Virtual Memory: Part 1

Computer Architecture

Instructors:
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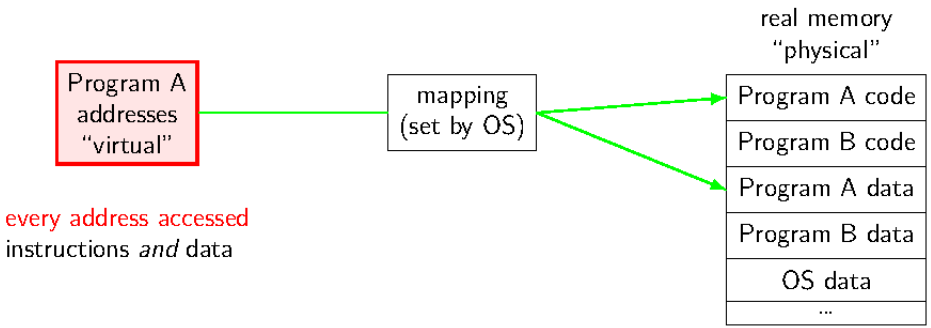
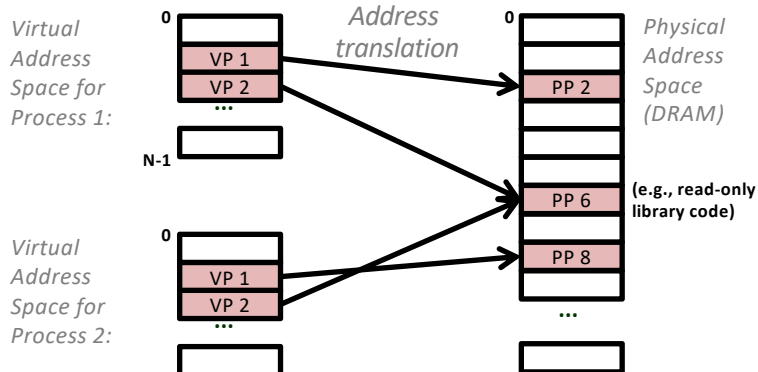
address translation



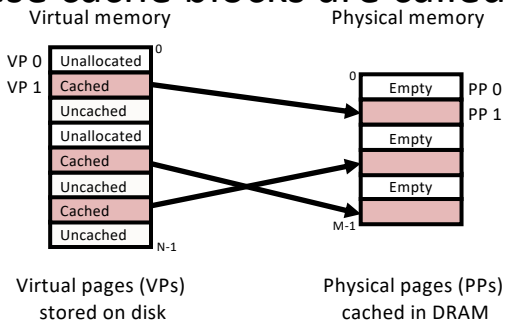

Virtual Address Space for Process 1:
0
VP 1
VP 2
...
N-1
Address translation
0
PP 2
PP 6
PP 8
...
Physical Address Space (DRAM)
(e.g., read-only library code)
Virtual Address Space for Process 2:
0
VP 1
VP 2
...

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*)

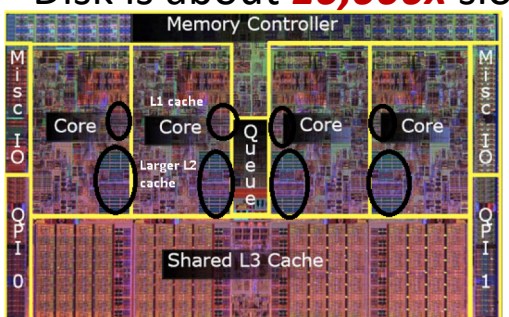
These cache blocks are called *pages*



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 [illegible]



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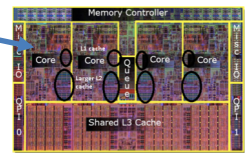
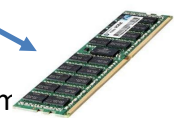
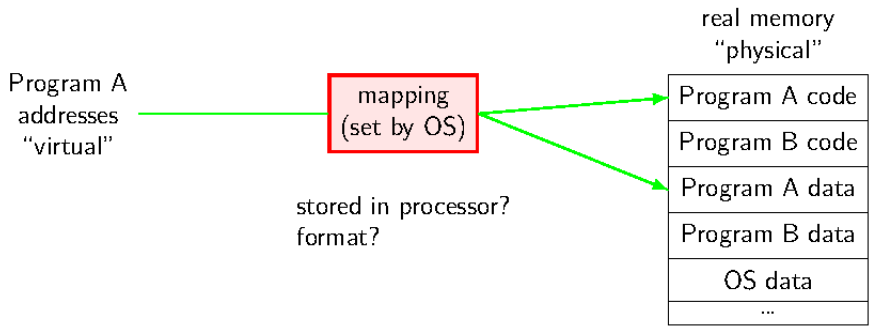




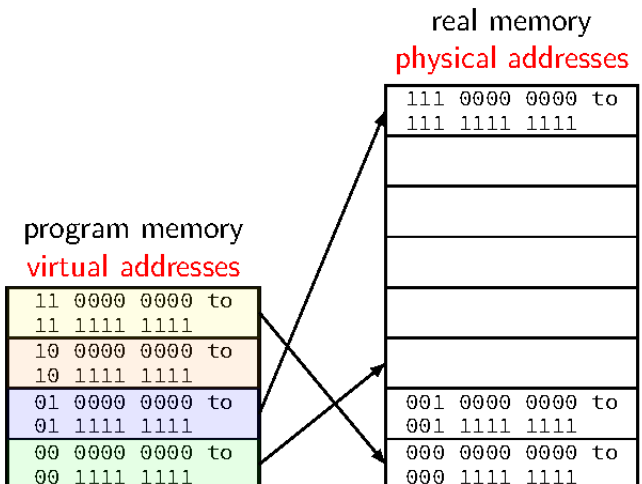
Consequences

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

address translation



toy physical memory



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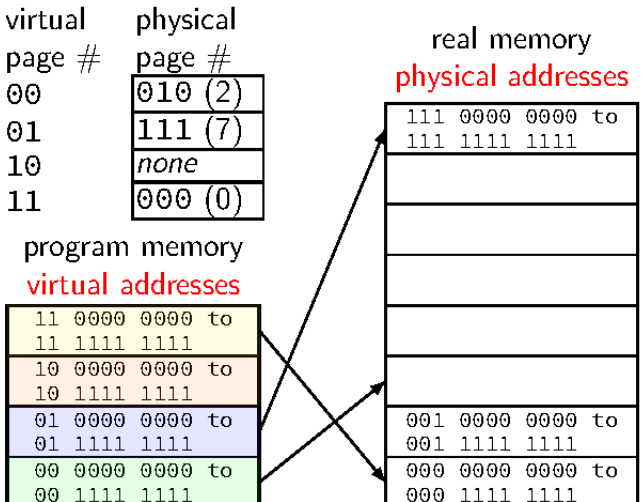

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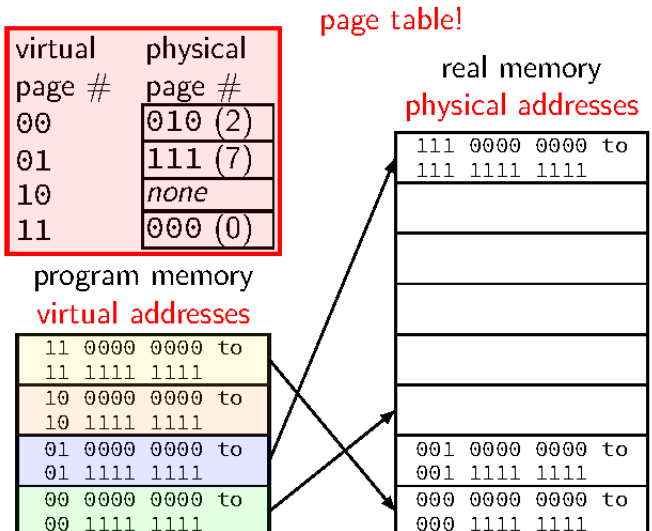
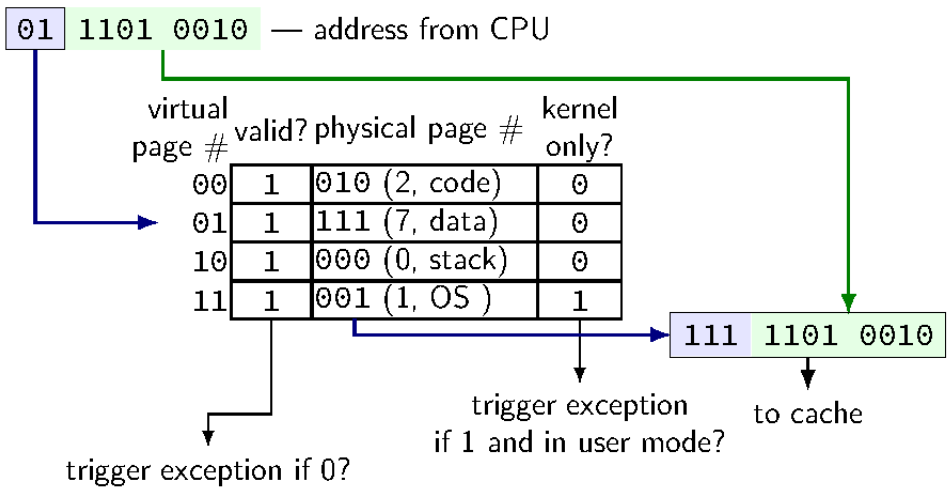


virtual page #	valid?	physical page #	kernel only?
00	1	010 (2, code)	0
01	1	111 (7, data)	0
10	1	000 (0, stack)	0
11	1	001 (1, OS)	1

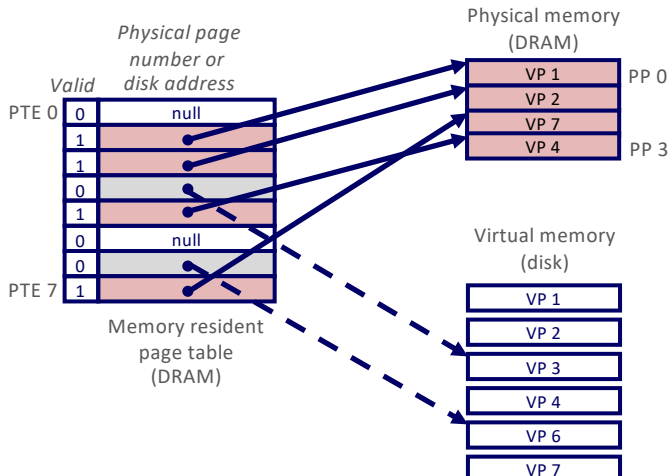
Address Translation



Enabling Data Structure: Page Table

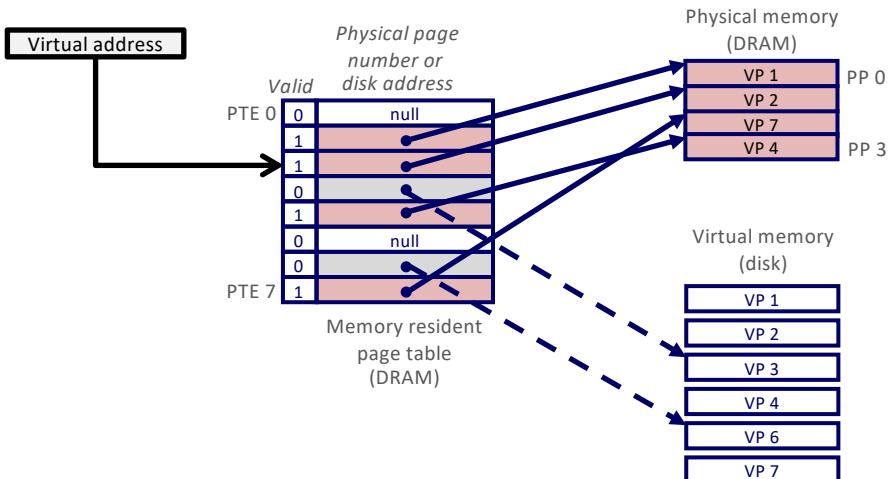
A *page table* is an array of page table entries (PTEs) that maps virtual pages to physical pages.

Per-process kernel data structure in DRAM



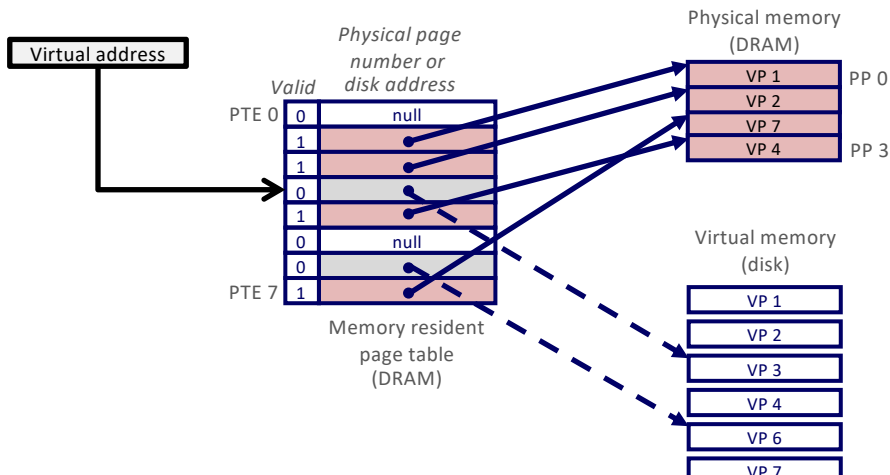
Page Hit

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



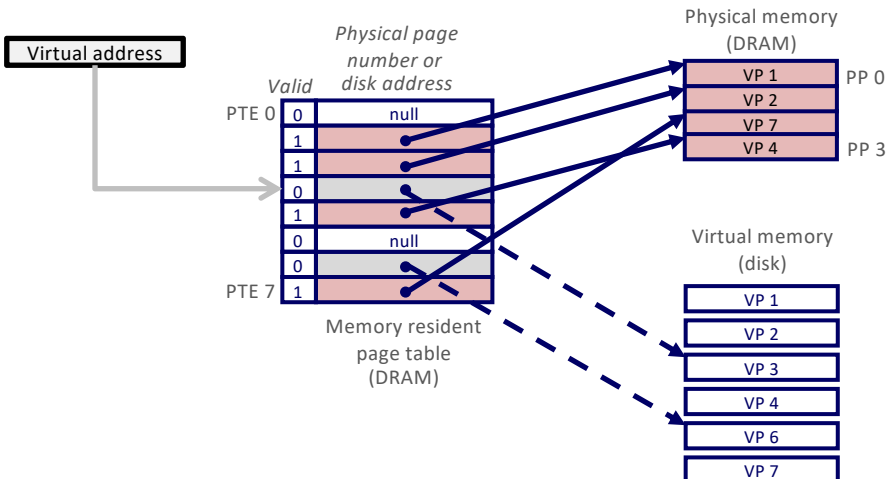
Page Fault

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



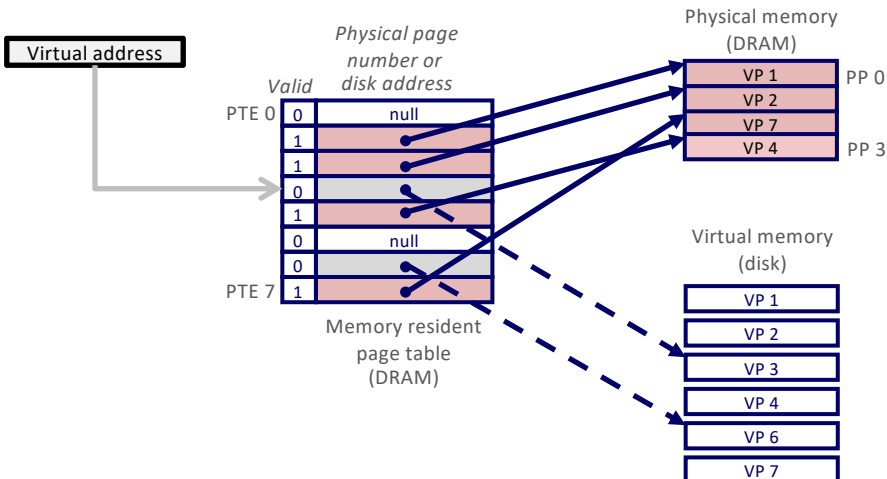
Handling Page Fault

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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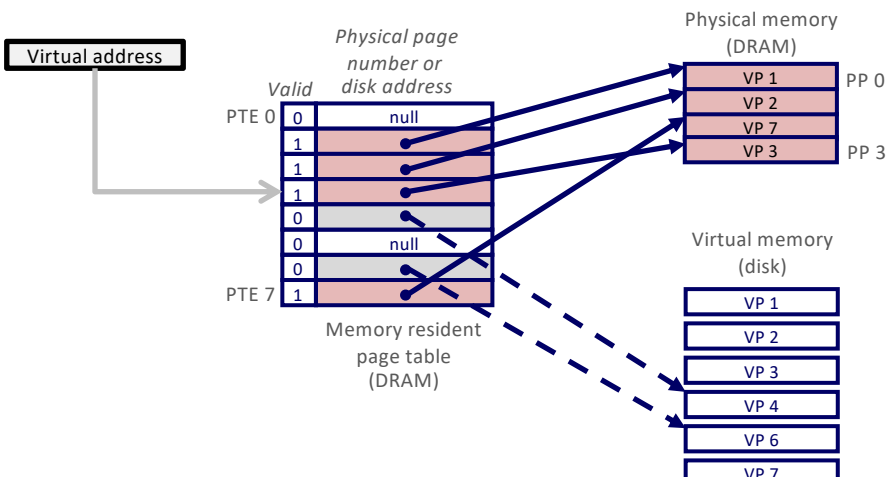
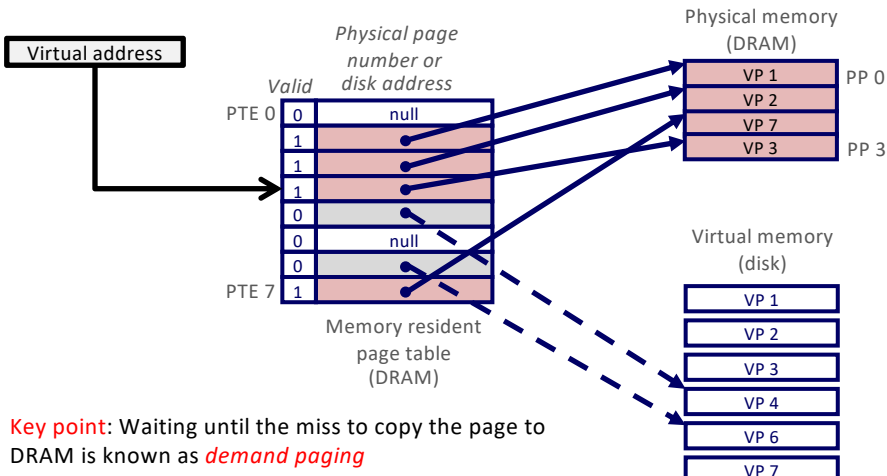


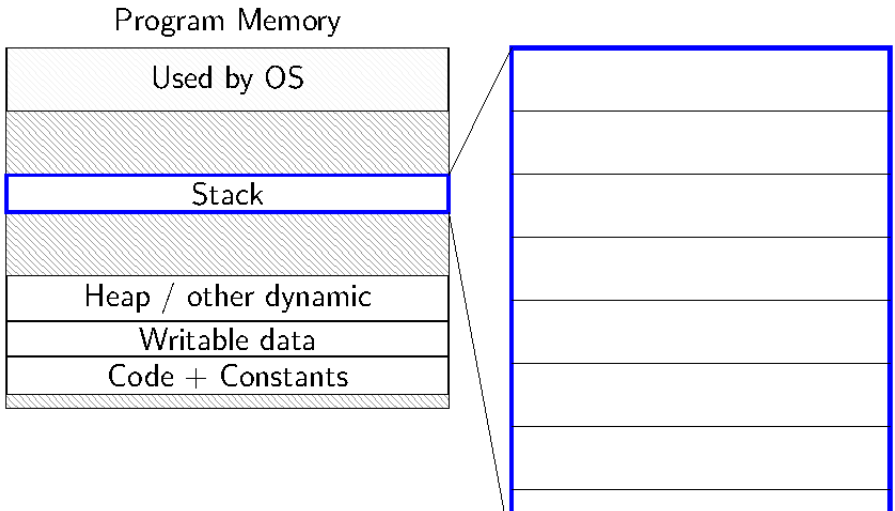
Handling Page Fault

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!



