

# CSE 120 Principles of Operating Systems

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## Lecture 11: Page Replacement

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## Memory Management

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Last 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

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

# Locality

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- 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)

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- 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)

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- 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 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

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- 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 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

# Evicting the Best Page

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- 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

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- 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)

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- 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)

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- 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

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- 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
- Some architectures don't have a reference bit
  - ◆ Can simulate reference bit using the valid bit to induce faults
  - ◆ **What happens when we make a page invalid?**

## LRU Clock (Not Recently Used)

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- Not Recently Used (NRU) – Used by Unix
  - ♦ 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
    - » Use additional hands

## Fixed vs. Variable Space

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- 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

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- 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

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- The working set size is the number of pages in the working set
  - ◆ The number of pages referenced in the interval  $(t, t-w)$
- 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
- 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



## Working Set Problems

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- 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 Netscape need?", they are in effect asking for the size of Netscape's working set

## Page Fault Frequency (PFF)

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- 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 to use PFF to distinguish between changes in locality and changes in size of working set

# Thrashing

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- Page replacement algorithms avoid **thrashing**
  - ◆ When most of the time is spent by the OS in paging data back and forth from disk
  - ◆ No 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

# Summary

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- 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...

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- Read Chapters 11, 12