Memory Management

Final lecture on memory management:

• Goals of memory management
  ♦ To provide a convenient abstraction for programming
  ♦ To allocate scarce memory resources among competing processes to maximize performance with minimal overhead

• Mechanisms
  ♦ Physical and virtual addressing (1)
  ♦ Techniques: Partitioning, paging, segmentation (1)
  ♦ Page table management, TLBs, VM tricks (2)

• Policies
  ♦ Page replacement algorithms (3)
Lecture Overview

- Review paging and page replacement
- Survey page replacement algorithms
- Discuss local vs. global replacement
- Discuss thrashing
Locality

- All paging schemes depend on locality
  - Processes reference pages in localized patterns
- Temporal locality
  - Locations referenced recently likely to be referenced again
- Spatial locality
  - Locations near recently referenced locations are likely to be referenced soon
- Although the cost of paging is high, if it is infrequent enough it is acceptable
  - Processes usually exhibit both kinds of locality during their execution, making paging practical
Demand Paging (OS)

- Recall demand paging from the OS perspective:
  - Pages are evicted to disk when memory is full
  - Pages loaded from disk when referenced again
  - References to evicted pages cause a TLB miss
    - PTE was invalid, causes fault
  - OS allocates a page frame, reads page from disk
  - When I/O completes, the OS fills in PTE, marks it valid, and restarts faulting process

- Dirty vs. clean pages
  - Actually, only dirty pages (modified) need to be written to disk
  - Clean pages do not – but you need to know where on disk to read them from again
Demand Paging (Process)

- Demand paging is also used when a process first starts up.
- When a process is created, it has:
  - A brand new page table with all valid bits off
  - No pages in physical memory
- When the process starts executing:
  - Instructions fault on code and data pages
  - Faulting stops when all necessary code and data pages are in memory
  - Only code and data needed by a process needs to be loaded
  - This, of course, changes over time…
Page Replacement

• When a page fault occurs, the OS loads the faulted page from disk into a page frame of memory
• At some point, the process has used all of the page frames it is allowed to use
  ‣ This is likely (much) less than all of available memory
• When this happens, the OS must replace a page for each page faulted in
  ‣ It must evict a page to free up a page frame
• The page replacement algorithm determines how this is done
  ‣ And they come in all shapes and sizes
Swapping to Disk

- Recall that the OS uses a **swap file** for storing data evicted from physical memory
  - Windows: c:\pagefile.sys
- Unix traditionally uses a **swap partition**
  - Region of disk just for evicting pages (no file system used)
    - But can also use a file in a file system if desired
  - A separate disk can improve performance
    - Disk I/O for paging does not interfere with disk I/O for files
    - Not as critical today with large physical memories
- Size of swap file/partition determines # of processes
  - Run out of swap → no more processes can be created
Evicting the Best Page

• The goal of the replacement algorithm is to reduce the fault rate by selecting the best victim page to remove

• The best page to evict is the one never touched again
  ♦ Will never fault on it

• Never is a long time, so picking the page closest to “never” is the next best thing
  ♦ Evicting the page that won’t be used for the longest period of time minimizes the number of page faults
  ♦ Proved by Belady

• We’re now going to survey various replacement algorithms, starting with Belady’s
Belady’s Algorithm

- Belady’s algorithm is known as the optimal page replacement algorithm because it has the lowest fault rate for any page reference stream
  - Idea: Replace the page that will not be used for the longest time in the future
  - Problem: Have to predict the future
- Why is Belady’s useful then? Use it as a yardstick
  - Compare implementations of page replacement algorithms with the optimal to gauge room for improvement
  - If optimal is not much better, then algorithm is pretty good
  - If optimal is much better, then algorithm could use some work
    » Random replacement is often the lower bound
First-In First-Out (FIFO)

- FIFO is an obvious algorithm and simple to implement
  - Maintain a list of pages in order in which they were paged in
  - On replacement, evict the one brought in longest time ago
- Why might this be good?
  - Maybe the one brought in the longest ago is not being used
- Why might this be bad?
  - Then again, maybe it’s not
  - We don’t have any info to say one way or the other
- FIFO suffers from “Belady’s Anomaly”
  - The fault rate might actually increase when the algorithm is given more memory (very bad)
Least Recently Used (LRU)

• LRU uses reference information to make a more informed replacement decision
  ♦ Idea: We can’t predict the future, but we can make a guess based upon past experience
  ♦ On replacement, evict the page that has not been used for the longest time in the past (Belady’s: future)
  ♦ When does LRU do well? When does LRU do poorly?

• Implementation
  ♦ To be perfect, need to time stamp every reference (or maintain a stack) – much too costly
  ♦ So we need to approximate it
Approximating LRU

- LRU approximations use the PTE reference bit
  - Keep a counter for each page
  - At regular intervals, for every page do:
    - If ref bit = 0, increment counter
    - If ref bit = 1, zero the counter
    - Zero the reference bit
  - The counter will contain the number of intervals since the last reference to the page
  - The page with the largest counter is the least recently used
LRU Clock
(Not Recently Used)

- Not Recently Used (NRU) – Used by Unix
  - Idea: Replace page that is “old enough”
  - Arrange all of physical page frames in a big circle (clock)
  - A clock hand is used to select a good LRU candidate
    - Sweep through the pages in circular order like a clock
    - If the ref bit is off, it hasn’t been used recently
      - What is the minimum “age” if ref bit is off?
    - If the ref bit is on, turn it off and go to next page
  - Arm moves quickly when pages are needed
  - Low overhead when plenty of memory
  - If memory is large, “accuracy” of information degrades
    - What does it degrade to?
    - One fix: use two hands (leading erase hand, trailing select hand)
Example: gcc Page Replace

The diagram illustrates the performance of different page replacement algorithms. The x-axis represents the number of page frames, and the y-axis represents the number of page faults on a logarithmic scale.