Key point: Waiting until the miss to copy the page to DRAM is known as *demand paging*

space on demand



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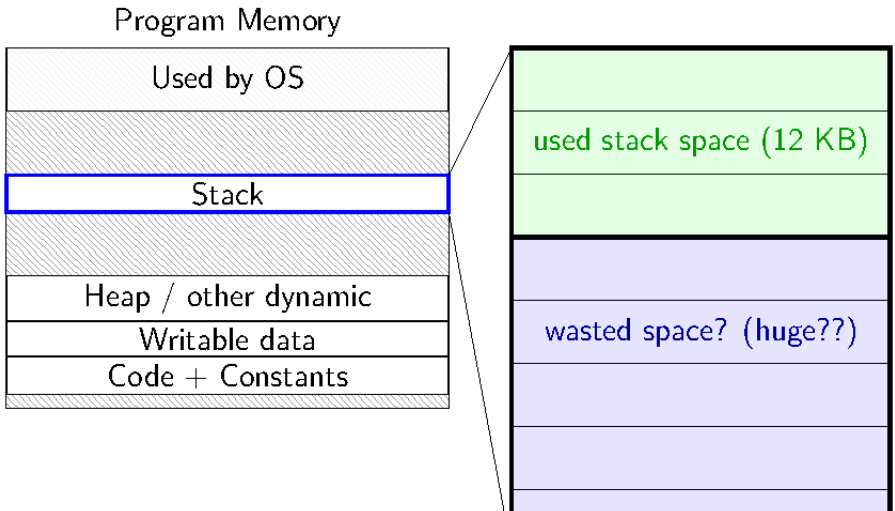
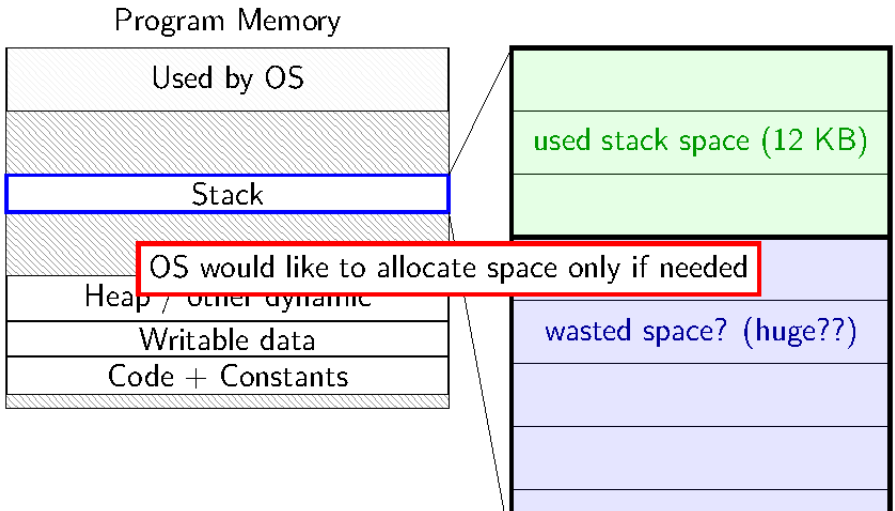


space on demand



allocating space on demand

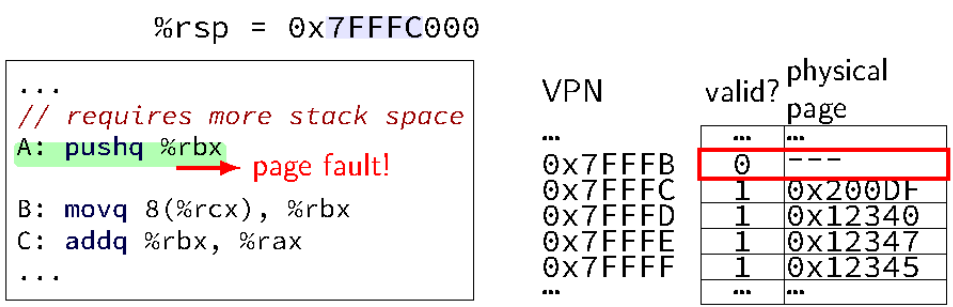
`%rsp = 0x7FFFC000`

```
...
// requires more stack space
A: pushq %rbx

B: movq 8(%rcx), %rbx
C: addq %rbx, %rax
...
```

VPN	valid?	physical page
…	…	…
0x7FFFB	0	---
0x7FFFC	1	0x200DF
0x7FFFD	1	0x12340
0x7FFFE	1	0x12347
0x7FFFF	1	0x12345
…	…	…

allocating space on demand



pushq triggers exception
hardware says "accessing address 0x7FFFBFF8"
OS looks up what's should be there — "stack"

allocating space on demand

%rsp = 0x7FFFC000

```
...
// requires more stack space
A: pushq %rbx
B: movq 8(%rcx), %rbx
C: addq %rbx, %rax
...
```

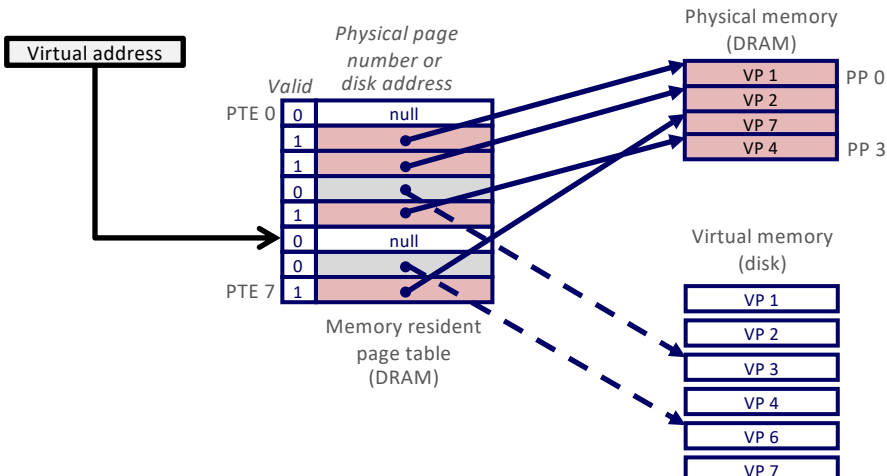
restarted

VPN	valid?	physical page
…	…	…
0x7FFFB	1	0x200D8
0x7FFFC	1	0x200DF
0x7FFFD	1	0x12340
0x7FFFE	1	0x12347
0x7FFFF	1	0x12345
…	…	…

in exception handler, OS allocates more stack space
OS updates the page table
then returns to retry the instruction

Page Fault

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



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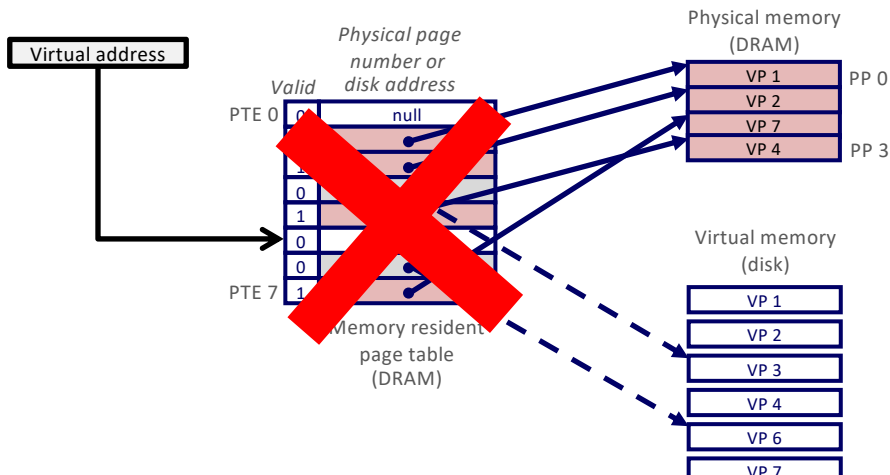
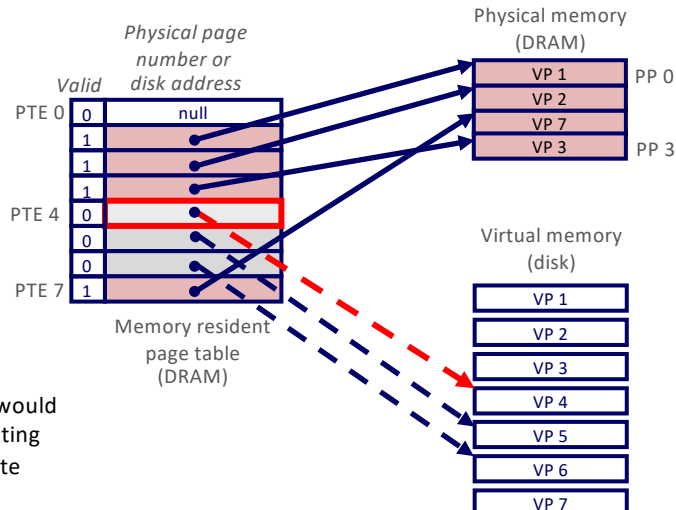


Allocating Pages

Allocating a new page (VP) of virtual memory.



A call to malloc would cause the Operating System to allocate Memory.

Locality to the Rescue Again!

Virtual memory seems terribly inefficient, but it works because of locality. *(On modern system often the program fits in DRAM because we have a lot of ram)*

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

Locality to the Rescue Again!

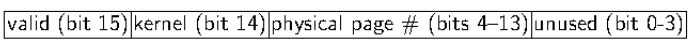
If (working set size < main memory size)
Good performance for one process after compulsory misses

If (SUM(working set sizes) > main memory size)
Thrashing: Performance meltdown where pages are swapped (copied) in and out continuously

page tables in memory

where can processor store megabytes of page tables? in memory

page table entry layout



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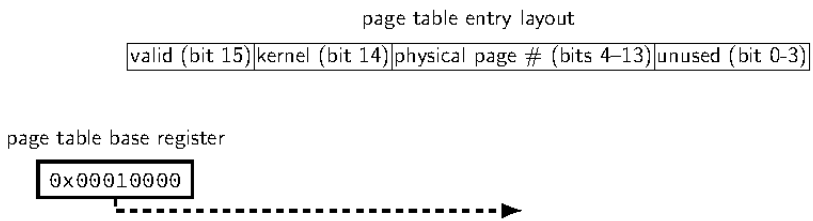

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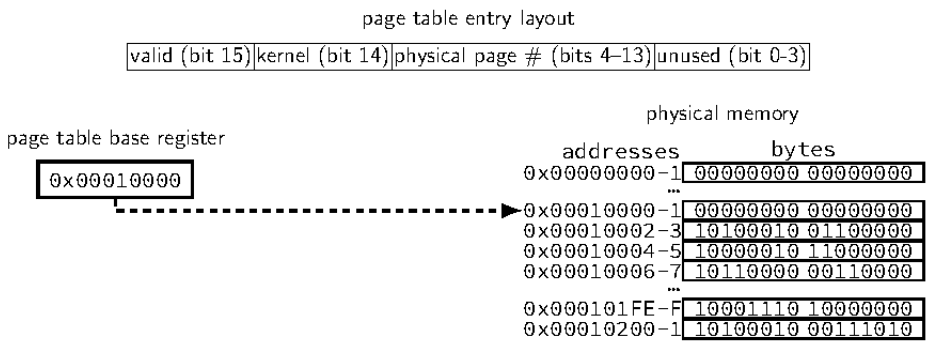

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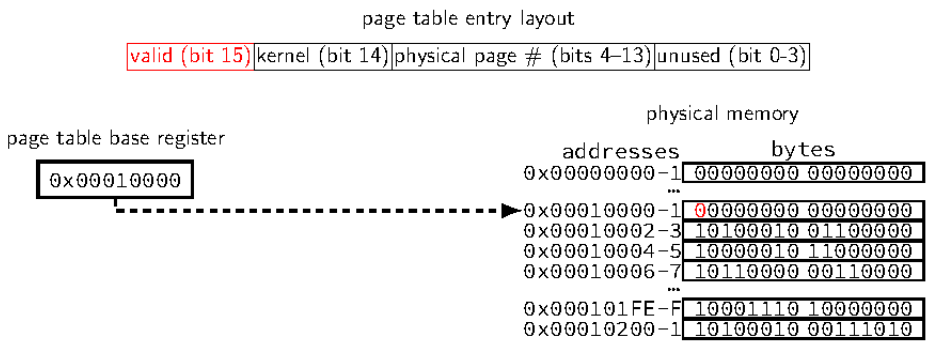

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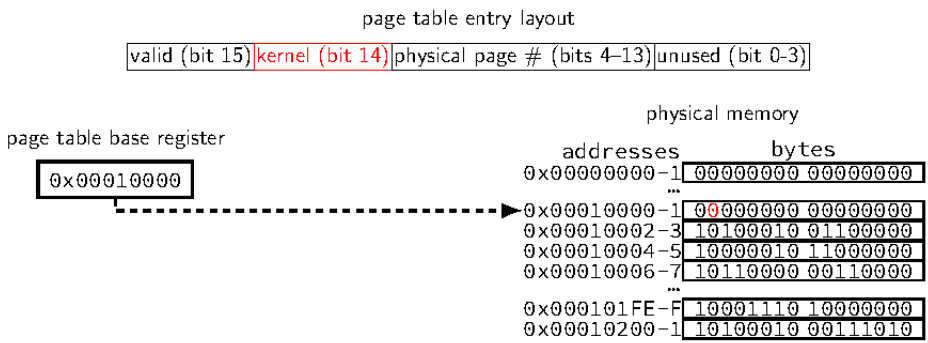

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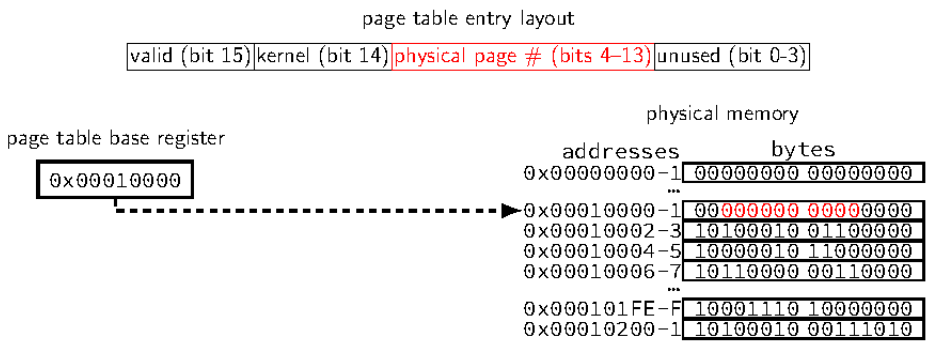

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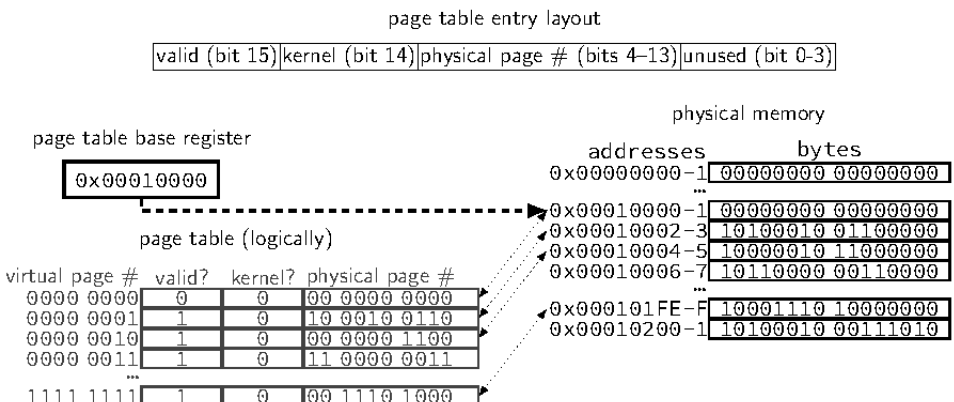

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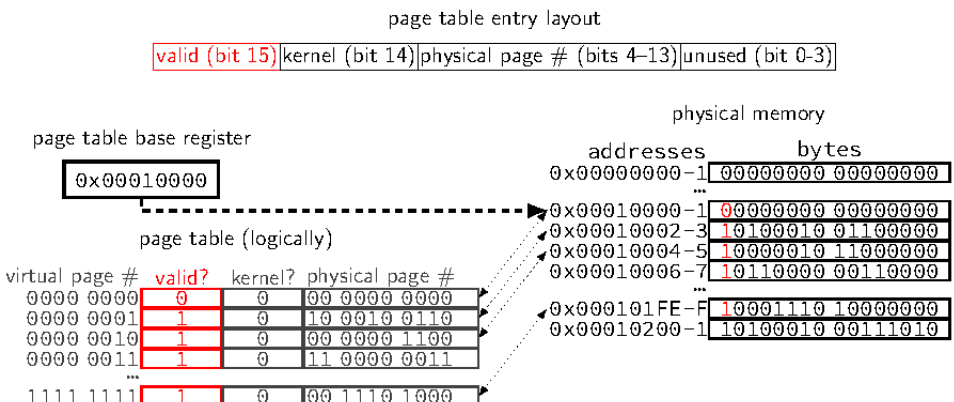

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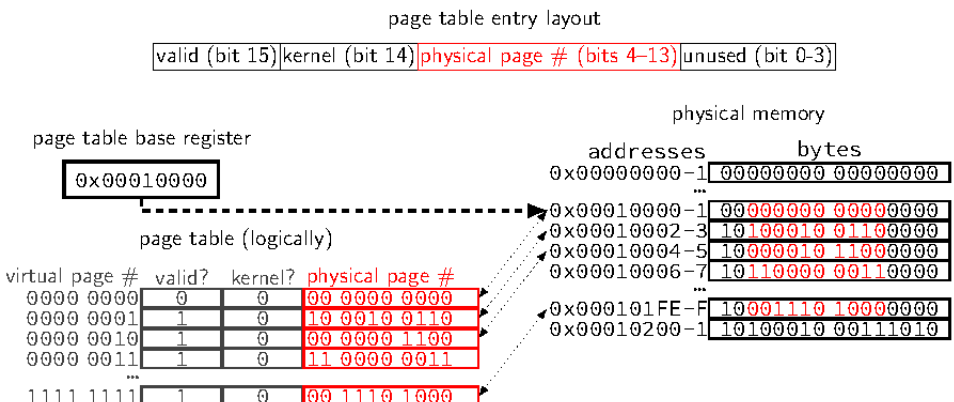
where can processor store megabytes of page tables? in memory



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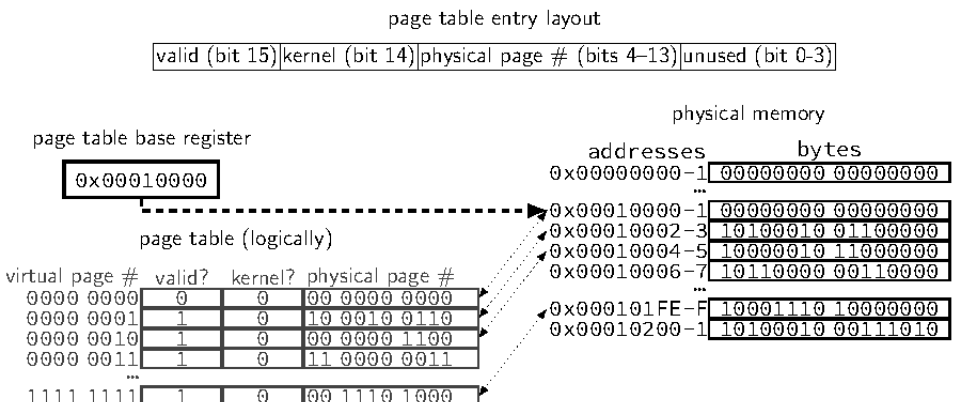
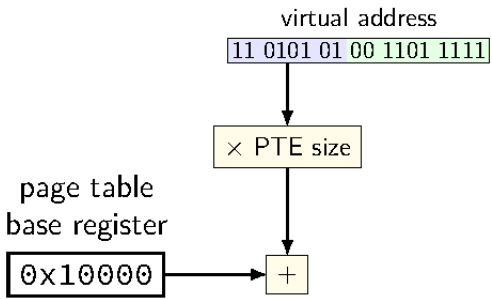


memory access with page table

virtual address

11 0101 01 00 1101 1111

memory access with page table



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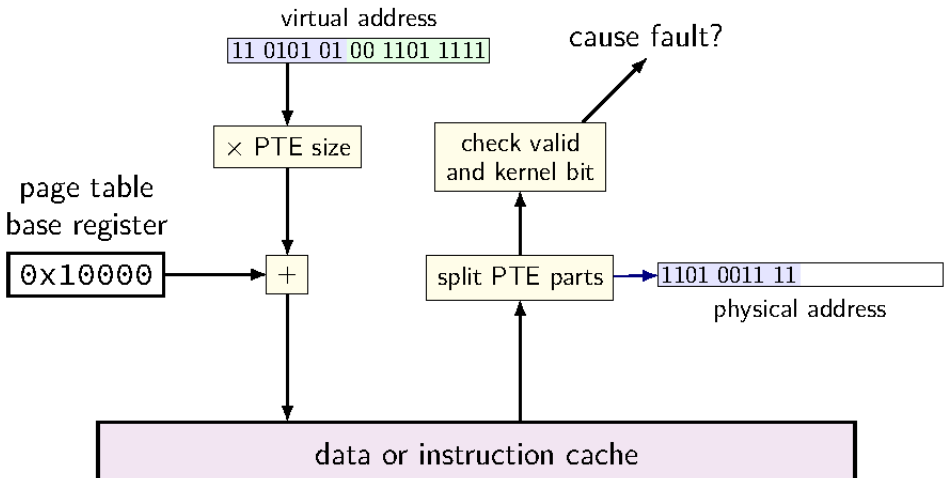

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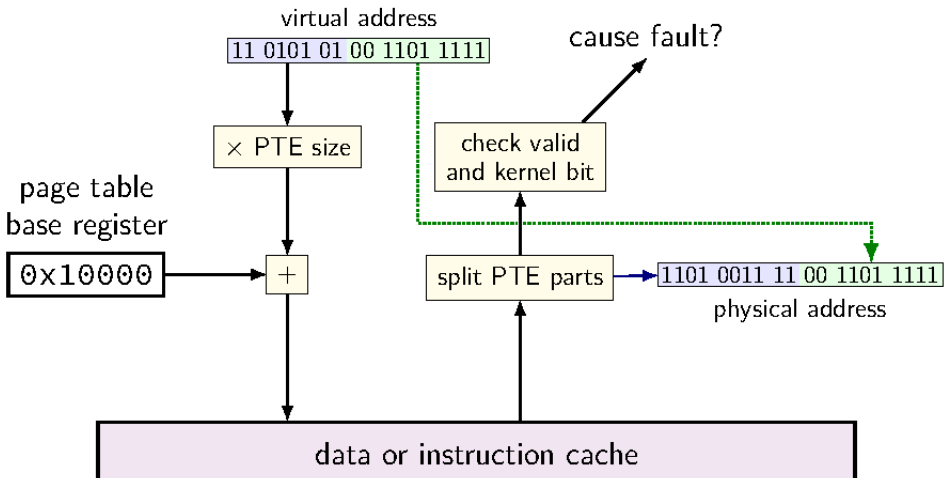

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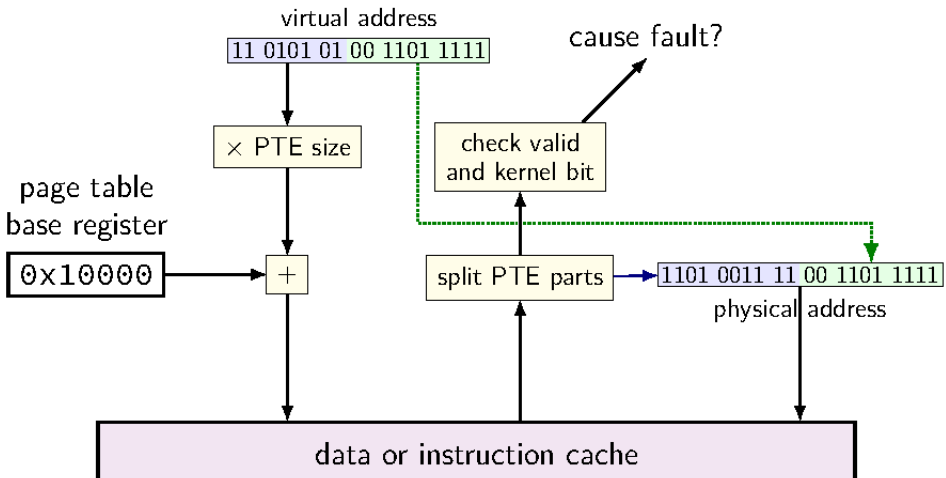

