西安交通大学
软件学院

操作系统原理

Operating System Principle

田丽华

8-6 分段

Segmentation

- Memory-management scheme that supports user view of memory.

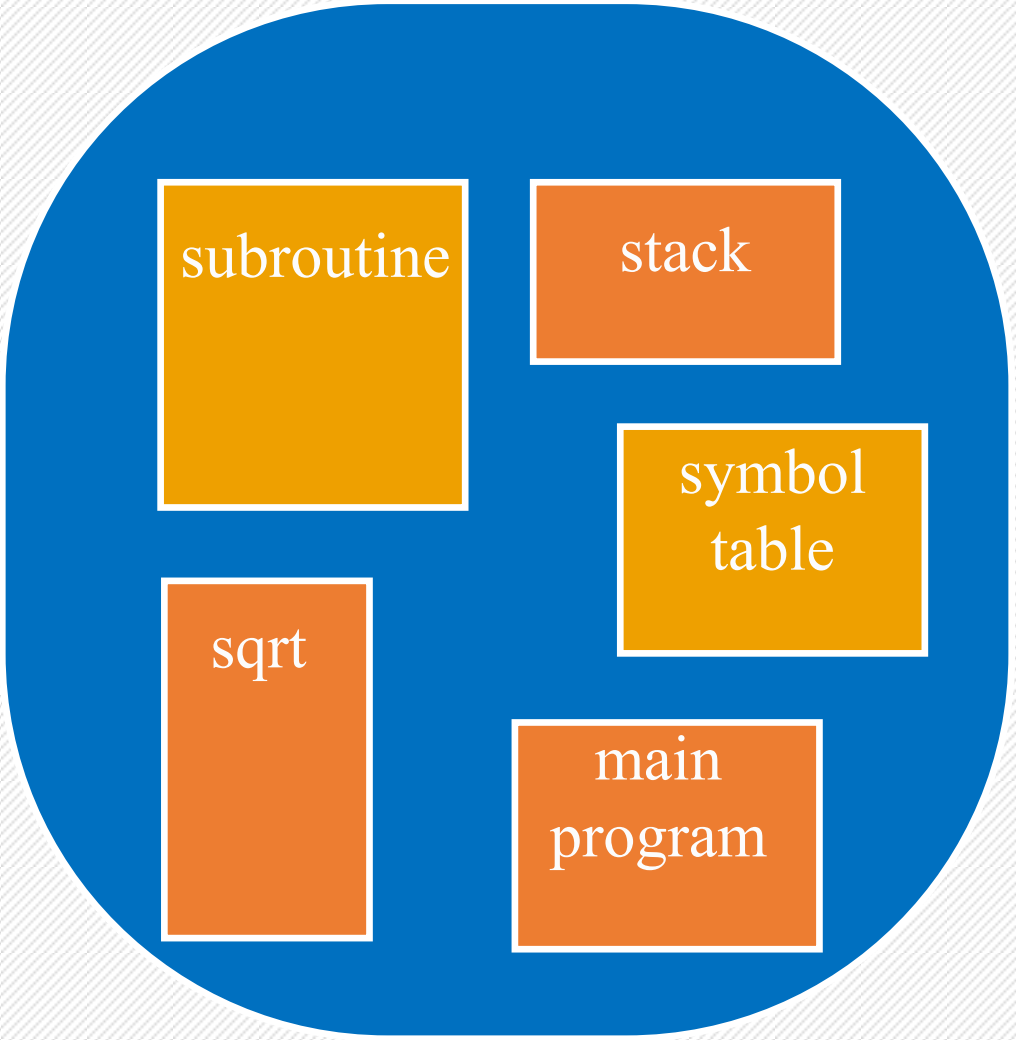
  (支持用户观点的内存管理机制。)

- A program is a collection of segments. A segment is a logical unit such as:

  (一个程序是一些段的集合，一个段是一个逻辑单位，如：)

