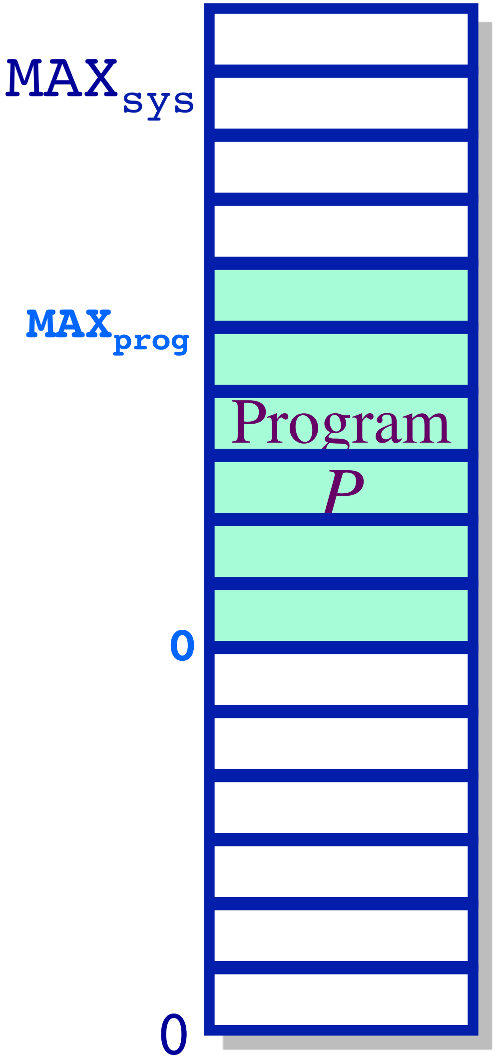
Memory Management Basics

Basic Memory Management Concepts

Address spaces

- *Physical address space* — The address space supported by the hardware
  - Starting at address 0, going to address $\mathtt{MAX}_{\mathtt{sys}}$
- *Logical/virtual address space* — A process's view of its own memory
  - Starting at address 0, going to address $\mathtt{MAX}_{\mathtt{prog}}$



