

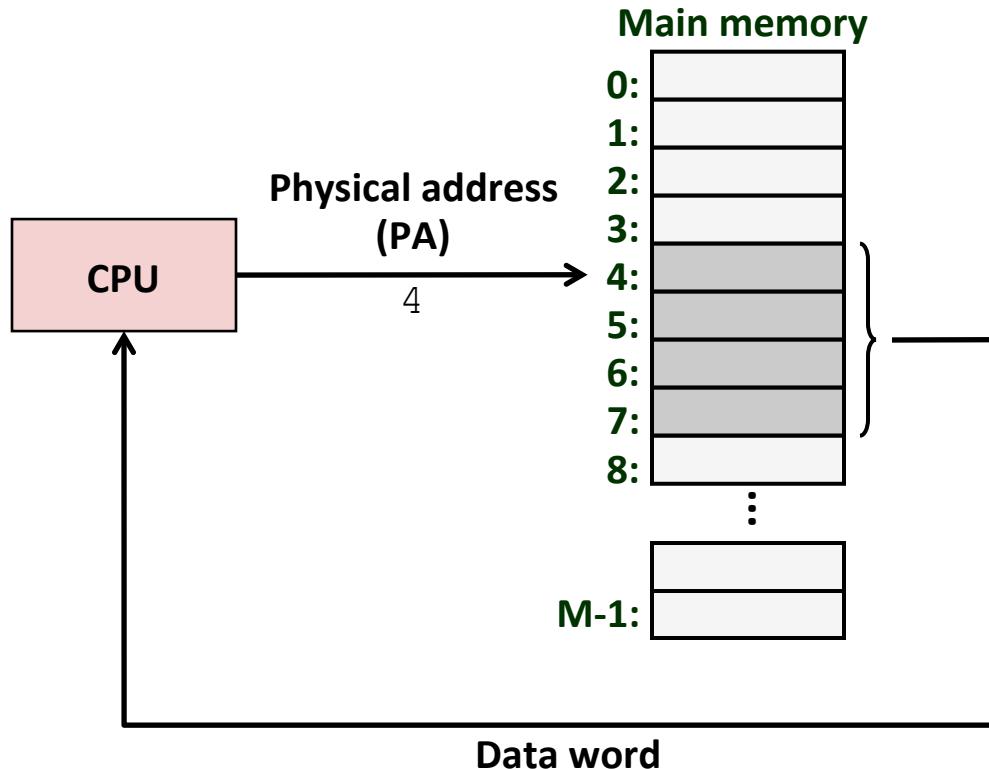
Virtual Memory: Concepts

adapted for CS367@GMU

Today

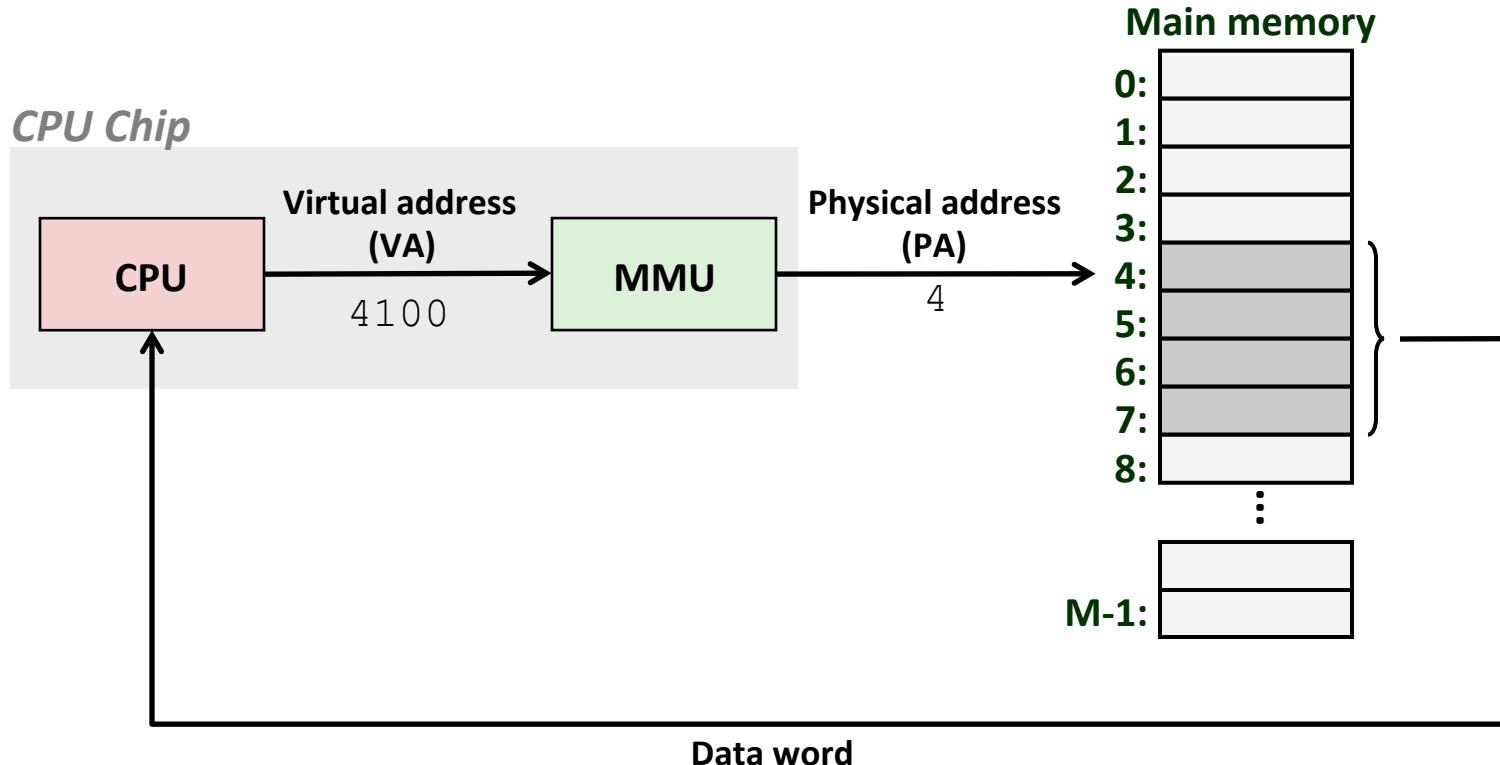
- Address spaces
- VM as a tool for caching
- VM as a tool for memory management
- VM as a tool for memory protection
- Address translation

A System Using Physical Addressing



- Used in “simple” systems like embedded microcontrollers in devices like cars, elevators, and digital picture frames

A System Using Virtual Addressing



- Used in all modern servers, laptops, and smart phones
- One of the great ideas in computer science

Address Spaces

- **Linear address space:** Ordered set of contiguous non-negative integer addresses:

$\{0, 1, 2, 3 \dots\}$

- **Virtual address space:** Set of $N = 2^n$ virtual addresses

$\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, N-1\}$

- **Physical address space:** Set of $M = 2^m$ physical addresses

$\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, M-1\}$

- Clean distinction between data (bytes) and their attributes (addresses)
- Every byte in main memory has one physical address and zero or more virtual addresses

Why Virtual Memory (VM)?

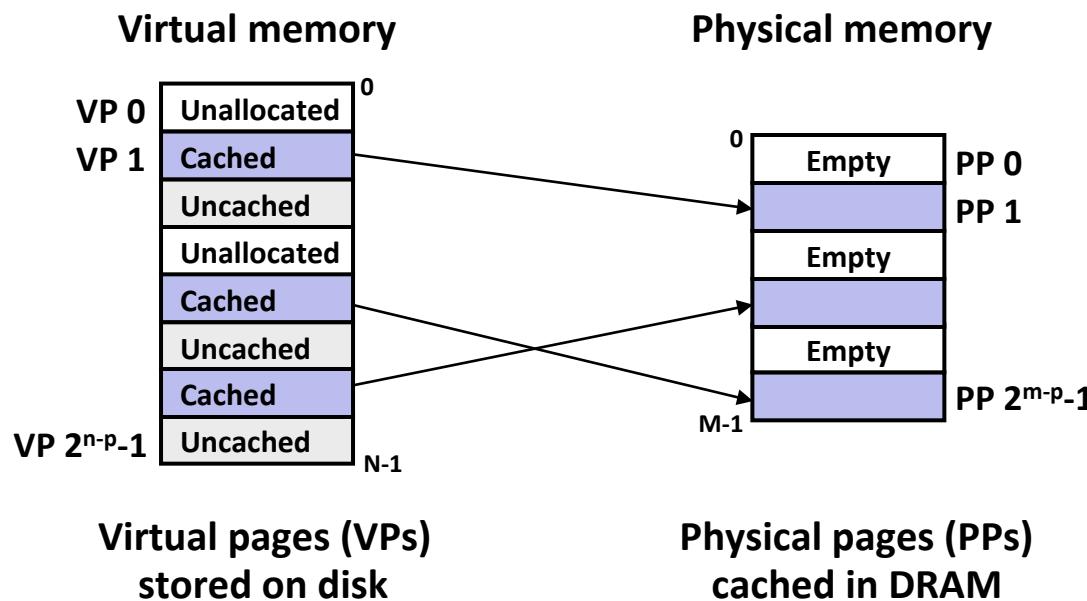
- **Uses main memory efficiently**
 - Use DRAM as a cache for parts of a virtual address space
- **Simplifies memory management**
 - Each process gets the same uniform linear address space
- **Isolates address spaces**
 - One process can't interfere with another's memory
 - User program cannot access privileged kernel information and code

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VM as a Tool for Caching

- Conceptually, *virtual memory* is an array of N contiguous bytes stored on disk.
- The contents of the array on disk are cached in *physical memory (DRAM cache)*
 - These cache blocks are called *pages* (size is $P = 2^p$ bytes)



DRAM Cache Organization

■ DRAM cache organization driven by the enormous miss penalty

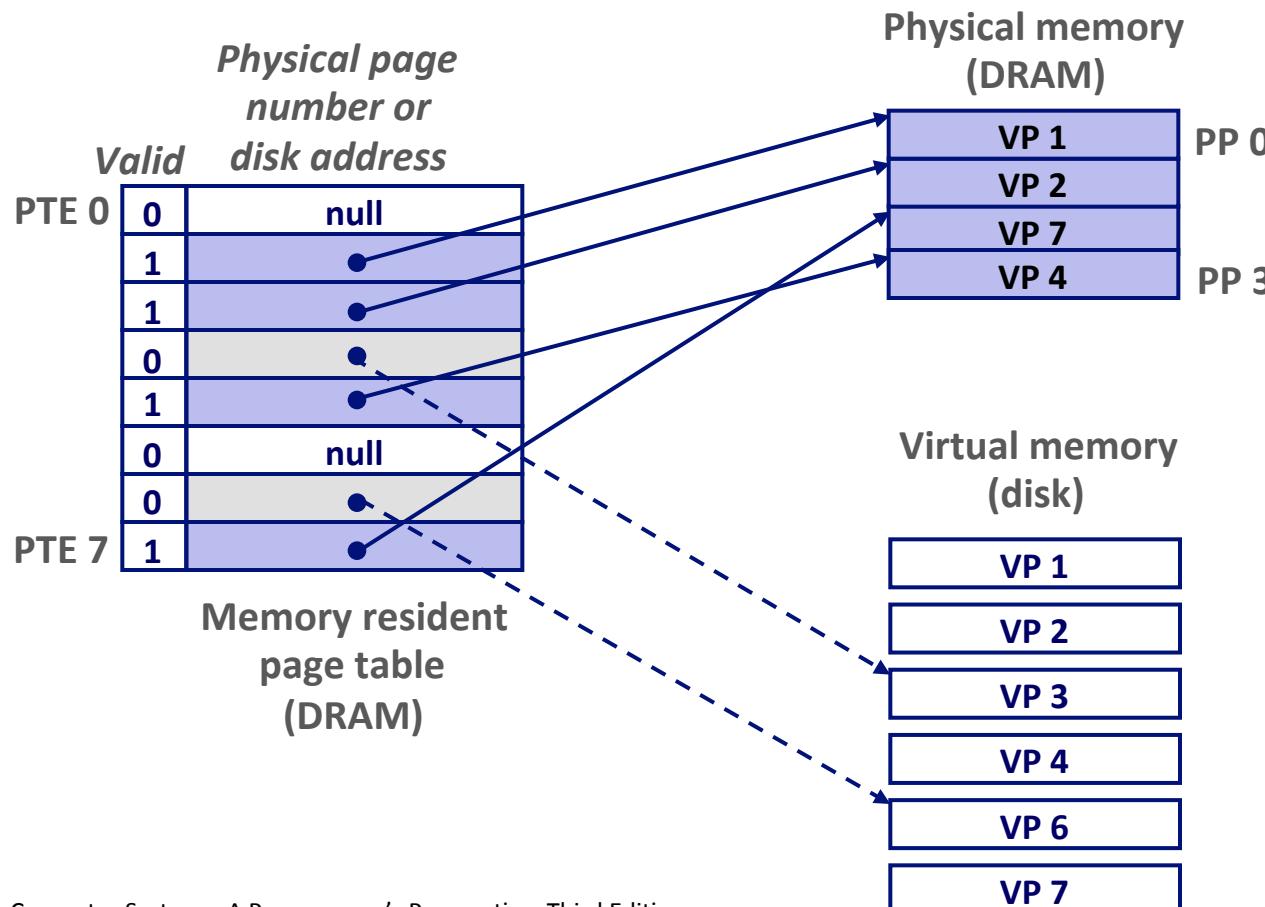
- DRAM is about **10x** slower than SRAM
- Disk is about **10,000x** slower than DRAM