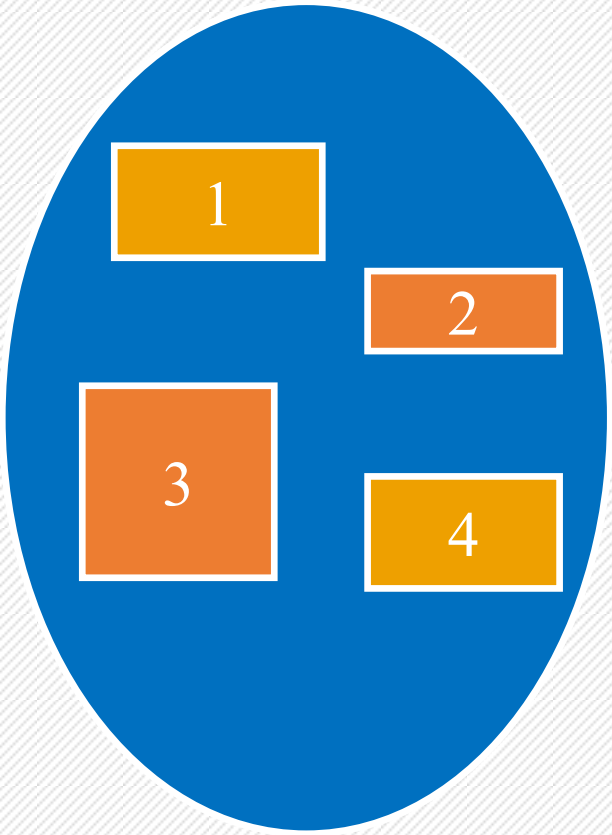
  main program,
  procedure,
  function,
  local variables, global variables,
  common block,
  stack,
  symbol table, arrays

User's View of a Program

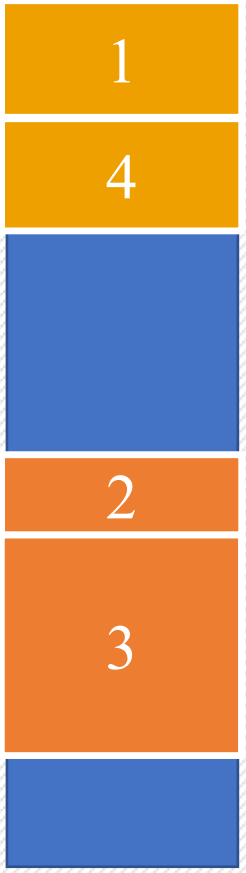


logical address

Logical View of Segmentation



user space



physical memory space

Segmentation Architecture

A

Logical address consists of a two tuple（一个逻辑地址是两个向量的集合）:

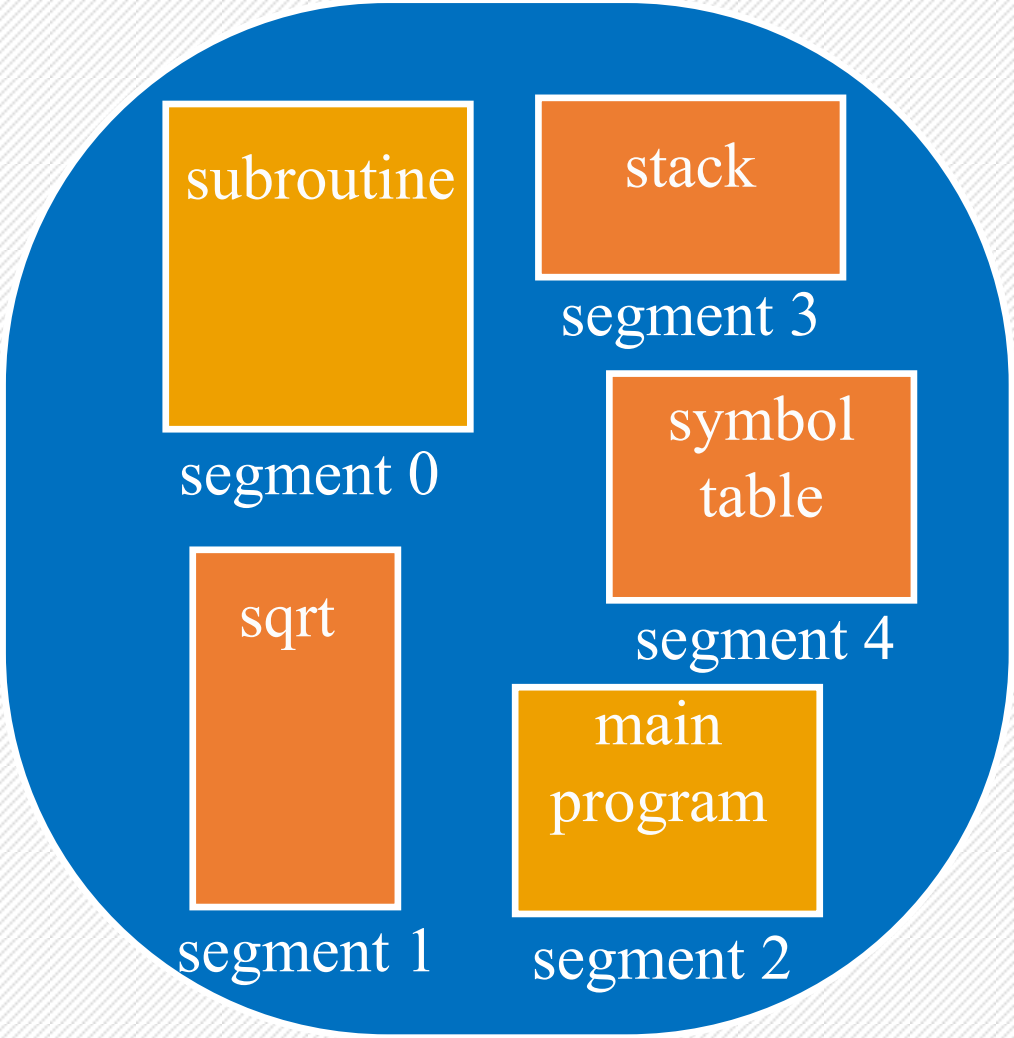
<segment-number, offset>,

B

Segment table– maps two-dimensional physical addresses; each table entry has（段表 - 映射二维物理地址，每个表项包括）:

- base– contains the starting physical address where the segments reside in memory.（基址 - 包括内存中段物理地址的起始地址。）
- *limit* – specifies the length of the segment.（限长 - 指定段的长度。）

