## ELEC 377 – Operating Systems

Week 7 – Class 1

#### Last Class

- Virtual Memory
- ◊ Concept
- Oemand Paging

#### **Hierarchical Tables Example**

- Program with 222k of Code and Data, 30K of Stack
  - ♦ 32 bit address space, 1k pages, p1 is 12 bits
    - how much space is taken by the page tables??
    - assume 4 bytes for each entry of p1 table and 4 bytes for each entry of each p2 table.

p2 = 10 bits

how many pages of code and data? -> 222 pages how many pages for stack? -> 30 pages (Given and used below) How many p2 tables? -> 2 tables (Given and used below) How many p1 tables? -> 1 table size of p1 table =  $2^{12} * 4 = 2^{14}$ 

size of each p2 table = 
$$2^{10} * 4 = 2^{12}$$

Total table space =  $2^{14}+2^{12}+2^{12}=2^{14}+2^{13}=16k+8k=24k$ 

### Today

- Virtual Memory
- ◊ Page Replacement Algorithms
- ◊ Frame Allocation
- ◊ Thrashing
- ◊ Working Set

#### Page Replacement

- What happens when we run out of memory?
  - virtual running more processes than memory (over allocation)
  - ◊ no spare frames
  - ♦ select some other frame in physical memory
  - ◊ write its contents to disk
  - invalidate the MMU registers that point to the frame
  - ◊ reuse the frame
- Two transfers (write old contents, read new contents)

#### Page Replacement

- Dirty Bit?
  - ◊ add another flag to the page table
  - indicates that the page has been changed (dirty)
  - only write dirty pages (otherwise matches copy on the disk)
- Code pages are mapped from the program executable
  - since code doesn't change (reentrant), never have to write code pages.
  - Observe the server of the s

#### Page Replacement Algorithms

- Similar to scheduling algorithms
  - Want to minimize page faults
  - ♦ Each page fault represents 1 or two disk transfers
- FIFO (First In First Out)
  - Or Page that is replaced is the oldest page
  - ◊ Not particularly good
  - ◊ Belady's Anomaly
    - more memory, more page faults
- Optimal
  - Isimilar to Shortest Job First scheduling algorithm
  - o page that will not be used for the longest time
  - ◊ future knowledge provides a baseline

#### Page Replacement Algorithms

- LRU Least recently used
  - ◊ past behavior predicts future behavior
  - page referenced longest ago gets replaced –hardware support(page counters, stack)
- Approximation
  - ◊ reference bits (history of page references)
  - second chance algorithm (FIFO with 1 ref bit)
- Alternatives
  - ◊ include modified bit
    - prefer clean pages to dirty pages
    - not as important as recently used reference bit, breaks ties

- A list of the pages that are referenced over time e.g. 1,2,3,4,1,2,5,1,2,3,4,5
- ◊ determine how many page faults for each algorithm
- draw the page frames allocated ex. 3 pages, FIFO

#### 1 2 3 4 1 2 5 1 2 3 4 5

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1 2 3 4 1 2 5 1 2 3 4 5

1 1 1 **4** 2 2 2 3 3

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1 2 3 4 1 2 5 1 2 3 4 5

 1 1 1 4 4 4 5
 5 5

 2 2 2 1 1 1
 3 3

 3 3 3 2 2
 2 4

9 page faults

- ex. 4 pages, FIFO
- 1 2 3 4 1 2 5 1 2 3 4 5

- ex. 4 pages, FIFO
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- ex. 4 pages, FIFO
- 1 2 3 4 1 2 5 1 2 3 4 5

10 page faults

e.g. 7,0,1,2,0,3,0,4,2,3,0,3,2,1,2,0,1,7,0,1

ex. 3 pages, Optimal

70120304230321201701

777 00 1

e.g. 7,0,1,2,0,3,0,4,2,3,0,3,2,1,2,0,1,7,0,1

ex. 3 pages, Optimal

 $7 \ 0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 0 \ 3 \ 0 \ 4 \ 2 \ 3 \ 0 \ 3 \ 2 \ 1 \ 2 \ 0 \ 1 \ 7 \ 0 \ 1$ 



