CS 240
Foundations of Computer Systems

WELLESLEY

Virtual Memory

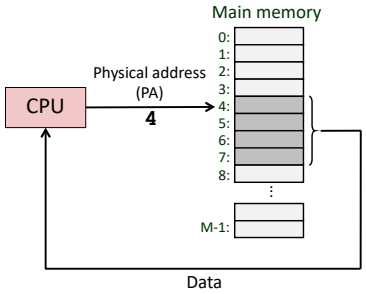
Process Abstraction, Part 2: Private Address Space

Motivation: why not direct physical memory access?
Address translation with pages
Extra benefits: sharing and protection

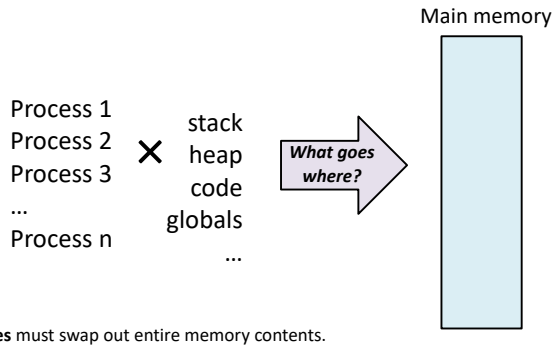
Memory as a contiguous array of bytes is a lie! Why?

https://cs.wellesley.edu/~cs240/

Problems with physical addressing



Problem 1: memory management

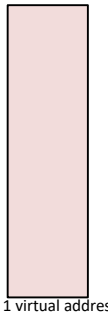


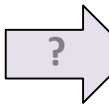
Also:
Context switches must swap out entire memory contents.
Isn't that **expensive**?

Problem 2: capacity

64-bit addresses can address several exabytes (18,446,744,073,709,551,616 bytes)

Physical main memory offers ~a few dozen gigabytes (e.g. 8,589,934,592 bytes)





(To scale with 64-bit address space, you can't see it!)

1 virtual address space per process, with many processes...

What does this code print? Why/how?

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>

int main() {
  int s;
  int x = 1;
  int *p;
  int child_pid = fork();
  p = &x;
  if (child_pid == 0) {
    *p = 2;
  } else {
    *p = 3;
  }
  printf("Address Ox%lx holds %d\n", (long)p, *p);
}
```


Which is a possible output of this program?

0

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
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    *p = 3;
  }
  printf("Address Ox%lx holds %d\n", (long)p, *p);
}
```

- Addr 0x10 holds 2; Addr 0x10 holds 2
- Addr 0x10 holds 3; Addr 0x10 holds 3
- Addr 0x10 holds 3; Addr 0x10 holds 2
- Addr 0x10 holds 3; Addr 0x20 holds 3
- Addr 0x10 holds 3; Addr 0x20 holds 2
- None of the above

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What does this code print? Why/how?

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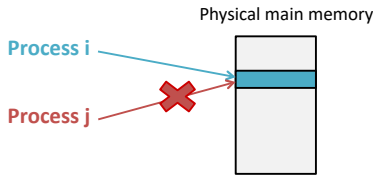
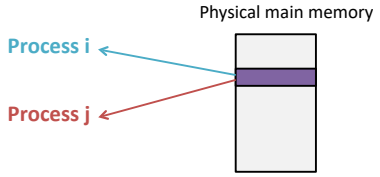
}
```