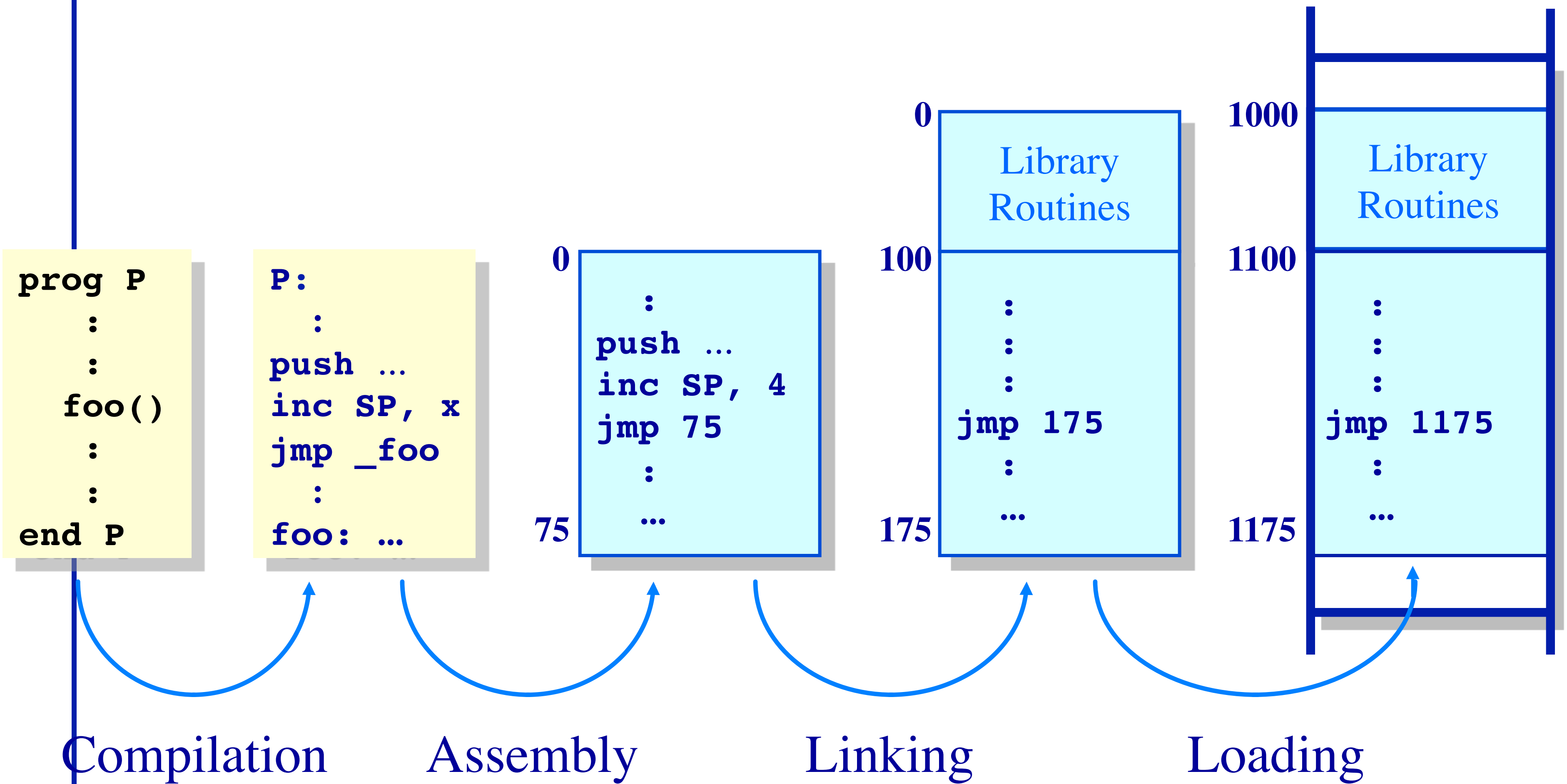
But where do addresses come from?

```
MOV r0, @0xfffa620e
```

- Which is bigger, physical or virtual address space?
  - A. Physical address space
  - B. Virtual address space
  - C. It depends on the system.