- e.g. 7,0,1,2,0,3,0,4,2,3,0,3,2,1,2,0,1,7,0,1
- ex. 3 pages, Optimal
- 70120304230321201701
- 7772 000 11

e.g. 7,0,1,2,0,3,0,4,2,3,0,3,2,1,2,0,1,7,0,1

ex. 3 pages, Optimal

 $7\ 0\ 1\ 2\ 0\ 3\ 0\ 4\ 2\ 3\ 0\ 3\ 2\ 1\ 2\ 0\ 1\ 7\ 0\ 1$ 

7772 2 000 0 11 3

e.g. 7,0,1,2,0,3,0,4,2,3,0,3,2,1,2,0,1,7,0,1

ex. 3 pages, Optimal

70120304230321201701

7772 2 000 0 11 3

- e.g. 7,0,1,2,0,3,0,4,2,3,0,3,2,1,2,0,1,7,0,1
- ex. 3 pages, Optimal
- 70120304230321201701
- 7772 2 2 000 0 4 11 3 3

e.g. 7,0,1,2,0,3,0,4,2,3,0,3,2,1,2,0,1,7,0,1

ex. 3 pages, Optimal

701203042303212017014

- e.g. 7,0,1,2,0,3,0,4,2,3,0,3,2,1,2,0,1,7,0,1
- ex. 3 pages, Optimal
- 70120304230321201701

#### 7772 2 2 2 000 0 4 0 11 3 3 3

- e.g. 7,0,1,2,0,3,0,4,2,3,0,3,2,1,2,0,1,7,0,1
- ex. 3 pages, Optimal

701203042303212017013

#### 

e.g. 7,0,1,2,0,3,0,4,2,3,0,3,2,1,2,0,1,7,0,1

ex. 3 pages, Optimal

70120304230321201701

#### 7772 2 2 2 2 000 0 4 0 0 11 3 3 3 1

- e.g. 7,0,1,2,0,3,0,4,2,3,0,3,2,1,2,0,1,7,0,1
- ex. 3 pages, Optimal

70120304230321201701 (2)

