

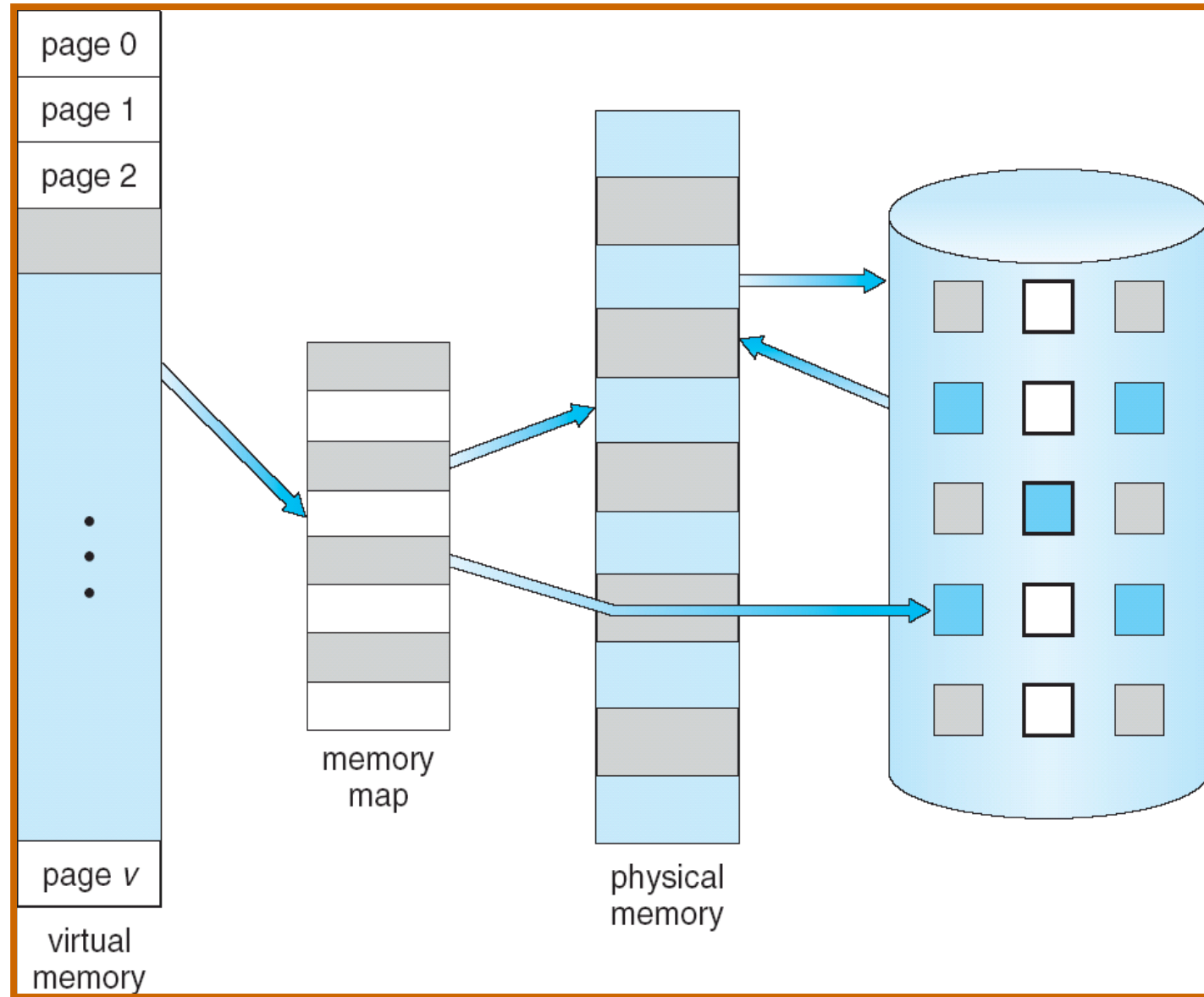
# Chapter 9

## Virtual Memory

Images from Silberschatz

# Virtual Memory

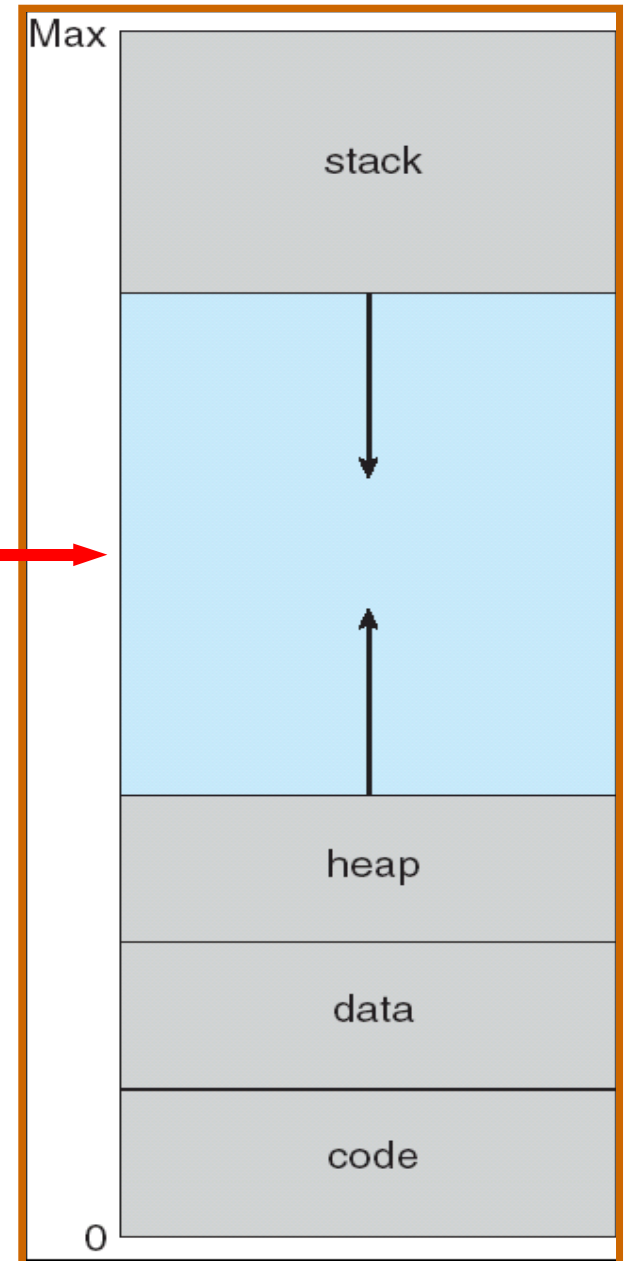
- Processes do not need to be completely in memory to execute
  - data
  - code
  - data set can be larger than physical memory
- Demand Paging