■ Consequences

- Large page (block) size: typically 4-8 KB, sometimes 4 MB
- Fully associative
 - Any VP can be placed in any PP
 - Requires a “large” mapping function – different from CPU caches
- Highly sophisticated, expensive replacement algorithms
 - Too complicated and open-ended to be implemented in hardware
- Write-back rather than write-through

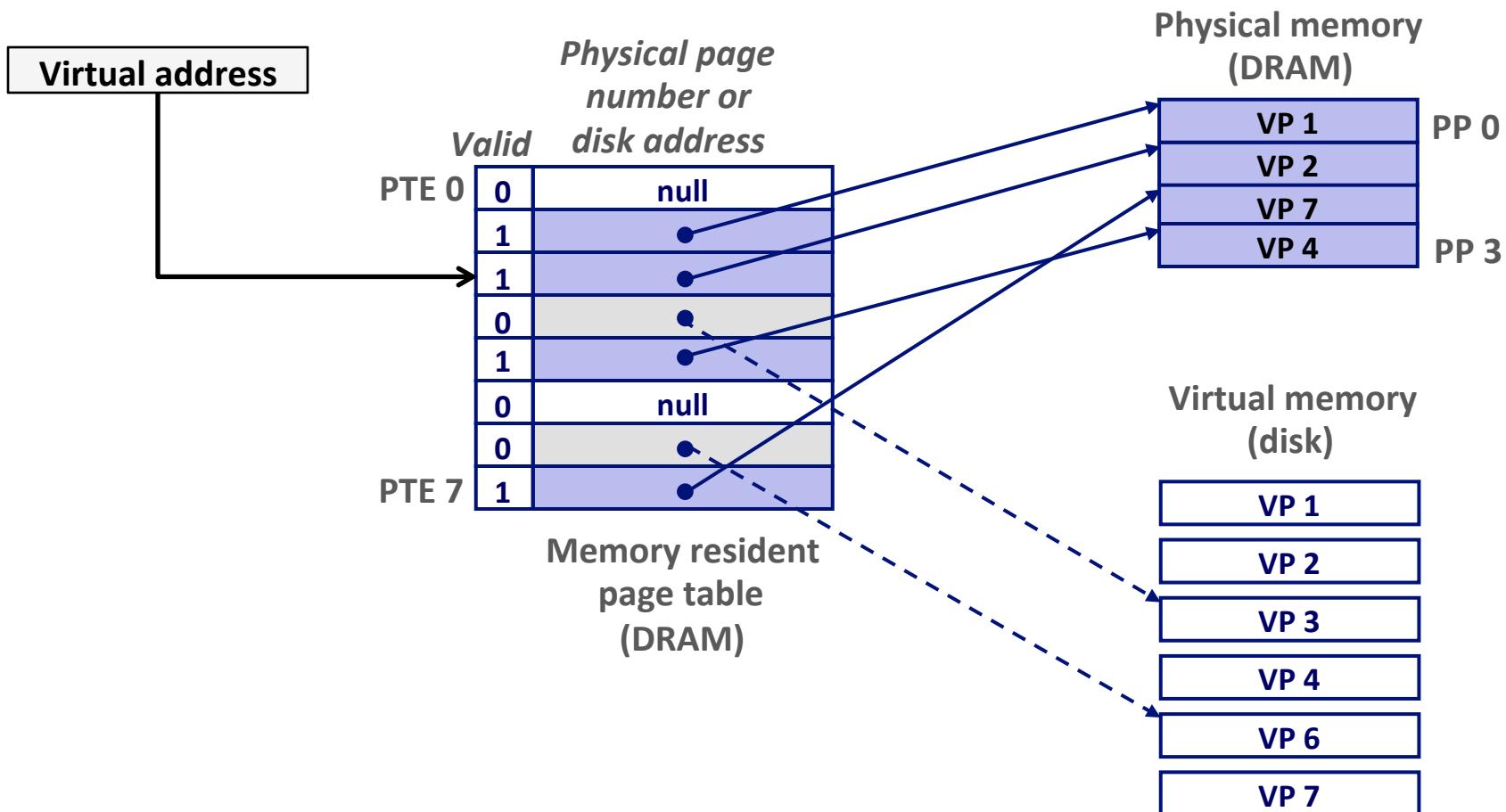
Enabling Data Structure: Page Table

- A **page table** is an array of page table entries (PTEs) that maps virtual pages to physical pages.
 - Per-process kernel data structure in DRAM



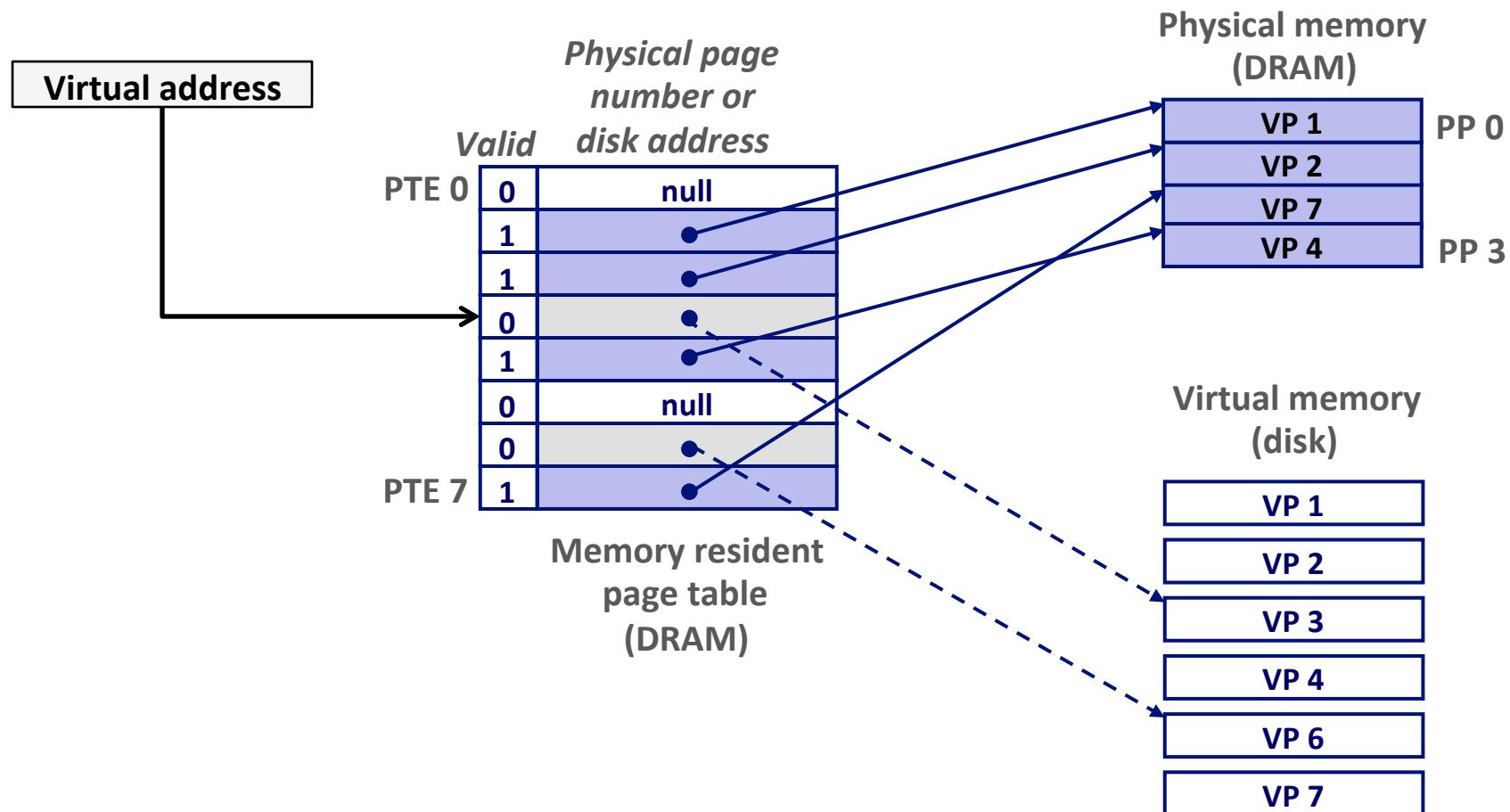
Page Hit

- **Page hit:** reference to VM word that is in physical memory (DRAM cache hit)