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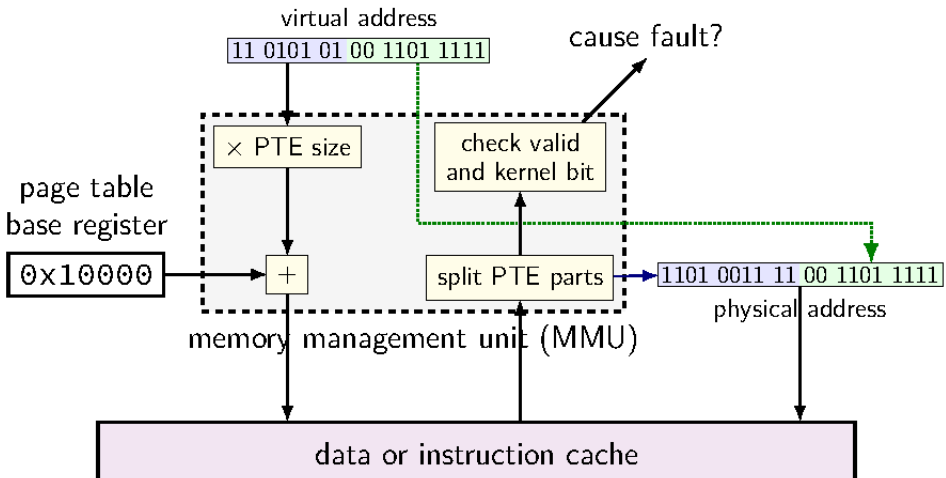

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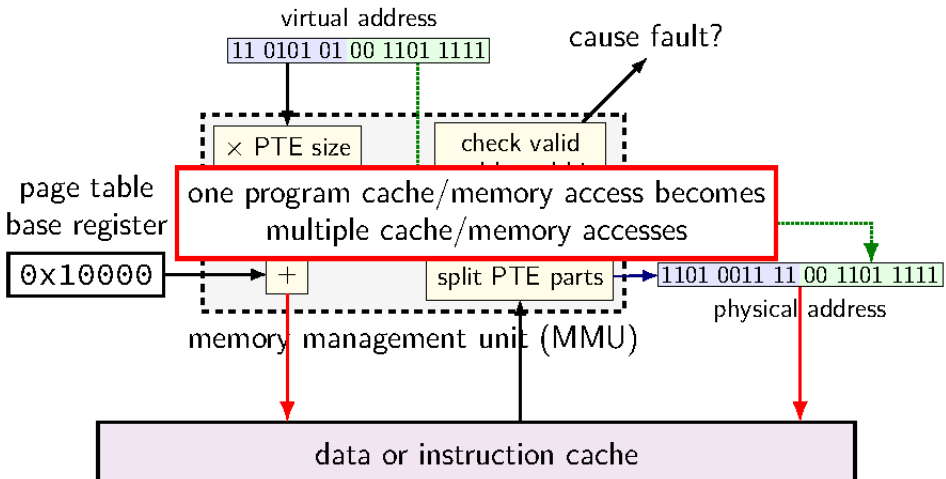

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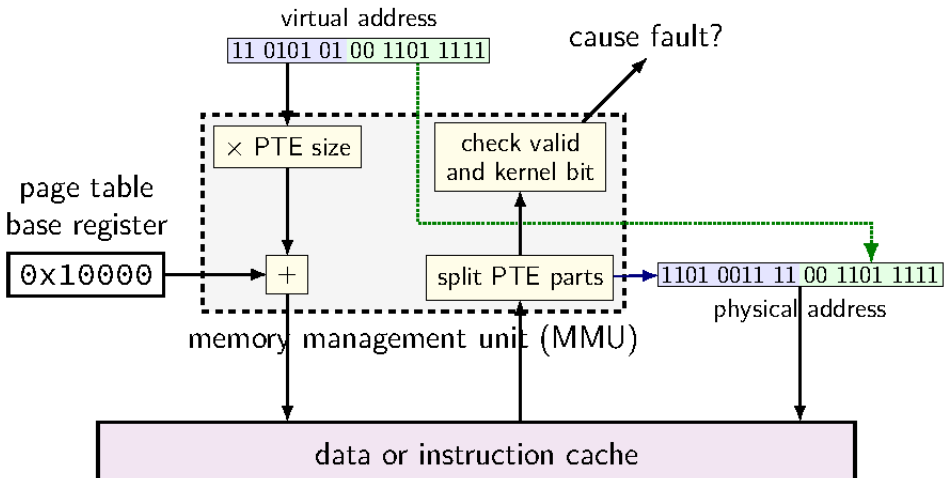
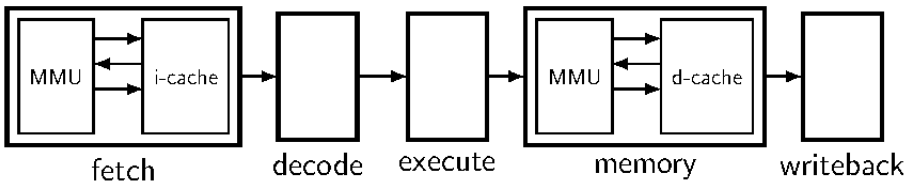
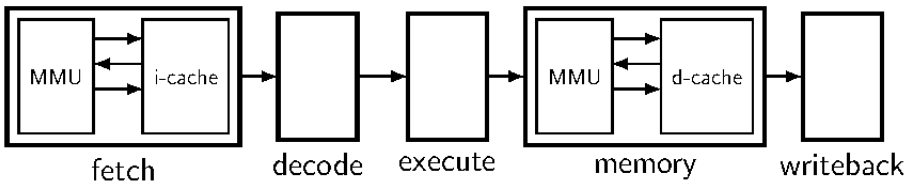


MMUs in the pipeline



up to four memory accesses per instruction

MMUs in the pipeline



up to four memory accesses per instruction

challenging to make this fast (topic for a future date)

on virtual address sizes

virtual address size = size of pointer?

often, but — sometimes part of pointer not used

example: typical x86-64 only use 48 bits

- rest of bits have fixed value

virtual address size is amount used for mapping

exercise: page counting

suppose 32-bit virtual (program) addresses

and each page is 4096 bytes (2^{12} bytes)

how many virtual pages?

exercise: page counting

suppose 32-bit virtual (program) addresses

and each page is 4096 bytes (2^{12} bytes)

how many virtual pages?

$2^{32}/2^{12} = 2^{20}$

exercise: page table size

suppose 32-bit virtual (program) addresses

suppose 30-bit physical (hardware) addresses

each page is 4096 bytes (2^{12} bytes)

page table entries have physical page #, valid bit, kernel-mode bit

how big is the page table (if laid out like ones we've seen)?

exercise: page table size

suppose 32-bit virtual (program) addresses

suppose 30-bit physical (hardware) addresses

each page is 4096 bytes (2^{12} bytes)

page table entries have physical page #, valid bit, kernel-mode bit

how big is the page table (if laid out like ones we've seen)?

2^{20} entries $\times(18+2)$ bits per entry

issue: where can we store that?

20 Mega Bits

~2.5 Mega Bytes

exercise: address splitting

and each page is 4096 bytes (2^{12} bytes)

split the address `0x12345678` into page number and page offset:

exercise: address splitting

and each page is 4096 bytes (2^{12} bytes)

split the address `0x12345678` into page number and page offset:

page #: `0x12345`; offset: `0x678`

two big problems to solve later

two extra cache accesses seems really slow

solution: more caches (called "TLB", topic for later weeks)

page tables seem really huge

solution: not just a flat table

exercise setup

5-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical addresses, 8-byte pages

page table

virtual page #	valid?	physical page #
00	1	010
01	1	111
10	0	000
11	1	000

physical addresses	bytes
0x00-3	00 11 22 33
0x04-7	44 55 66 77
0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
0x1C-F	1C 2C 3C 4C

physical addresses	bytes
0x20-3	D0 D1 D2 D3
0x24-7	D4 D5 D6 D7
0x28-B	89 9A AB BC
0x2C-F	CD DE EF F0
0x30-3	BA 0A BA 0A
0x34-7	CB 0B CB 0B
0x38-B	DC 0C DC 0C
0x3C-F	EC 0C EC 0C

exercise setup

5-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical addresses, 8-byte pages

page table

virtual page #	valid?	physical page #
00	1	010
01	1	111
10	0	000
11	1	000

physical addresses	bytes
0x00-3	00 11 22 33
0x04-7	44 55 66 77
0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
0x1C-F	1C 2C 3C 4C

physical addresses	bytes
phys. page 0	1 D2 D3
	5 D6 D7
phys. page 1	A AB BC
	E EF F0
0x30-3	BA 0A BA 0A
0x34-7	CB 0B CB 0B
0x38-B	DC 0C DC 0C
0x3C-F	EC 0C EC 0C

exercise

5-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical addresses, 8-byte pages

(VAs) `0x18` = ???; `0x03` = ???; `0x0A` = ???; `0x13` = ???

page table

virtual page #	valid?	physical page #
00	1	010
01	1	111
10	0	000
11	1	000

physical addresses	bytes
0x00-3	00 11 22 33
0x04-7	44 55 66 77
0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
0x1C-F	1C 2C 3C 4C

physical addresses	bytes
0x20-3	D0 D1 D2 D3
0x24-7	D4 D5 D6 D7
0x28-B	89 9A AB BC
0x2C-F	CD DE EF F0
0x30-3	BA 0A BA 0A
0x34-7	CB 0B CB 0B
0x38-B	DC 0C DC 0C
0x3C-F	EC 0C EC 0C

exercise

5-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical addresses, 8-byte pages

(VAs) `0x18` = `(11000->000000) 00`; `0x03` = ???; `0x0A` = ???; `0x13` = ???

page table

virtual page #	valid?	physical page #
00	1	010
01	1	111
10	0	000
11	1	000

physical addresses	bytes
0x00-3	00 11 22 33
0x04-7	44 55 66 77
0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
0x1C-F	1C 2C 3C 4C

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0x30-3	BA 0A BA 0A
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0x38-B	DC 0C DC 0C
0x3C-F	EC 0C EC 0C

exercise

5-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical addresses, 8-byte pages

(VAs) `0x18` = `(11000->000000) 00`; `0x03` = (00011->010011) `0x4A`;
`0x0A` = ???; `0x13` = ???

page table

virtual page #	valid?	physical page #
00	1	010
01	1	111
10	0	000
11	1	000

physical addresses	bytes
0x00-3	00 11 22 33
0x04-7	44 55 66 77
0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
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exercise

5-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical addresses, 8-byte pages

(VAs) `0x18` = `(11000->000000) 00`; `0x03` = (00011->010011) `0x4A`; `0x0A` = `(01010->111010) 0xDC`; `0x13` = ???

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0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
0x1C-F	1C 2C 3C 4C

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0x34-7	CB 0B CB 0B
0x38-B	DC 0C DC 0C
0x3C-F	EC 0C EC 0C

exercise

5-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical addresses, 8-byte pages

(VAs) `0x18` = (`11000->000000`) `00`; `0x03` = (00011->010011) `0x4A`;
`0x0A` = (`01010->111010`) `0xDC`; `0x13` = (10011->?) fault

page table

virtual page #	valid?	physical page #
00	1	010
01	1	111
10	0	000
11	1	000

physical addresses	bytes
0x00-3	00 11 22 33
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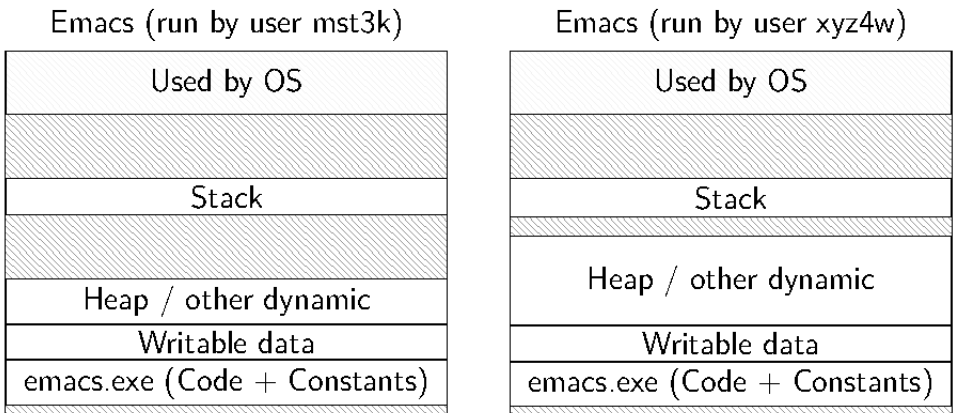
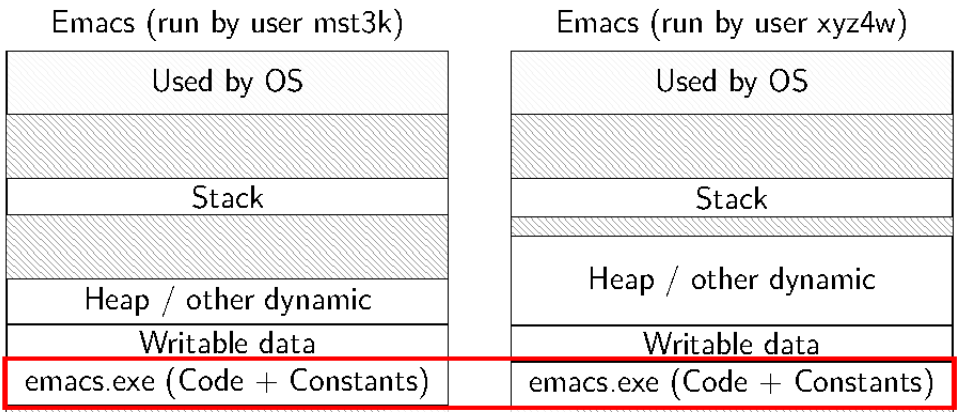
0x34-7	CB 0B CB 0B
0x38-B	DC 0C DC 0C
0x3C-F	EC 0C EC 0C

emacs (two copies)



emacs (two copies)



same data?

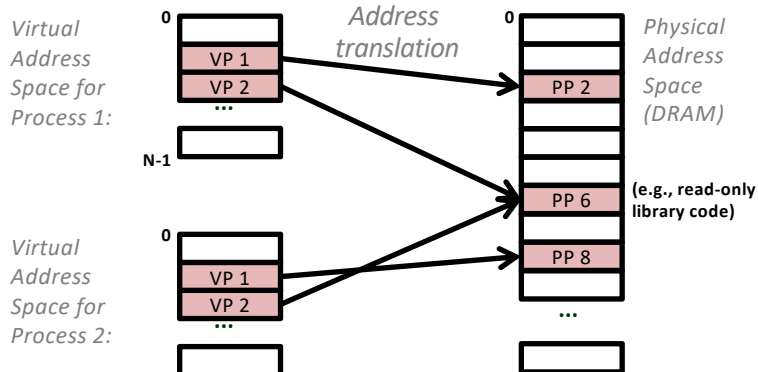
two copies of program

would like to only have one copy of program

what if `mst3k`'s emacs tries to modify its code?

would break process abstraction:

> "illusion of own memory"


Virtual Address Space for Process 1:
0
VP 1
VP 2
...
N-1
Address translation
0
PP 2
PP 6
PP 8
...
Physical Address Space (DRAM)
(e.g., read-only library code)
Virtual Address Space for Process 2:
0
VP 1
VP 2
...

typical page table entries

solution: same idea as kernel-only bit

page table entry will have more permissions bits

- can read?
- can write?
- can execute?

checked by MMU like valid/kernel bit

page table (logically)

virtual page #	valid?	kernel?	write?	exec?	physical page #
0000 0000	0	0	0	0	00 0000 0000
0000 0001	1	0	1	0	10 0010 0110
0000 0010	1	0	1	0	00 0000 1100
0000 0011	1	0	0	1	11 0000 0011
...					
1111 1111	1	0	1	0	00 1110 1000

page tables Summary

program memory = virtual; real memory = physical

each memory divided into fixed-sizes pages

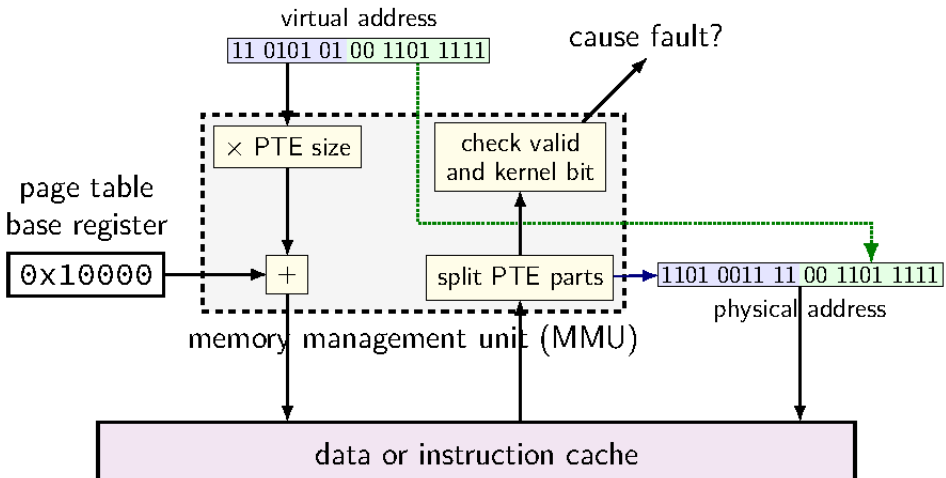
each virtual page has a page table entry:

- has location of physical page (if any)
- has valid bit
- has permission bits

all page table entries stored in page table

permission or validity error triggers exception

memory access with page table



1-level example

6-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical; 8 byte pages, 1 byte PTE page tables 1 page; PTE: 3 bit PPN (MSB), 1 valid bit, 4 other bits; page table base register `0x20`; translate virtual address `0x30`

physical addresses	bytes
0x00-3	00 11 22 33
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0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
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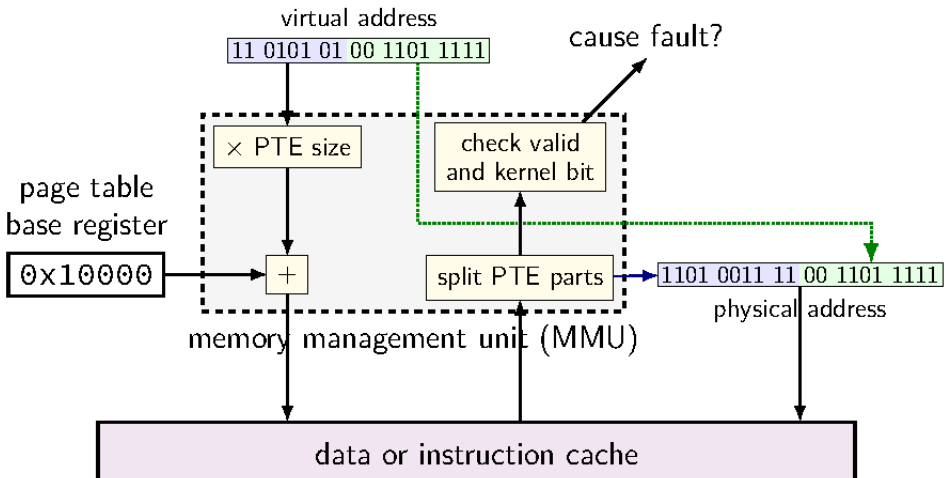
memory access with page table



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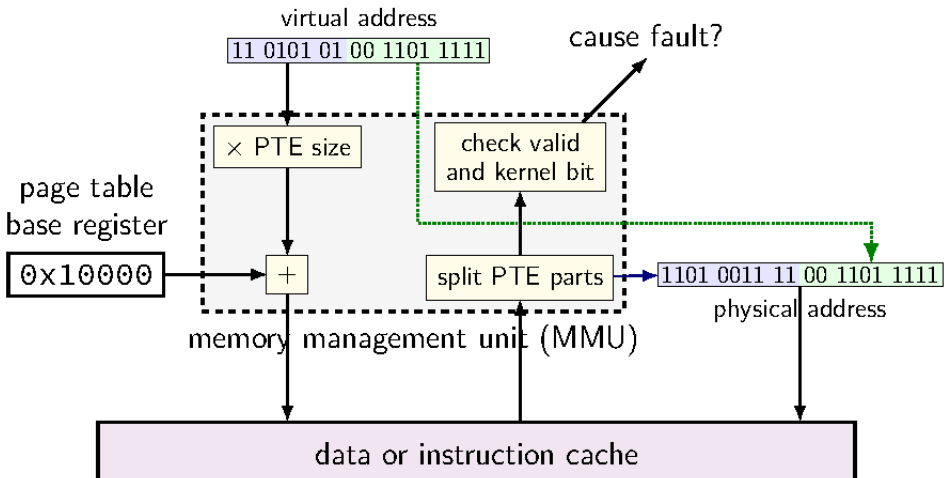
0x34-7	CB 0B CB 0B
0x38-B	DC 0C DC 0C
0x3C-F	EC 0C EC 0C

0x30 = 11 0000

memory access with page table



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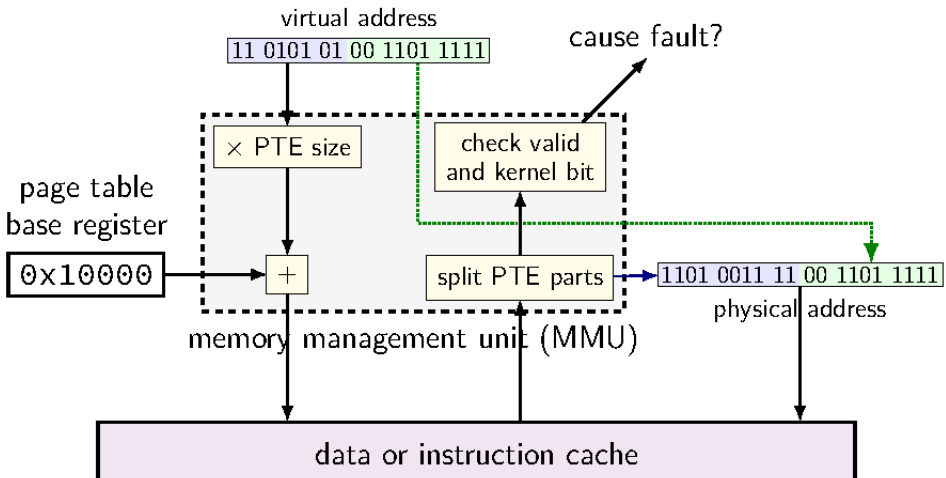
0x30-3	BA 0A BA 0A
0x34-7	CB 0B CB 0B
0x38-B	DC 0C DC 0C
0x3C-F	EC 0C EC 0C

0x30 = 11 0000

PTE addr:

0x20 + 6 × 1 = 0x26

memory access with page table



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6-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical; 8 byte pages, 1 byte PTE page tables 1 page; PTE: 3 bit PPN (MSB), 1 valid bit, 4 other bits; page table base register 0x20; translate virtual address 0x30

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0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
0x1C-F	1C 2C 3C 4C

physical addresses	bytes
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0x24-7	D4 D5 10 D7
0x28-B	89 9A AB BC
0x2C-F	CD DE EF F0
0x30-3	BA 0A BA 0A
0x34-7	CB 0B CB 0B
0x38-B	DC 0C DC 0C
0x3C-F	EC 0C EC 0C

0x30 = 11 0000

PTE addr:

0x20 + 6 ×1 = 0x26

PTE value:

0x10 = 0001 0000

PPN 000, valid 1

Physical Address 000 000

exercise: 64-bit system

my desktop: 39-bit physical addresses; 48-bit virtual addresses

4096 byte pages

exercise: 64-bit system

my desktop: 39-bit physical addresses; 48-bit virtual addresses

4096 byte pages

top 16 bits of address not used for translation

exercise: 64-bit system

my desktop: 39-bit physical addresses; 48-bit virtual addresses

4096 byte pages

exercise: how many page table entries?

exercise: how large are physical page numbers?

exercise: 64-bit system

my desktop: 39-bit physical addresses; 48-bit virtual addresses

4096 byte pages

exercise: how many page table entries? $2^{48}/2^{12} = 2^{36}$ entries

exercise: how large are physical page numbers? $39 - 12 = 27$ bits

exercise: 64-bit system

my desktop: 39-bit physical addresses; 48-bit virtual addresses

4096 byte pages

exercise: how many page table entries? $2^{48}/2^{12} = 2^{36}$ entries

exercise: how large are physical page numbers? $39 - 12 = 27$ bits

page table entries are 8 bytes (room for expansion, metadata)

would take up 2^{39} bytes?? (512GB??)

