Virtual Memory Beyond Physical Memory

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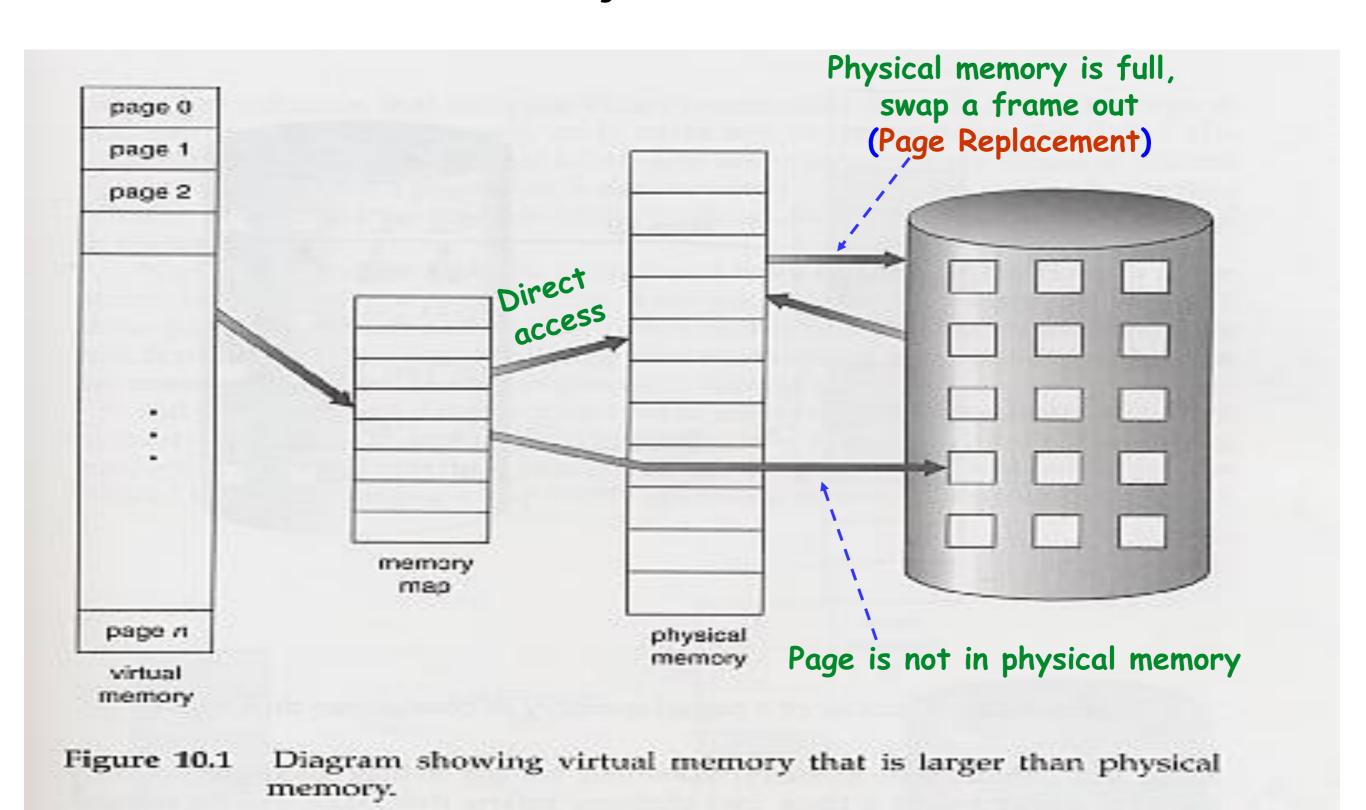
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- Thus far, we've assumed that an address space is unrealistically small and fits into physical memory.
- However, to support large address spaces, the OS will need a place to stash away portions of address spaces that currently aren't in great demand.
- In general, such a location should have more capacity than memory. In modern systems, this role is usually served by a hard disk drive.

Swap Space

- The first thing we will need to do is to reserve some space on the disk for moving pages back and forth.
- In operating systems, we generally refer to such space as swap space.
- Thus, we will simply assume that the OS can read from and write to the swap space, in page-sized units.
- The OS will need to remember the disk address of a given page.