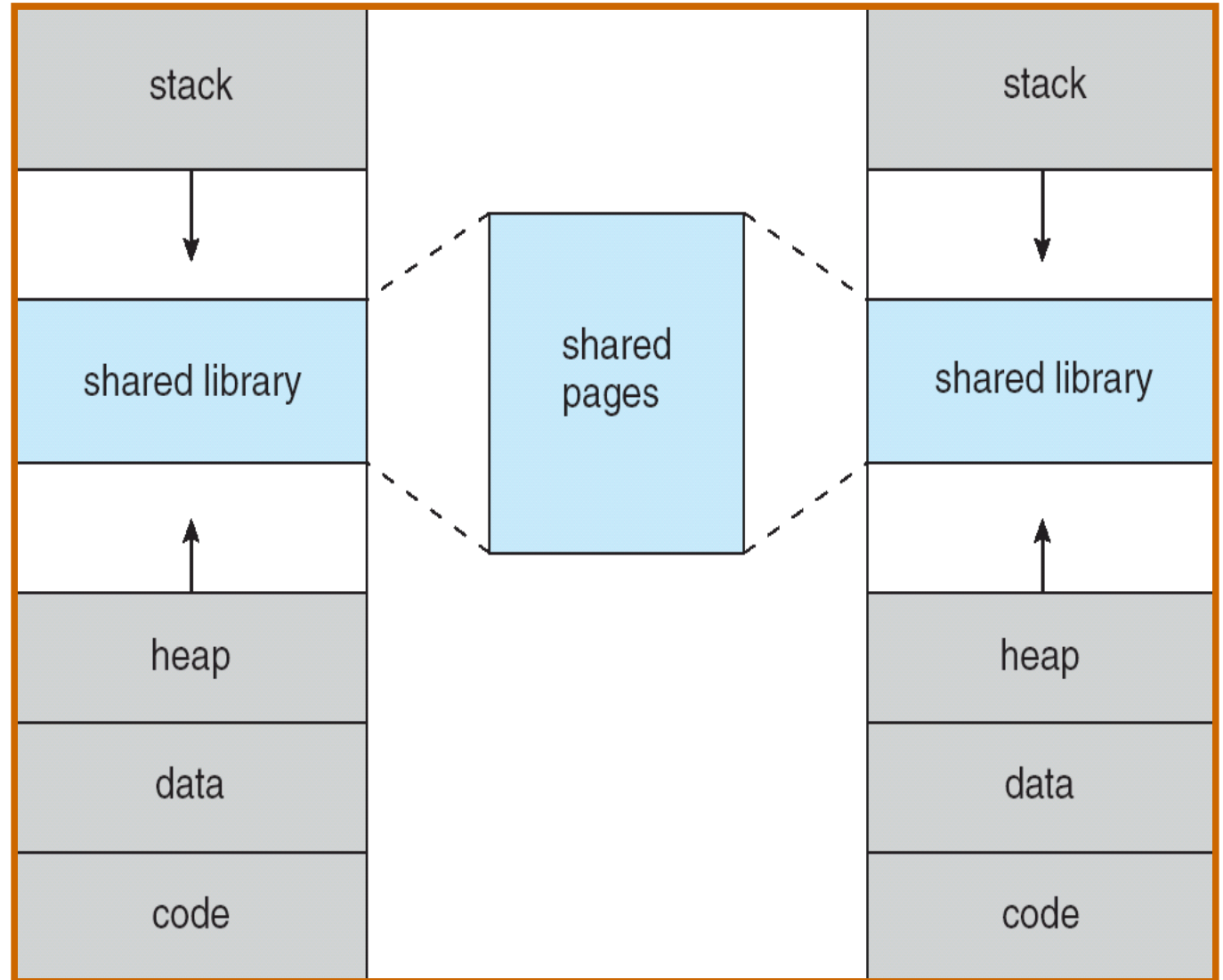
# Process View

- Big Virtual Memory space
- Only allocated needed pages
- Empty pages are ignored