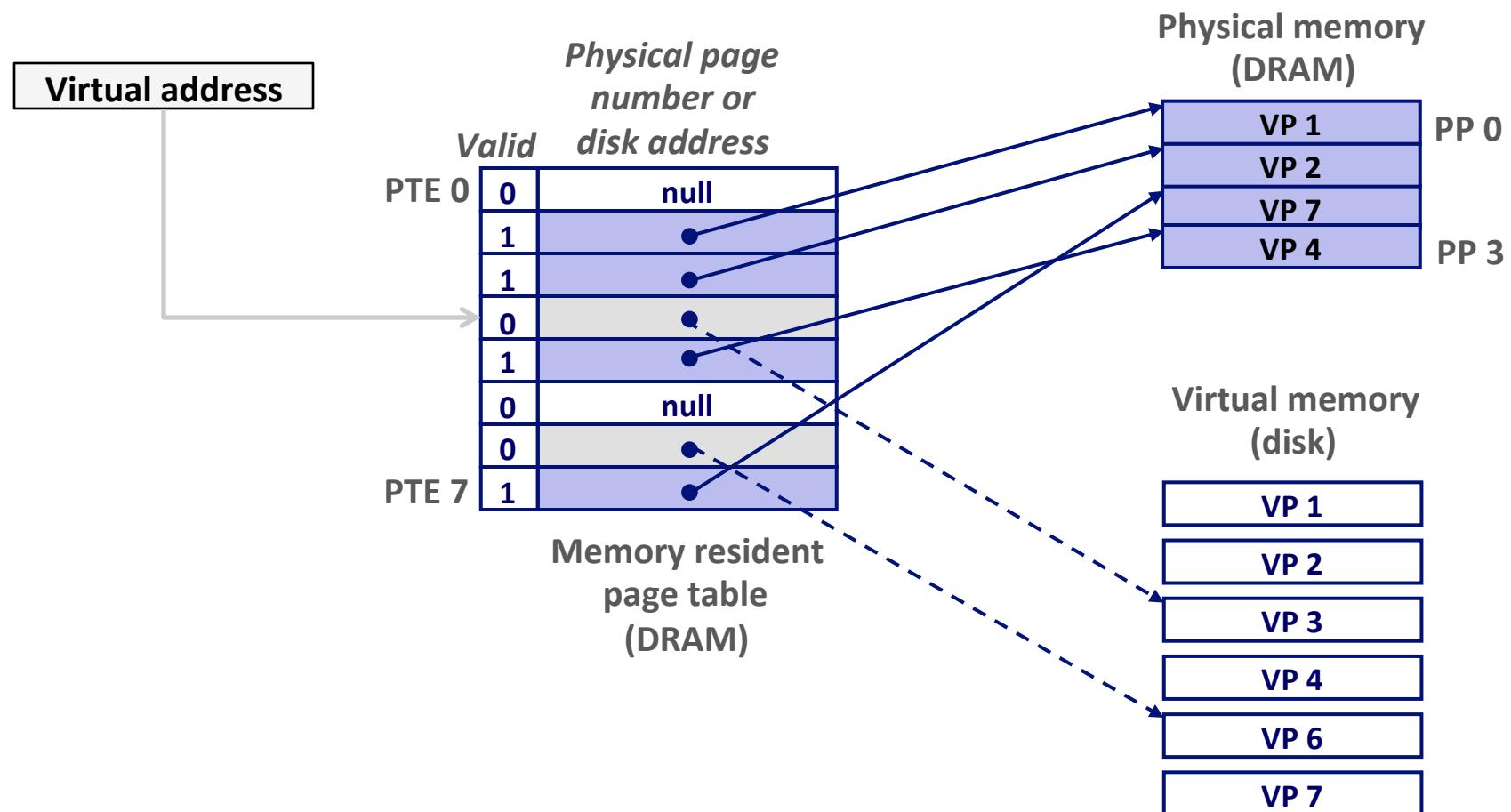
Page Fault

- **Page fault:** reference to VM word that is not in physical memory (DRAM cache miss)



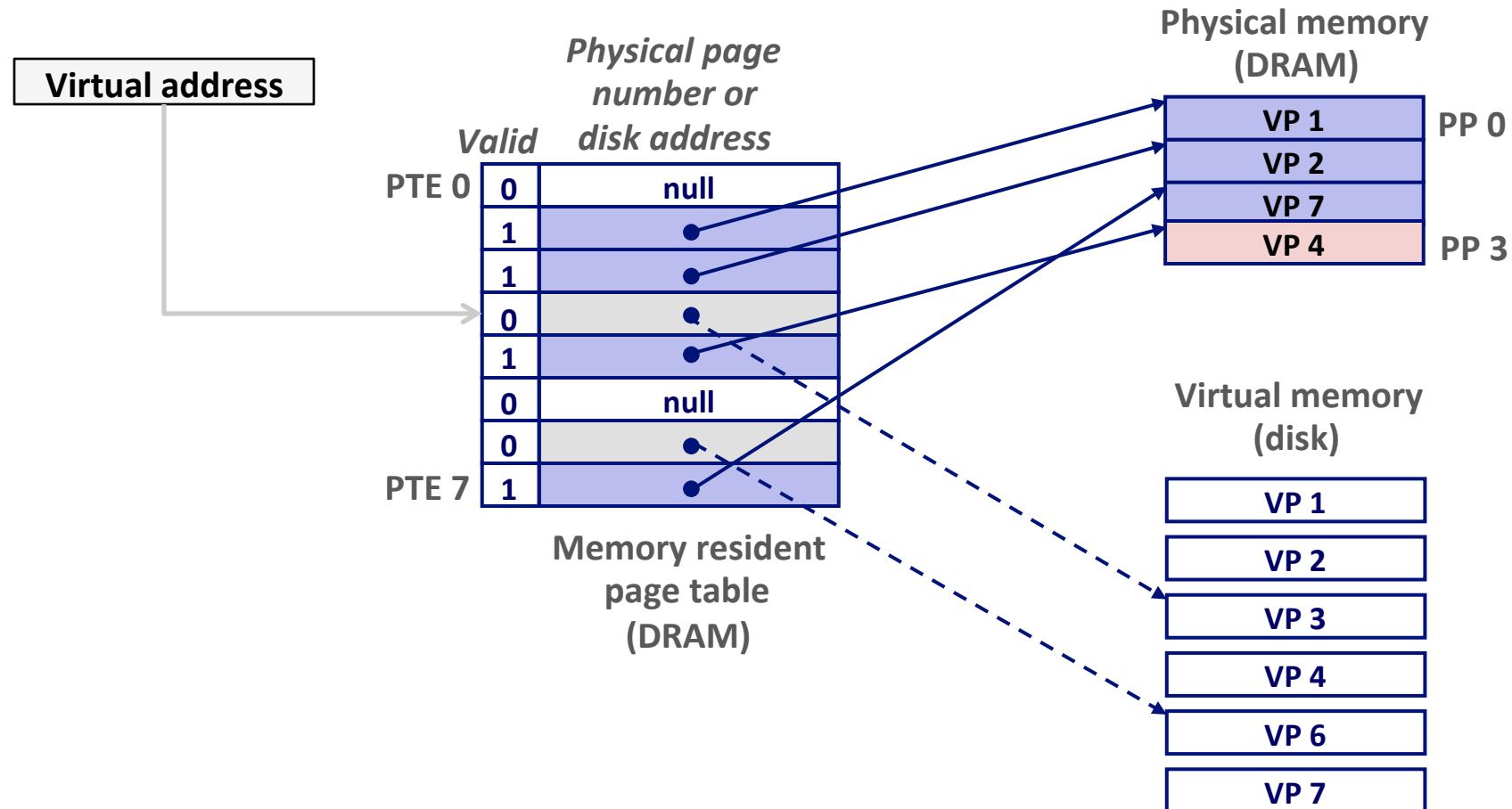
Handling Page Fault

- Page miss causes page fault (an exception)



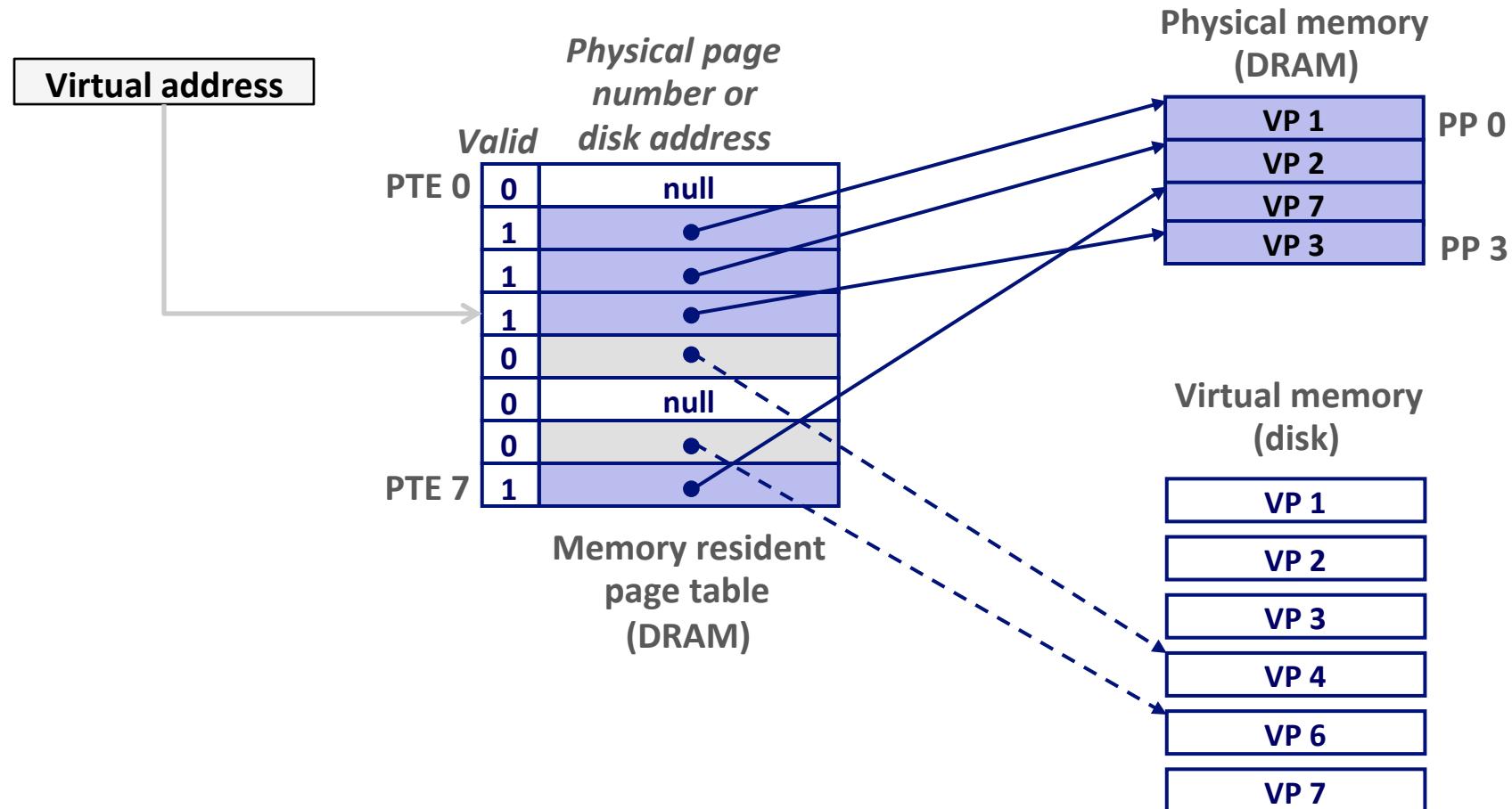
Handling Page Fault

- Page miss causes page fault (an exception)
- Page fault handler selects a victim to be evicted (here VP 4)



