# EECS 3221 E F20 Ch-10 1 Virtual Memory Material

## Virtual Memory

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### Demand Paging, Page Fault, and Page Replacement

(See OS-ch10.pdf, slides 10.1 – 10.21; Textbook p.389-404.)

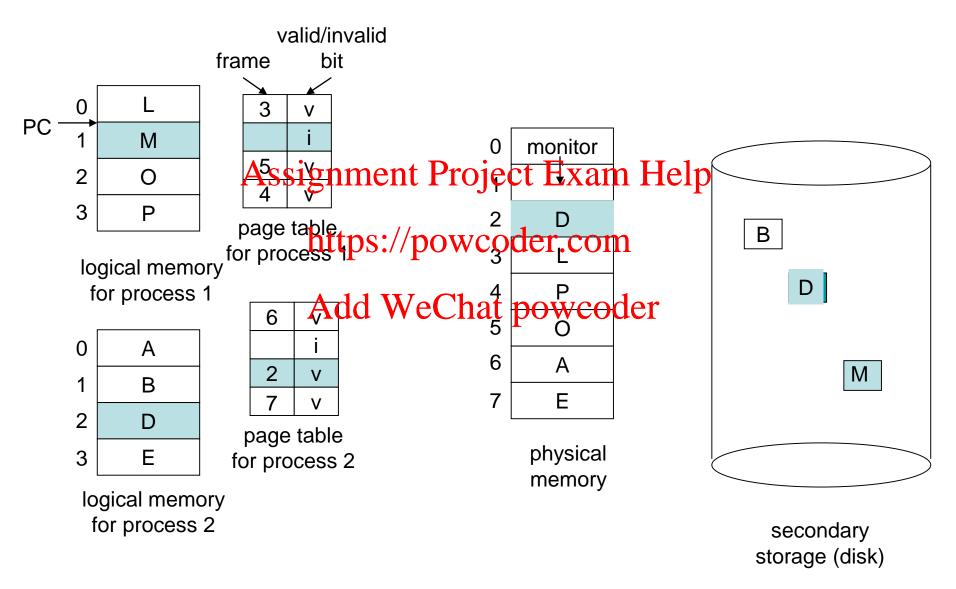
#### 1. Here is an example that illustrates how page replacement works.

1.1.The first diagram titled "Before Page Replacement" below, illustrates the state of a system at the time when process 1 attempts to access page M which is not in memory attrie pen Pretical page taple. Help The page table for process 1 indicates that page M is not in memory, because the valid-invalid bit in the page table entry associated with page M is set to "i" which means "Invalid".

The page fault causes a trap to the operating system, which:

- (a) Finds the location of the desired page Mon disk
- (b) Tries to find a free frame:
- (c) Since there is no free frame, a page replacement algorithm is used to select a **victim** page. It is assumed that page D in frame 2, which belongs to process 2, is selected as the victim page.
- (d) Writes out page D to disk if D has been modified; brings the desired page M from disk into the (newly) free frame 2; updates the page and frame tables.
- (e) Restarts process 1 where the page fault occurred, so process 1 is able to access page M as if page M had always been present in physical memory.

## Before Page Replacement



1.2. The second diagram titled "After Page Replacement" below, illustrates the state of the system after all the actions described above have been performed.

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## After Page Replacement