Empty Until Needed



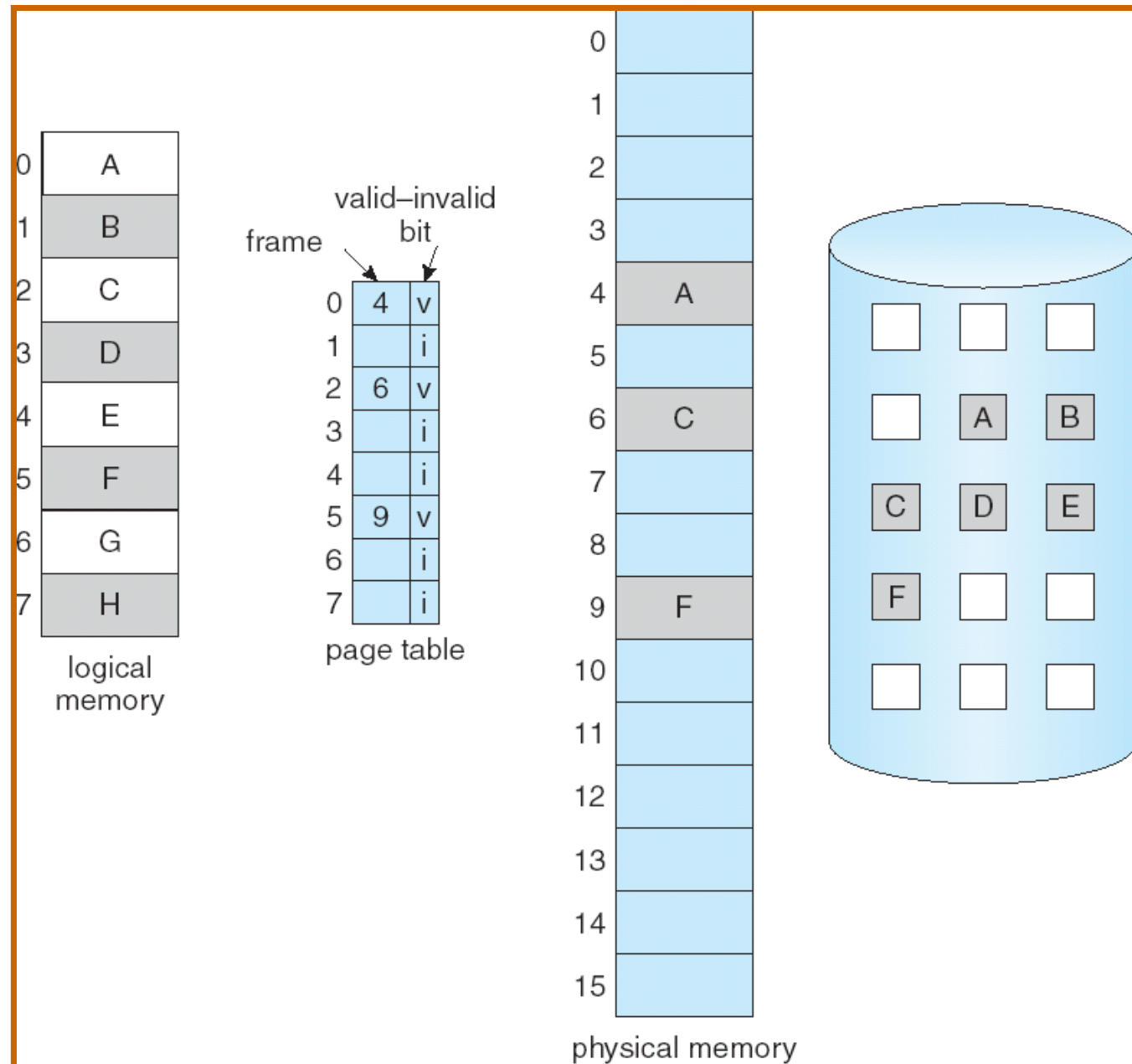
# Sharing Memory



# Demand Paging

- Load pages as they are needed
  - lazy swapping (pager)
  - less I/O (up front)
  - less memory used at once
  - faster response
  - more processes fit into memory
  - mark pages as in memory or not (similar to valid/invalid)