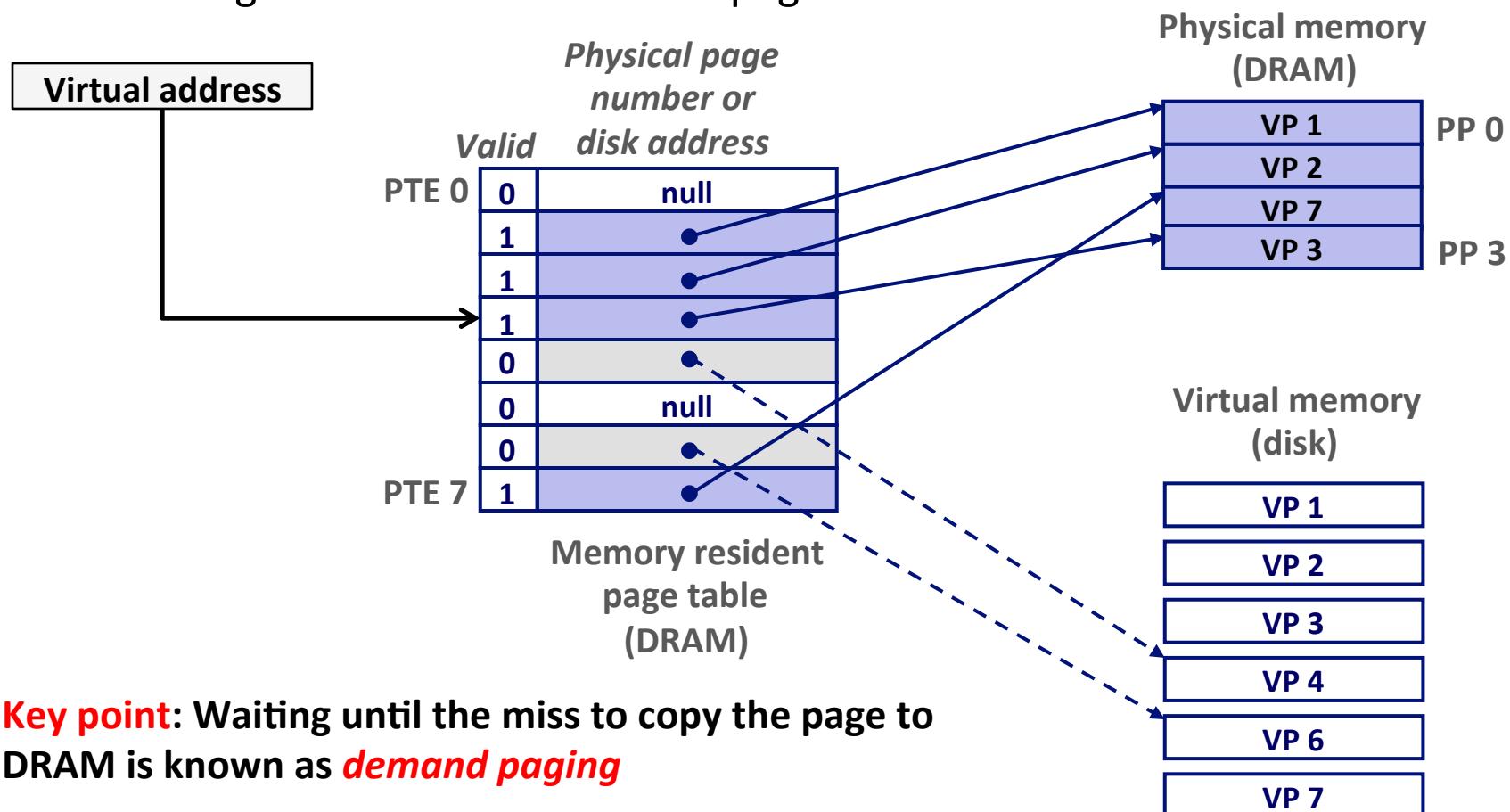
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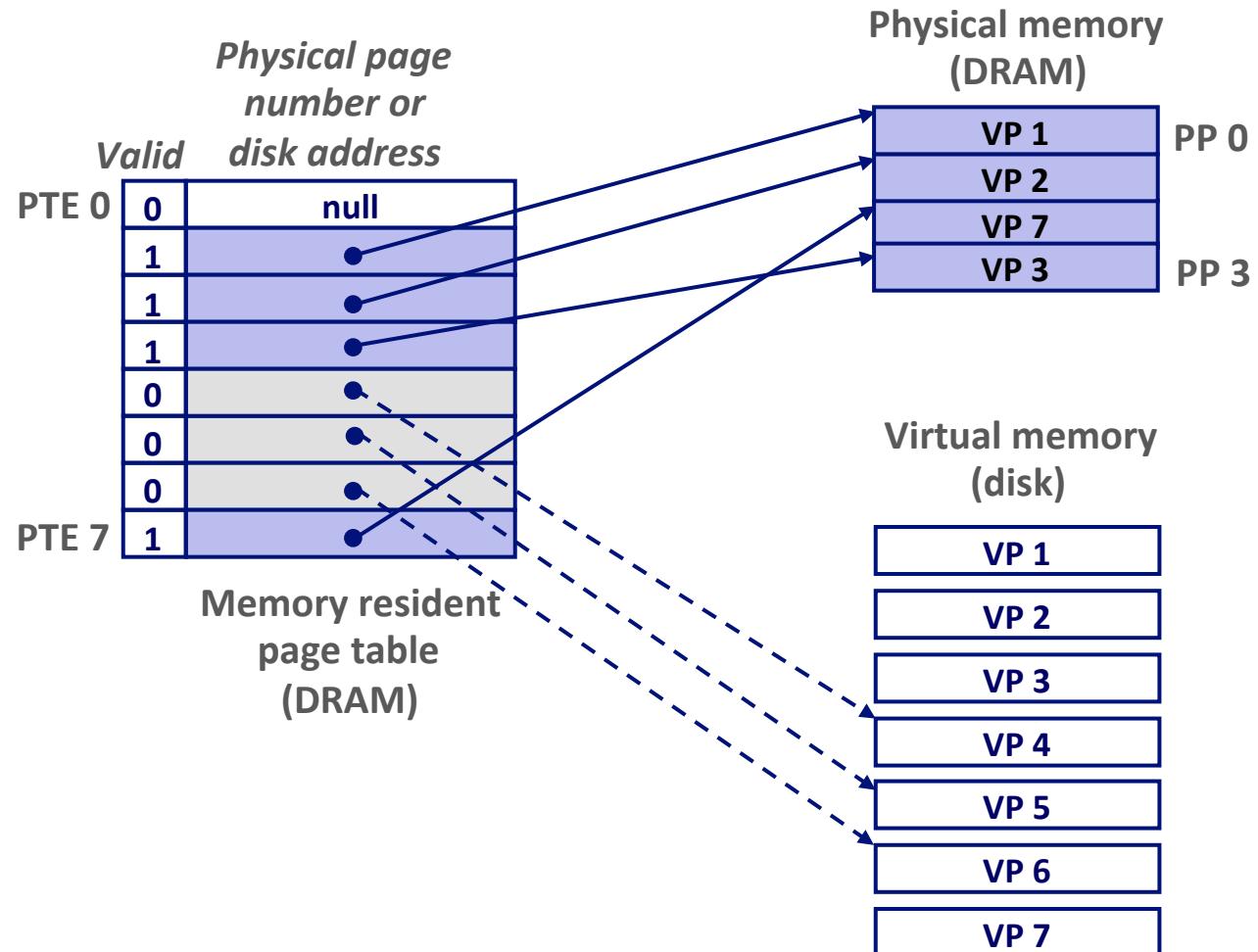
Handling Page Fault

- Page miss causes page fault (an exception)
- Page fault handler selects a victim to be evicted (here VP 4)
- Offending instruction is restarted: page hit!



Allocating Pages

- Allocating a new page (VP 5) of virtual memory.



Locality to the Rescue Again!

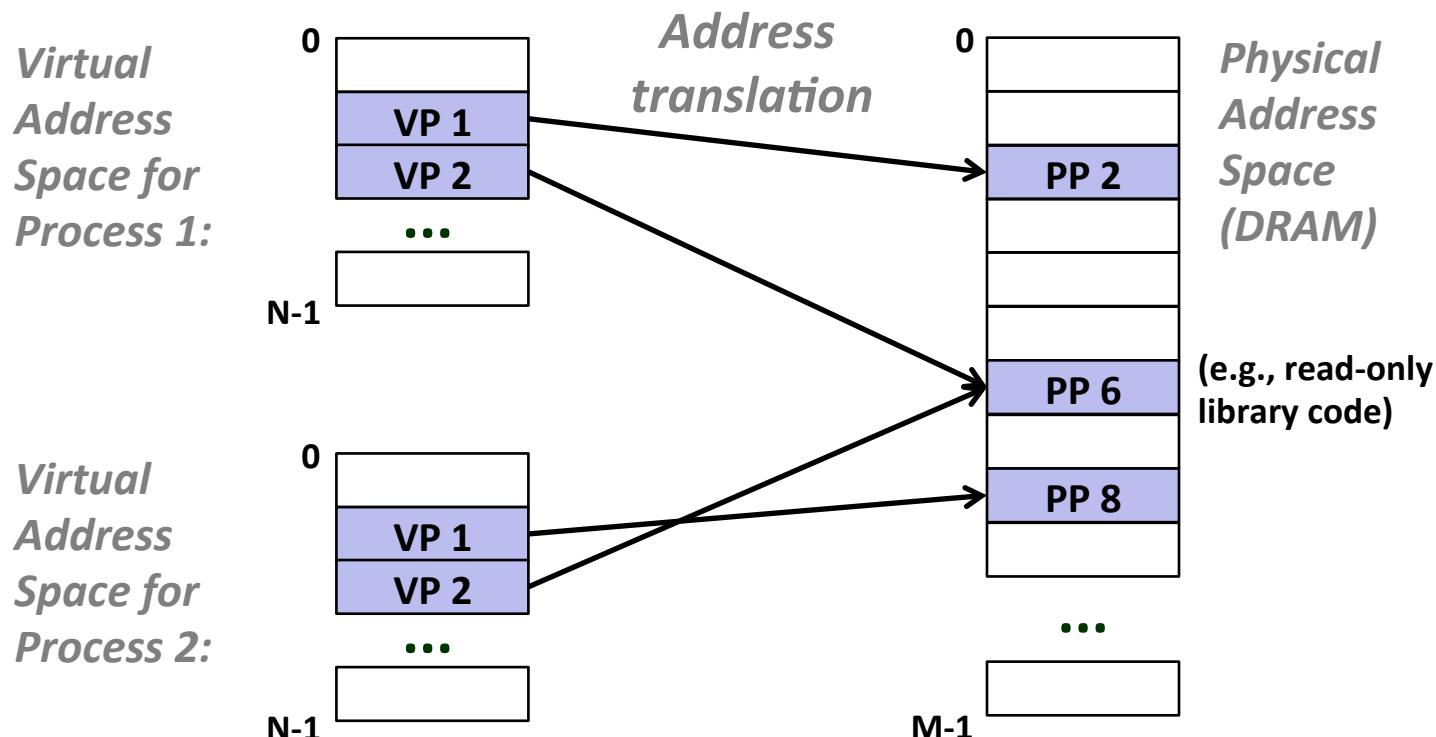
- Virtual memory seems terribly inefficient, but it works because of locality.
- At any point in time, programs tend to access a set of active virtual pages called the ***working set***
 - Programs with better temporal locality will have smaller working sets
- If (**working set size < main memory size**)
 - Good performance for one process after compulsory misses
- If (**SUM(working set sizes) > main memory size**)
 - *Thrashing*: Performance meltdown where pages are swapped (copied) in and out continuously

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VM as a Tool for Memory Management

- Key idea: each process has its own virtual address space
 - It can view memory as a simple linear array
 - Mapping function scatters addresses through physical memory
 - Well-chosen mappings can improve locality