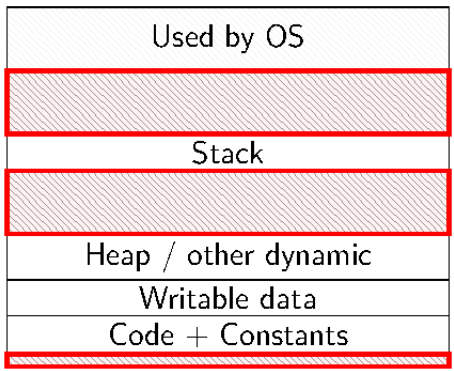
huge page tables

huge virtual address spaces!

impossible to store PTE for every page

how can we save space?

holes



most pages are invalid

saving space

basic idea: don't store (most) invalid page table entries

use a data structure other than a flat array

> want a map — lookup key (virtual page number), get value (PTE)

options?

saving space

basic idea: don't store (most) invalid page table entries

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- want a map — lookup key (virtual page number), get value (PTE)

options?

hashtable

- actually used by some historical processors
- but never common

saving space

basic idea: don't store (most) invalid page table entries

use a data structure other than a flat array

- want a map — lookup key (virtual page number), get value (PTE)

options?

hashtable

- actually used by some historical processors
- but never common

tree data structure

- but not quite a search tree

search tree tradeoffs

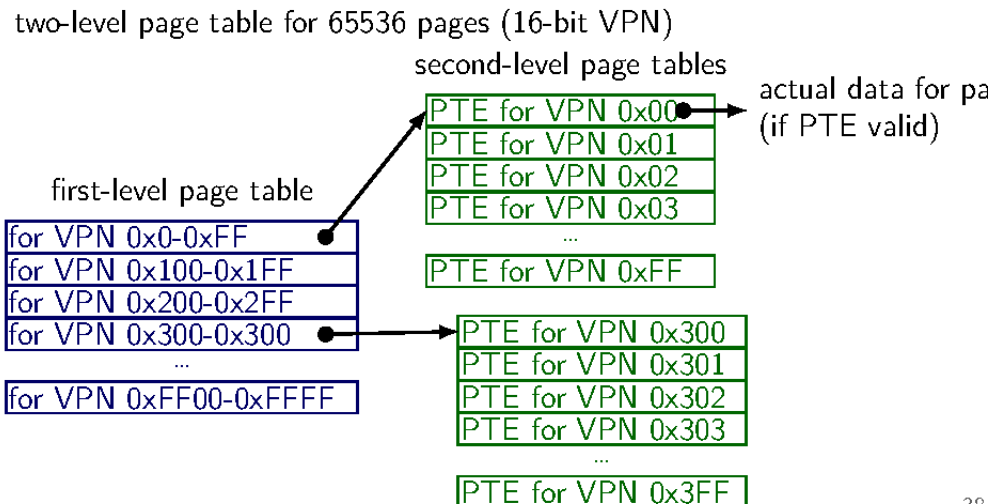
lookup usually implemented in hardware

- lookup should be simple

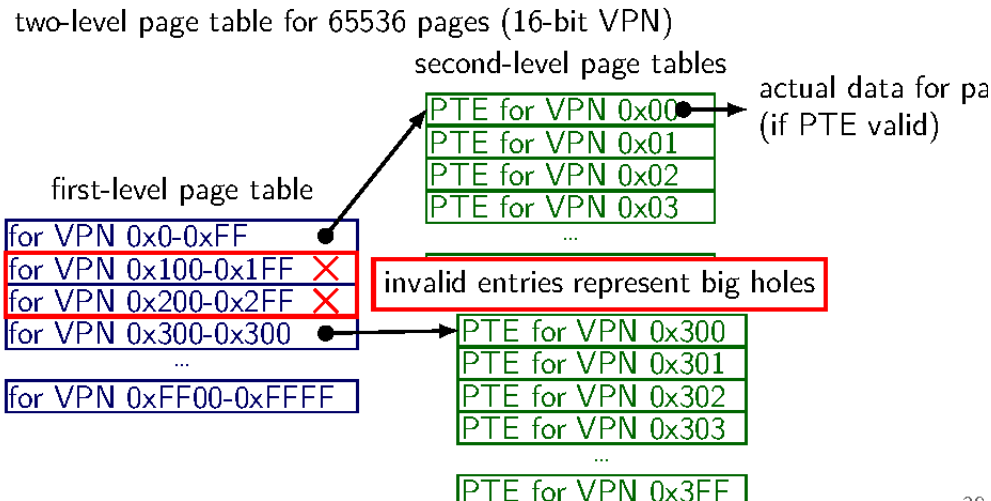
lookup should not involve many memory accesses

- doing two memory accesses is already very slow

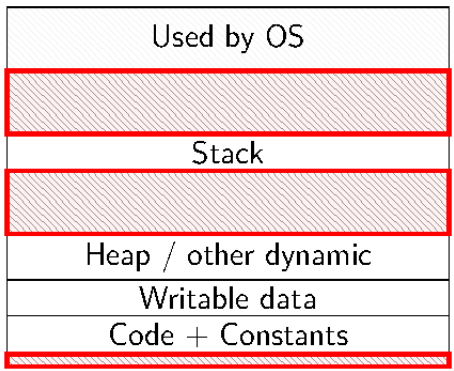
two-level page tables



two-level page tables

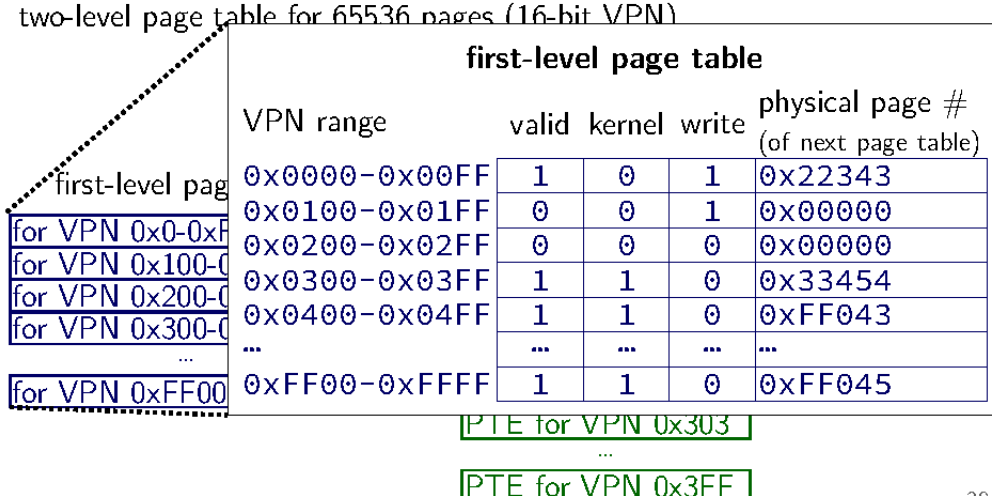


holes

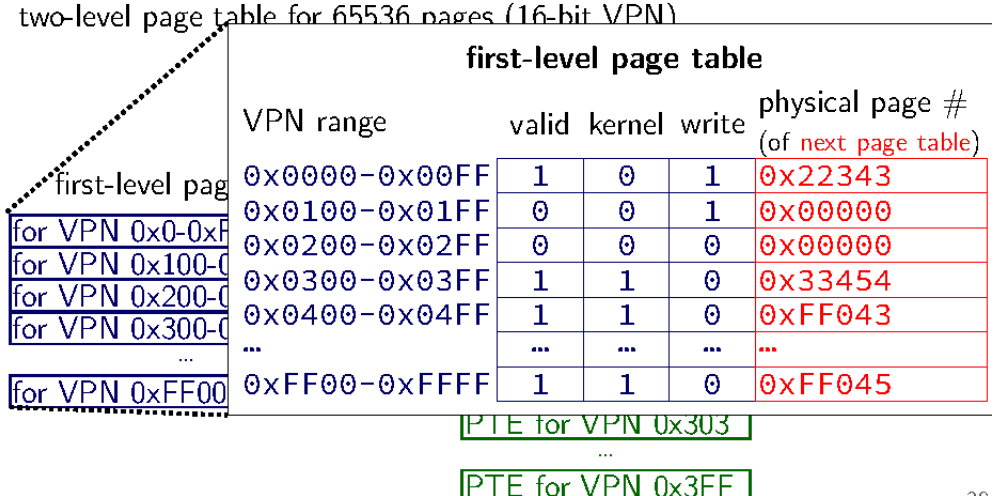


most pages are invalid

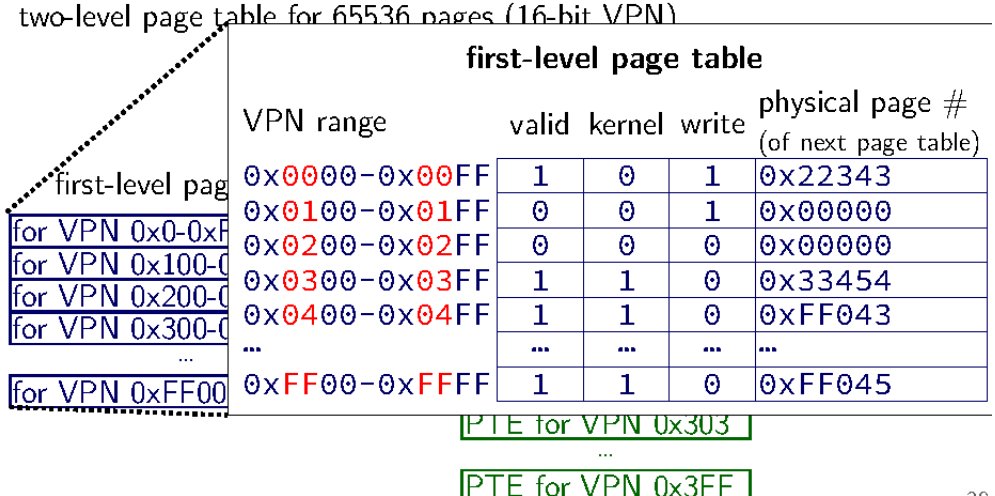
two-level page tables



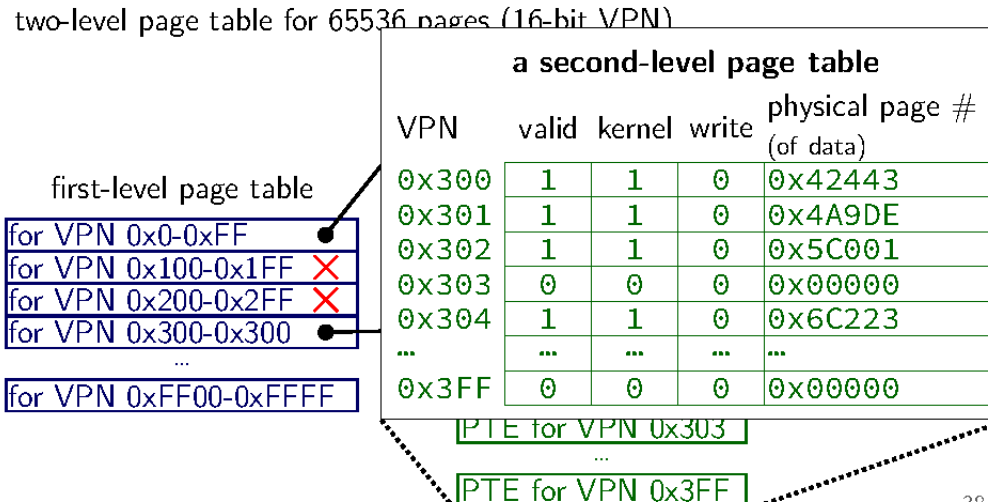
two-level page tables



two-level page tables



two-level page tables



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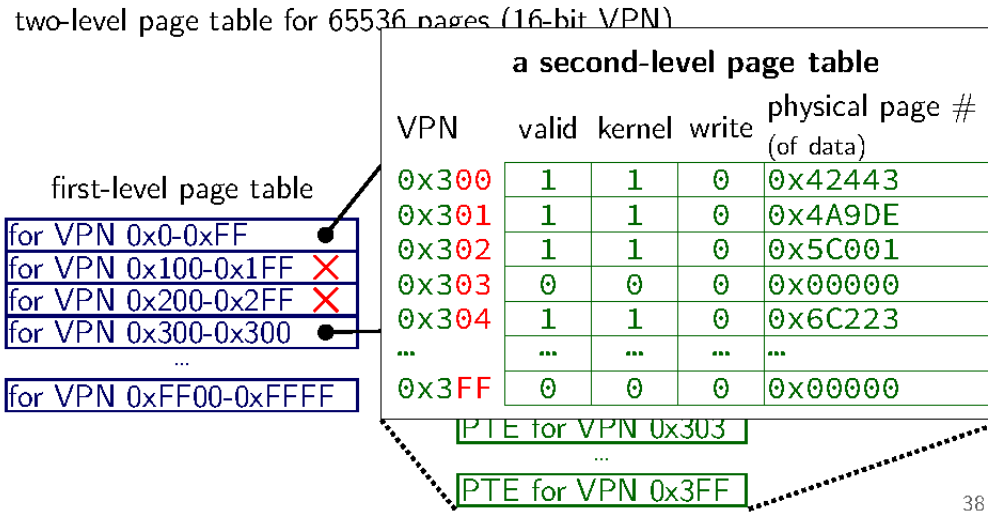

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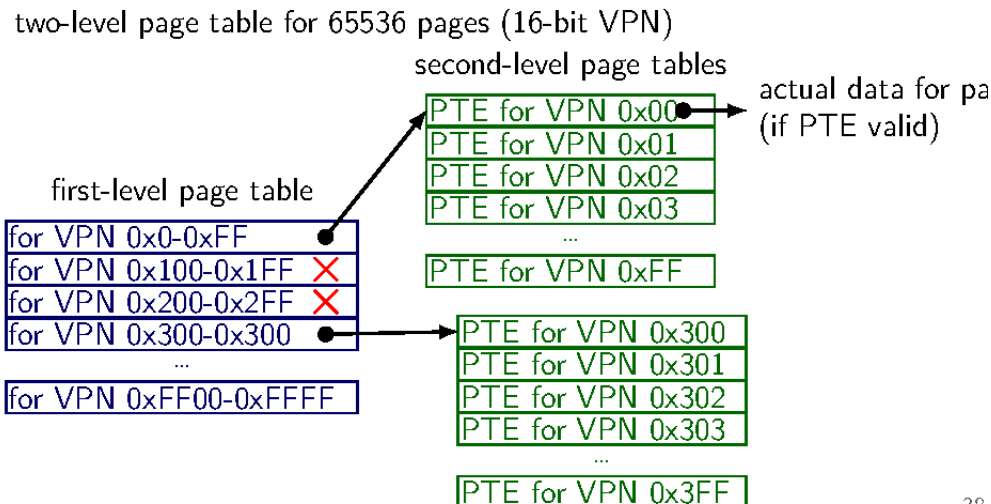
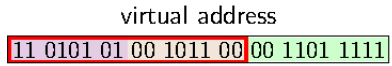
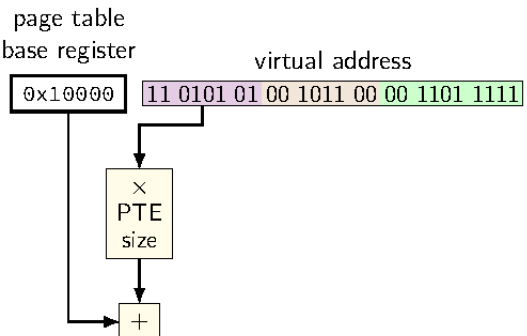


two-level page table lookup

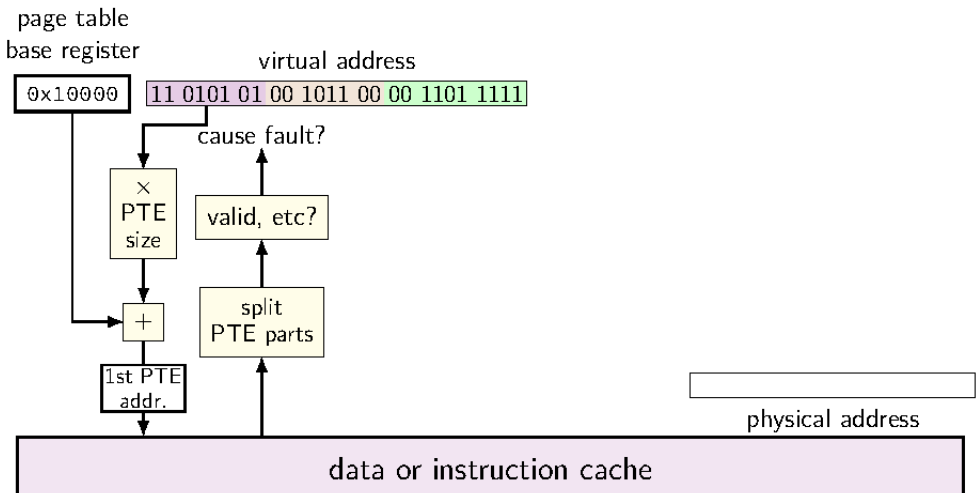


VPN — split into two parts (one per level)

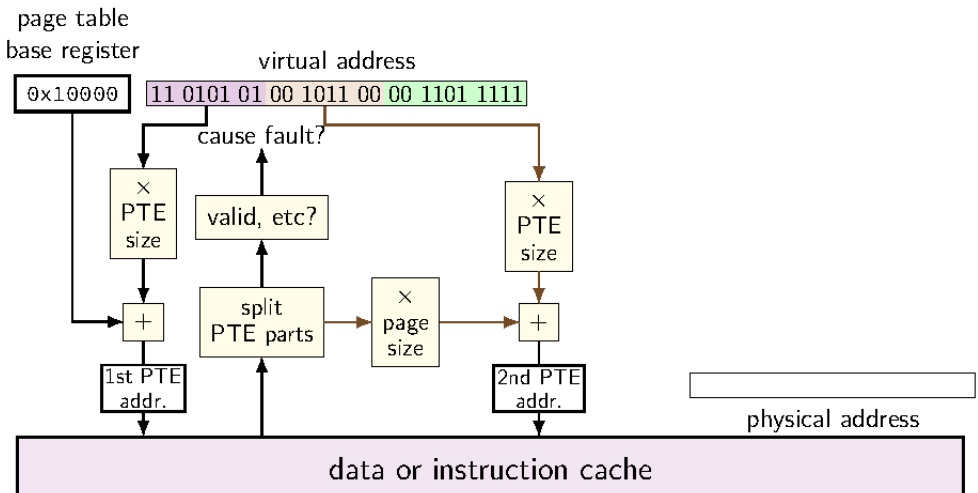
two-level page table lookup



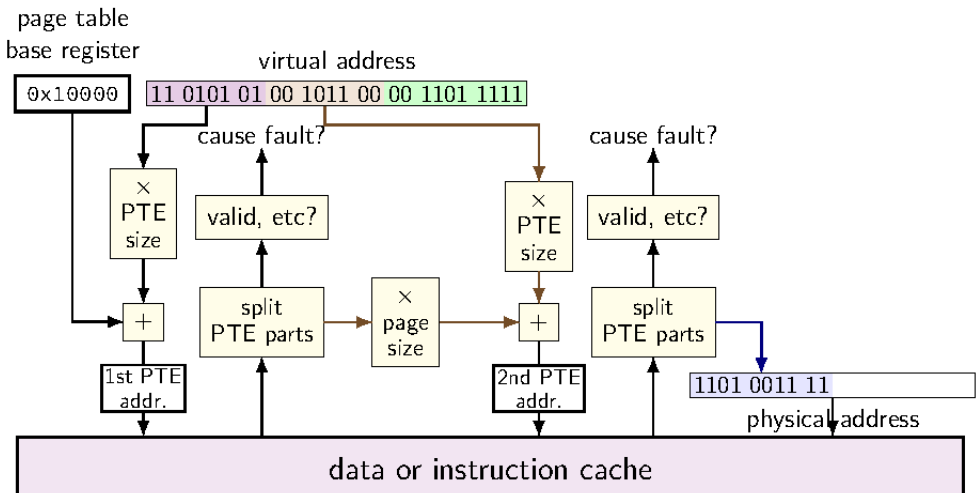
two-level page table lookup



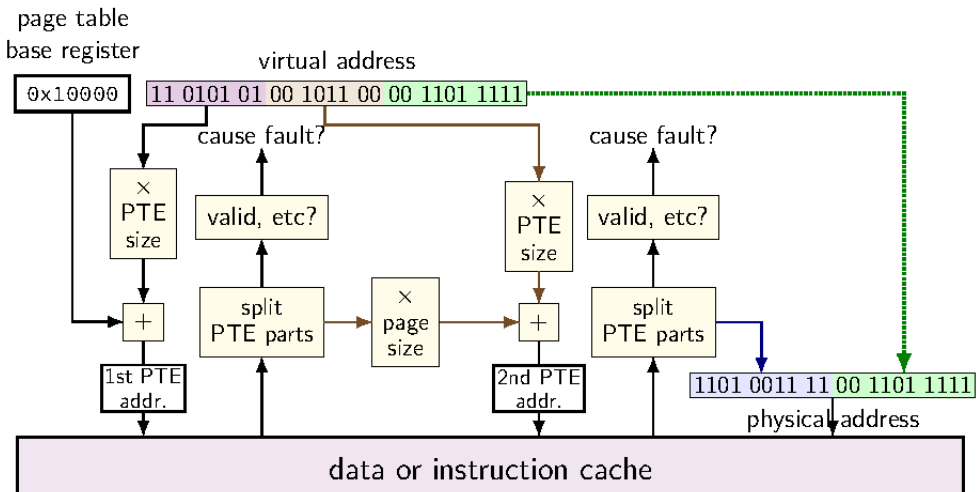
two-level page table lookup



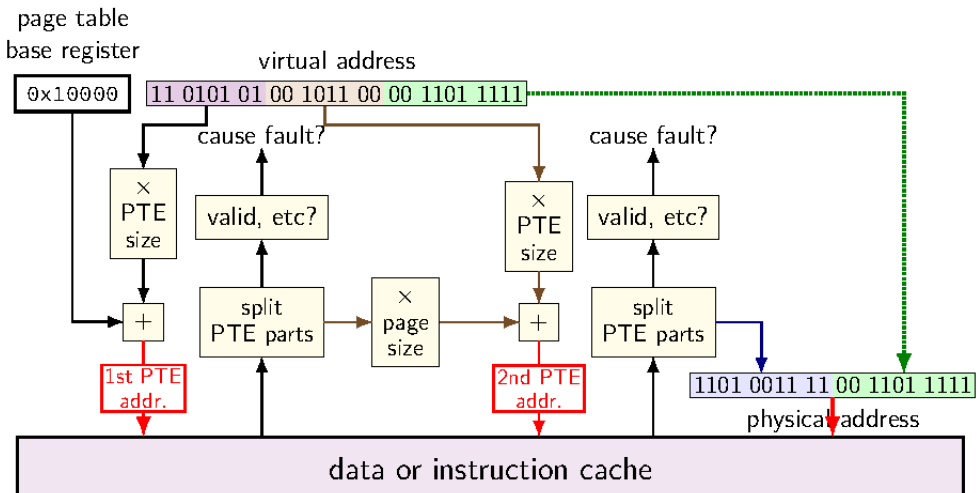
two-level page table lookup



two-level page table lookup



two-level page table lookup



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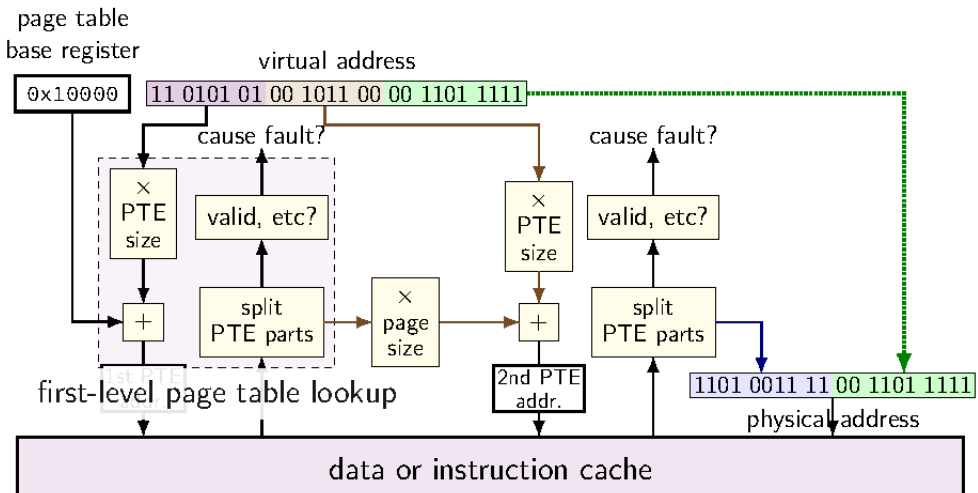