A large VM when only a small physical memory is available



虚拟存储器的定义

•虚拟存储器的定义

分页

-虚拟存储指仅把作业的一部分装入内存便可运行的存储管理系统,通过作业各部分的动态调入和置换,用户所感觉的存储空间比实际空间大,称之为虚空间。

产生给用户感觉 斷門齊開熱節大的 程序 部分装入后 开始执行 磁盘对换区 内华

虚空间大小

- •虚空间大小
 - -虚空间的逻辑大小 = 可寻址范围
 - -虚空间的实际大小 = 内存+外存对换区
- ·例: 32位操作系统的可寻址范围是 232=4GByte, Windows98系列系统。
- •例:在window系统盘根目录下,有兑换文件——外存对换区。如XP系统的pagefile.sys文件
- ·例: Linux中的swap交换分区

	PFN 0	PFN 1	PFN 2	PFN 3				
Physical Memory	Proc 0 [VPN 0]	Proc 1 [VPN 2]	Proc 1 [VPN 3]	Proc 2 [VPN 0]				
	Block 0	Block 1	Block 2	Block 3	Block 4	Block 5	Block 6	Block 7
Swap Space	Proc 0 [VPN 1]	Proc 0 [VPN 2]	[Free]	Proc 1 [VPN 0]	Proc 1 [VPN 1]	Proc 3 [VPN 0]	Proc 2 [VPN 1]	Proc 3 [VPN 1]

- 本例中,一个包含4页的物理内存和一个8页的交换空间。
- · 3个进程(进程0、进程1和进程2)主动共享物理内存。但3个中的每一个,都只有一部分有效页在内存中剩下的在硬盘的交换空间中。
- 第4个进程(进程3)的所有页都被交换到硬盘上。
- 有一块交换空间是空闲的。

Present Bit

- Add some machinery higher up in the system in order to support swapping pages to and from the disk.
 - When the hardware looks in the PTE, it may find that the page is not <u>present</u> in physical memory.
 - The act of accessing a page that is not in physical memory is commonly referred to as a page fault.

Value	Meaning
1	page is present in physical memory
0	The page is not in memory but rather on disk.

The Page Fault

- If a page is not present and has been swapped to disk, the OS will need to swap the page into memory.
- Thus, a question arises: how will the OS know where to find the desired page?
- In many systems, the page table is a natural place to store such information. Thus, the OS could use the bits in the PTE normally used for data such as the PFN of the page for a disk address.
- When the OS receives a page fault for a page, it looks in the PTE to find the address, and issues the request to disk to fetch the page into memory.

存在位与外存地址

- •存在位
- •对页表进行扩充
 - -让系统了解页面装入状态

页面如果不在内 存中,记录页面 在交换区的位置

页号 块号 存取控制 存在位 引用位 修改位 外存地址

- -存在位:
 - »为0 不在内存中
 - »为1 在内存中

页面是否被 访问过 页面是否被 修改过

补充:交换术语及其他

对于不同的机器和操作系统,虚拟内存系统的术语可能会有点令人困惑和不同。例如,页错误(page fault)一般是指对页表引用时产生某种错误:这可能包括在这里讨论的错误类型,即页不存在的错误,但有时指的是内存非法访问。事实上,我们将这种完全合法的访问(页被映射到进程的虚拟地址空间,但此时不在物理内存中)称为"错误"是很奇怪的。实际上,它应该被称为"页未命中(page miss)"。但是通常,当人们说一个程序"页错误"时,意味着它正在访问的虚拟地址空间的一部分,被操作系统交换到了硬盘上。

我们怀疑这种行为之所以被称为"错误",是因为操作系统中的处理机制。当一些不寻常的事情发生的时候,即硬件不知道如何处理的时候,硬件只是简单地把控制权交给操作系统,希望操作系统能够解决。在这种情况下,进程想要访问的页不在内存中。硬件唯一能做的就是触发异常,操作系统从开始接管。由于这与进程执行非法操作处理流程一样,所以我们把这个活动称为"错误",这也许并不奇怪。