Basic Concepts
Address generation

- The compilation pipeline

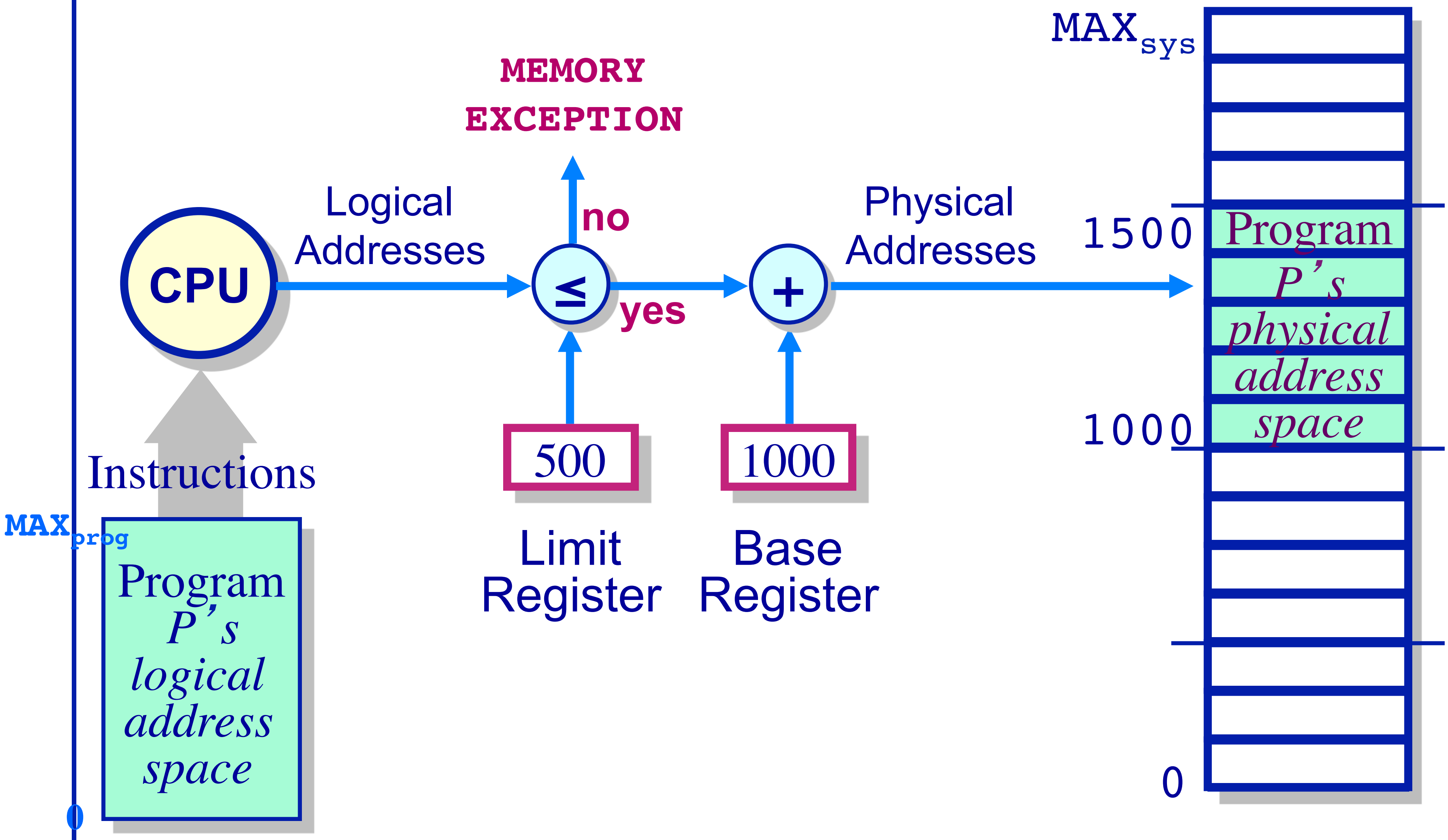


Program Relocation

- Program issues virtual addresses
- Machine has physical addresses.
- If virtual == physical, then how can we have multiple programs resident concurrently?
- Instead, relocate virtual addresses to physical at run time.
  - While we are relocating, also bounds check addresses for safety.
- I can relocate that program (safely) in two registers…

Basic Concepts (Cont'd.)