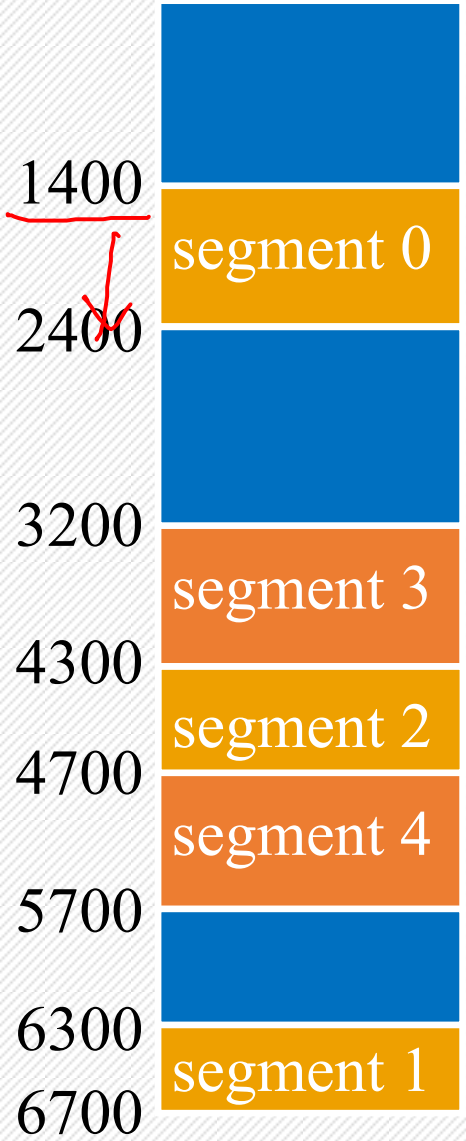
Example of Segmentation



logical address space

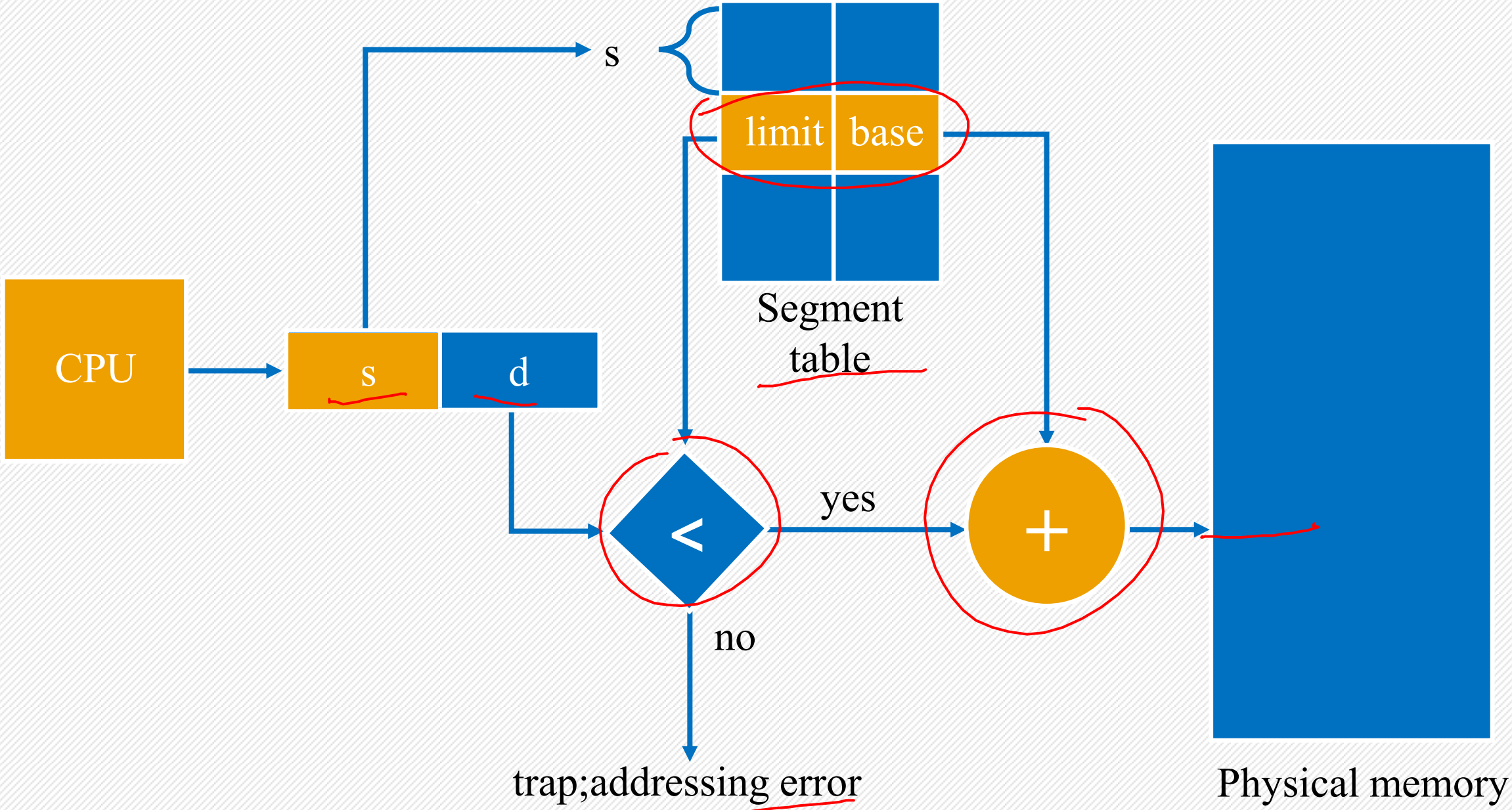
	limit	base
0	1000	1400
1	400	6300
2	400	4300
3	1100	3200
4	1000	4700