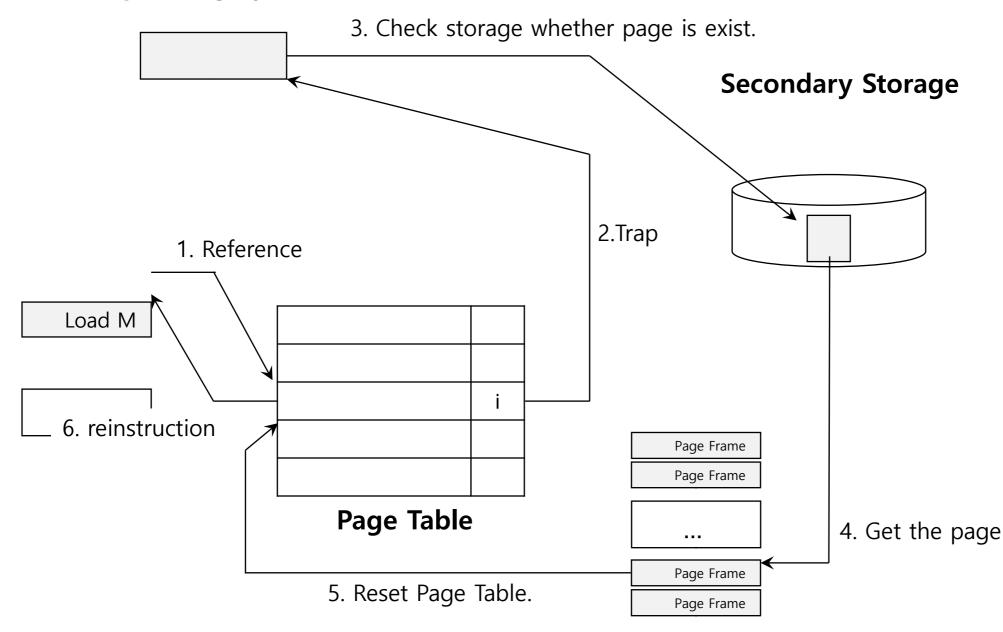
The Page Fault

- Accessing page that is not in physical memory.
 - If a page is not present and has been swapped disk, the OS need to swap the page into memory in order to service the page fault.

Page Fault Control Flow

■ PTE used for data such as the PFN of the page for a disk address.

Operating System



Virtual Address

When the OS receives a page fault, it looks in the PTE and issues the request to disk.

Page Fault Control Flow – Hardware

```
VPN = (VirtualAddress & VPN MASK) >> SHIFT
1:
      (Success, TlbEntry) = TLB Lookup(VPN)
2:
3:
      if (Success == True) // TLB Hit
      if (CanAccess(TlbEntry.ProtectBits) == True)
4:
5:
            Offset = VirtualAddress & OFFSET MASK
            PhysAddr = (TlbEntry.PFN << SHIFT) | Offset
6:
7:
            Register = AccessMemory(PhysAddr)
      else RaiseException(PROTECTION FAULT)
8:
```

Page Fault Control Flow – Hardware

```
9:
      else // TLB Miss
10:
      PTEAddr = PTBR + (VPN * sizeof(PTE))
11:
   PTE = AccessMemory (PTEAddr)
     if (PTE. Valid == False) //还记得PTE的有效位吗?虚拟内存中的无效页,无需分
12:
配物理内存
13:
            RaiseException (SEGMENTATION FAULT)
14:
      else
15:
      if (CanAccess(PTE.ProtectBits) == False)
16:
            RaiseException (PROTECTION FAULT)
      else if (PTE.Present == True) //数据页在内存
17:
18:
      // assuming hardware-managed TLB
19:
            TLB Insert (VPN, PTE.PFN, PTE.ProtectBits)
            RetryInstruction()
20:
      else if (PTE.Present == False) // //数据页不在内存
21:
22:
            RaiseException (PAGE FAULT)
```

Page Fault Control Flow – Software

```
1: PFN = FindFreePhysicalPage()
2: if (PFN == -1) // no free page found
3: PFN = EvictPage() // run replacement algorithm
4: DiskRead(PTE.DiskAddr, pfn) // sleep (waiting for I/O)
5: PTE.present = True // update page table with present
6: PTE.PFN = PFN // bit and translation (PFN)
7: RetryInstruction() // retry instruction
```

• 首先,操作系统必须为将要换入的页找到一个物理帧,如果没有这样的物理帧,我们将不得不等待交换算法运行,并从内存中踢出一些页,释放帧供这里使用。在获得物理帧后,处理程序发出 I/O 请求从交换空间读取页。最后,当这个慢操作完成时,操作系统更新页表并重试指令。重试将导致 TLB 未命中,然后再一次重试时,TLB 命中,此时硬件将能够访问所需的值

What If Memory Is Full?