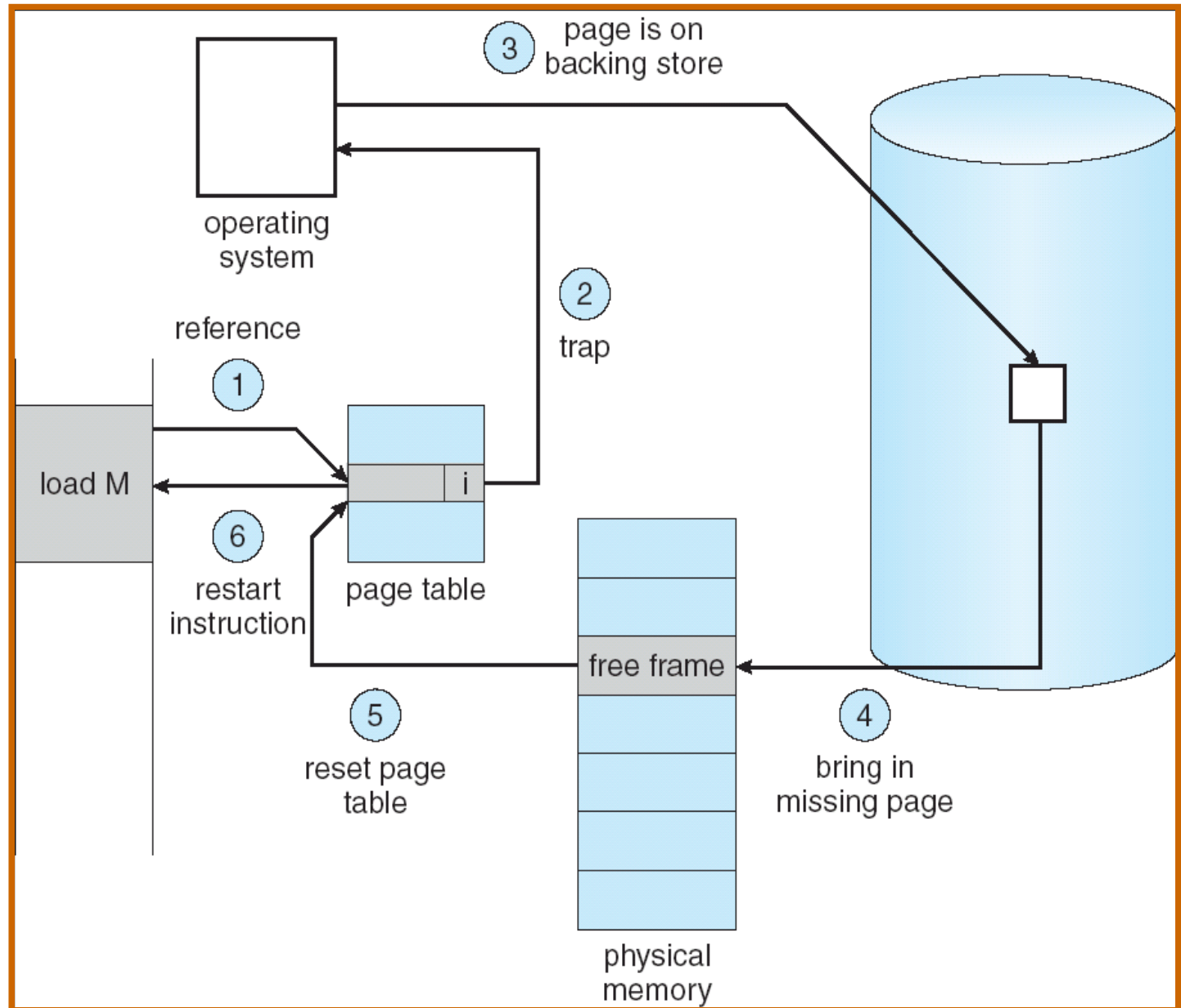
# New Page Table



# Hardware Support

- Accessing an out-of-memory page causes a page fault trap
- OS handles this and brings the page into memory
- Also must check for invalid address
- Pure Demand Paging
  - Locality of reference
- Page fault may occur anywhere in an instruction
  - may backup and rerun something

