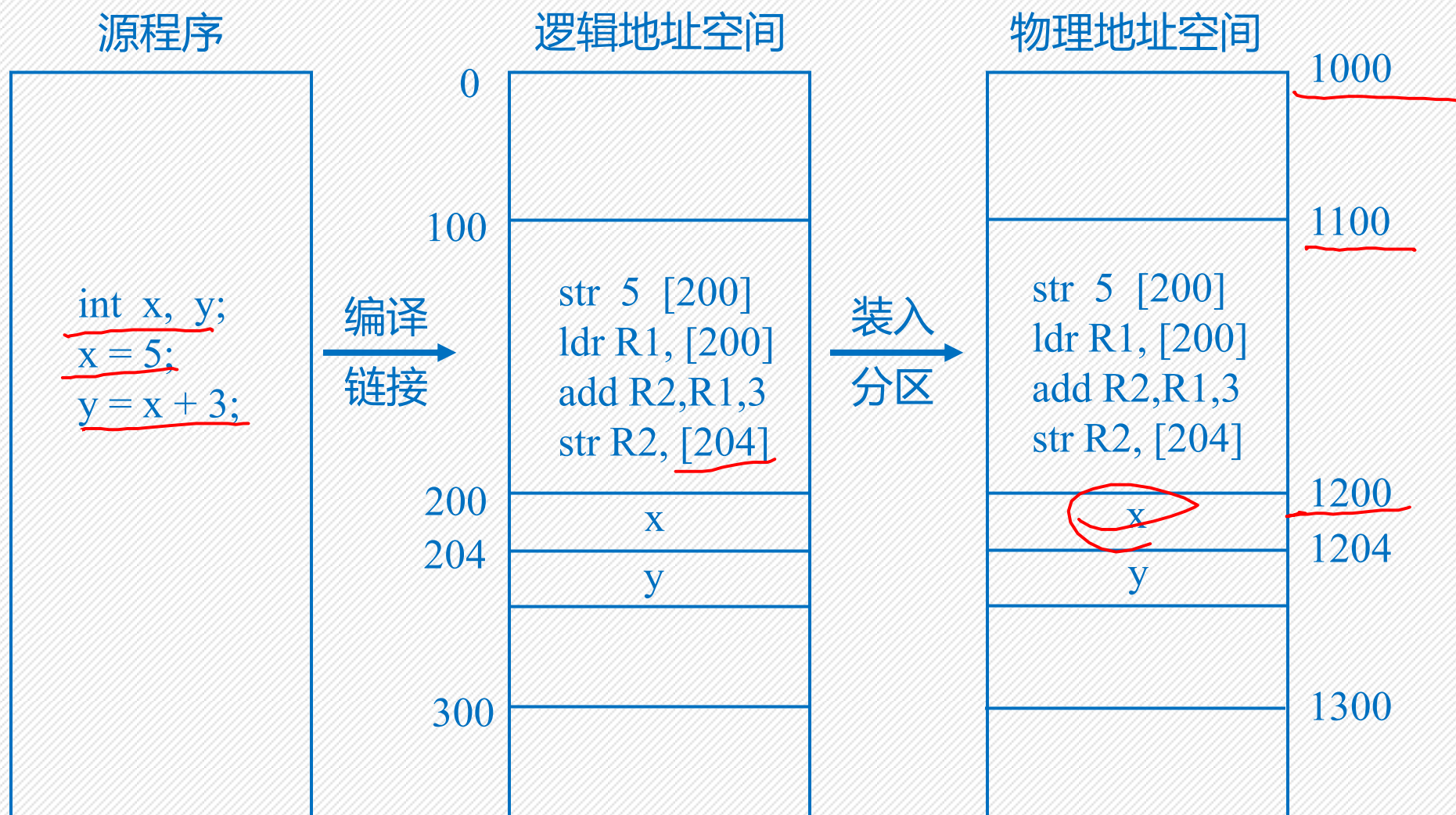


Input queue – collection of processes on the disk that are waiting to be brought into memory for execution.
(输入队列— 磁盘上等待进入内存并执行的进程的集合)