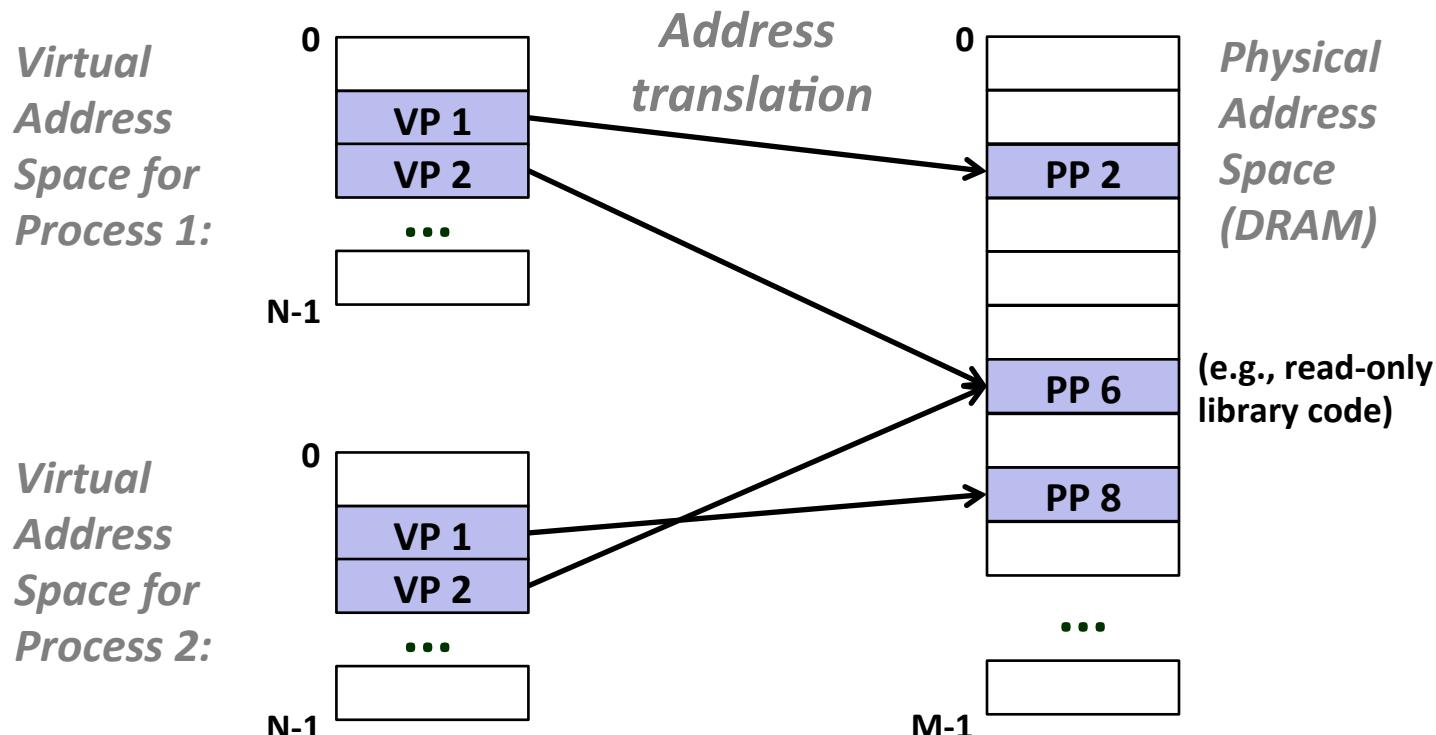
VM as a Tool for Memory Management

■ Memory allocation

- Each virtual page can be mapped to any physical page
- A virtual page can be stored in different physical pages at different times

■ Sharing code and data among processes

- Map virtual pages to the same physical page (here: PP 6)



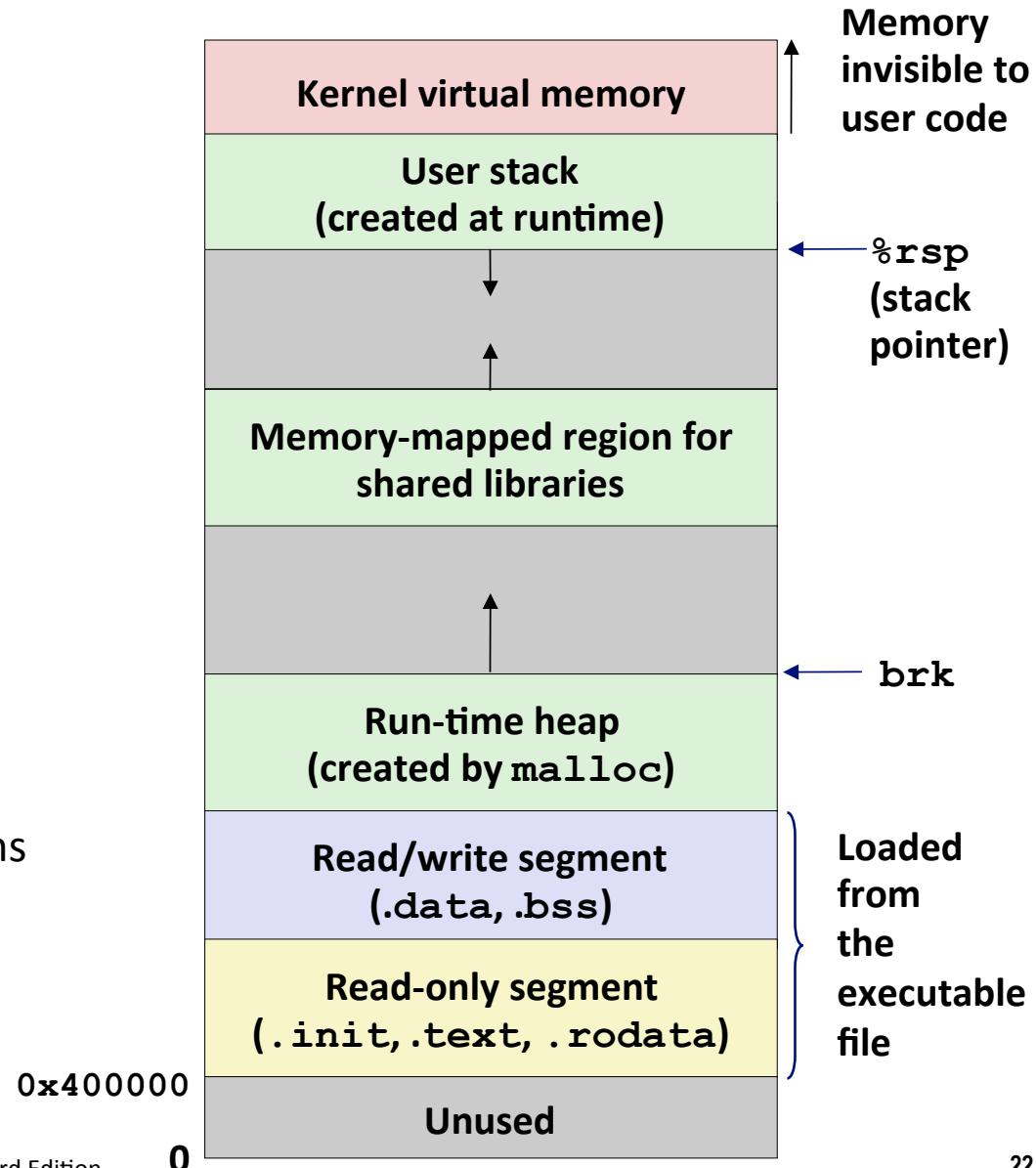
Simplifying Linking and Loading

■ Linking

- Each program has similar virtual address space
- Code, stack, and shared libraries always start at the same address

■ Loading

- `execve` allocates virtual pages for `.text` and `.data` sections & creates PTEs marked as invalid
- The `.text` and `.data` sections are copied, page by page, on demand by the virtual memory system

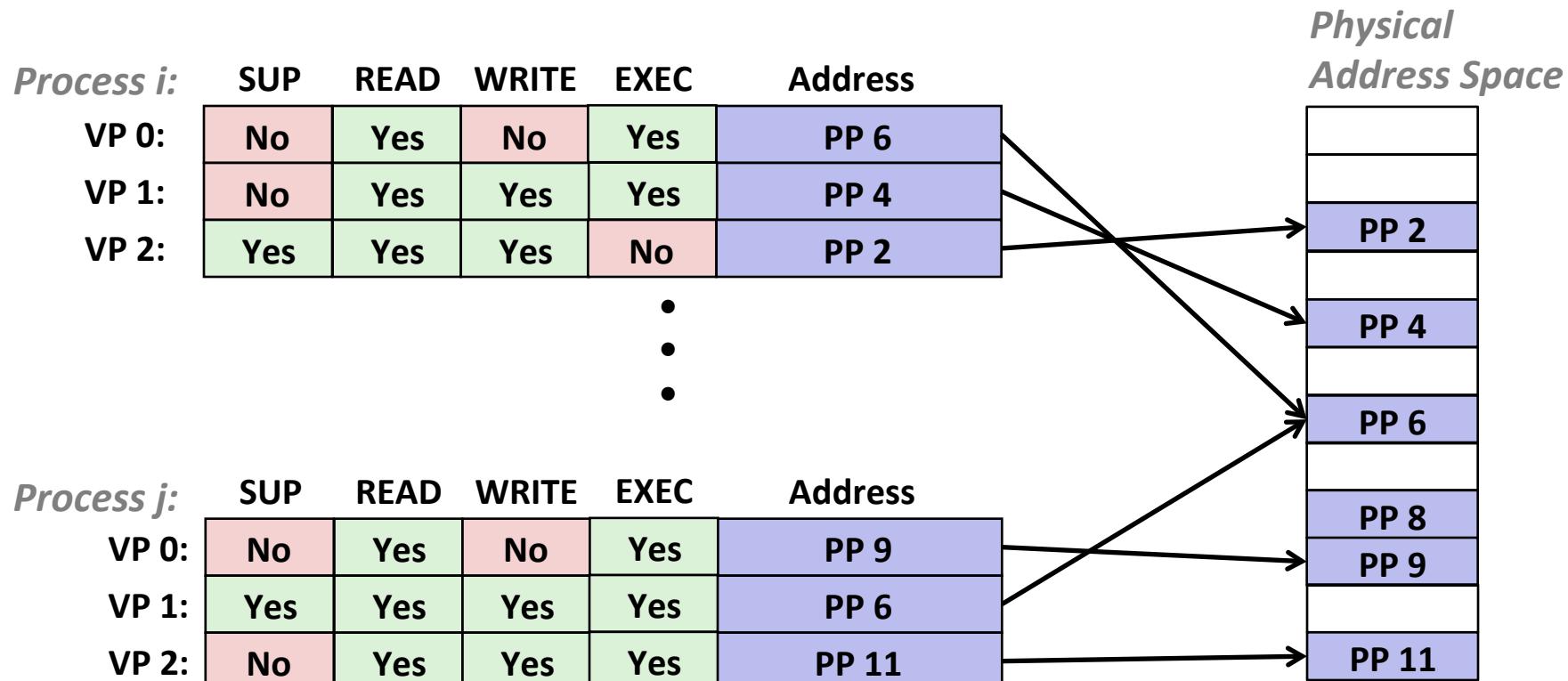


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VM as a Tool for Memory Protection

- Extend PTEs with permission bits
- Page fault handler checks these before remapping
 - If violated, send process SIGSEGV (segmentation fault)



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VM Address Translation

■ Virtual Address Space

- $V = \{0, 1, \dots, N-1\}$

■ Physical Address Space

- $P = \{0, 1, \dots, M-1\}$

■ Address Translation

- $MAP: V \rightarrow P \cup \{\emptyset\}$

- For virtual address a :

- $MAP(a) = a'$ if data at virtual address a is at physical address a' in P
- $MAP(a) = \emptyset$ if data at virtual address a is not in physical memory
 - Either invalid or stored on disk

Summary of Address Translation Symbols

■ Basic Parameters

- $N = 2^n$: Number of addresses in virtual address space
- $M = 2^m$: Number of addresses in physical address space
- $P = 2^p$: Page size (bytes)