Address Translation



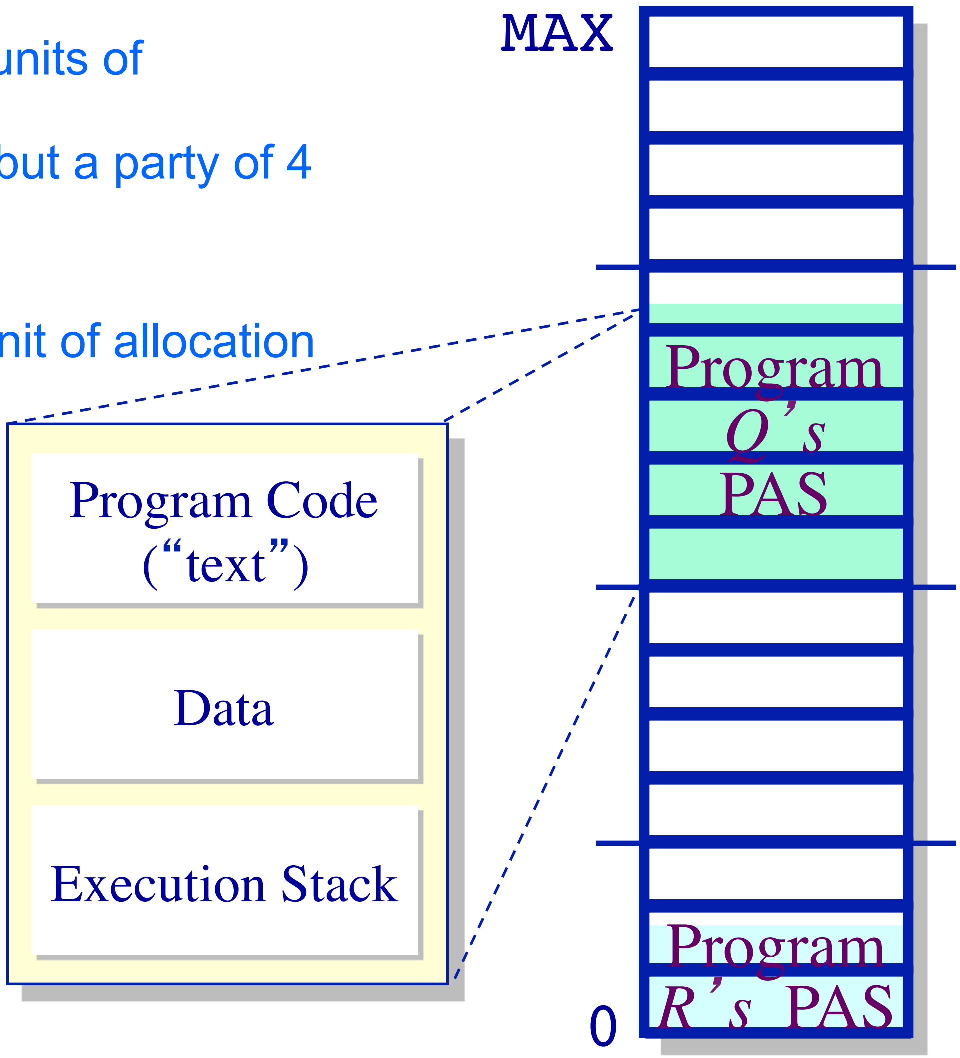
- With base and bounds registers, the OS needs a hole in physical memory at least as big as the process.
  - A. True
  - B. False

Evaluating Dynamic Allocation Techniques

The fragmentation problem

- External fragmentation
  - Unused memory between units of allocation
  - E.g, two fixed tables for 2, but a party of 4
- Internal fragmentation
  - Unused memory within a unit of allocation
  - E.g., a party of 3 at

  a table for 4

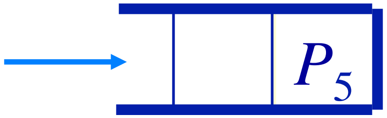


Simple Memory Management Schemes

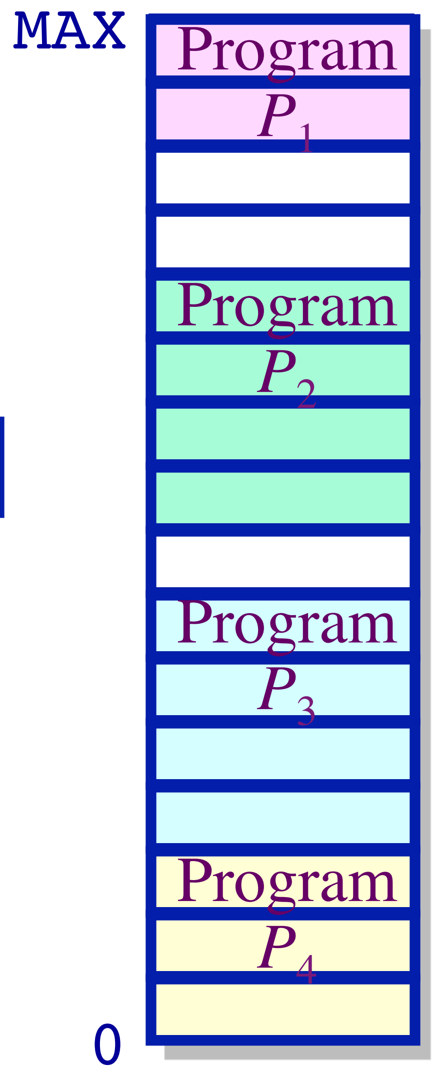
Dynamic allocation of partitions

- Simple approach:
  - Allocate a partition when a process is admitted into the system
  - Allocate a contiguous memory partition to the process