# 777222220000400113331

e.g. 7,0,1,2,0,3,0,4,2,3,0,3,2,1,2,0,1,7,0,1

ex. 3 pages, Optimal

70120304230321201701



e.g. 7,0,1,2,0,3,0,4,2,3,0,3,2,1,2,0,1,7,0,1

ex. 3 pages, Optimal

70120304230321201701

#### 

9 page faults

e.g. 7,0,1,2,0,3,0,4,2,3,0,3,2,1,2,0,1,7,0,1

ex. 3 pages, LRU

70120304230321201701

777 00

e.g. 7,0,1,2,0,3,0,4,2,3,0,3,2,1,2,0,1,7,0,1

ex. 3 pages, LRU

 $7\ 0\ 1\ 2\ 0\ 3\ 0\ 4\ 2\ 3\ 0\ 3\ 2\ 1\ 2\ 0\ 1\ 7\ 0\ 1$ 



e.g. 7,0,1,2,0,3,0,4,2,3,0,3,2,1,2,0,1,7,0,1

ex. 3 pages, LRU

70120304230321201701

7772 000 11

e.g. 7,0,1,2,0,3,0,4,2,3,0,3,2,1,2,0,1,7,0,1

ex. 3 pages, LRU

 $7\ 0\ 1\ 2\ 0\ 3\ 0\ 4\ 2\ 3\ 0\ 3\ 2\ 1\ 2\ 0\ 1\ 7\ 0\ 1$ 

7772 2 000 0 11 3

e.g. 7,0,1,2,0,3,0,4,2,3,0,3,2,1,2,0,1,7,0,1

ex. 3 pages, LRU

70120304230321201701

7772 2 000 0 11 3

e.g. 7,0,1,2,0,3,0,4,2,3,0,3,2,1,2,0,1,7,0,1

ex. 3 pages, LRU

 $7\ 0\ 1\ 2\ 0\ 3\ 0\ 4\ 2\ 3\ 0\ 3\ 2\ 1\ 2\ 0\ 1\ 7\ 0\ 1$ 

7772 2 **(**4) 000 0 0 11 3 3

e.g. 7,0,1,2,0,3,0,4,2,3,0,3,2,1,2,0,1,7,0,1

ex. 3 pages, LRU

70120304230321201701

e.g. 7,0,1,2,0,3,0,4,2,3,0,3,2,1,2,0,1,7,0,1

ex. 3 pages, LRU

 $7\ 0\ 1\ 2\ 0\ 3\ 0\ 4\ 2\ 3\ 0\ 3\ 2\ 1\ 2\ 0\ 1\ 7\ 0\ 1$ 

7772 2 44 000 0 00 11 3 32

e.g. 7,0,1,2,0,3,0,4,2,3,0,3,2,1,2,0,1,7,0,1

ex. 3 pages, LRU

70120304230321201701

e.g. 7,0,1,2,0,3,0,4,2,3,0,3,2,1,2,0,1,7,0,1

ex. 3 pages, LRU

 $7\ 0\ 1\ 2\ 0\ 3\ 0\ 4\ 2\ 3\ 0\ 3\ 2\ 1\ 2\ 0\ 1\ 7\ 0\ 1$ 

7772 2 444 000 0 00311 3 322

e.g. 7,0,1,2,0,3,0,4,2,3,0,3,2,1,2,0,1,7,0,1

ex. 3 pages, LRU

70120304230321201701

12 page faults

Both Optimal and LRU are stack algorithms
 \$\delta\$ set of resident pages for n frames is always a
 subset of the set of resident pages for n+1 frames.

#### **Frame Allocation**

- Minimum Number of Frames is Architecture Dependent
  - ◊ Instructions may straddle two pages
  - Data referenced by instruction may straddle two or more pages
  - ◊ Indirection may also require more pages
- How do we allocate to more than one process??
  - ◊ equal allocation?
  - ◊ proportional allocation
    - number of frames proportional to size of process
    - priority?

#### **Frame Allocation**

- global vs local
- local
  - choose from a frame already owned by process
  - ◊ number of frames remains fixed!!
  - ◊ cannot surrender extra pages
- global
  - ◊ processes can steal frames from other processes
  - ◊ allows pages to be reshuffled
  - $\diamond$  more commonly used

## Thrashing

- amount of memory less than locality of reference
  - Always paging out a page that you will need very soon!
  - ♦ CPU utilization goes down (lots of I/O)
  - OS adds another process
- Thrashing
  - ♦ high paging activity, low CPU utilization
  - ◊ system spends all its time swapping pages

## Thrashing

- locality of reference (related storage locations being frequently accessed) - changes over time
- reasonable minimum number of frames
  - o not absolute minimum
  - loops + functions called from loop

```
int x,y;
...
while (x) {
    x = f(y);
    y = y+1;
}
...
int f(int){
    ...
```

## Working Set

- amount of memory for locality of reference
  - given a period of time (# of memory references)
    - working set window
  - ♦ The pages referenced over that time
  - if the window is too small, then working set is not entire locality of reference
  - ◊ if window is too large, then more than locality
- Thrashing
  - If the total size of all of the working sets is bigger than available memory
  - ♦ suspend one of the processes

#### Page Fault Frequency

- instead of calculating working set, look at effect
   thrashing high level of paging activity
- Monitor page fault frequency of processes
  - ◊ set min and max rate for page faults
  - if page fault rate is too small, then take frames away
  - if page fault rate is too large, then give process more frames
  - may have to suspend another process to give more frames
    - over commitment of memory

 $\langle \rangle$ 

- not the same as previous segmentation
  - not: text segment, data segment stack segment
- A segment is a separate logical address space.
  - ◊ used for various elements of the program process
    - code, variables, heap, stack, shared libraries
      - -- all get their own segment...
    - different logical entities
  - Segments can be different sizes/different permissions (execute, modify)
    - Segment address space is translated to a linear logical (virtual) address.
    - Linear logical address is passed to the paging unit





- Used in some embedded systems
- Used in AS/400 (to some extent)
- Segment values are often stored in segment registers.
- Not really used in many consumer systems
   C language
   Pointers are castable, single address space model

- Intel Architecture has Segmentation
  - required
    - Stack operations access stack segment
    - Instruction fetches use code segment
    - Memory register loads use data
       segment
  - one set of segments for OS
  - one set of segments for each user programs
  - all overlay each other
    - not a separate address space for each segment.
    - can't tell in advance that pointer is

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code/data/stack