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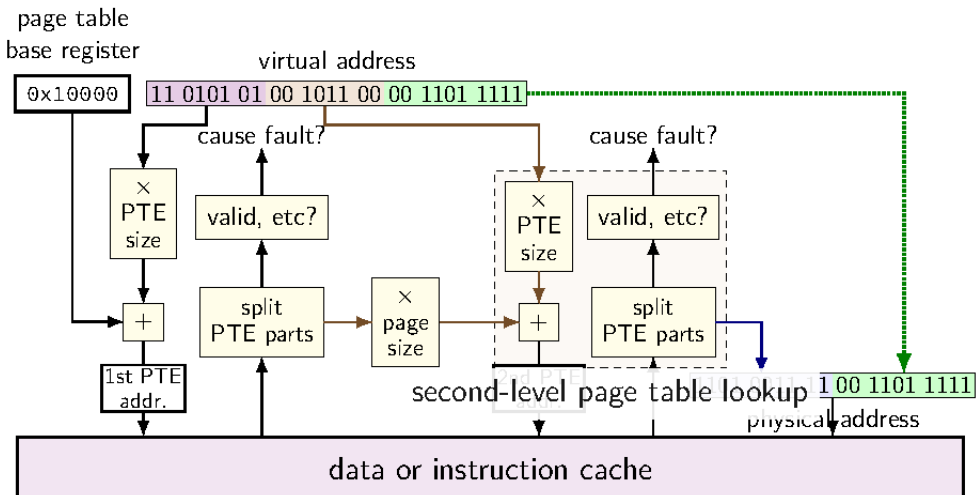
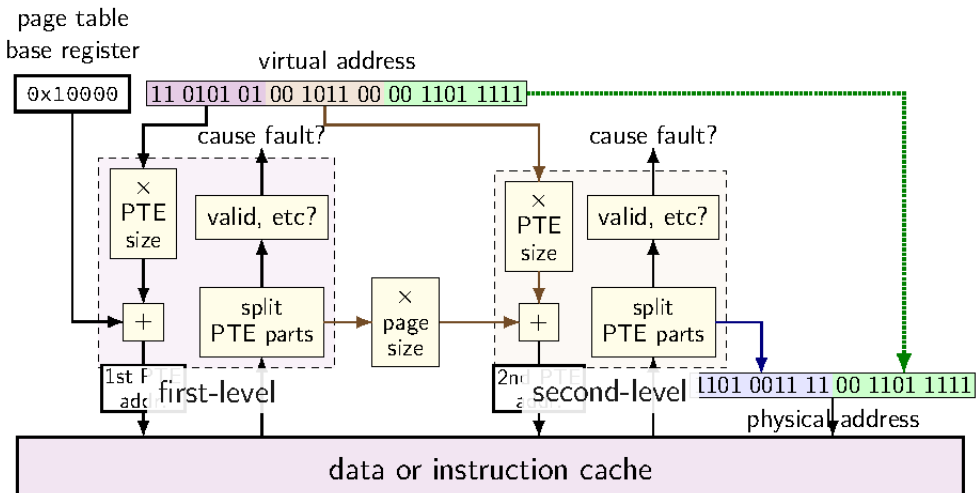
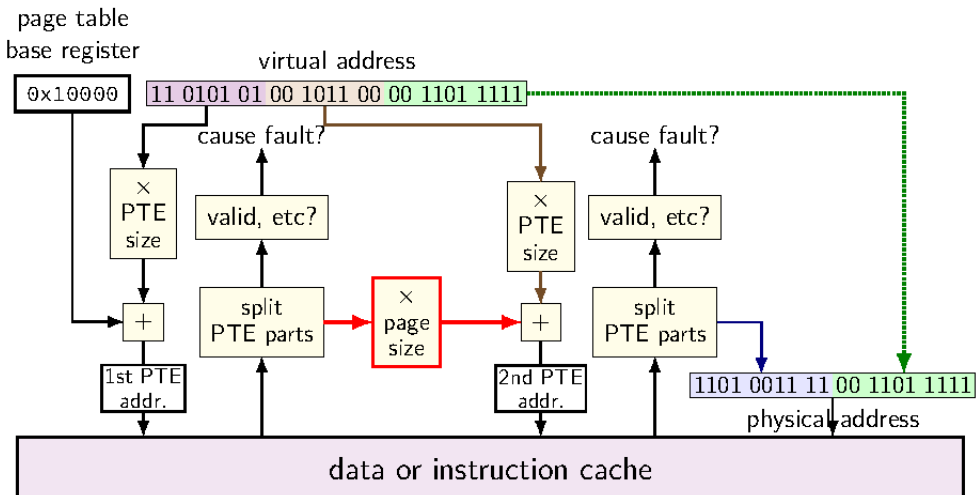


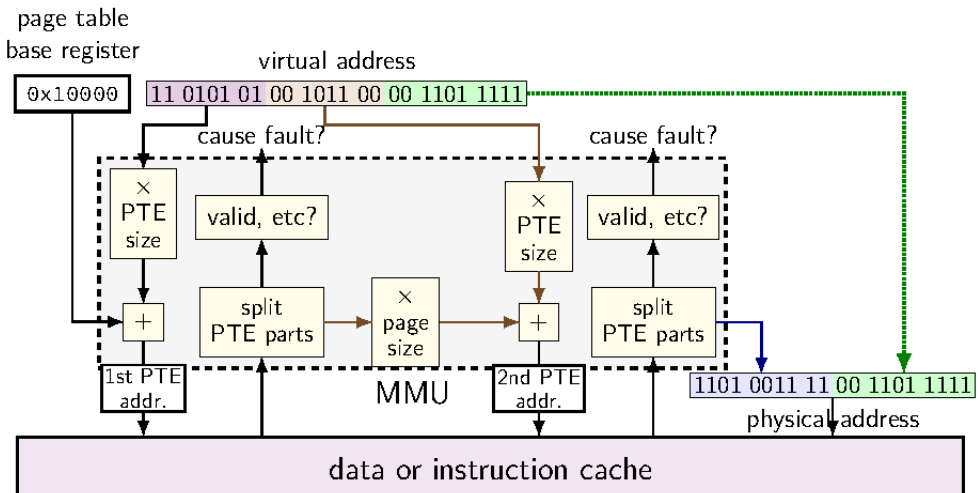
two-level page table lookup



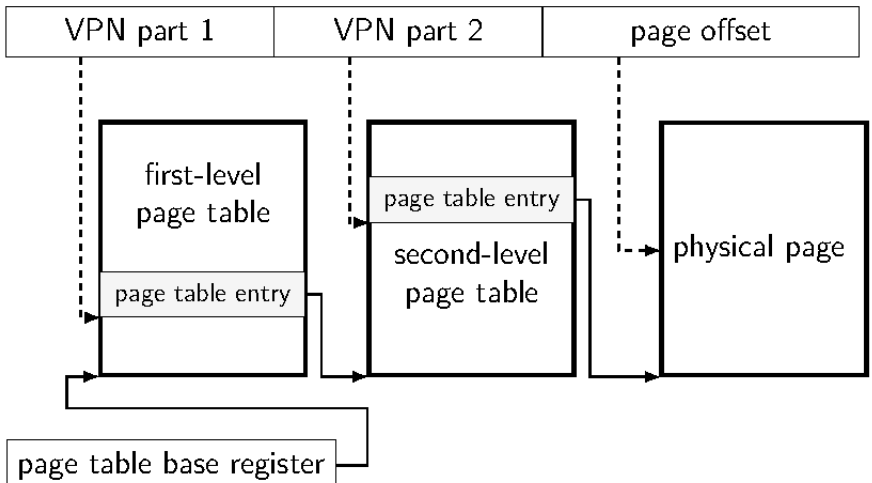
two-level page table lookup



two-level page table lookup



another view



multi-level page tables

VPN split into pieces for each level of page table

top levels: page table entries point to next page table

usually using physical page number of next page table

bottom level: page table entry points to destination page

validity and permission checks at each level

note on VPN splitting

textbook labels it 'VPN 1' and 'VPN 2' and so on

these are parts of the virtual page number

(there are not multiple VPNs)

splitting addresses for levels

x86-32

32-bit physical address; 32-bit virtual address

2^{12} byte page size

2-levels of page tables; each page table is one page

4 byte page table entries

how is address `0x12345678` split up?

splitting addresses for levels

x86-32

32-bit physical address; 32-bit virtual address

2^{12} byte page size

12-bit page offset

2-levels of page tables; each page table is one page

4 byte page table entries

how is address `0x12345678` split up?

splitting addresses for levels

x86-32

32-bit physical address; 32-bit virtual address

2^{12} byte page size

12-bit page offset

2-levels of page tables; each page table is one page

4 byte page table entries

$2^{12}/4 = 2^{10}$ *PTEs/page table; 10-bit VPN parts*

how is address `0x12345678` split up?

splitting addresses for levels

x86-32

32-bit physical address; 32-bit virtual address

2^{12} byte page size

12-bit page offset

2-levels of page tables; each page table is one page

4 byte page table entries

$2^{12}/4 = 2^{10}$ *PTEs/page table; 10-bit VPN parts*

how is address `0x12345678` split up?

10-bit VPN part 1: `0001 0010 00` (`0x48`);
10-bit VPN part 2: `11 0100 0101` (`0x345`);
12-bit page offset: `0x678`

2-level example

9-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical; 8 byte pages, 1 byte PTE

page tables 1 page; PTE: 3 bit PPN (MSB), 1 valid bit, 4 unused

page table base register `0x20`; translate virtual address `0x131`

physical addresses	bytes
0x00-3	00 11 22 33
0x04-7	44 55 66 77
0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
0x1C-F	1C 2C 3C 4C

physical addresses	bytes
0x20-3	D0 D1 D2 D3
0x24-7	D0 D5 D6 D7
0x28-B	89 9A AB BC
0x2C-F	CD DE EF F0
0x30-3	BA 0A BA 0A
0x34-7	DB 0B DB 0B
0x38-B	EC 0C EC 0C
0x3C-F	FC 0C FC 0C

2-level splitting

9-bit virtual address

6-bit physical address

8-byte pages → 3-bit page offset (bottom bits)

9-bit VA: 6 bit VPN + 3 bit PO

6-bit PA: 6 bit PPN + 3 bit PO

8 entry page tables → 3-bit VPN parts

9-bit VA: 3 bit VPN part 1; 3 bit VPN part 2

2-level example

9-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical; 8 byte pages, 1 byte PTE

page tables 1 page; PTE: 3 bit PPN (MSB), 1 valid bit, 4 unused

page table base register `0x20`; translate virtual address `0x131`

physical addresses	bytes
0x00-3	00 11 22 33
0x04-7	44 55 66 77
0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
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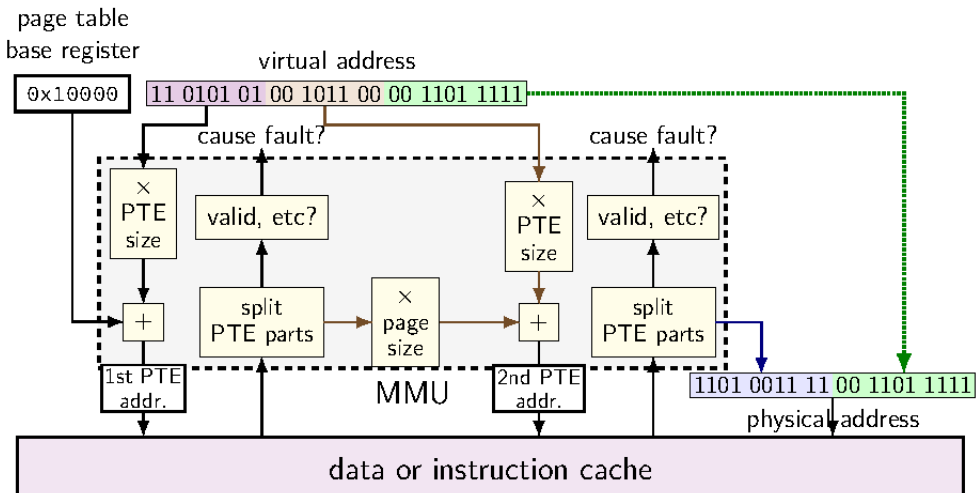
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
0x1C-F	1C 2C 3C 4C

physical addresses	bytes
0x20-3	D0 D1 D2 D3
0x24-7	D0 D5 D6 D7
0x28-B	89 9A AB BC
0x2C-F	CD DE EF F0
0x30-3	BA 0A BA 0A
0x34-7	DB 0B DB 0B
0x38-B	EC 0C EC 0C
0x3C-F	FC 0C FC 0C

two-level page table lookup



2-level example

9-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical; 8 byte pages, 1 byte PTE

page tables 1 page; PTE: 3 bit PPN (MSB), 1 valid bit, 4 unused

page table base register `0x20`; translate virtual address `0x131`

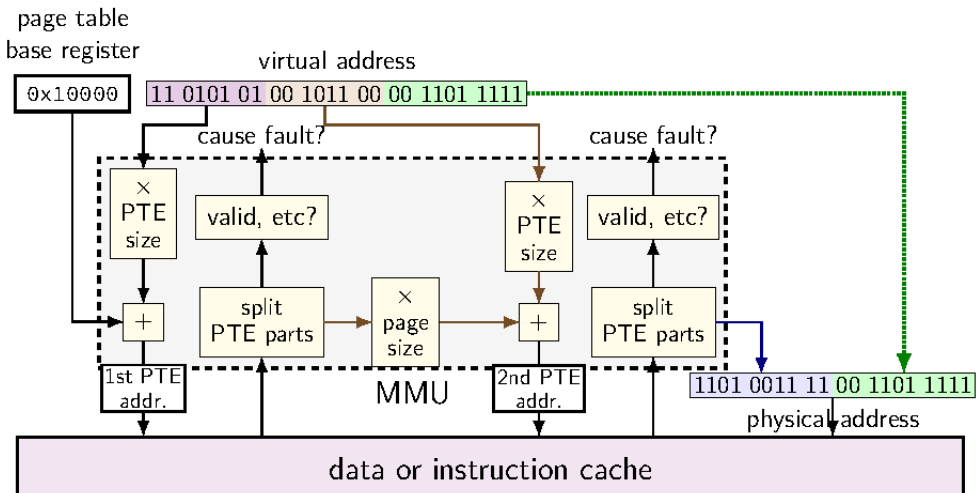
physical addresses	bytes
0x00-3	00 11 22 33
0x04-7	44 55 66 77
0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
0x1C-F	1C 2C 3C 4C

physical addresses	bytes
0x20-3	D0 D1 D2 D3
0x24-7	D0 D5 D6 D7
0x28-B	89 9A AB BC
0x2C-F	CD DE EF F0
0x30-3	BA 0A BA 0A
0x34-7	DB 0B DB 0B
0x38-B	EC 0C EC 0C
0x3C-F	FC 0C FC 0C

`0x131 = 1 0011 0001`

`0x20 + 4 × 1 = 0x24`

two-level page table lookup



2-level example

9-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical; 8 byte pages, 1 byte PTE

page tables 1 page; PTE: 3 bit PPN (MSB), 1 valid bit, 4 unused

page table base register `0x20`; translate virtual address `0x131`

physical addresses	bytes
0x00-3	00 11 22 33
0x04-7	44 55 66 77
0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
0x1C-F	1C 2C 3C 4C

physical addresses	bytes
0x20-3	D0 D1 D2 D3
0x24-7	D0 D5 D6 D7
0x28-B	89 9A AB BC
0x2C-F	CD DE EF F0
0x30-3	BA 0A BA 0A
0x34-7	DB 0B DB 0B
0x38-B	EC 0C EC 0C
0x3C-F	FC 0C FC 0C

`0x131 = 1 0011 0001`

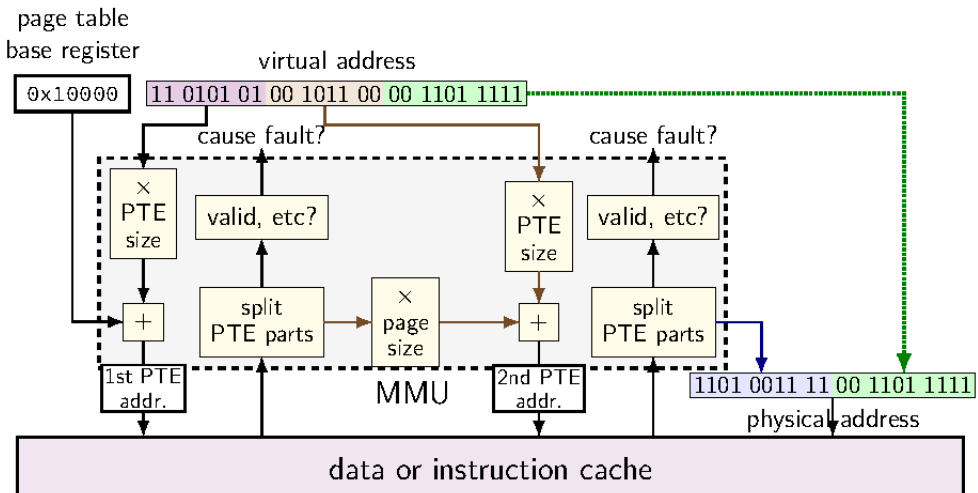
`0x20 + 4 × 1 = 0x24`

PTE 1 value:

`0xD0 = 1101 0000`

PPN `110`, valid `1`

two-level page table lookup



2-level example

9-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical; 8 byte pages, 1 byte PTE

page tables 1 page; PTE: 3 bit PPN (MSB), 1 valid bit, 4 unused

page table base register 0x20; translate virtual address 0x131

physical addresses	bytes
0x00-3	00 11 22 33
0x04-7	44 55 66 77
0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
0x1C-F	1C 2C 3C 4C

physical addresses	bytes
0x20-3	D0 D1 D2 D3
0x24-7	D0 D5 D6 D7
0x28-B	89 9A AB BC
0x2C-F	CD DE EF F0
0x30-3	BA 0A BA 0A
0x34-7	DB 0B DB 0B
0x38-B	EC 0C EC 0C
0x3C-F	FC 0C FC 0C

0x131 = 1 0011 0001

0x20 + 4 × 1 = 0x24

PTE 1 value:

0xD0 = 1101 0000

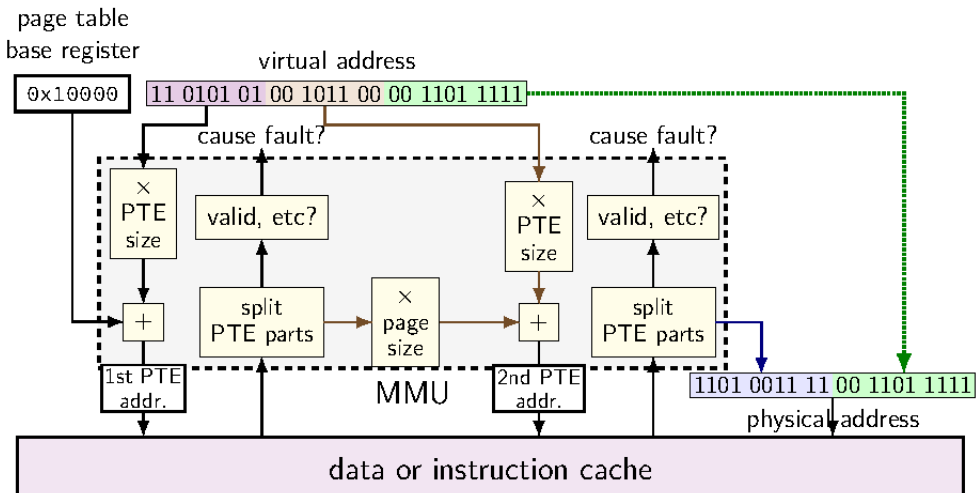
PPN 110, valid 1

PTE 2 addr:

110 000 + 110 = 0x36

PTE 2 value: 0xDB

two-level page table lookup



2-level example

9-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical; 8 byte pages, 1 byte PTE

page tables 1 page; PTE: 3 bit PPN (MSB), 1 valid bit, 4 unused

page table base register 0x20; translate virtual address 0x131

physical addresses	bytes
0x00-3	00 11 22 33
0x04-7	44 55 66 77
0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
0x1C-F	1C 2C 3C 4C

physical addresses	bytes
0x20-3	D0 D1 D2 D3
0x24-7	D4 D5 D6 D7
0x28-B	89 9A AB BC
0x2C-F	CD DE EF F0
0x30-3	BA 0A BA 0A
0x34-7	DB 0B DB 0B
0x38-B	EC 0C EC 0C
0x3C-F	FC 0C FC 0C

0x131 = 1 0011 0001

0x20 + 4 × 1 = 0x24

PTE 1 value:

0xD4 = 1101 0100

PPN 110, valid 1

PTE 2 addr:

110 000 + 110 = 0x36

PTE 2 value: 0xDB

PPN 110; valid 1

M[110 001 (0x31)] = 0x0A

2-level exercise (1)

9-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical; 8 byte pages, 1 byte PTE

page tables 1 page; PTE: 3 bit PPN (MSB), 1 valid bit, 4 unused;

page table base register `0x08`; translate virtual address `0x0FB`

physical addresses	bytes
0x00-3	00 11 22 33
0x04-7	44 55 66 77
0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
0x1C-F	1C 2C 3C 4C

physical addresses	bytes
0x20-3	D0 D1 D2 D3
0x24-7	D4 D5 D6 D7
0x28-B	89 9A AB BC
0x2C-F	CD DE EF F0
0x30-3	BA 0A BA 0A
0x34-7	DB 0B DB 0B
0x38-B	EC 0C EC 0C
0x3C-F	FC 0C FC 0C

2-level exercise (1)

9-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical; 8 byte pages, 1 byte PTE

page tables 1 page; PTE: 3 bit PPN (MSB), 1 valid bit, 4 unused;

page table base register `0x08`; translate virtual address `0x0FB`

physical addresses	bytes
0x00-3	00 11 22 33
0x04-7	44 55 66 77
0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
0x1C-F	1C 2C 3C 4C

physical addresses	bytes
0x20-3	D0 D1 D2 D3
0x24-7	D4 D5 D6 D7
0x28-B	89 9A AB BC
0x2C-F	CD DE EF F0
0x30-3	BA 0A BA 0A
0x34-7	DB 0B DB 0B
0x38-B	EC 0C EC 0C
0x3C-F	FC 0C FC 0C

`0x0FB` = `011 111 011`

PTE 1 addr:

`0x08` + 3 × 1 = `0x0B`

PTE 1: `0xBB` at `0x0B`

PTE 1: PPN `101` (5) valid `1`

PTE 2 addr:

`101 000` + `111` = `0x2F`

PTE 2: `0xF0` at `0x2F`

PTE 2: PPN `111` (7) valid `1`

`111 011` = `0x3B` → `0x0C`

2-level exercise (1)

9-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical; 8 byte pages, 1 byte PTE

page tables 1 page; PTE: 3 bit PPN (MSB), 1 valid bit, 4 unused;

page table base register 0x08; translate virtual address 0x0FB

physical addresses	bytes
0x00-3	00 11 22 33
0x04-7	44 55 66 77
0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
0x1C-F	1C 2C 3C 4C

physical addresses	bytes
0x20-3	D0 D1 D2 D3
0x24-7	D4 D5 D6 D7
0x28-B	89 9A AB BC
0x2C-F	CD DE EF F0
0x30-3	BA 0A BA 0A
0x34-7	DB 0B DB 0B
0x38-B	EC 0C EC 0C
0x3C-F	FC 0C FC 0C

0x0FB = 011 111 011

PTE 1 addr:

0x08 + 3 × 1 = 0x0B

PTE 1: 0xBB at 0x0B

PTE 1: PPN 101 (5) valid 1

PTE 2 addr:

101 000 + 111 = 0x2F

PTE 2: 0xF0 at 0x2F

PTE 2: PPN 111 (7) valid 1

111 011 = 0x3B → 0x0C

2-level exercise (1)

9-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical; 8 byte pages, 1 byte PTE

page tables 1 page; PTE: 3 bit PPN (MSB), 1 valid bit, 4 unused;

page table base register `0x08`; translate virtual address `0x0FB`

physical addresses	bytes
0x00-3	00 11 22 33
0x04-7	44 55 66 77
0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
0x1C-F	1C 2C 3C 4C

physical addresses	bytes
0x20-3	D0 D1 D2 D3
0x24-7	D4 D5 D6 D7
0x28-B	89 9A AB BC
0x2C-F	CD DE EF F0
0x30-3	BA 0A BA 0A
0x34-7	DB 0B DB 0B
0x38-B	EC 0C EC 0C
0x3C-F	FC 0C FC 0C

`0x0FB` = `011 111 011`

PTE 1 addr:

`0x08` + 3 × 1 = `0x0B`

PTE 1: `0xBB` at `0x0B`

PTE 1: PPN `101` (5) valid `1`

PTE 2 addr:

`101 000` + `111` = `0x2F`

PTE 2: `0xF0` at `0x2F`

PTE 2: PPN `111` (7) valid `1`

`111 011` = `0x3B` → `0x0C`

2-level exercise (1)

9-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical; 8 byte pages, 1 byte PTE

page tables 1 page; PTE: 3 bit PPN (MSB), 1 valid bit, 4 unused;

page table base register 0x08; translate virtual address 0x0FB

physical addresses	bytes
0x00-3	00 11 22 33
0x04-7	44 55 66 77
0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
0x1C-F	1C 2C 3C 4C

physical addresses	bytes
0x20-3	D0 D1 D2 D3
0x24-7	D4 D5 D6 D7
0x28-B	89 9A AB BC
0x2C-F	CD DE EF F0
0x30-3	BA 0A BA 0A
0x34-7	DB 0B DB 0B
0x38-B	EC 0C EC 0C
0x3C-F	FC 0C FC 0C

0x0FB = 011 111 011

PTE 1 addr:

0x08 + 3 × 1 = 0x0B

PTE 1: 0xBB at 0x0B

PTE 1: PPN 101 (5) valid 1

PTE 2 addr:

101 000 + 111 = 0x2F

PTE 2: 0xF0 at 0x2F

PTE 2: PPN 111 (7) valid 1

111 011 = 0x3B → 0x0C

2-level exercise (2)

9-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical; 8 byte pages, 1 byte PTE

page tables 1 page; PTE: 3 bit PPN (MSB), 1 valid bit, 4 unused

page table base register `0x08`; translate virtual address `0x00B`

physical addresses	bytes
0x00-3	00 11 22 33
0x04-7	44 55 66 77
0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
0x1C-F	1C 2C 3C 4C

physical addresses	bytes
0x20-3	D0 D1 D2 D3
0x24-7	D4 D5 D6 D7
0x28-B	89 9A AB BC
0x2C-F	CD DE EF F0
0x30-3	BA 0A BA 0A
0x34-7	DB 0B DB 0B
0x38-B	EC 0C EC 0C
0x3C-F	FC 0C FC 0C

2-level exercise (2)

9-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical; 8 byte pages, 1 byte PTE

page tables 1 page; PTE: 3 bit PPN (MSB), 1 valid bit, 4 unused

page table base register `0x08`; translate virtual address `0x00B`

physical addresses	bytes
0x00-3	00 11 22 33
0x04-7	44 55 66 77
0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
0x1C-F	1C 2C 3C 4C

physical addresses	bytes
0x20-3	D0 D1 D2 D3
0x24-7	D4 D5 D6 D7
0x28-B	89 9A AB BC
0x2C-F	CD DE EF F0
0x30-3	BA 0A BA 0A
0x34-7	DB 0B DB 0B
0x38-B	EC 0C EC 0C
0x3C-F	FC 0C FC 0C

`0x00B` = `000 001 011`

PTE 1: `0x88` at `0x08`

PTE 1: PPN `100` (5) valid `0`

page fault!

2-level exercise (2)

9-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical; 8 byte pages, 1 byte PTE

page tables 1 page; PTE: 3 bit PPN (MSB), 1 valid bit, 4 unused

page table base register `0x08`; translate virtual address `0x00B`

physical addresses	bytes
0x00-3	00 11 22 33
0x04-7	44 55 66 77
0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
0x1C-F	1C 2C 3C 4C

physical addresses	bytes
0x20-3	D0 D1 D2 D3
0x24-7	D4 D5 D6 D7
0x28-B	89 9A AB BC
0x2C-F	CD DE EF F0
0x30-3	BA 0A BA 0A
0x34-7	DB 0B DB 0B
0x38-B	EC 0C EC 0C
0x3C-F	FC 0C FC 0C

`0x00B` = `000 001 011`

PTE 1: `0x88` at `0x08`

PTE 1: PPN `100` (5) valid `0`

page fault!

2-level exercise (3)

9-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical; 8 byte pages, 1 byte PTE

page tables 1 page; PTE: 3 bit PPN (MSB), 1 valid bit, 4 unused

page table base register `0x08`; translate virtual address `0x1CB`

physical addresses	bytes
0x00-3	00 11 22 33
0x04-7	44 55 66 77
0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
0x1C-F	1C 2C 3C 4C

physical addresses	bytes
0x20-3	D0 D1 D2 D3
0x24-7	D4 D5 D6 D7
0x28-B	89 9A AB BC
0x2C-F	CD DE EF F0
0x30-3	BA 0A BA 0A
0x34-7	DB 0B DB 0B
0x38-B	EC 0C EC 0C
0x3C-F	FC 0C FC 0C

2-level exercise (3)

9-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical; 8 byte pages, 1 byte PTE

page tables 1 page; PTE: 3 bit PPN (MSB), 1 valid bit, 4 unused

page table base register `0x08`; translate virtual address `0x1CB`

physical addresses	bytes
0x00-3	00 11 22 33
0x04-7	44 55 66 77
0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
0x1C-F	1C 2C 3C 4C

physical addresses	bytes
0x20-3	D0 D1 D2 D3
0x24-7	D4 D5 D6 D7
0x28-B	89 9A AB BC
0x2C-F	CD DE EF F0
0x30-3	BA 0A BA 0A
0x34-7	DB 0B DB 0B
0x38-B	EC 0C EC 0C
0x3C-F	FC 0C FC 0C

`0x1CB` = `111 001 011`

PTE 1: `0xFF` at `0x0F`

PTE 1: PPN `111` (7) valid `1`

PTE 2: `0x0C` at `0x39`

PTE 2: PPN `000` (0) valid `0`

page fault!

2-level exercise (3)

9-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical; 8 byte pages, 1 byte PTE

page tables 1 page; PTE: 3 bit PPN (MSB), 1 valid bit, 4 unused

page table base register `0x08`; translate virtual address `0x1CB`

physical addresses	bytes
0x00-3	00 11 22 33
0x04-7	44 55 66 77
0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
0x1C-F	1C 2C 3C 4C

physical addresses	bytes
0x20-3	D0 D1 D2 D3
0x24-7	D4 D5 D6 D7
0x28-B	89 9A AB BC
0x2C-F	CD DE EF F0
0x30-3	BA 0A BA 0A
0x34-7	DB 0B DB 0B
0x38-B	EC 0C EC 0C
0x3C-F	FC 0C FC 0C

`0x1CB` = `111 001 011`

PTE 1: `0xFF` at `0x0F`

PTE 1: PPN `111` (7) valid `1`

PTE 2: `0x0C` at `0x39`

PTE 2: PPN `000` (0) valid `0`

page fault!

2-level exercise (3)

9-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical; 8 byte pages, 1 byte PTE

page tables 1 page; PTE: 3 bit PPN (MSB), 1 valid bit, 4 unused

page table base register `0x08`; translate virtual address `0x1CB`

physical addresses	bytes
0x00-3	00 11 22 33
0x04-7	44 55 66 77
0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
0x1C-F	1C 2C 3C 4C

physical addresses	bytes
0x20-3	D0 D1 D2 D3
0x24-7	D4 D5 D6 D7
0x28-B	89 9A AB BC
0x2C-F	CD DE EF F0
0x30-3	BA 0A BA 0A
0x34-7	DB 0B DB 0B
0x38-B	EC 0C EC 0C
0x3C-F	FC 0C FC 0C

`0x1CB` = `111 001 011`

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PTE 1: PPN `111` (7) valid `1`

PTE 2: `0x0C` at `0x39`

PTE 2: PPN `000` (0) valid `0`

page fault!

2-level exercise (4)

10-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical; 16 byte pages, 2 byte PTE

page tables 1 page; PTE: 2 bit PPN (MSB of first byte), 1 valid bit, rest unused

page table base register `0x10`; translate virtual address `0x376`

physical addresses	bytes
0x00-3	00 11 22 33
0x04-7	44 55 66 77
0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
0x1C-F	AC BC DC EC

physical addresses	bytes
0x20-3	D0 E1 D2 D3
0x24-7	D4 E5 D6 E7
0x28-B	89 9A AB BC
0x2C-F	CD DE EF F0
0x30-3	BA 0A BA 0A
0x34-7	DB 0B DB 0B
0x38-B	EC 0C EC 0C
0x3C-F	FC 0C FC 0C

2-level exercise (4)

10-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical; 16 byte pages, 2 byte PTE

page tables 1 page; PTE: 2 bit PPN (MSB of first byte), 1 valid bit, rest unused

page table base register `0x10`; translate virtual address `0x376`

physical addresses	bytes
0x00-3	00 11 22 33
0x04-7	44 55 66 77
0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
0x1C-F	AC BC DC EC

physical addresses	bytes
0x20-3	D0 E1 D2 D3
0x24-7	D4 E5 D6 E7
0x28-B	89 9A AB BC
0x2C-F	CD DE EF F0
0x30-3	BA 0A BA 0A
0x34-7	DB 0B DB 0B
0x38-B	EC 0C EC 0C
0x3C-F	FC 0C FC 0C

`0x376 = 110 111 0110`

PTE 1: 0x10 + **6** × **2** = `0x1C`: `AC BC`

PTE 1: PPN `10` valid `1`

PTE 2: 0x20 + **7** × **2** = `0x2E`: `EF F0`

PTE 2: PPN `11` valid `1`

`11 0110 = 0x36` → `DB`

2-level exercise (4)

10-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical; 16 byte pages, 2 byte PTE

page tables 1 page; PTE: 2 bit PPN (MSB of first byte), 1 valid bit, rest unused

page table base register `0x10`; translate virtual address `0x376`

physical addresses	bytes
0x00-3	00 11 22 33
0x04-7	44 55 66 77
0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
0x1C-F	AC BC DC EC

physical addresses	bytes
0x20-3	D0 E1 D2 D3
0x24-7	D4 E5 D6 E7
0x28-B	89 9A AB BC
0x2C-F	CD DE EF F0
0x30-3	BA 0A BA 0A
0x34-7	DB 0B DB 0B
0x38-B	EC 0C EC 0C
0x3C-F	FC 0C FC 0C

`0x376 = 110 111 0110`

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PTE 1: PPN `10` valid `1`

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page tables 1 page; PTE: 2 bit PPN (MSB of first byte), 1 valid bit, rest unused

page table base register `0x10`; translate virtual address `0x376`

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0x00-3	00 11 22 33
0x04-7	44 55 66 77
0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
0x1C-F	AC BC DC EC

physical addresses	bytes
0x20-3	D0 E1 D2 D3
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0x28-B	89 9A AB BC
0x2C-F	CD DE EF F0
0x30-3	BA 0A BA 0A
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0x38-B	EC 0C EC 0C
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page tables 1 page; PTE: 2 bit PPN (MSB of first byte), 1 valid bit, rest unused

page table base register `0x10`; translate virtual address `0x376`

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0x00-3	00 11 22 33
0x04-7	44 55 66 77
0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
0x1C-F	AC BC DC EC

physical addresses	bytes
0x20-3	D0 E1 D2 D3
0x24-7	D4 E5 D6 E7
0x28-B	89 9A AB BC
0x2C-F	CD DE EF F0
0x30-3	BA 0A BA 0A
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10-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical; 16 byte pages, 2 byte PTE

page tables 1 page; PTE: 2 bit PPN (MSB of first byte), 1 valid bit, rest unused

page table base register `0x10`; translate virtual address `0x376`

physical addresses	bytes
0x00-3	00 11 22 33
0x04-7	44 55 66 77
0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
0x1C-F	AC BC DC EC

physical addresses	bytes
0x20-3	D0 E1 D2 D3
0x24-7	D4 E5 D6 E7
0x28-B	89 9A AB BC
0x2C-F	CD DE EF F0
0x30-3	BA 0A BA 0A
0x34-7	DB 0B DB 0B
0x38-B	EC 0C EC 0C
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`0x376 = 110 111 0110`

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10-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical; 16 byte pages, 2 byte PTE

page tables 1 page; PTE: 2 bit PPN (MSB of first byte), 1 valid bit, rest unused

page table base register `0x10`; translate virtual address `0x376`

physical addresses	bytes
0x00-3	00 11 22 33
0x04-7	44 55 66 77
0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
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0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
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0x28-B	89 9A AB BC
0x2C-F	CD DE EF F0
0x30-3	BA 0A BA 0A
0x34-7	DB 0B DB 0B
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10-bit virtual addresses, 6-bit physical; 16 byte pages, 2 byte PTE

page tables 1 page; PTE: 2 bit PPN (MSB of first byte), 1 valid bit, rest unused

page table base register `0x10`; translate virtual address `0x376`

physical addresses	bytes
0x00-3	00 11 22 33
0x04-7	44 55 66 77
0x08-B	88 99 AA BB
0x0C-F	CC DD EE FF
0x10-3	1A 2A 3A 4A
0x14-7	1B 2B 3B 4B
0x18-B	1C 2C 3C 4C
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PTE 2: PPN `11` valid `1`

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current x86-64 page tables

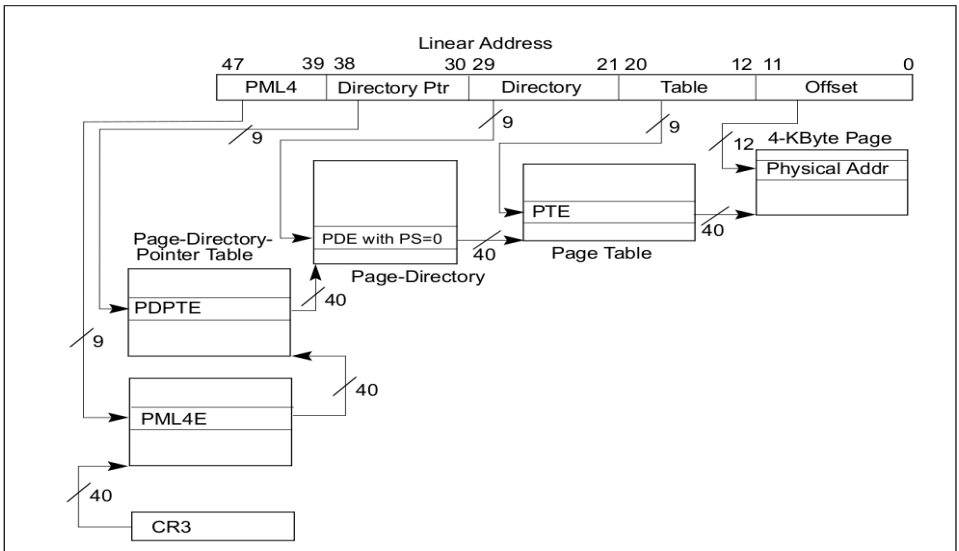
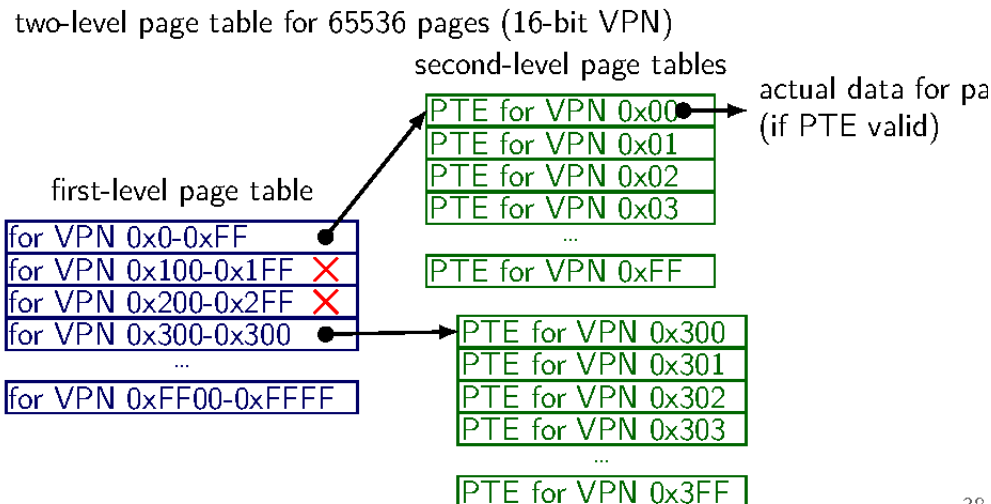
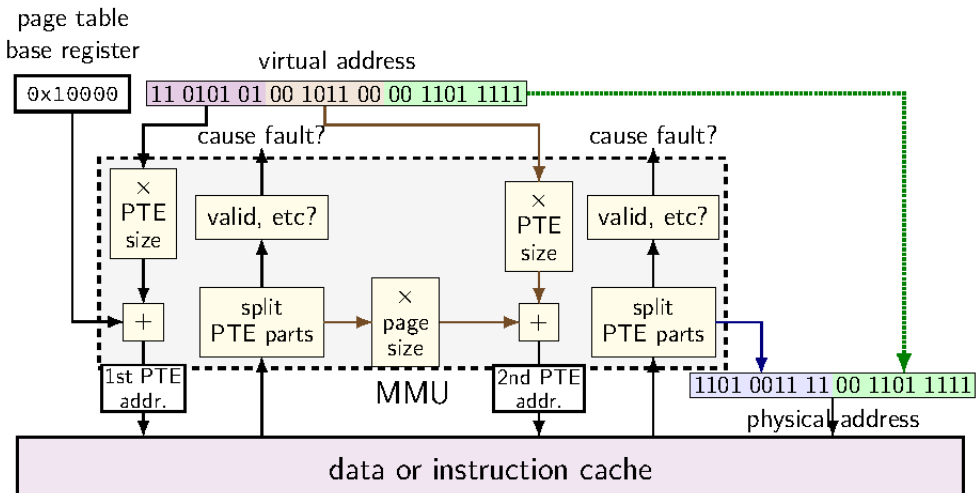


Figure 4-8. Linear-Address Translation to a 4-KByte Page using 4-Level Paging

two-level page tables



two-level page table lookup



current x86-64 page tables

4-level page table

512 PTEs of 8 bytes each for each page table

choice: exactly one page per page table

allows OS to allocate new page table space in one page units

page table space exercise (1)

4-level page table

512 PTEs of 8 bytes each for each page table

suppose a process has exactly one page allocated

how much space for page tables?

page table space exercise (1)

4-level page table

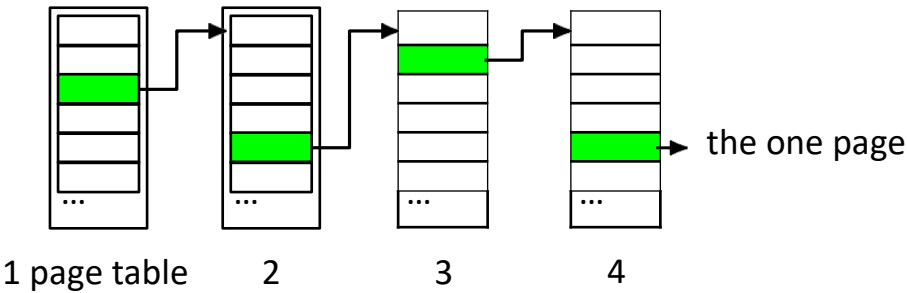
512 PTEs of 8 bytes each for each page table

suppose a process has exactly one page allocated

how much space for page tables?