# Page Fault!





# Copy-on-Write

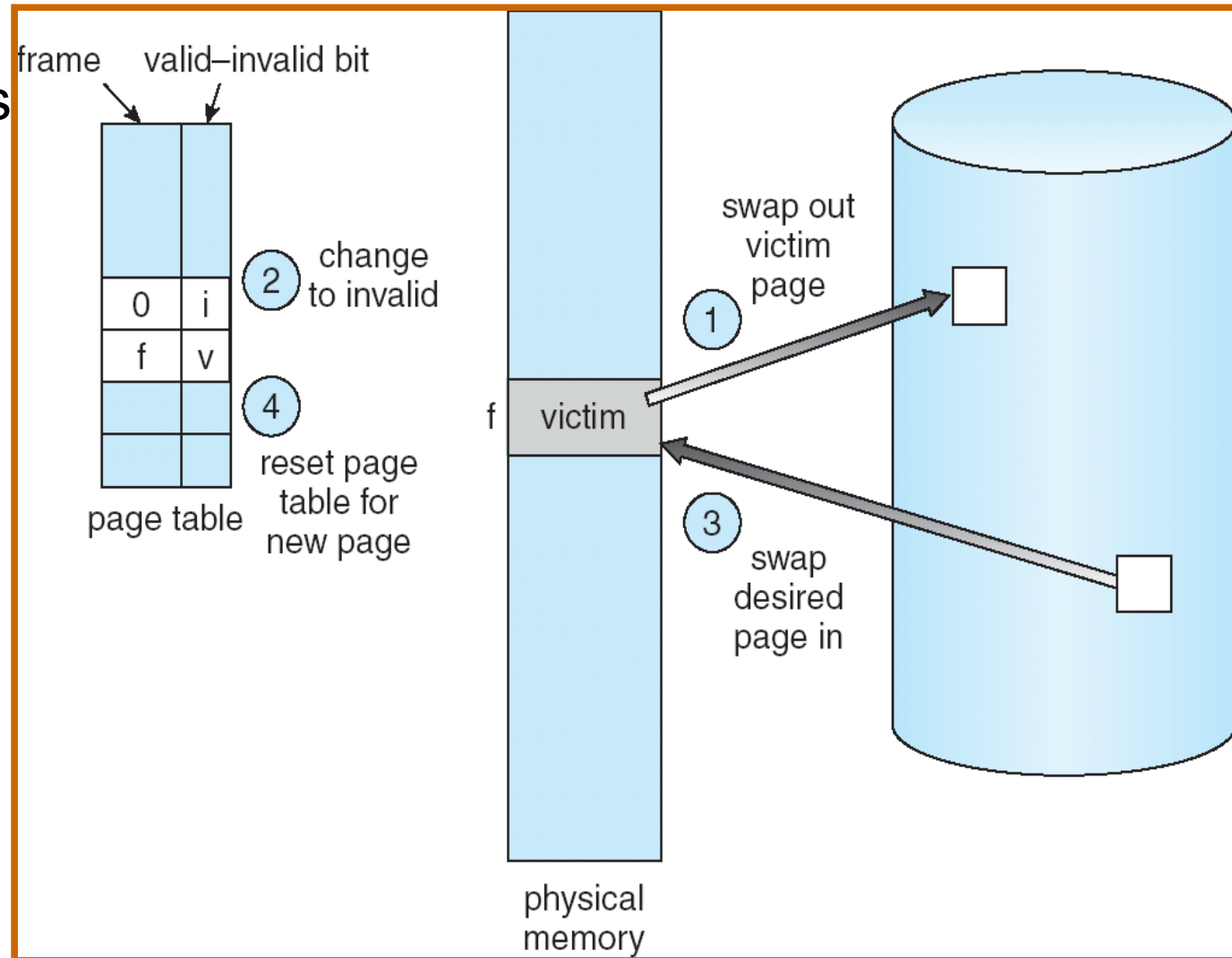
- When do processes share pages?
- Only copy (create a new page) when one process writes to a shared page
  - faster
- `vfork()/exec()`

# Page Replacement

- Remove page from physical memory to make room
  - swap out a process/frame

- Two I/O operations

- out then in
- time consuming
- page may still be on disk
- dirty bit!



# Algorithms

- Goal: Few page faults
- Frame Allocation
  
- Page Replacement

# FIFO

- First In, First Out
- Ref String: 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
- Belady's Anomaly:
  - more frames, more faults

|   |   |   |   |               |
|---|---|---|---|---------------|
| 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 |               |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 9 page faults |
| 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 |               |