- **Optimal**: The ideal algorithm that always makes the best choice.
- **LRU**: Least Recently Used, which prefers to replace the least recently used page.
- **Clock**: Clock algorithm, which is similar to LRU but uses a clock pointer to keep track of usage.
- **FIFO**: First In, First Out, which replaces the oldest page.
- **LIFO**: Last In, First Out, which replaces the most recently used page.
- **LFU**: Least Frequently Used, which replaces the least frequently used page.
- **Random**: Random selection of pages to replace.

The graph shows how each algorithm performs under increasing page frame counts, with Optimal having the steepest decline, indicating the fewest page faults.
Example: Belady’s Anomaly

Number of Page Faults (log)

Number of Page Frames

FIFO
Eviction in Practice

- We have described eviction on the critical path of handling a page fault
  - In practice, we want to avoid this to reduce page fault time
- Instead, maintain a list of free physical pages
  - Grab from this list whenever the OS needs physical pages
- Do it in the background, off the page fault critical path
  - Page/swap daemon runs occasionally, executing the page replacement algorithm (kswapd on Linux)
  - When list reaches a “low water mark”, run daemon
  - When list reaches a “high water mark”, stop
  - Enables daemon to evict many dirty pages at once to amortize
Second Chance

• Maintaining a list of free physical pages enables another important optimization

• Recall that the page replacement algorithm is a rough approximation of LRU
  ♦ Can certainly make mistakes
  ♦ LRU does not necessarily work well for all program behaviors

• Idea: If a page is on the free list, and it is accessed by a process before being reallocated, rescue it from the free list and give it back to the process
  ♦ Called “second chance”
  ♦ Recovers from poor choices made by replacement algorithm
Fixed vs. Variable Space

- In a multiprogramming system, we need a way to allocate memory to competing processes
- Problem: How to determine how much memory to give to each process?
  - Fixed space algorithms
    - Each process is given a limit of pages it can use
    - When it reaches the limit, it replaces from its own pages
    - Local replacement
      - Some processes may do well while others suffer
  - Variable space algorithms
    - Process’ set of pages grows and shrinks dynamically
    - Global replacement
      - One process can ruin it for the rest
Working Set Model

- A working set of a process is used to model the dynamic locality of its memory usage
  - Defined by Peter Denning in 60s

- Definition
  - \( WS(t,w) = \{\text{pages } P \text{ such that } P \text{ was referenced in the time interval } (t, t-w)\} \)
  - \( t \) – time, \( w \) – working set window (measured in page refs)

- A page is in the working set (WS) only if it was referenced in the last \( w \) references
Working Set Size

1. The working set size is the number of unique pages in the working set
   - The number of pages referenced in the interval \((t, t-w)\)
2. The working set size changes with program locality
   - During periods of poor locality, you reference more pages
   - Within that period of time, the working set size is larger
3. Intuitively, want the working set to be the set of pages a process needs in memory to prevent heavy faulting
   - Each process has a parameter \(w\) that determines a working set with few faults
   - Denning: Don’t run a process unless working set is in memory
Example: gcc Working Set
Working Set Problems

• Problems
  ♦ How do we determine w?
  ♦ How do we know when the working set changes?

• Too hard to answer
  ♦ So, working set is not used in practice as a page replacement algorithm

• However, it is still used as an abstraction
  ♦ The intuition is still valid
  ♦ When people ask, “How much memory does Firefox need?”, they are in effect asking for the size of Firefox’s working set
Page Fault Frequency (PFF)

• Page Fault Frequency (PFF) is a variable space algorithm that uses a more ad-hoc approach
  ♦ Monitor the fault rate for each process
  ♦ If the fault rate is above a high threshold, give it more memory
    » So that it faults less
    » But not always (FIFO, Belady’s Anomaly)
  ♦ If the fault rate is below a low threshold, take away memory
    » Should fault more
    » But not always

• Hard for PFF to distinguish between changes in locality and changes in size of working set
Thrashing

- Page replacement algorithms avoid thrashing
  - When most of the time is spent by the OS in paging data back and forth from disk
  - Little time spent doing useful work (making progress)
  - In this situation, the system is overcommitted
    - No idea which pages should be in memory to reduce faults
    - Could just be that there isn’t enough physical memory for all of the processes in the system
    - Ex: Running Windows95 with 4 MB of memory…
  - Possible solutions
    - Swapping – write out all pages of a process
    - Buy more memory
Suspending the OS

- Swapping a process suspends it and saves it to disk
  - What about the entire system?
- **Sleep mode**
  - System suspends, but nothing actually saved to disk
  - Use power to refresh DRAM to maintain contents of memory
  - Resume on an interrupt (fast), but can lose data if power lost
- **Hibernation**
  - Save contents of physical memory to disk, suspend system
  - Resume on an interrupt, restore contents of physical memory
  - Slower, but does not require power (e.g., battery can run out)
- **Hybrid**: do both, combine advantages of both
Summary

• Page replacement algorithms
  ♦ Belady’s – optimal replacement (minimum # of faults)
  ♦ FIFO – replace page loaded furthest in past
  ♦ LRU – replace page referenced furthest in past
    » Approximate using PTE reference bit
  ♦ LRU Clock – replace page that is “old enough”
  ♦ Working Set – keep the set of pages in memory that has minimal fault rate (the “working set”)
  ♦ Page Fault Frequency – grow/shrink page set as a function of fault rate

• Multiprogramming
  ♦ Should a process replace its own page, or that of another?
Next time...

- Read Chapters 37, 39, 40