1 page at each level (4KB each) exactly

page table space exercise (1)



4 page tables at 1 page/page table
plus 1 page of data
5 pages total (Data)

page table space exercise (2)

4-level page table

512 PTEs of 8 bytes each for each page table

suppose a process has exactly two pages allocated:
one at address 0x0, one at address 0x20000000000

how much space for page tables?

page table space exercise (2)

4-level page table

512 PTEs of 8 bytes each for each page table

suppose a process has exactly two pages allocated:
one at address 0x0, one at address 0x20000000000

how much space for page tables?

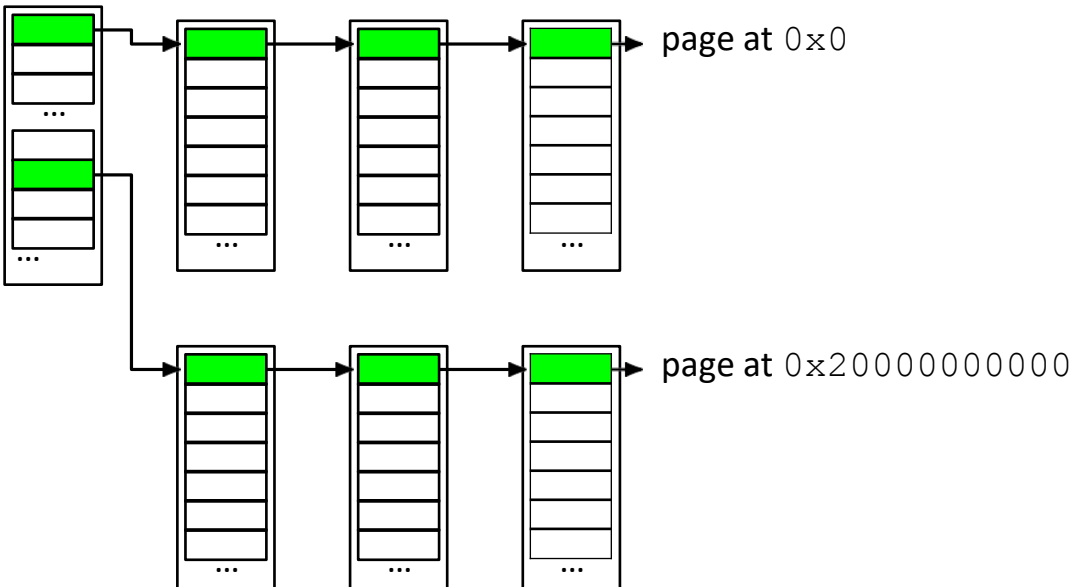
1 shared first-level PT, with two valid entries

two second-level PTs, each with one valid entry

two third-level PTs, each with one valid entry

two fourth-level PTs, each with one valid entry

page table space exercise (2)



page table space exercise (3)

4-level page table; each PT: 512 PTEs of 8 bytes

suppose a process has 100 pages of stack, 100 pages of code+constants (contiguous)

- stack and code+constants far apart

how much space for page tables?

page table space exercise (3)

4-level page table; each PT: 512 PTEs of 8 bytes

suppose a process has 100 pages of stack, 100 pages of code+constants (contiguous)

stack and code+constants far apart

how much space for page tables? — minimum:

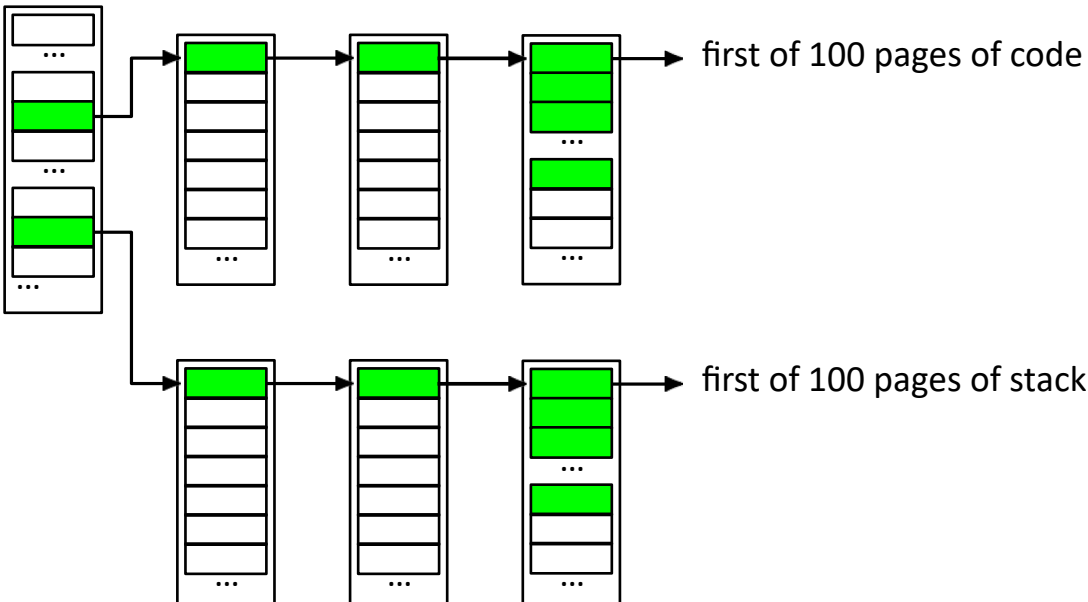
1 shared first-level PT, with two valid entries

two second-level PT, each with one valid entry

two third-level PT, each with one valid entry

two fourth-level PT, each with 100 valid entries

page table space exercise (3)



page table space exercise (3)

4-level page table; each PT: 512 PTEs of 8 bytes

suppose a process has 100 pages of stack, 100 pages of code+constants (contiguous)

how much space for page tables?

page table space exercise (3)

4-level page table; each PT: 512 PTEs of 8 bytes

suppose a process has 100 pages of stack, 100 pages of code+constants (contiguous)

how much space for page tables? — maximum:

1 shared first-level PT, with four valid entries

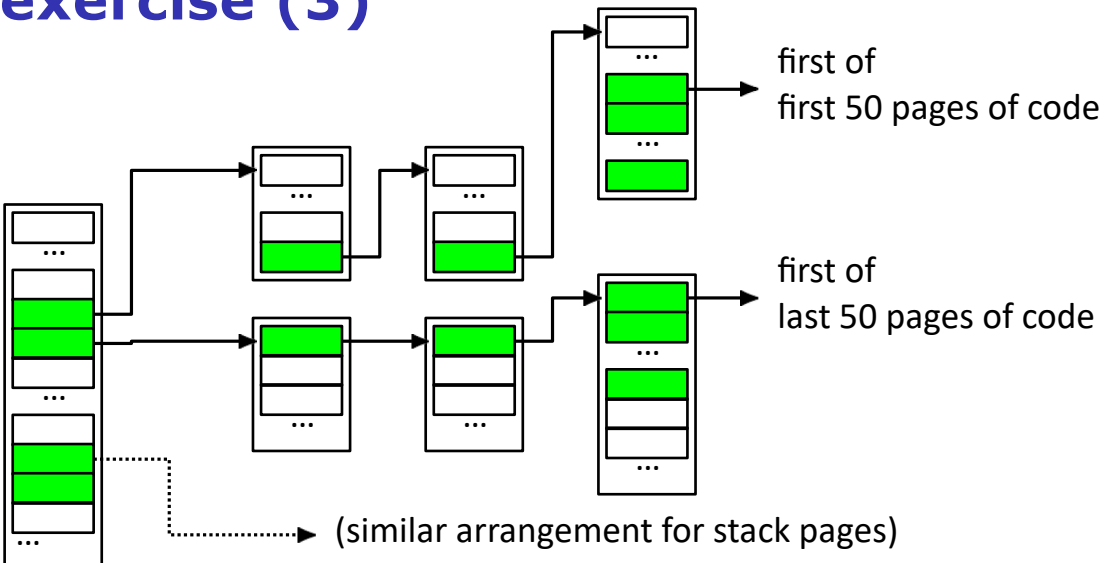
four second-level PT, each with one valid entry

two for stack, two for code+constants

four third-level PT, each with one valid entry

four fourth-level PT, each with 50 valid entries

page table space exercise (3)



page table space exercise (4)

4-level page table; each PT: 512 PTEs of 8 bytes

suppose a process has 200 pages, randomly distributed in PT

about how much space for page tables?

page table space exercise (4)

4-level page table; each PT: 512 PTEs of 8 bytes

suppose a process has 200 pages, randomly distributed in PT

about how much space for page tables?

about 165 (± ~ **8**) entries in first-level PT

(some pages randomly share first-level PT entries)

about 165 second-level PTs, 200 third-level, 200 fourth-level

a bit less than 600 page tables — almost 2400 KB

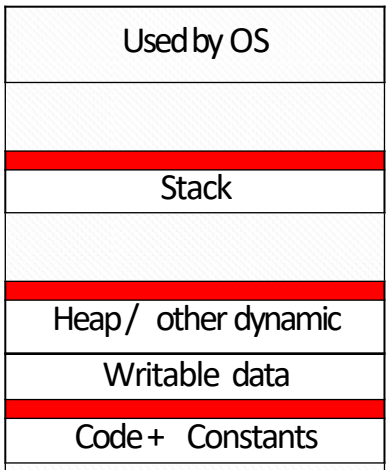
cache accesses and multi-level PTs

four-level page tables — four cache accesses per memory access L1 cache hits — typically a couple cycles each?

so add 8 cycles to each memory access?

not acceptable

program memory active sets



0xFFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF

0xFFFF 8000 0000 0000

0x7F...

small areas of memory active at a time one or two pages in each area?

0x0000 0000 0040 0000

page table entries and locality

page table entries have excellent temporal

locality typically one or two pages of the stack

active typically one or two pages of code active

typically one or two pages of heap/globals active

each page contains whole functions, arrays, stack frames, etc.

page table entries and locality

page table entries have excellent temporal

locality typically one or two pages of the stack

active typically one or two pages of code active

typically one or two pages of heap/globals active

each page contains whole functions, arrays, stack frames, etc.

needed page table entries are very small

cache translated addresses

called a **TLB** (translation lookaside buffer)
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

L1 cache physical	TLB
addresses	virtual page numbers
bytes from memory	page table entries
tens of bytes per block	one page table entry per block
usually thousands of blocks	usually tens of entries

cache translated addresses

called a **TLB** (translation lookaside buffer)
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L1 cache physical	TLB
addresses	virtual page numbers
bytes from memory	page table entries
tens of bytes per block	one page table entry per block
usually thousands of blocks	usually tens of entries

only caches the page table lookup itself
(generally) just entries from the last-level page table

cache translated addresses

called a **TLB** (translation lookaside buffer)
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

L1 cache physical	TLB
addresses	virtual page numbers
bytes from memory	page table entries
tens of bytes per block	one page table entry per block
usually thousands of blocks	usually tens of entries

not much spatial locality between page table entries
(they're used for kilobytes of data already)

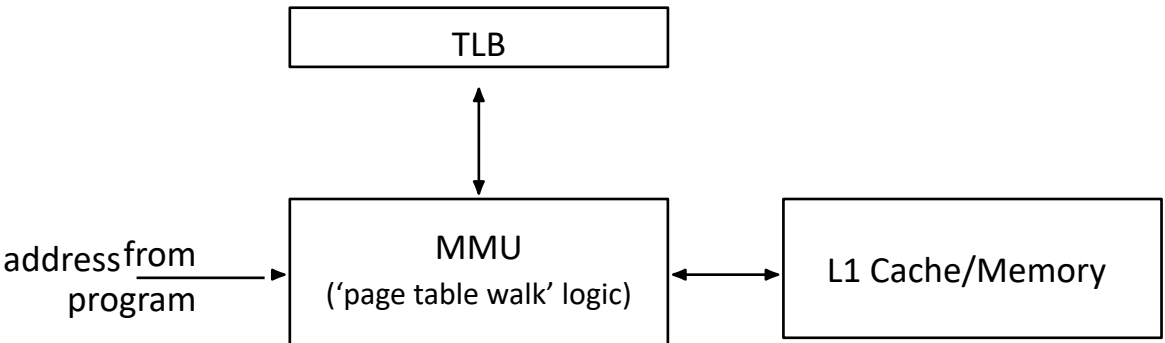
cache translated addresses

called a **TLB** (translation lookaside buffer)
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

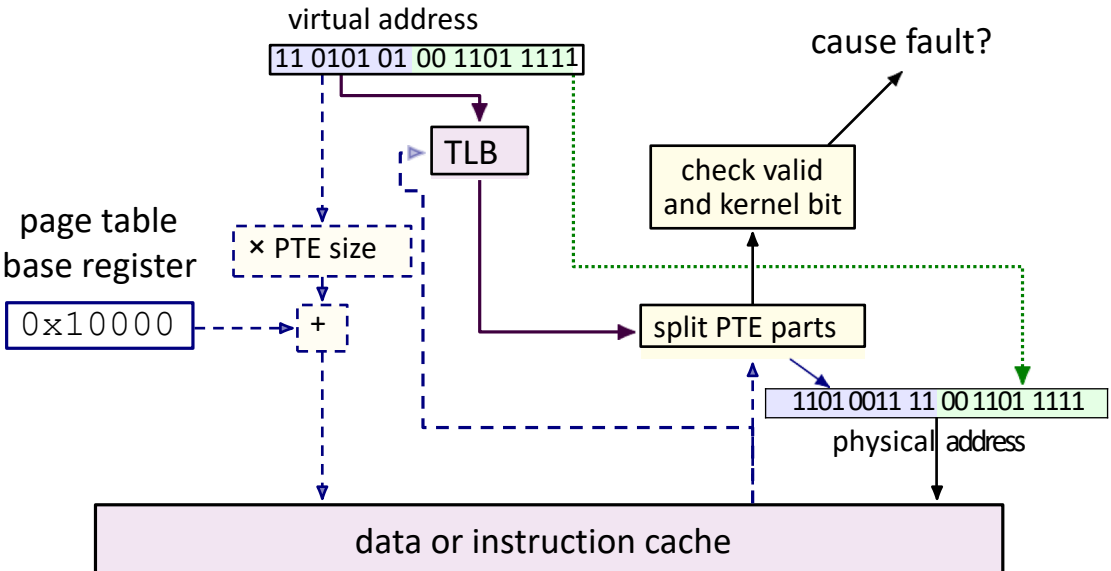
L1 cache physical	TLB
addresses	virtual page numbers
bytes from memory	page table entries
tens of bytes per block	one page table entry per block
usually thousands of blocks	usually tens of entries

few active page table entries at a time
enables highly associative cache designs

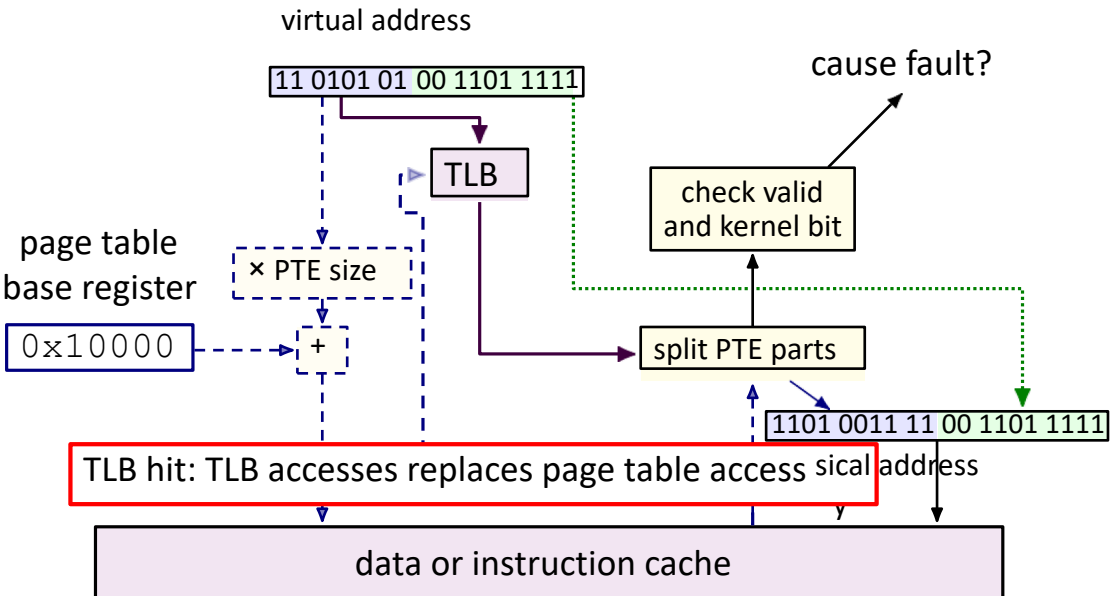
TLB and the MMU (1)



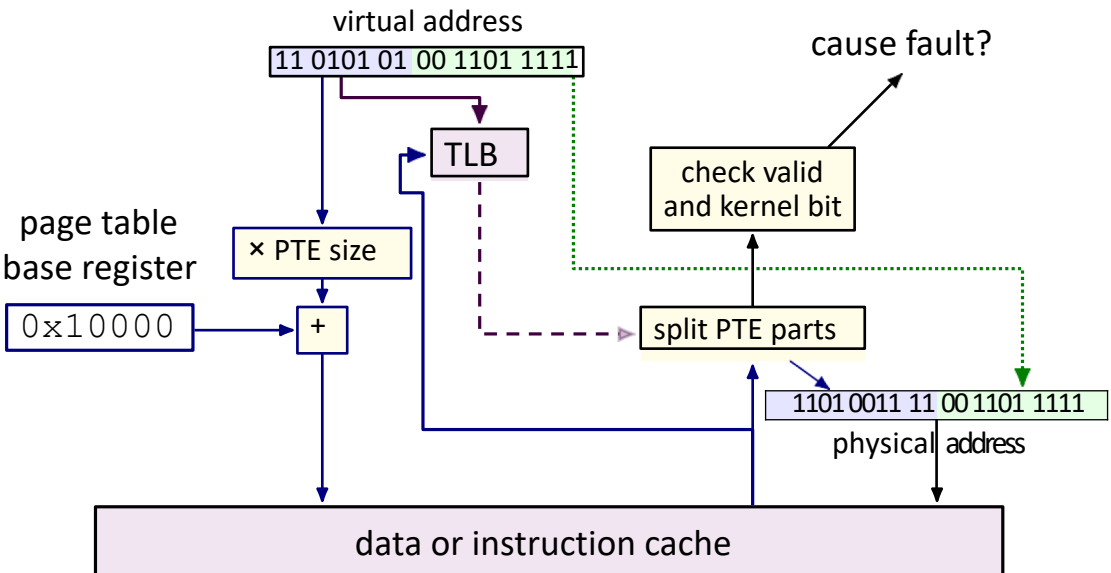
TLB and the MMU (2)



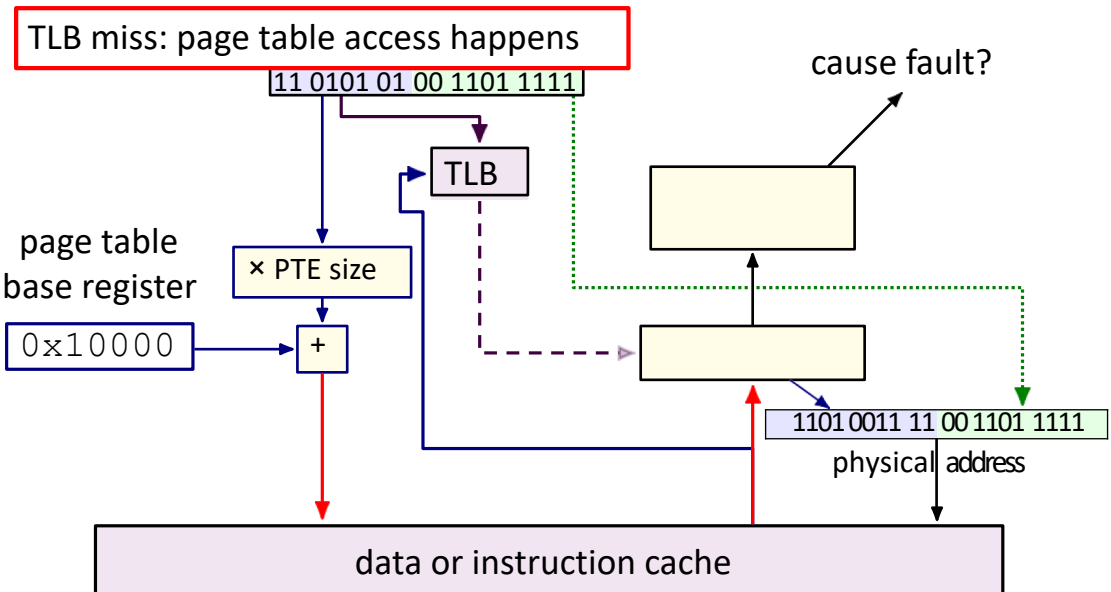
TLB and the MMU (2)