Background



Background



Binding of Instructions and Data to Memory

Address binding of instructions and data to memory addresses can happen at three different stages. (指令和数据绑定到内存地址可以在三个不同的阶段发生。)

Compile time (编译时期)



If memory location known a priori, absolute code can be generated; must recompile code if starting location changes. (如果内存位置已知，可生成绝对代码；如果开始位置改变，需要重新编译代码)

Load time (装入时期)



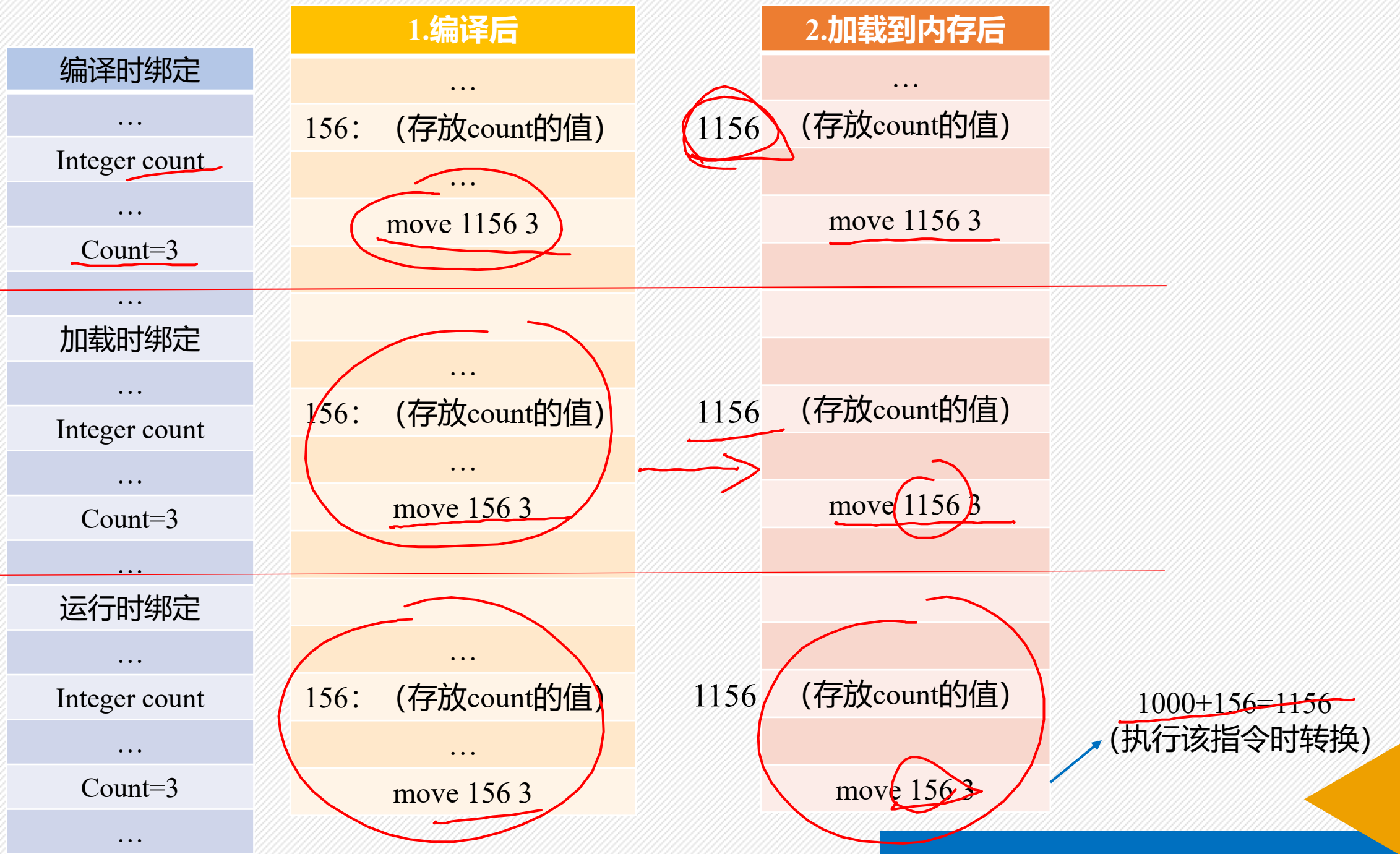
Must generate relocatable code if memory location is not known at compile time. (如果存储位置在编译时不知道，则必须生成可重定位代码)