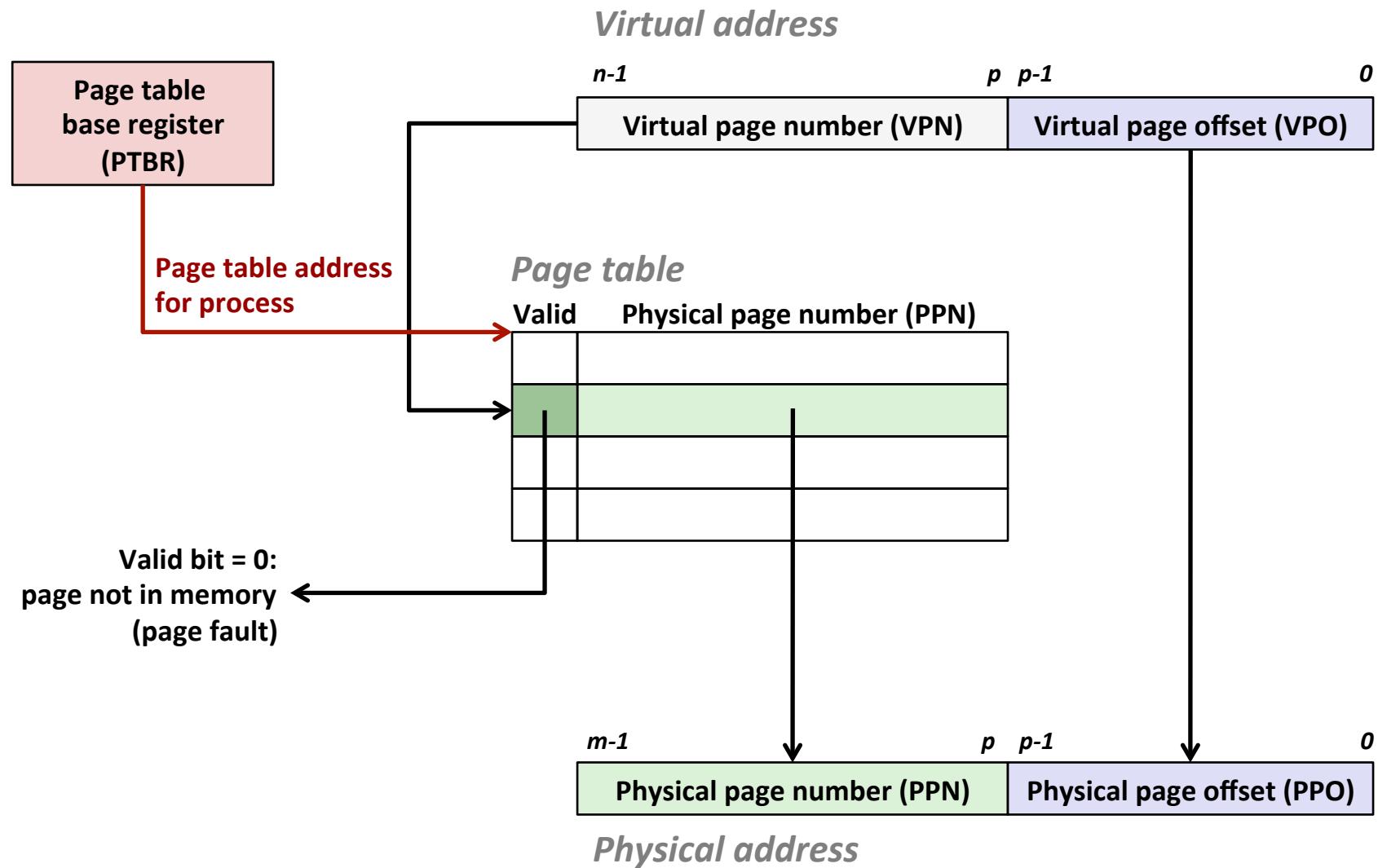
■ Components of the virtual address (VA)

- **TLBI**: TLB index
- **TLBT**: TLB tag
- **VPO**: Virtual page offset
- **VPN**: Virtual page number

■ Components of the physical address (PA)

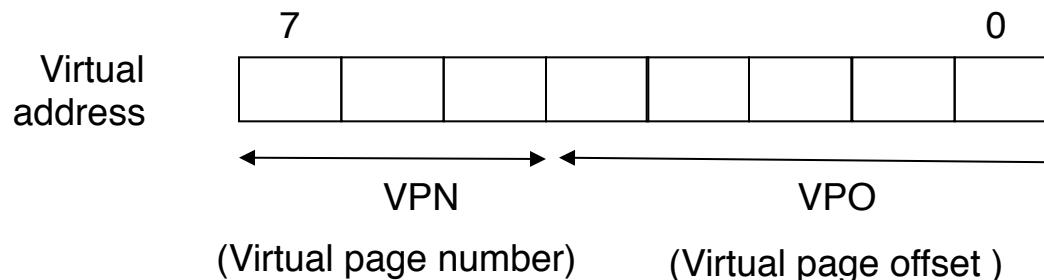
- **PPO**: Physical page offset (same as VPO)
- **PPN**: Physical page number

Address Translation With a Page Table



Example:

**8-bit virtual address
with a 3-bit VPN ...**



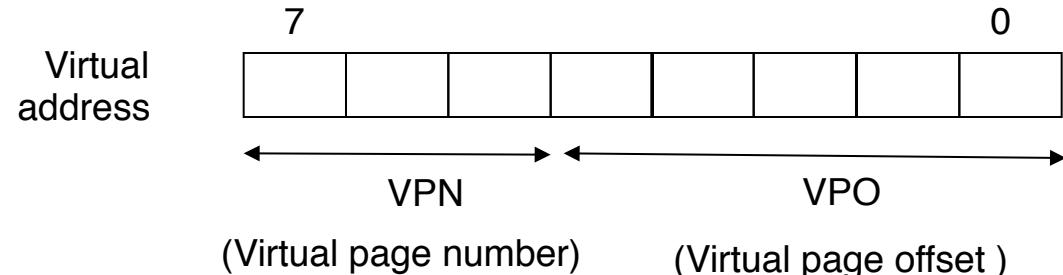
What is the page size?

$$2^P = 2^5 = 32$$

How many pages can we have?

$$\text{Up to } 2^3 = 8$$

Example:



Page Table:

000	0111100
001	1101100
010	0110101
011	1000100
100	0101110
101	0110000

How many bits in the physical address?

$$7_{\text{ppn}} + 5_{\text{ppo}} = 12 \text{ bits}$$

What is the physical address for:

- virtual address 01011011?

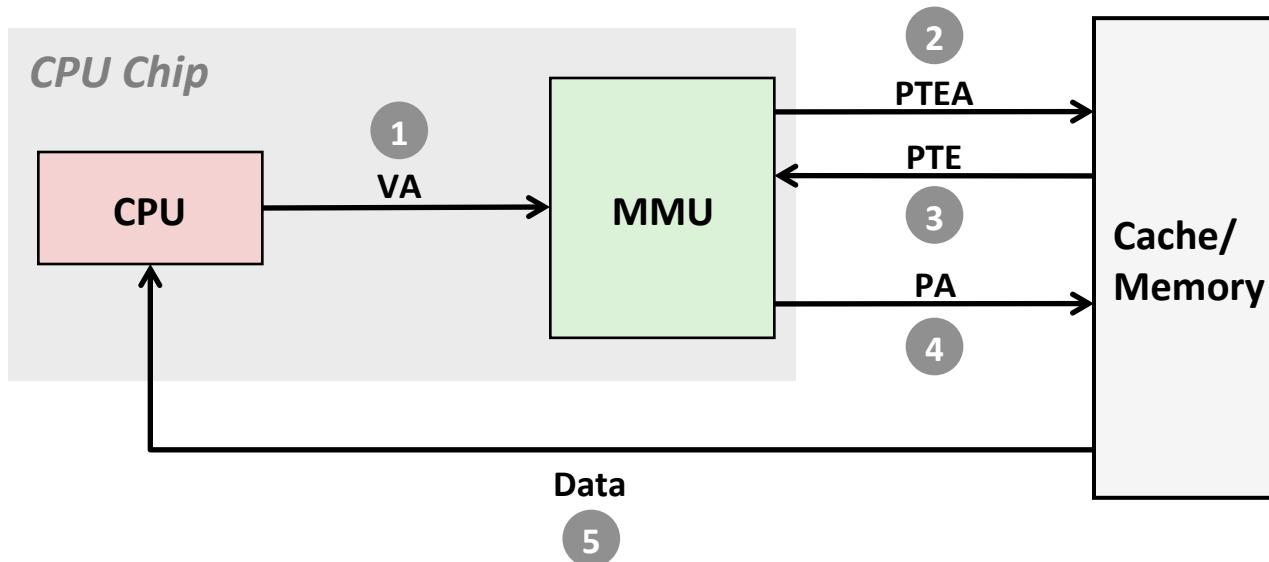
0110101 11011

- virtual address 10110001?