segment table



physical memory

Segmentation Hardware



Segmentation Architecture

C

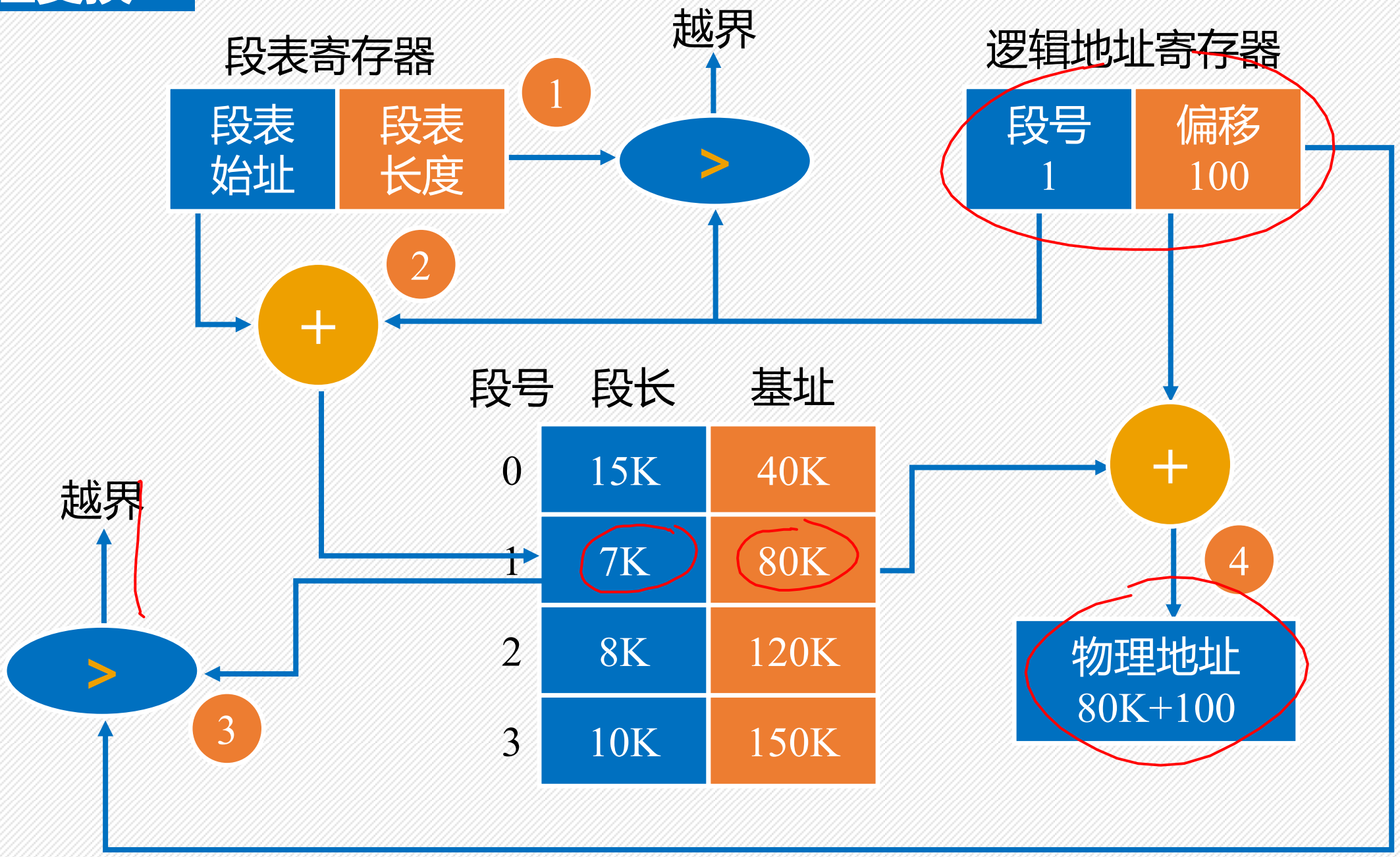
Segment-table base register (STBR) points to the segment table's location in memory.（段表基址寄存器指向段表在内存中的地址。）

Segment-table length register (STLR) indicates number of segments used by a program;（段表限长寄存器表明被一个程序所使用的段的数目。）

segment number s is legal if s < STLR.

D

地址变换


段表寄存器
段表始址
段表长度
1
越界
>
逻辑地址寄存器
段号
1
偏移
100
2
+
段号 段长 基址
0 15K 40K
1 7K 80K
2 8K 120K
3 10K 150K
+
4
物理地址
80K+100
越界
>
3

地址变换过程

A 系统将逻辑地址中的段号S与段表长度TL进行比较。若 S≥TL，访问越界；

B 若未越界，则根据段表的始址和该段的段号，计算出该段对应段表项的位置，从中读出该段在内存中的起始地址；

C 然后再检查段内地址d是否超过该段的段长SL。若超过，即 d≥SL，同样发出越界中断信号；

D 若未越界，则将该段的基址与段内地址d相加，得到要访问的内存物理地址。