- The OS like to page out pages to make room for the new pages the OS is about to bring in.
 - The process of picking a page to kick out, or replace is known as page-replacement policy

When Replacements Really Occur

- 操作系统不会等到内存已经完全满了以后才执行交换流程,操作系统可以更主动地预留一小部分空闲内存。
- · 为了保证有少量的空闲内存,大多数操作系统会设置高水位线(High Watermark, HW) 和低水位线(Low Watermark, LW),来帮助决定何时从内存中清除页。
- · 当操作系统发现有少于 LW 个页可用时,后台负责释放内存的线程会开始运行,直到有 HW 个 可用的物理页。这个后台线程有时称为交换守护进程(swap daemon)或页守护进程(page daemon)
- 通过同时执行多个交换过程,我们可以进行一些性能优化。例如,许多系统会把多个要写入的页聚集(cluster)或分组(group),同时写入到交换区间,从而提高硬盘的效率[LL82]。我们稍后在讨论硬盘时将会看到,这种合并操作减少了硬盘的寻道和旋转开销,从而显著提高了性能。

What If Memory Is Full?

- We assumed there is plenty of free memory in which to page in a page from swap space.
- Memory may be full (or close to it). Thus, the OS might like to first page out one or more pages to make room for the new page(s).
- The process of picking a page to kick out, or replace is known as the page replacement policy.

关键问题: 如何决定踢出哪个页

操作系统如何决定从内存中踢出哪一页(或哪几页)?这个决定由系统的替换策略做出,替换策略通常会遵循一些通用的原则(下面将会讨论),但也会包括一些调整,以避免特殊情况下的行为。

Cache Management

- The main memory can be viewed as a cache for virtual memory pages in the system.
- A replacement policy for this cache is to minimize the number of cache misses.
- Alternately, one can view our goal as maximizing the number of cache hits.

 Knowing the number of cache hits and misses let us calculate the average memory access time (AMAT 平均内存访问时间) for a program.

$$AMAT = (Hit_{\%} \cdot T_M) + (Miss_{\%} \cdot T_D)$$

TM表示访问内存的成本 TD表示访问磁盘的成本 Hit表示在缓存中找到数据的 概率 (命中) Miss表示在缓存中找不到数据的概率 (未命中)。

- Assuming the cost of accessing memory (T_M) is around 100 nanoseconds, and the cost of accessing disk (T_D) is about 10 milliseconds, and miss rate is 10%, hit rate is 90%.
- We have the following AMAT: 0.9 x 100ns + 0.1 x 10ms, which is 90ns + 1ms, or 1.00009 ms, or about 1 millisecond.
- If our hit rate had instead been 99.9%, the result is quite different: AMAT is 10.1 μs, or roughly 100 times faster. As the hit rate approaches 100%, AMAT approaches 100 nanoseconds.

The Optimal Replacement Policy

- Leads to the fewest number of misses overall
 - Replaces the page that will be accessed <u>furthest in</u> the <u>future</u>
 - Resulting in the fewest-possible cache misses
- Serve only as a comparison point, to know how close we are to perfect (由于这是面向未来的算法,因此不可能真正实现,只能作为一个参照标准)

在引用最远将来会访问的页之前,你肯定会引用其他页!

Tracing the Optimal Policy

Reference Row

0 1 2 0 1 3 0 3 1 2 1

前3个访问是未命中,因为缓存开始是空的。这种未命中有时也称作冷启动未命中(cold-start miss,或强制未命中,compulsory miss)。

Access	Hit/Miss?	Evict	Resulting Cache State
0	Miss		0
1	Miss		0,1
2	Miss		0,1,2
0	Hit		0,1,2
1	Hit		0,1,2
3	Miss	2	0,1,3
0	Hit		0,1,3
3	Hit		0,1,3
1	Hit		0,1,3
2	Miss	3	0,1,2
1	Hit		0,1,2

Hit rate is
$$\frac{Hits}{Hits+Misses} = 54.6\%$$

Future is not known.

- Unfortunately, the future is not generally known; you can't build the optimal policy for a generalpurpose operating system.
- The optimal policy will thus serve only as a comparison point, to know how close we are to "perfect".

提示: 与最优策略对比非常有用

虽然最优策略非常不切实际,但作为仿真或其他研究的比较者还是非常有用的。比如,单说你喜欢的新算法有80%的命中率是没有意义的,但加上最优算法只有82%的命中率(因此你的新方法非常接近最优),就会使得结果很有意义,并给出了它的上下文。因此,在你进行的任何研究中,知道最优策略可以方便进行对比,知道你的策略有多大的改进空间,也用于决定当策略已经非常接近最优策略时,停止做无谓的优化[AD03]。

Tracing the FIFIO Policy

Reference Row
0 1 2 0 1 3 0 3 1 2 1

Access	Hit/Miss?	Evict	Resulting Cache State
0	Miss		0
1	Miss		0,1
2	Miss		0,1,2
0	Hit		0,1,2
1	Hit		0,1,2
3	Miss	0	1,2,3
0	Miss	1	2,3,0
3	Hit		2,3,0
1	Miss		3,0,1
2	Miss	3	0,1,2
1	Hit		0,1,2

Hit rate is $\frac{Hits}{Hits+Misses} = 36.4\%$

Even though page 0 had been accessed a number of times, FIFO still kicks it out.