OS keeps track of…
    Full-blocks
    Empty-blocks ("holes")

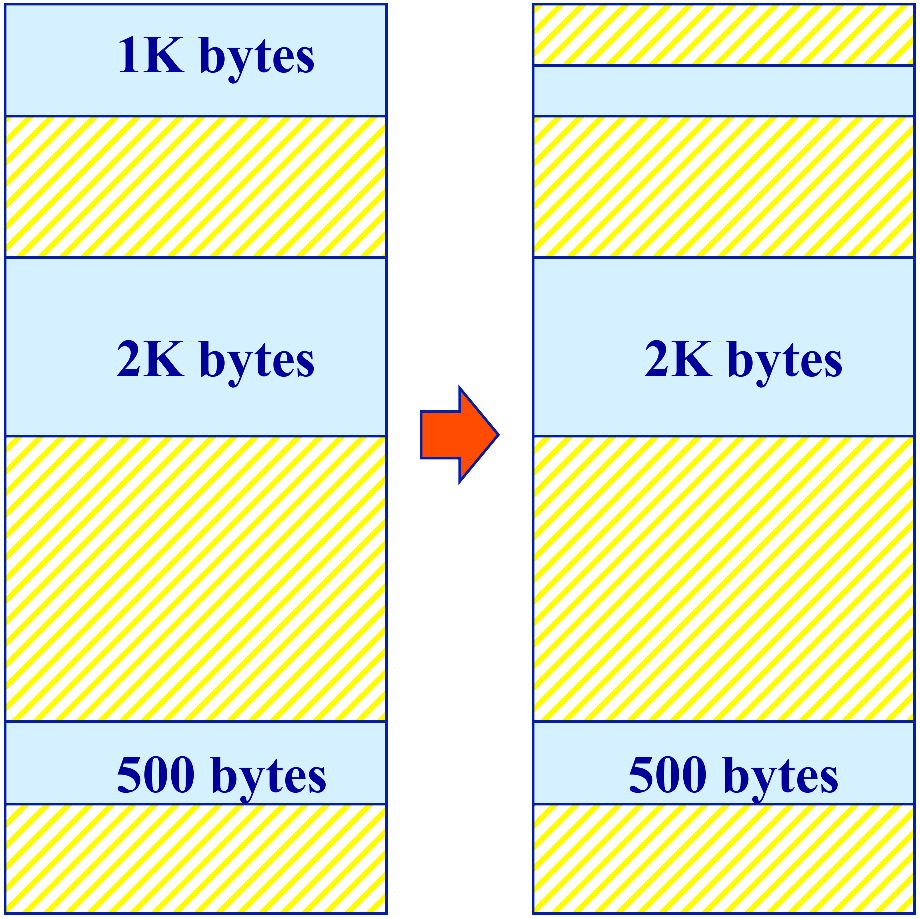


Allocation strategies
    First-fit
    Best-fit
    Worst-fit



First Fit Allocation

To allocate *n* bytes, use the *first* available free block such that the block size is larger than *n.*



To allocate 400 bytes, we use the 1st free block available

Rationale & Implementation

- Simplicity of implementation
- Requires:
  - Free block list sorted by address
  - Allocation requires a search for a suitable partition
  - De-allocation requires a check to see if the freed partition could be merged with adjacent free partitions (if any)