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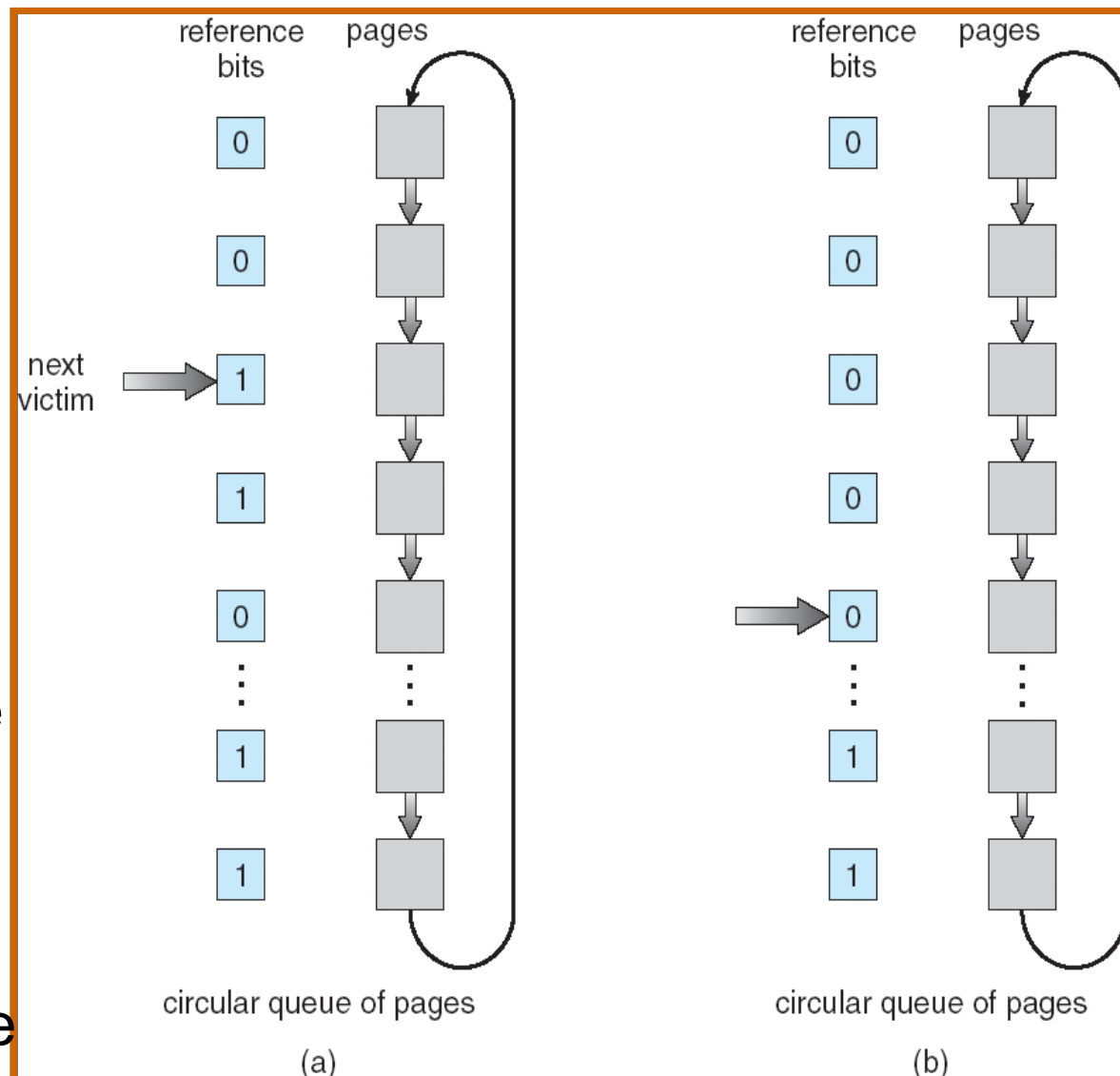
|   |   |   |   |                |
|---|---|---|---|----------------|
| 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 |                |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 10 page faults |
| 3 | 3 | 2 |   |                |
| 4 | 4 | 3 |   |                |

# Optimal Replacement Algo

- “Replace the page that will not be used for the longest period of time”
- Problems with this?

# Approximate Optimal

- LRU
- LRU-Approximate
  - reference bit
  - may be also FIFO (second chance)
- LRU-Additional-Reference-Bits
  - many (8?) bits
- Enhanced Second Chance
  - referenced, modified bits



# Counting Algorithms

- Count references per page
  - rarely used in real world
- Least Frequently Used
- Most Frequently Used





# Thrashing

- Furiously swapping pages in and out
- Problems?
  - CPU utilization is low, so OS adds more processes
    - more frames are used
  - Poor data layout in your application