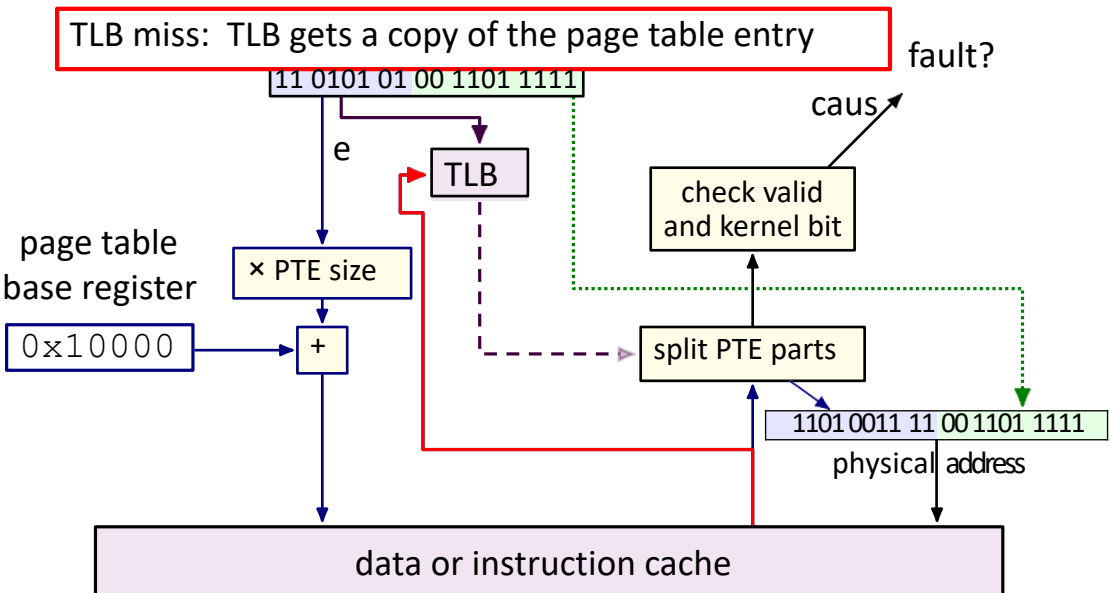
TLB and the MMU (2)



TLB and the MMU (2)



TLB and the MMU (2)



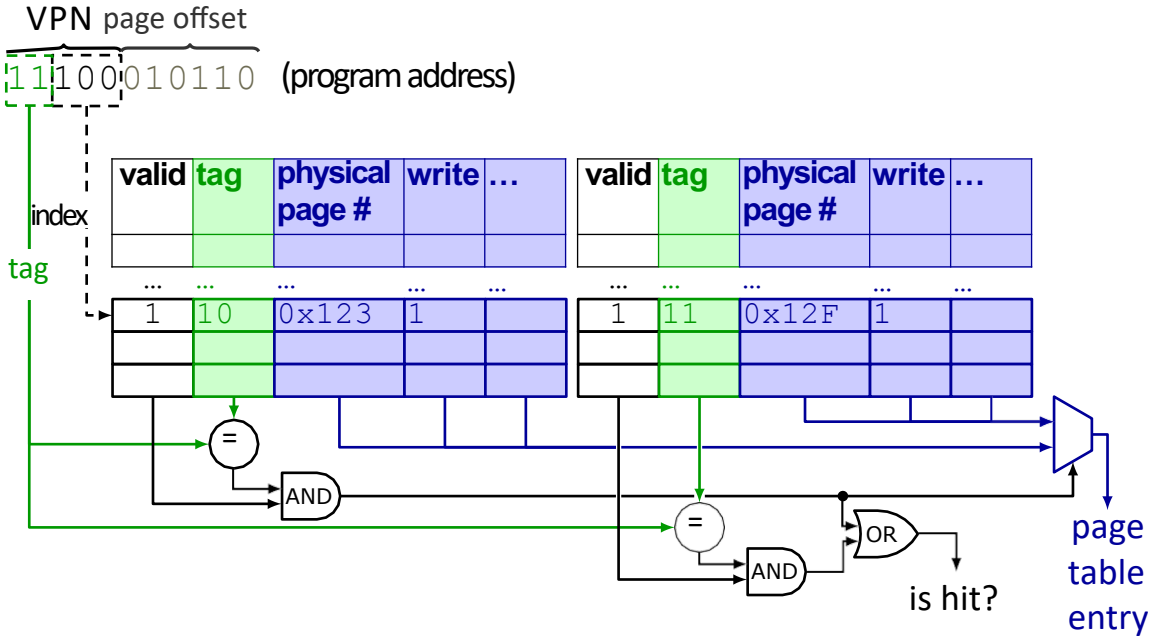
TLB and multi-level page tables

TLB caches valid last-level page table entries

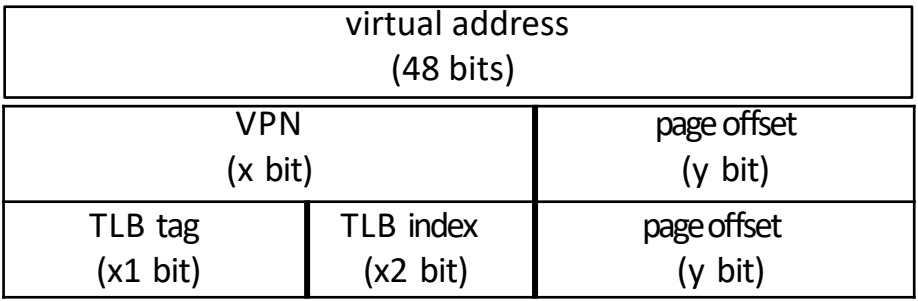
doesn't matter which last-level page table

means TLB output can be used directly to form address

TLB organization (2-way set associative)



address splitting for TLBs



address splitting for TLBs (1)

my desktop:

4KB (2^{12} byte) pages; 48-bit virtual address

64-entry, 4-way L1 data TLB

TLB index bits?

TLB tag bits?

address splitting for TLBs (1)

my desktop:

4KB (2^{12} byte) pages; 48-bit virtual address 64-entry,

4-way L1 data TLB

TLB index bits?

64/4 = 16 sets — 4 bits

TLB tag bits?

48 − 12 = 36 bit virtual address — **36 − 4 = 32** bit TLB tag

address splitting for TLBs (2)

my desktop:

4KB (2^{12} byte) pages; 48-bit virtual address

1536-entry ($3 \cdot 2^9$), 12-way L2 TLB

TLB index bits?

TLB tag bits?

address splitting for TLBs (2)

my desktop:

4KB (2^{12} byte) pages; 48-bit virtual address 1536-

entry ($3 \cdot 2^{9}$), 12-way L2 TLB

TLB index bits?

1536/12 = 128 sets — 7 bits

TLB tag bits?

48 − 12 = 36 bit virtual address — **36 − 7 = 29** bit TLB tag

address splitting exercise (3)

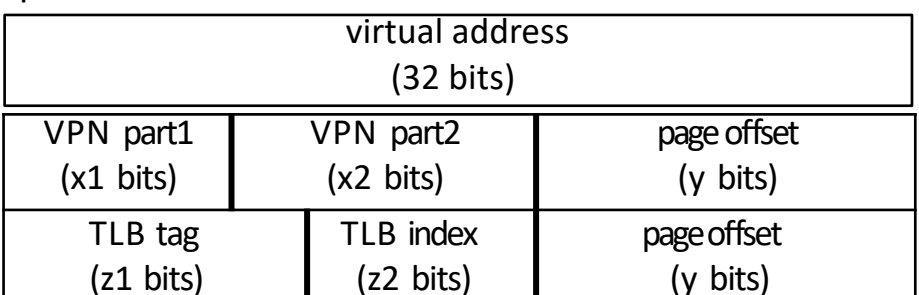
384-entry, 3-way set-associative TLB

32-bit virtual address; 8KB pages 2-

level page table; 4 byte PTEs

256 entries in first level; 2048 in second

split the address `0x12345678`



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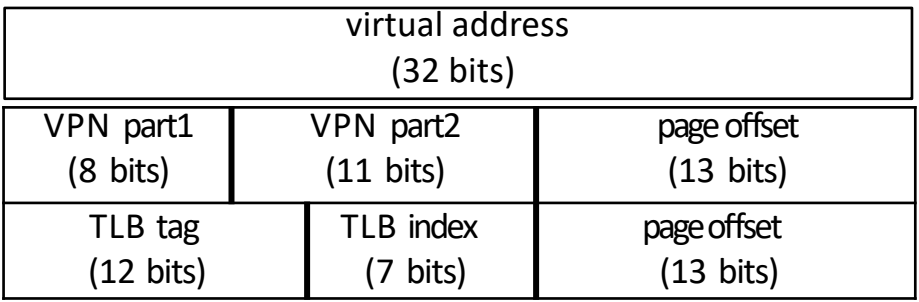

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7-bit TLB index 0100 010

19 − 7 = 12-bit TLB tag 0001 0010 0011

TLB access pattern

64-byte pages

8 entries, **4** sets

index	V	tag	PTE	V	tag	PTE	LRU
00							
01							
10							
11							

VPN

address (hex)		hit?
0001 00	000000 (100)	
1101 00	000001 (D01)	
0001 00	001010 (10A)	
1101 00	100001 (D21)	
0000 11	111100 (0FC)	
1100 11	111000 (CF8)	
1111 00	101000 (F23)	

changing page tables

what happens to TLB when page table base pointer is changed?

- e.g. context switch

most entries in TLB refer to things from wrong process

- oops — read from the wrong process's stack?

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- oops — read from the wrong process's stack?

option 1: invalidate all TLB entries

- side effect on "change page table base register" instruction

option 2: TLB entries contain process ID

- set by OS (special register)
- checked by TLB in addition to TLB tag, valid bit

editing page tables

what happens to TLB when OS changes a page table entry?

invalid to valid — nothing needed

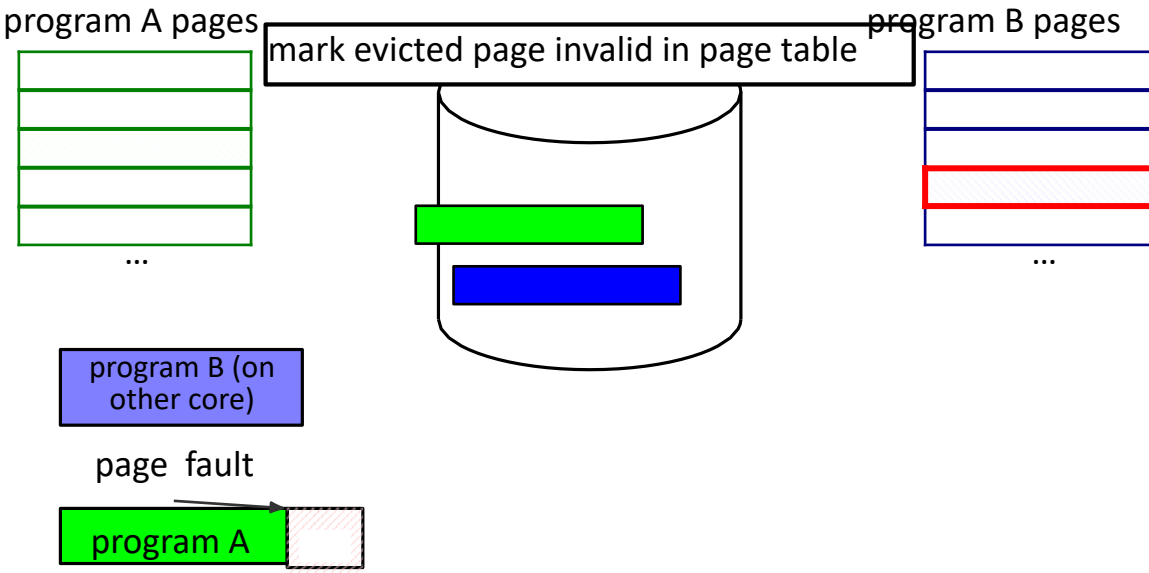
- TLB doesn't contain invalid entries
- MMU will check memory again

valid to invalid — OS needs to tell processor to invalidate it

- special instruction (x86: `invlpg`)

valid to other valid — OS needs to tell processor to invalidate it

TLB shootdown



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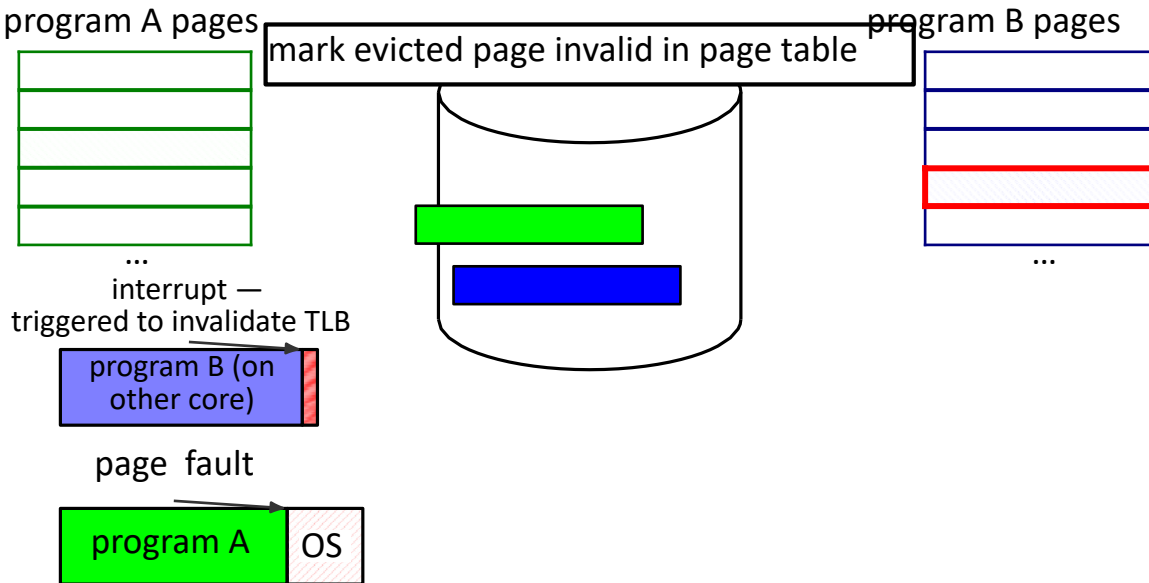

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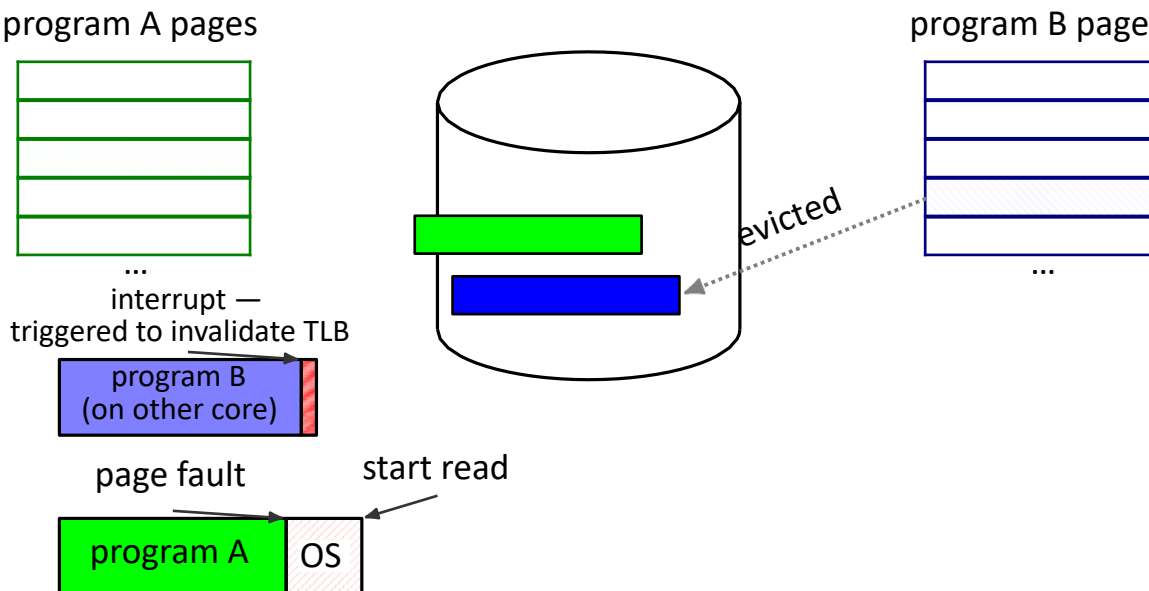

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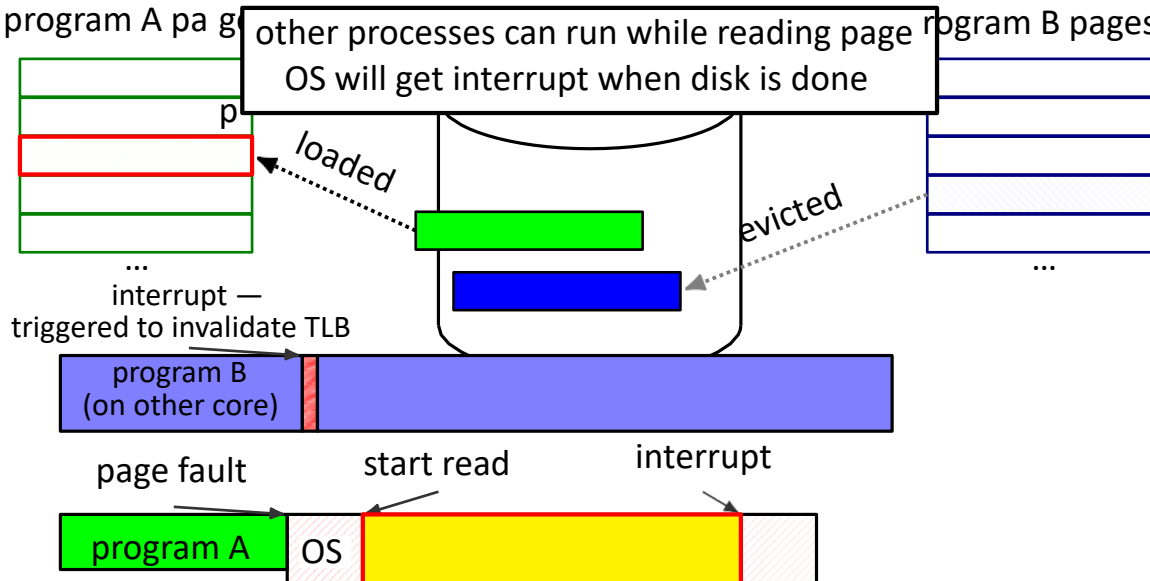

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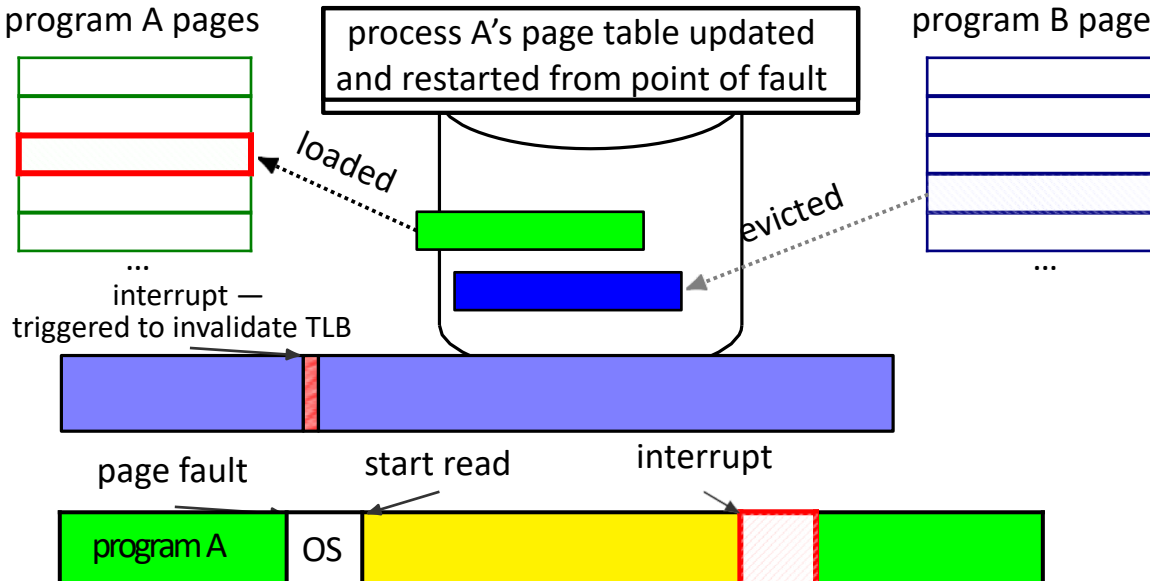
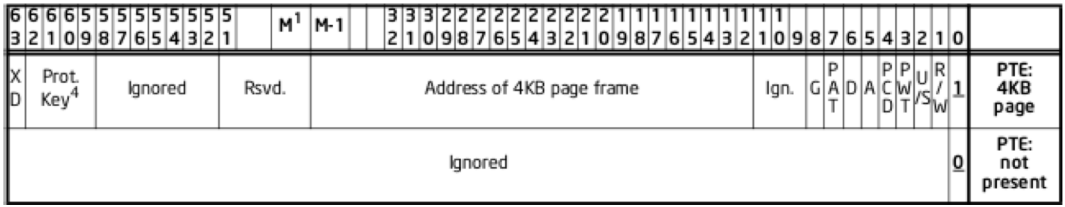


x86-64 page table entries (1)



63	62–61	59–58	57–52	51–M[1]	M-1–32	31–12	11–9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
XD	Prot. Key[4]	Ignored	Rsvd.	Address of 4KB page frame			Ign.	G	PAT	D	A	PCD	PWT	U/S	R/W	1	PTE: 4KB page
Ignored																0	PTE: not present

present = valid

R/W = writes allowed?

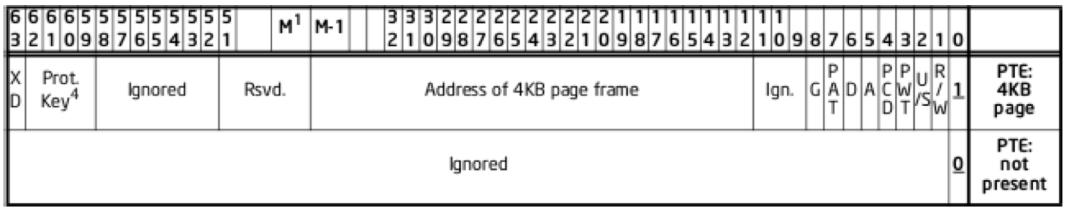
U/S = kernel-only? (“user/supervisor”)

XD = execute-disable?

A = accessed? (MMU sets to 1 on page read/write) D = dirty? (MMU sets to 1 on page write)

helps support writeback policy for swapping

x86-64 page table entries (2)



G = global? (shared between all page tables)

PWT, PCD, PAT = control how caches work when accessing physical page:

- can disable using the cache entirely
- can disable write-back (use write-through instead) multicore-related cache settings
- (and some other settings)

book's diagram