Execution time (执行时期)



Binding delayed until run time if the process can be moved during its execution from one memory segment to another. Need hardware support for address maps (e.g., base and limit registers).

(如果进程在执行时可以在内存中移动，则地址绑定要延迟到运行时。需要硬件对地址映射的支持，例如基址和限长寄存器)



Logical vs. Physical Address Space

The concept of a logical *address space* that is bound to a separate *physical address space* is central to proper memory management. 逻辑地址空间的概念同物理地址空间相关联，它是正确内存管理的中心。

01

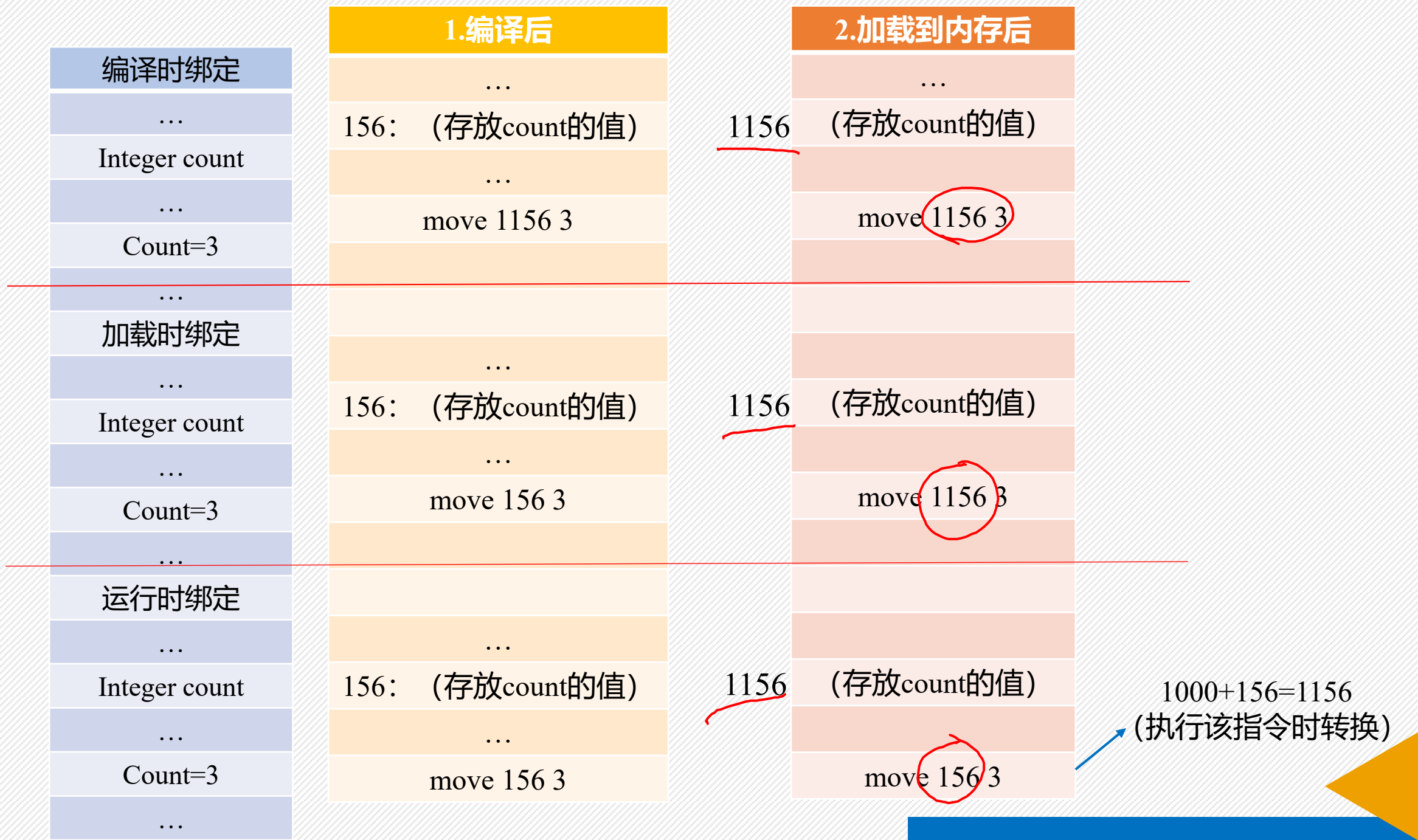
Logical address – generated by the CPU; also referred to as *virtual address*.