```
$ ./fork.o
Address 0x16B7E2C04 holds 3
Address 0x16B7E2C04 holds 2
```

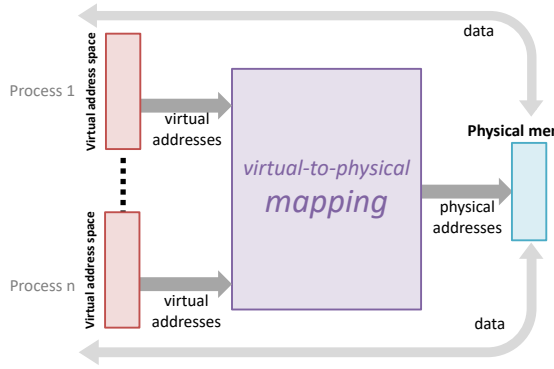

Problem 3: protection



Problem 4: sharing



Solution: Virtual Memory (address *indirection*)



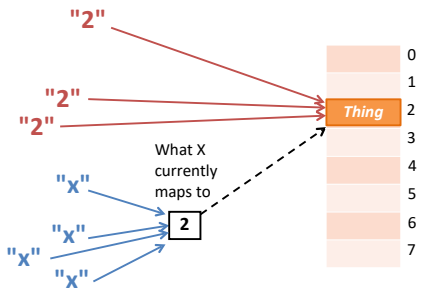
Single physical address space managed by OS/hardware.

Indirection

(it's everywhere!)

Direct naming

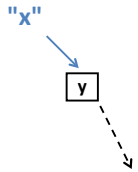
Indirect naming



What if we move ***Thing***?

Tangent: indirection everywhere

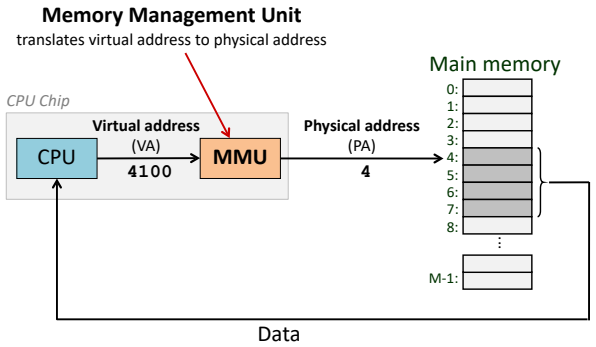
- Pointers
- Constants
- Procedural abstraction
- Domain Name Service (DNS)
- Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)
- Phone numbers
- 911
- Call centers
- Snail mail forwarding
- …



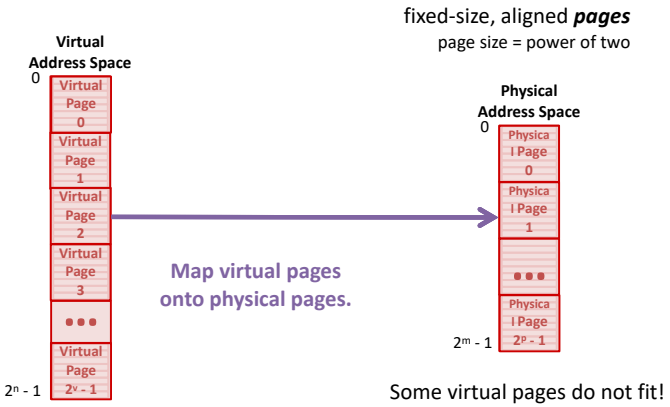
"Any problem in computer science can be solved by adding another level of indirection."
–David Wheeler, inventor of the subroutine, or Butler Lampson

Another Wheeler quote? "Compatibility means deliberately repeating other people's mistakes."

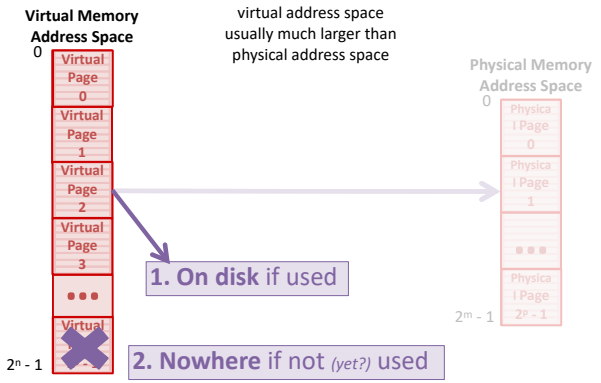
Virtual addressing and address translation



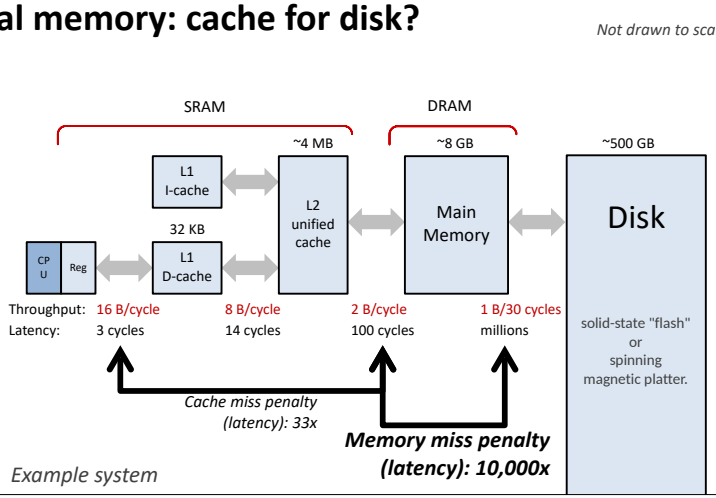
Page-based mapping



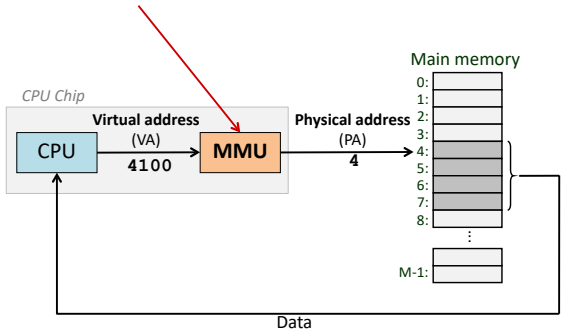