► 0110000 10001

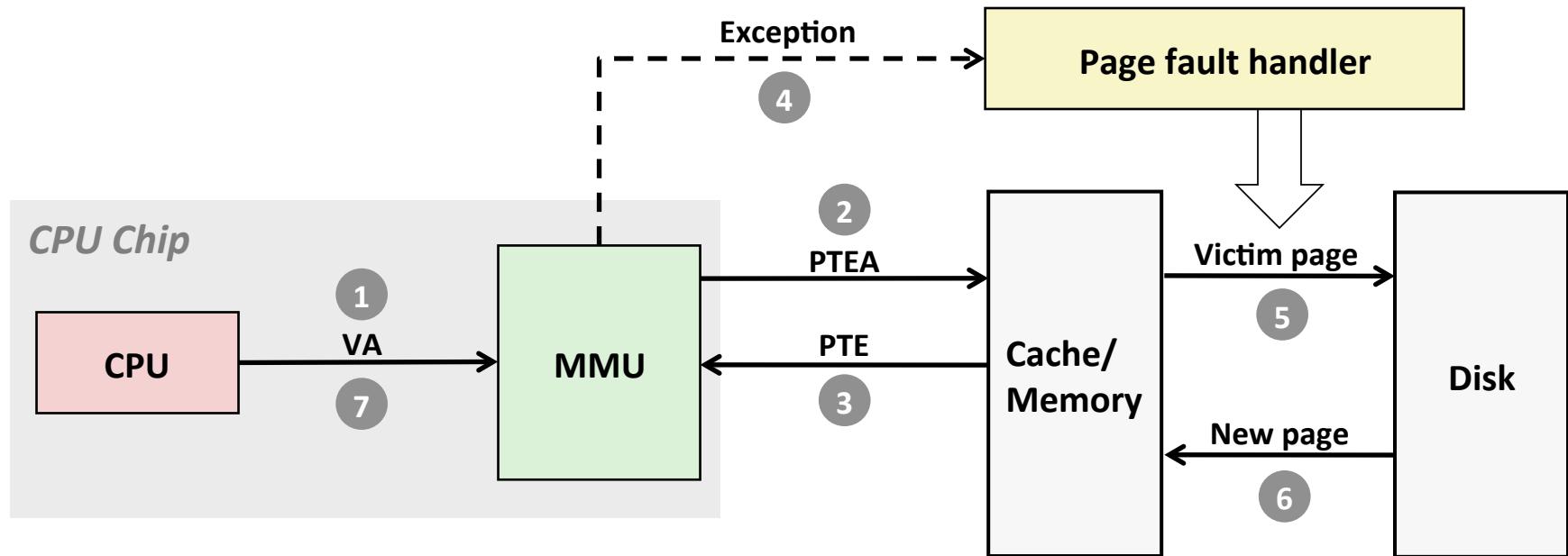
6 entries <= 8 maximum: OK

Address Translation: Page Hit



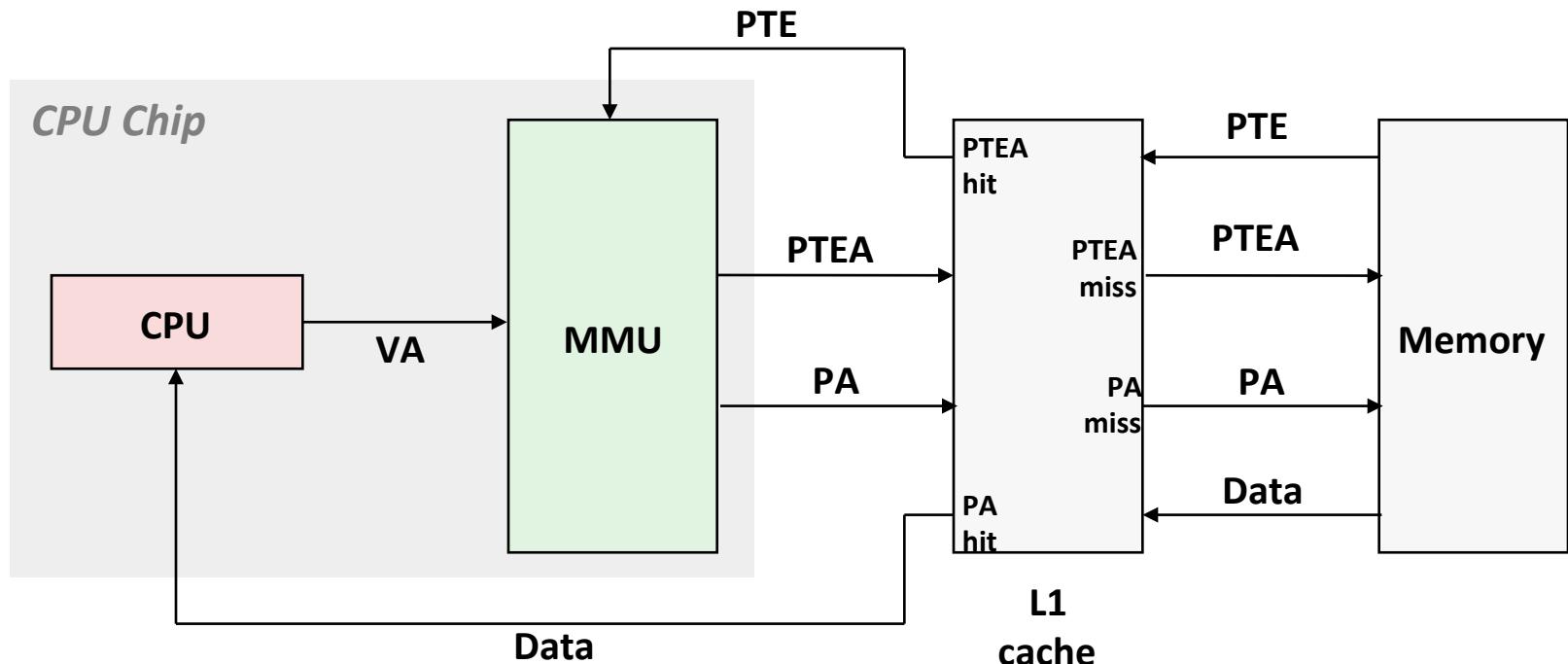
- 1) Processor sends virtual address to MMU
- 2-3) MMU fetches PTE from page table in memory
- 4) MMU sends physical address to cache/memory
- 5) Cache/memory sends data word to processor

Address Translation: Page Fault



- 1) Processor sends virtual address to MMU
- 2-3) MMU fetches PTE from page table in memory
- 4) Valid bit is zero, so MMU triggers page fault exception
- 5) Handler identifies victim (and, if dirty, pages it out to disk)
- 6) Handler pages in new page and updates PTE in memory
- 7) Handler returns to original process, restarting faulting instruction

Integrating VM and Cache



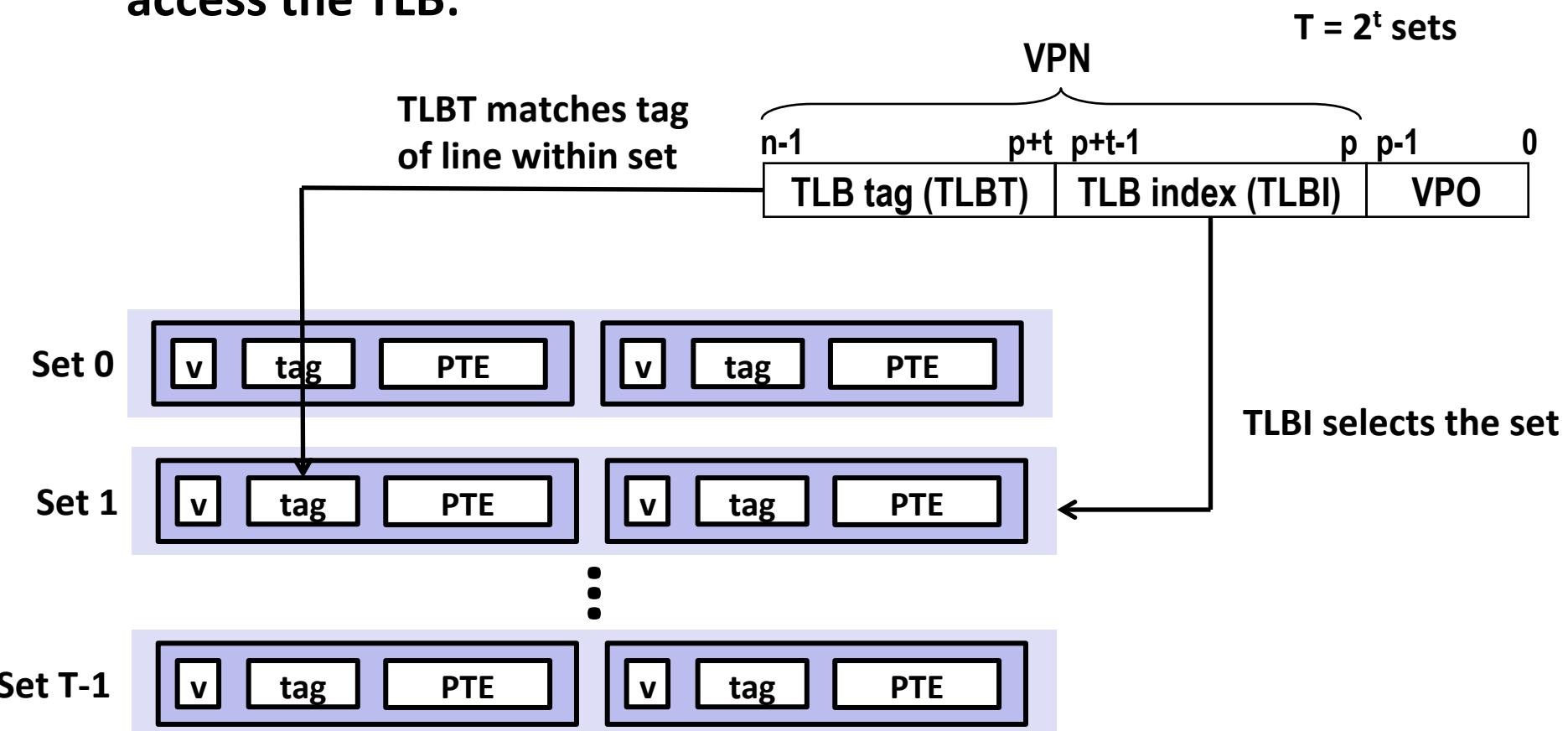
VA: virtual address, PA: physical address, PTE: page table entry, PTEA = PTE address

Speeding up Translation with a TLB

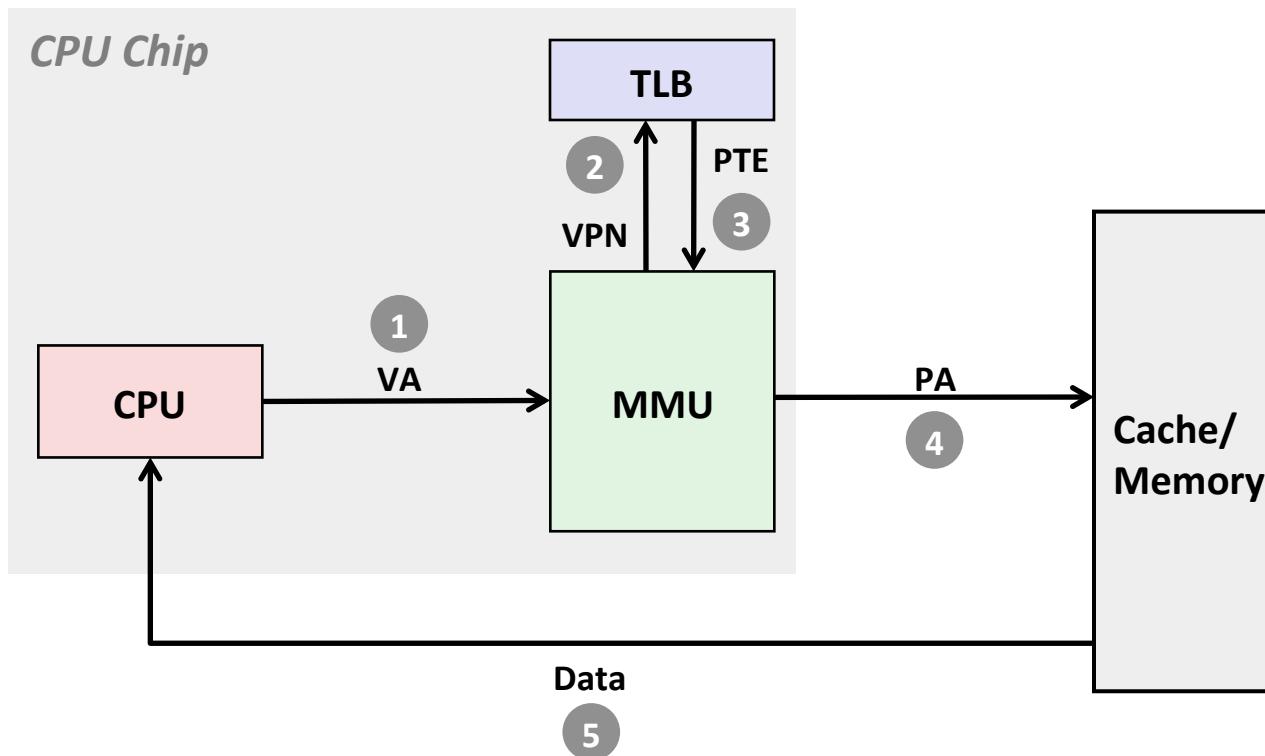
- Page table entries (PTEs) are cached in L1 like any other memory word
 - PTEs may be evicted by other data references
 - PTE hit still requires a small L1 delay
- Solution: *Translation Lookaside Buffer* (TLB)
 - Small set-associative hardware cache in MMU
 - Maps virtual page numbers to physical page numbers
 - Contains complete page table entries for small number of pages

Accessing the TLB

- MMU uses the VPN portion of the virtual address to access the TLB:

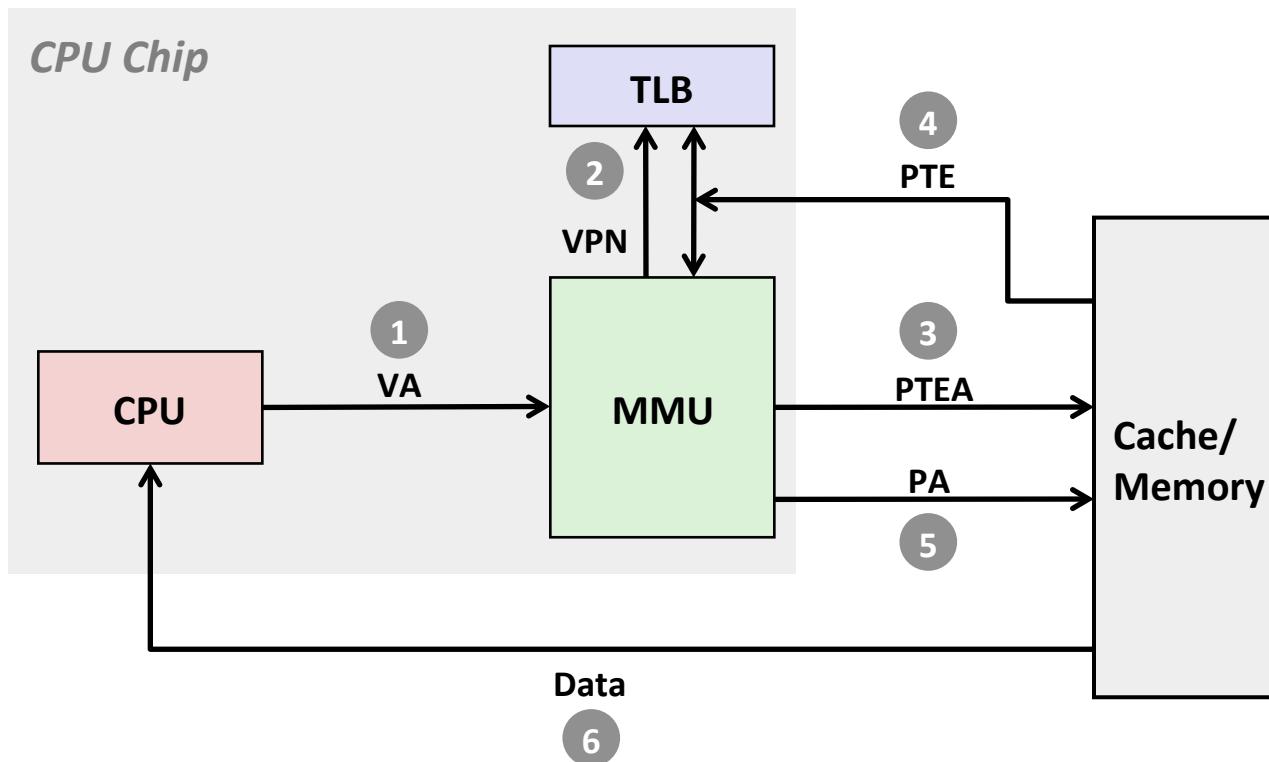


TLB Hit



A TLB hit eliminates a memory access

TLB Miss



A TLB miss incurs an additional memory access (the PTE)
Fortunately, TLB misses are rare: pages are large.