Advantages

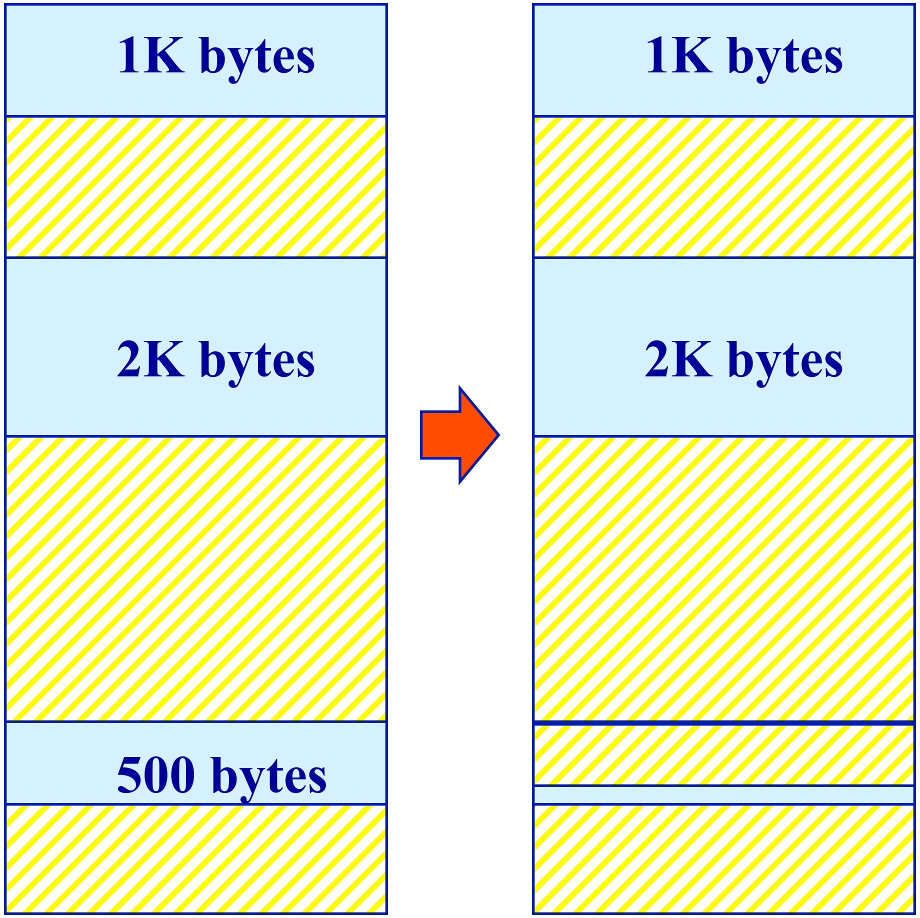
- Simple
- Tends to produce larger free blocks toward the end of the address space

Disadvantages

- Slow allocation
- External fragmentation

Best Fit Allocation

To allocate *n* bytes, use the *smallest* available free block such that the block size is larger than *n.*



To allocate 400 bytes, we use the 3rd free block available (smallest)

Rationale & Implementation

- To avoid fragmenting big free blocks
- To minimize the size of external fragments produced
- Requires:
  - Free block list sorted by size
  - Allocation requires search for a suitable partition
  - De-allocation requires search + merge with adjacent free partitions, if any