Cannot fit all virtual pages! Where are the rest stored?



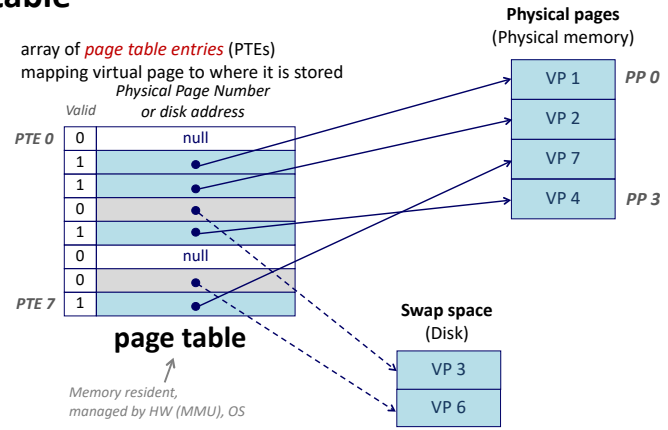
Virtual memory: cache for disk?



Address translation

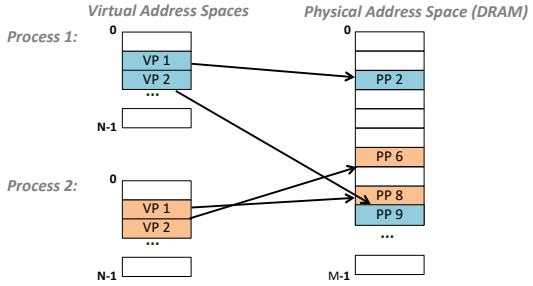


Page table



Virtual memory benefits:
Simple address space allocation

Process needs private *contiguous* address space.



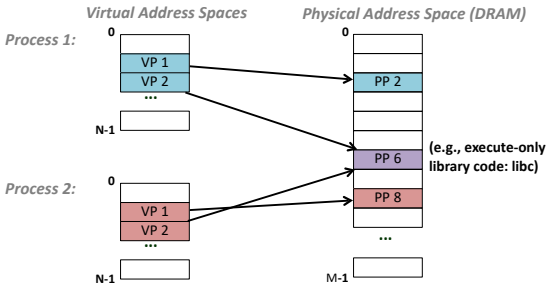
Virtual memory benefits:

Protection:

All accesses go through translation.
Impossible to access physical memory not mapped in virtual address space.

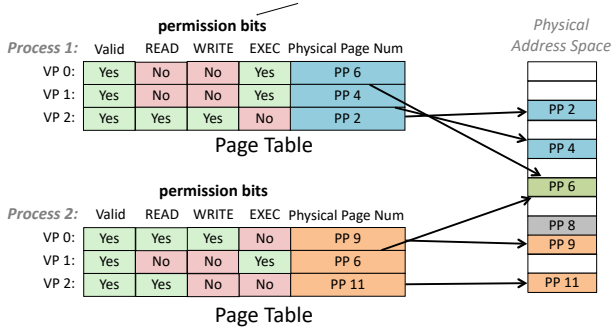
Sharing:

Map virtual pages in separate address spaces to same physical page *(PP 6).*



Virtual memory benefits:
Memory permissions

MMU checks on every access.
Exception if not allowed.



Summary: **virtual memory**

Programmer's view of virtual memory

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

System view of virtual memory

Uses memory efficiently (due to locality) by caching virtual memory pages
Simplifies memory management and sharing
Simplifies protection -- easy to interpose and check permissions
More goodies:

- Memory-mapped files
- Cheap `fork()` with copy-on-write pages (COW)