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/used 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
    - One fix: use two hands (leading erase hand, trailing select hand)
Example: gcc Page Replace

Number of Page Frames

Number of Page Faults (log)

Optimal
LRU
Clock
FIFO
LIFO
LFU
Random
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

- The working set size is the number of unique pages in the working set
  - The number of unique 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
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