Advantages

- Works well when most allocations are of small size
- Relatively simple

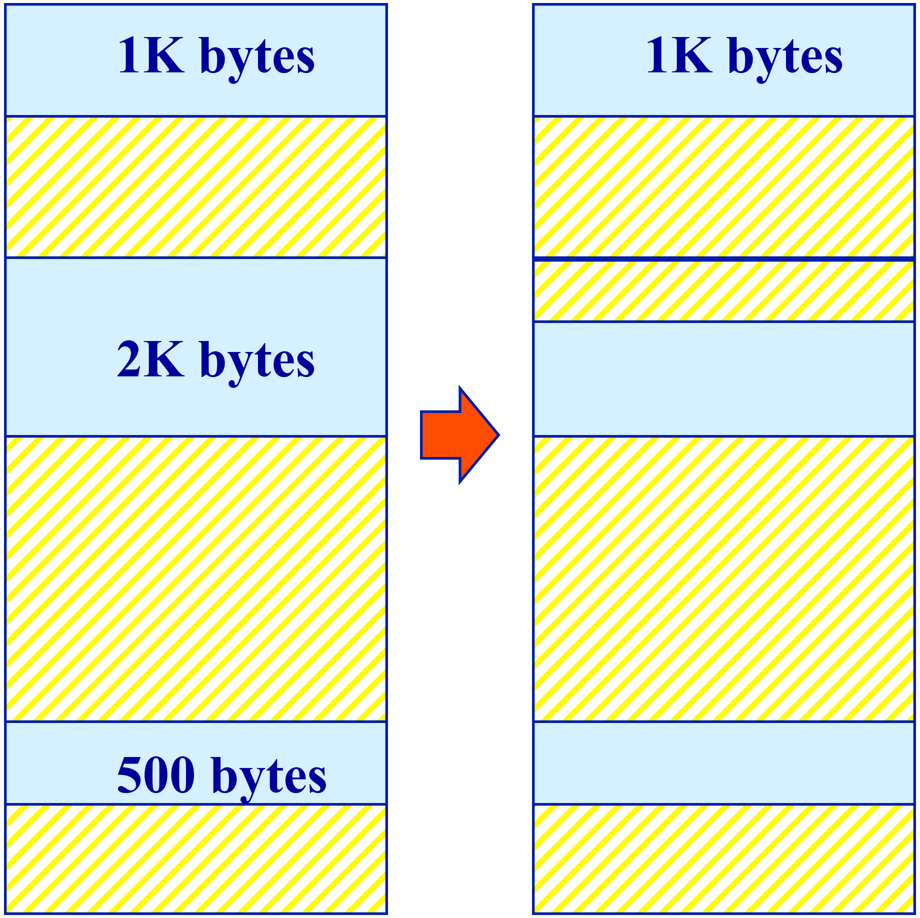
Disadvantages

- External fragmentation
- Slow de-allocation
- Tends to produce many useless tiny fragments (not really great)

- Doug Lea's malloc "In most ways this malloc is a best-fit allocator"

Worst Fit Allocation

To allocate *n* bytes, use the *largest* available free block such that the block size is larger than *n.*



To allocate 400 bytes, we use the 2nd free block available (largest)

Rationale & Implementation

- To avoid having too many tiny fragments
- Requires:
  - Free block list sorted by size
  - Allocation is fast (get the largest partition)
  - De-allocation requires merge with adjacent free partitions, if any, and then adjusting the free block list

Advantages

- Works best if allocations are of medium sizes

Disadvantages

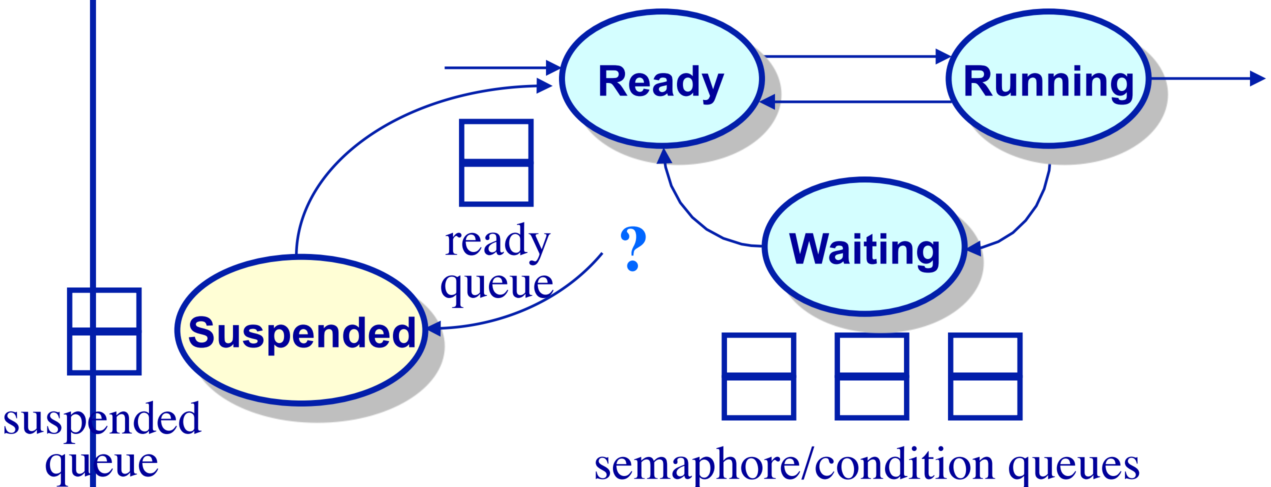
- Slow de-allocation
- External fragmentation
- Tends to break large free blocks such that large partitions cannot be allocated