补充: Belady 的异常

Belady (最优策略发明者)及其同事发现了一个有意思的引用序列[BNS69]。内存引用顺序是: 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5。他们正在研究的替换策略是 FIFO。有趣的问题: 当缓存大小从 3 变成 4 时,缓存命中率如何变化?

一般来说,当缓存变大时,缓存命中率是会提高的(变好)。但在这个例子,采用FIFO,命中率反而下降了!你可以自己计算一下缓存命中和未命中次数。这种奇怪的现象被称为 Belady 的异常(Belady's Anomaly)。

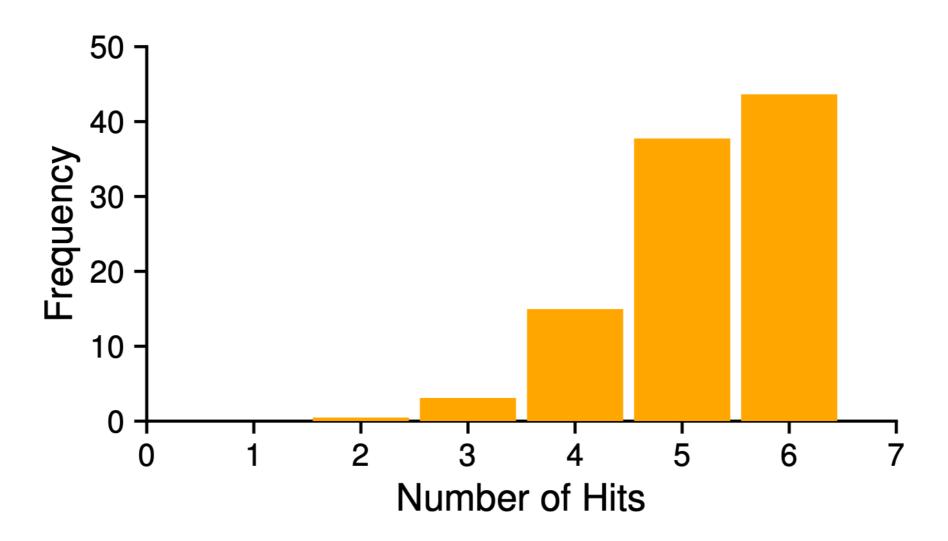
其他一些策略,比如 LRU,不会遇到这个问题。可以猜猜为什么?事实证明,LRU 具有所谓的栈特性(stack property)[M+70]。对于具有这个性质的算法,大小为 N+1 的缓存自然包括大小为 N 的缓存的内容。因此,当增加缓存大小时,缓存命中率至少保证不变,有可能提高。先进先出(FIFO)和随机(Random)等显然没有栈特性,因此容易出现异常行为。

Another Simple Policy: Random

- Random has properties similar to FIFO; it is simple to implement, but it doesn't really try to be too intelligent in picking which blocks to evict.
- How Random does depends entirely upon how lucky (or unlucky) Random gets in its choices.

			Resulting	
Access	Hit/Miss?	Evict	Cache State	
0	Miss		0	
1	Miss		0, 1	
2	Miss		0, 1, 2	
0	Hit		0, 1, 2	
1	Hit		0, 1, 2	
3	Miss	0	1, 2, 3	
0	Miss	1	2, 3, 0	
3	Hit		2, 3, 0	
1	Miss	3	2, 0, 1	
2	Hit		2, 0, 1	
1	Hit		2, 0, 1	

Tracing the Random Policy



Random Performance over 10,000 Trials

- 当然,随机的表现完全取决于多幸运(或不幸)。在上面的例子中,随机比 FIFO好一点,比最优的差一点。事实上,我们可以运行数千次的随机实验, 求得一个平均的结果。
- 图 22.1 显示了 10000 次试验后随机策略的平均命中率,每次试验都有不同的随机种子。正如你所看到的,有些时候(仅仅 40%的概率),随机和最优策略一样好,在上述例子中,命中内存的次数是 6 次。有时候情况会更糟糕,只有 2 次或更少。随机策略取决于当时的运气。

Using History: LRU

- Unfortunately, any policy as simple as FIFO or Random is likely to have a common problem: it might kick out an important page that is about to be referenced again.
- As we did with scheduling policy, to improve our guess at the future, we once again lean on the past and use history as our guide.
- For example, if a program has accessed a page in the near past, it is likely to access it again in the near future.