Multi-Level Page Tables

■ Suppose:

- 4KB (2^{12}) page size, 48-bit address space, 8-byte PTE

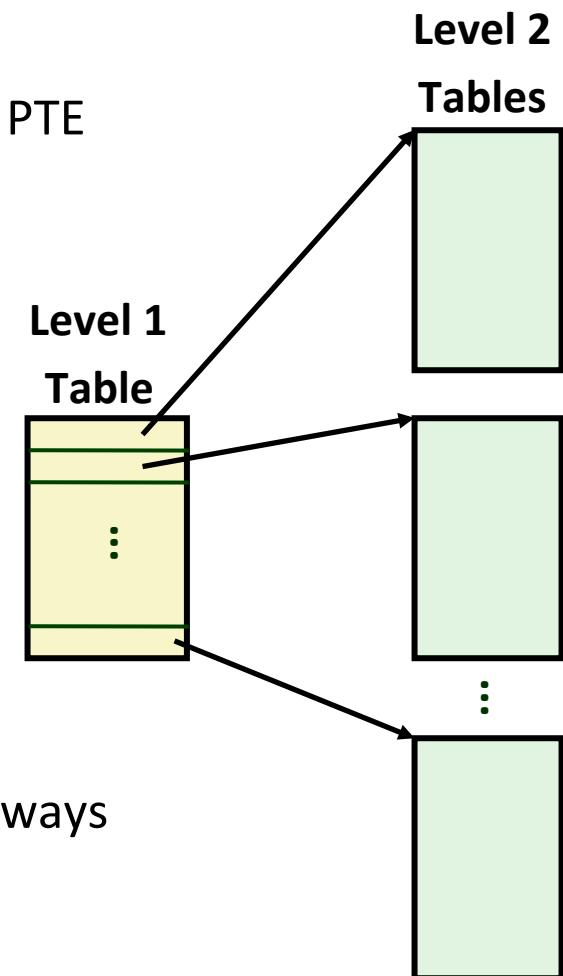
■ Problem:

- Would need a 512 GB page table!
 - $2^{48} * 2^{-12} * 2^3 = 2^{39}$ bytes

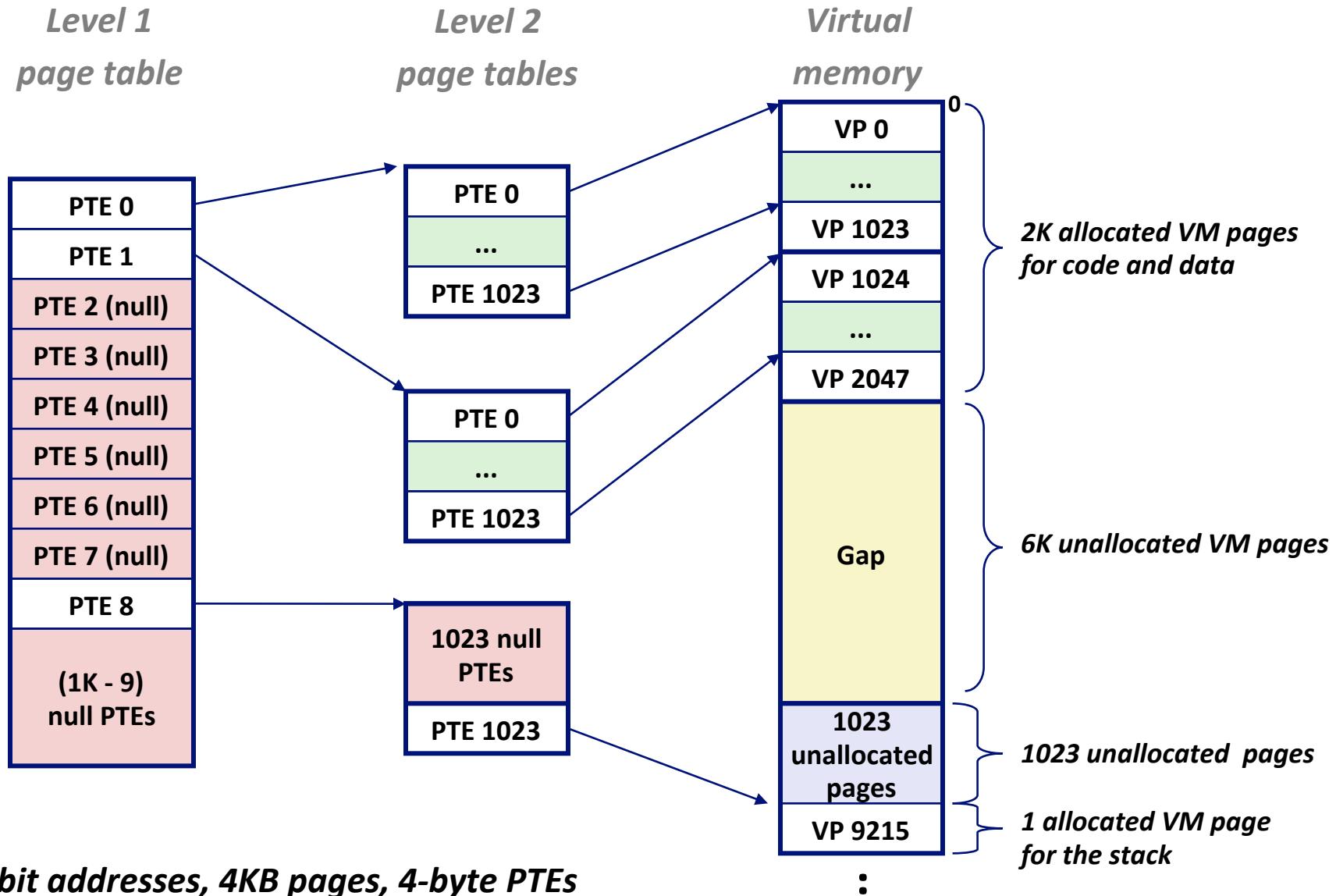
■ Common solution: Multi-level page table

■ Example: 2-level page table

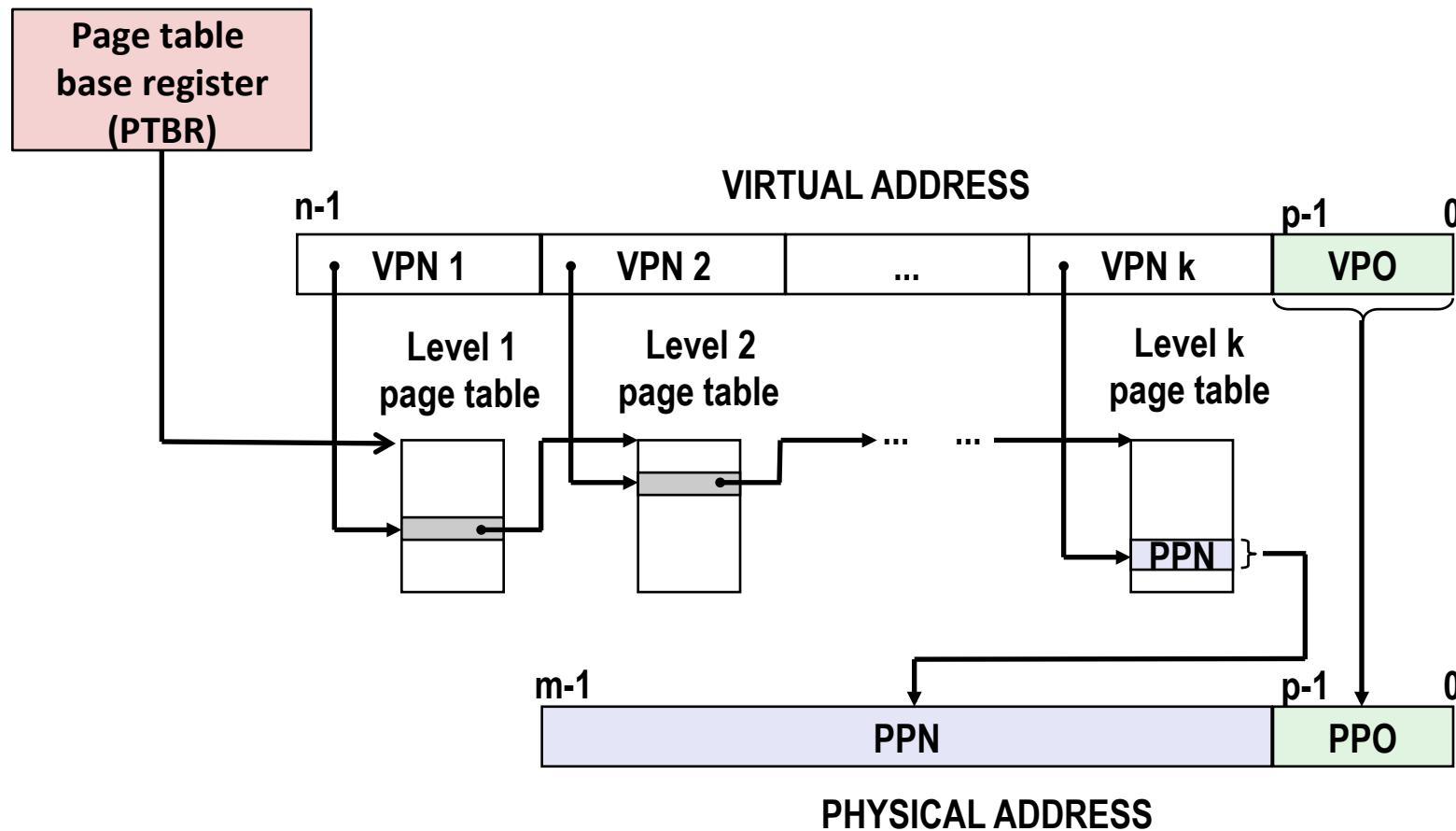
- Level 1 table: each PTE points to a page table (always memory resident)
- Level 2 table: each PTE points to a page (paged in and out like any other data)



A Two-Level Page Table Hierarchy



Translating with a k-level Page Table



Summary

■ Programmer's view of virtual memory

- Each process has its own private linear address space
- Cannot be corrupted by other processes

■ System view of virtual memory

- Uses memory efficiently by caching virtual memory pages
 - Efficient only because of locality
- Simplifies memory management and programming
- Simplifies protection by providing a convenient interpositioning point to check permissions