逻辑地址由CPU产生；也叫做虚拟空间。

02

Physical address – address seen by the memory unit.

物理地址-内存设备所读入的地址。



Logical vs. Physical Address Space

Logical and physical addresses are the same in compile-time and load-time address-binding schemes; logical (virtual) and physical addresses differ in execution-time address-binding scheme.

(在编译时期和装入时期的地址绑定策略生成的逻辑地址和物理地址是相同的，而在执行时的地址绑定策略是不同的。)

地址重定位

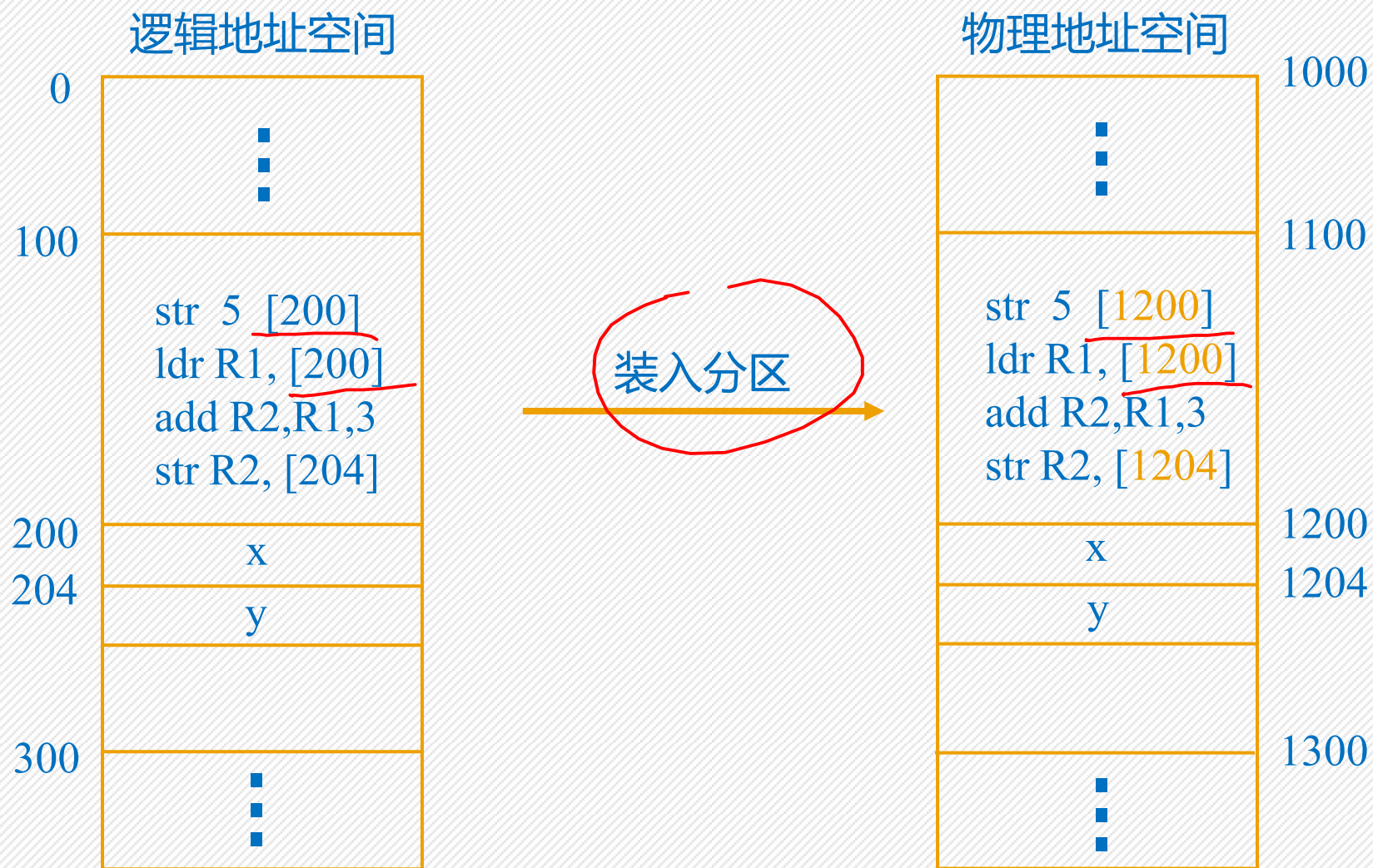
将程序装入到与其地址空间不一致的物理空间，所引起的一系列地址变换过程。

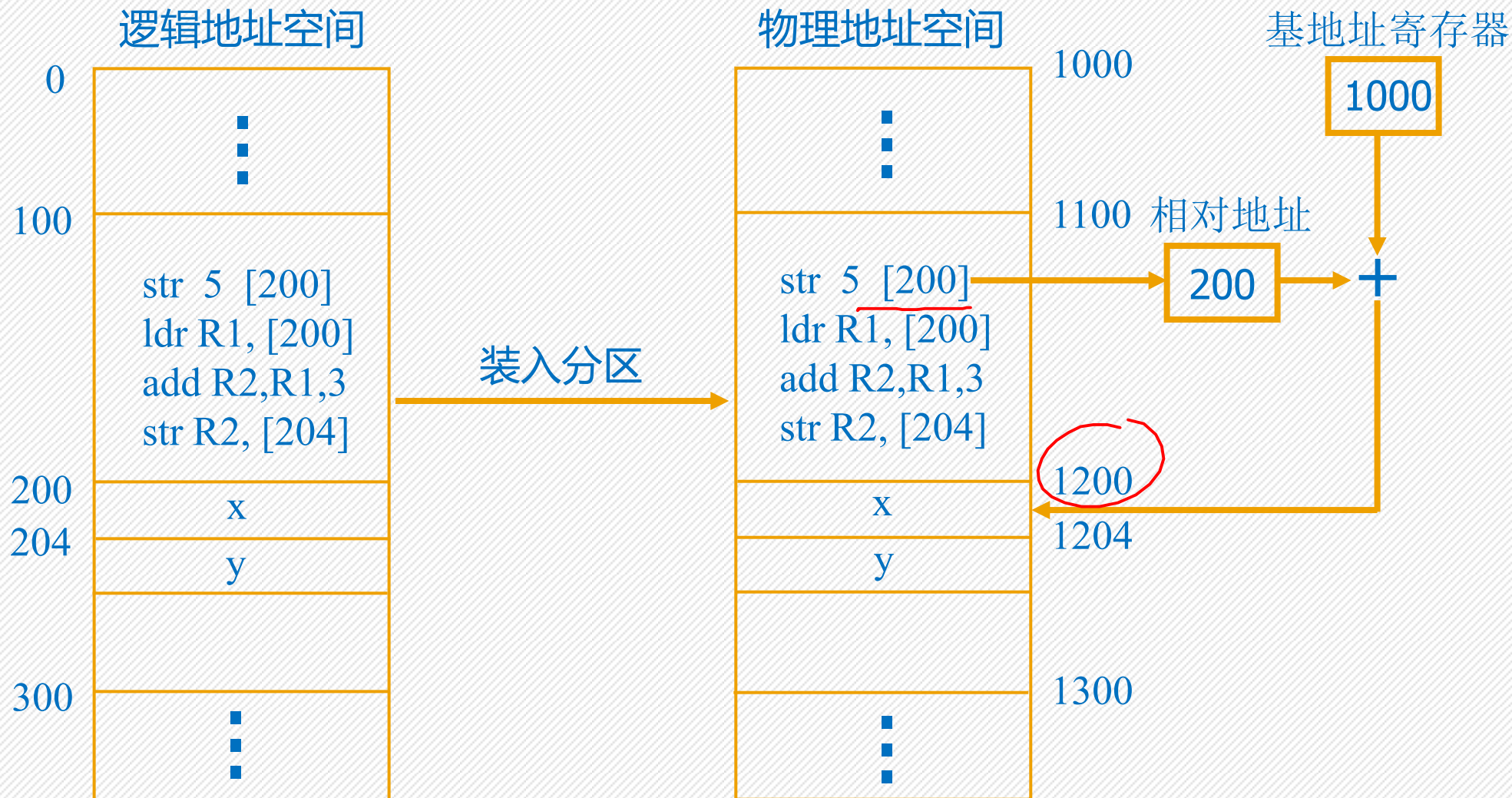
静态地址重定位

在装入一个作业时，把作业中的指令地址全部转换为绝对地址，在作业执行过程中就无须再进行地址转换工作。

动态地址重定位

动态地址重定位是在程序执行过程中，在CPU访问内存之前，将要访问的程序或数据地址转换成内存地址。动态重定位依靠硬件地址变换机构完成。

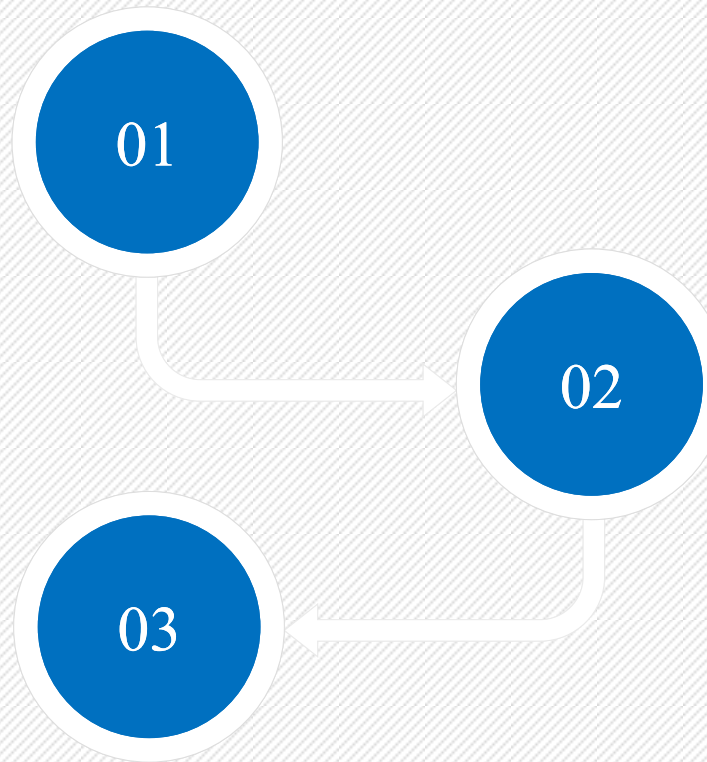




Memory-Management Unit (MMU)

Hardware device that maps virtual to physical address.
(硬件把虚拟地址映射到物理地址)

The user program deals with *logical* addresses; it never sees the *real* physical addresses. (用户程序所对应到的是逻辑地址，物理地址对它从来都不可见。)



In MMU scheme, the value in the relocation register is added to every address generated by a user process at the time it is sent to memory. (在MMU策略中，基址寄存器中的值被加入到用户进程所产生的每个地址中，在其送入内存的时候。)

Memory-Management Unit (MMU)