- · 页替换策略可以使用的一个历史信息是频率 (frequency)。如果一个页被访问了很多次,也许它不应该被替换,因为它显然更有价值。
- · 页更常用的属性是访问的近期性 (recency) , 越近被访问过的页,也许再次访问的可能性也就越大。
- · 这一系列的策略是基于人们所说的局部性原则 (principle of locality) [D70],基本上只是对程序及其行为的观察。这个原理简单地说就是程序倾向于频繁地访问某些代码 (例如循环) 和数据结构 (例如循环访问的数组)。因此,我们应该尝试用历史数据来确定哪些页面更重要,并在需要踢出页时将这些页保存在内存中
- · 一系列简单的基于历史的算法诞生了。"最不经常使用"(Least-Frequently-Used, LFU)策略会替换最不经常使用的页。同样, "最少最近使用"(Least-Recently-Used, LRU)策略替换最近最少使用的页面。.

			Resulting		
Access	Hit/Miss?	Evict	Cache State		
0	Miss		LRU→	0	
1	Miss		$LRU \rightarrow$	0, 1	
2	Miss		$LRU \rightarrow$	0, 1, 2	
0	Hit		$LRU \rightarrow$	1, 2, 0	
1	Hit		$LRU \rightarrow$	2, 0, 1	
3	Miss	2	$LRU \rightarrow$	0, 1, 3	
0	Hit		$LRU \rightarrow$	1, 3, 0	
3	Hit		$LRU \rightarrow$	1, 0, 3	
1	Hit		$LRU \rightarrow$	0, 3, 1	
2	Miss	0	$LRU \rightarrow$	3, 1, 2	
1	Hit		$LRU \rightarrow$	3, 2, 1	

Tracing the LRU Policy

- · 给某作业分配了三块主存(开始时为空),采用 先进先出页面置换算法,该作业依次访问的页号 为: 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,将 产生()次缺页中断。
- · 如果采用LRU,将会产生()次缺页中断。
- 如果是最优置换,将会产生()次缺页中断。

Implementing Historical Algorithms

- To keep track of which pages have been least- and mostrecently used, the system has to do some accounting work on every memory reference.
- One method that could help speed this up is to add a little bit of hardware support, such as a time field in memory.
- When replacing a page, the OS simply scan all the time fields in the system to find the least-recently-used page.
- Unfortunately, as the number of pages in a system grows, scanning a huge array of times just to find the absolute least-recently-used page is prohibitively expensive.

关键问题:如何实现 LRU 替换策略

由于实现完美的LRU代价非常昂贵,我们能否实现一个近似的LRU算法,并且依然能够获得预期的效果?

随着系统中页数量的增长,扫描所有页的时间字段只是为了找到最精确最少使用的页,这个代价太昂贵。想象一下一台拥有 4GB 内存的机器,内存切成 4KB 的页。 这台机器有一百万页,即使以现代 CPU 速度找到 LRU 页也将需要很长时间。这就引出了一个问题: 我们是否真的需要找到绝对最旧的页来替换? 找到差不多最旧的页可以吗?

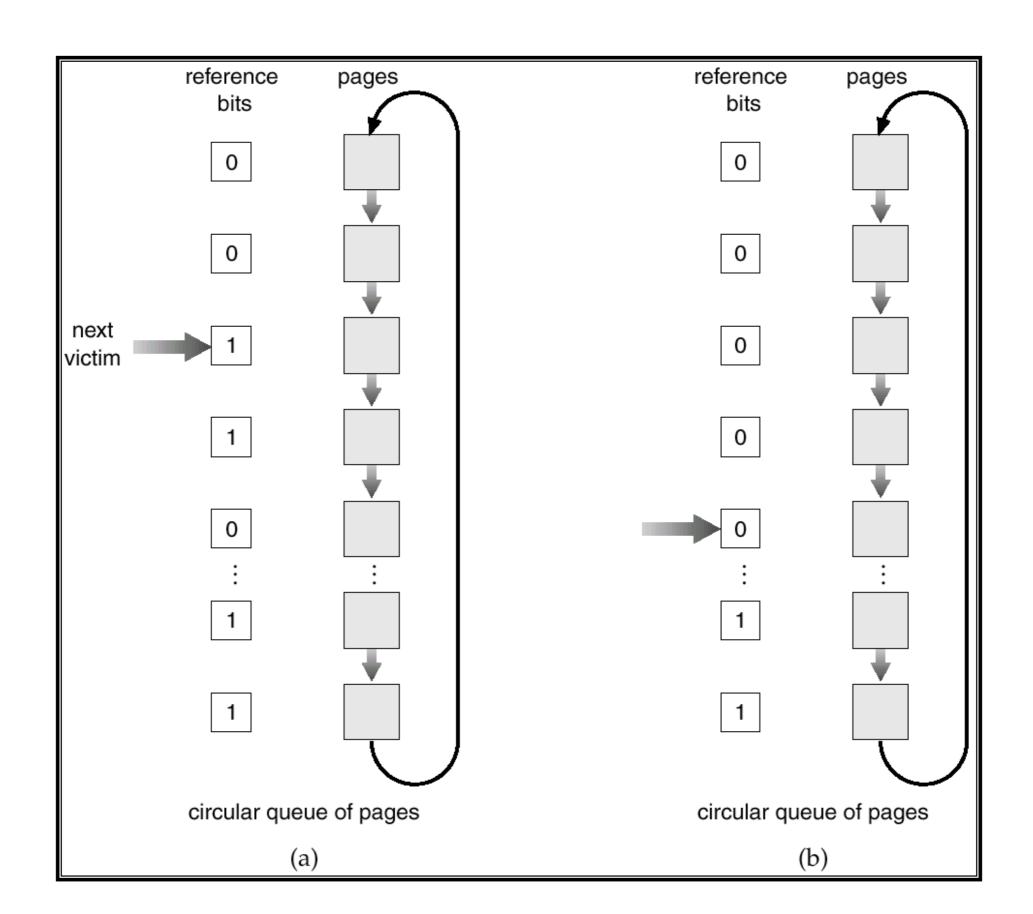
LRU Approximation Algorithms

- Reference bit
 - With each page associate a bit, initially -= 0
 - · When page is referenced bit set to 1 at (在每个时间间隔范围内,当页被访问时设置为1).
 - The page with the smallest number is the LRU page;

Clock Algorithm

- · 系统中的所有页都放在一个循环列表中。时 钟指针 (clock hand) 开始时指向某个特定的页 (哪个页不重要)。
- · 当必须进行页替换时,操作系统检查当前指向的页P 的使用位是1还是0。如果是1,则意味着页面P最 近被使用,因此不适合被替换。然后,P的使用位设 置为0,时钟指针递增到下一页(P+1)。
- ·该算法一直持续到找到一个使用位为 0 的页,使用位为 0 意味着这个页最近没有被使用过(在最坏的情况下,所有的页都已经被使用了,那么就将所有页的使用位都设置为 0)。

Second-Chance (clock) Page-Replacement Algorithm



Enhanced Second-chance Algorithm

由访问位A和修改位M可以组合成下面四种类型的页面:

1类(A=0, M=0): 表示该页最近既未被访问, 又未被修改, 是最佳淘汰页。

2类(A=0, M=1): 表示该页最近未被访问, 但已被修改, 并不是很好的淘汰页。

3类(A=1, M=0): 最近已被访问, 但未被修改, 该页有可能再被访问。

4类(A=1, M=1): 最近已被访问且被修改, 该页可能再被访问。

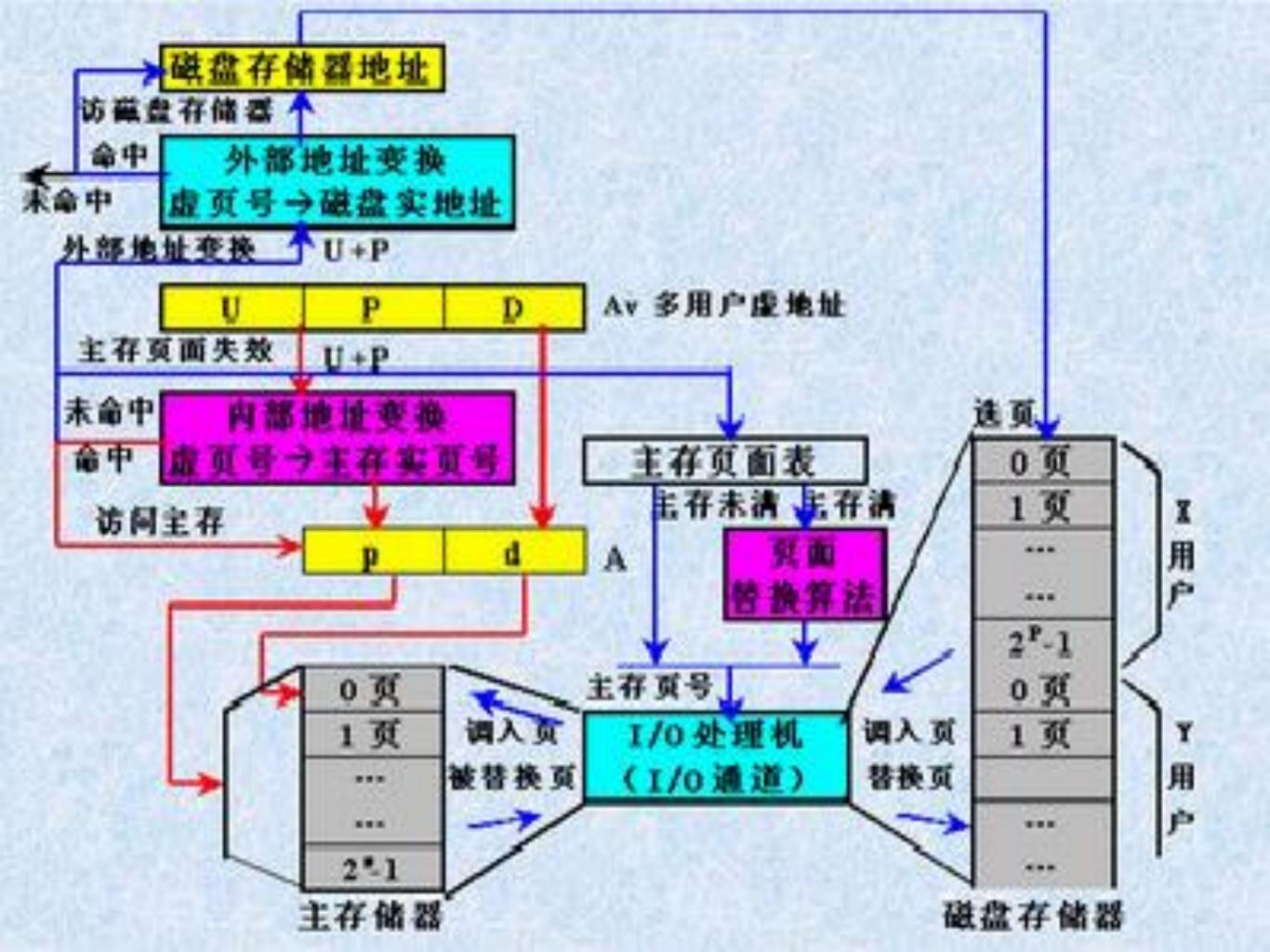
如果页已被修改 (modified) 并因此变脏 (dirty) ,则踢出它就必须将它写回磁盘,这很昂贵。如果它没有被修改 (因此是干净的,clean) ,踢出就没成 本。物理帧可以简单地重用于其他目的而无须额外的 I/O。因此,一些虚拟机系统更倾向于踢出干净页,而不是脏页

Other VM Policies

- · 除了按需请求调页。
- · 操作系统可能会猜测一个页面即将被使用,从而提前载入。这种行为被称为预取 (prefetching) , 只有在有合理的成功机会时才应该这样做。例如, 一些系统将假设如果代码页 P 被载入内存, 那么代码页 P + 1 很可能很快被访问, 因此也应该被载入内存.

Thrashing

- · 当内存就是被超额请求时,操作系统应该做什么,这组正在运行的进程的内存需求是否超出了可用物理内存?在这种情况下,系统将不断地进行换页,这种情况有时被称为抖动.
- · 一些早期的操作系统有一组相当复杂的机制,以便在抖动发生时检测并由系统决定不运行部分进程,从而减少进程的工作集.
- · 某些版本的 Linux 会运行"内存不足的杀手程序 (out-of-memory killer)"。这个守护进程选择一个 内存密集型进程并杀死它,从而以不怎么委婉的方式减少内存。.



End