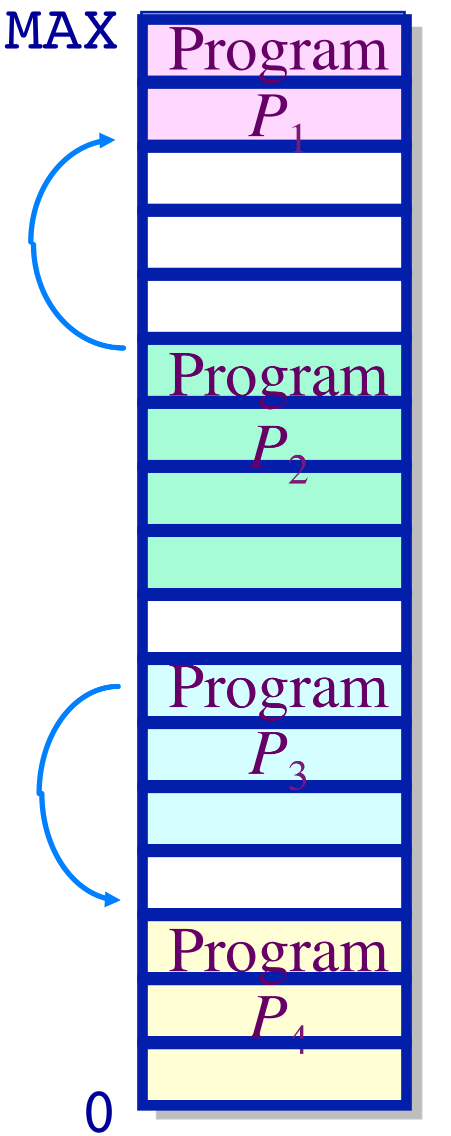
Allocation strategies

- First fit, best fit and worst fit all suffer from external fragmentation.
  - A. True
  - B. False

Dynamic Allocation of Partitions
Eliminating Fragmentation

- Compaction
  - Relocate programs to coalesce holes
- Swapping
  - Preempt processes & reclaim their memory



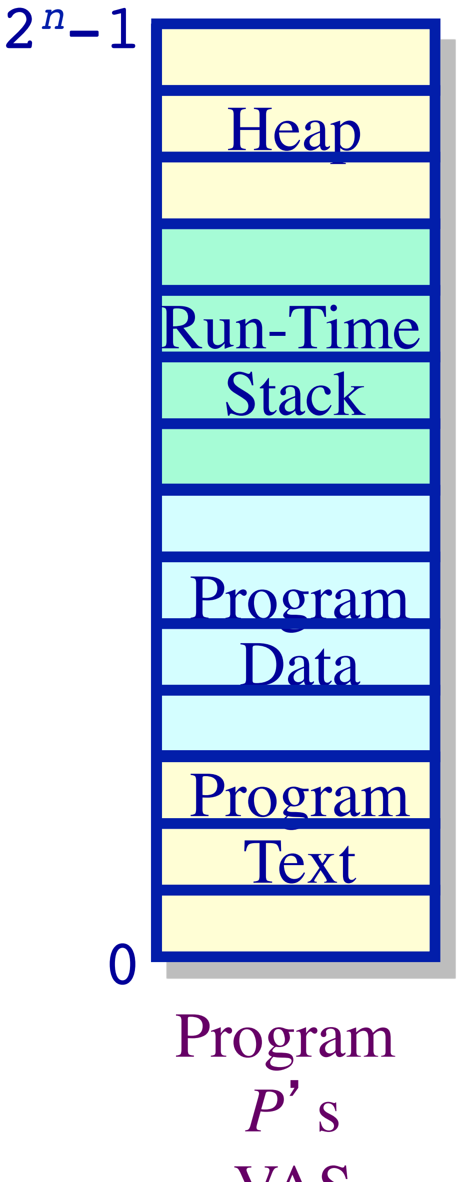


Memory Management

Sharing Between Processes

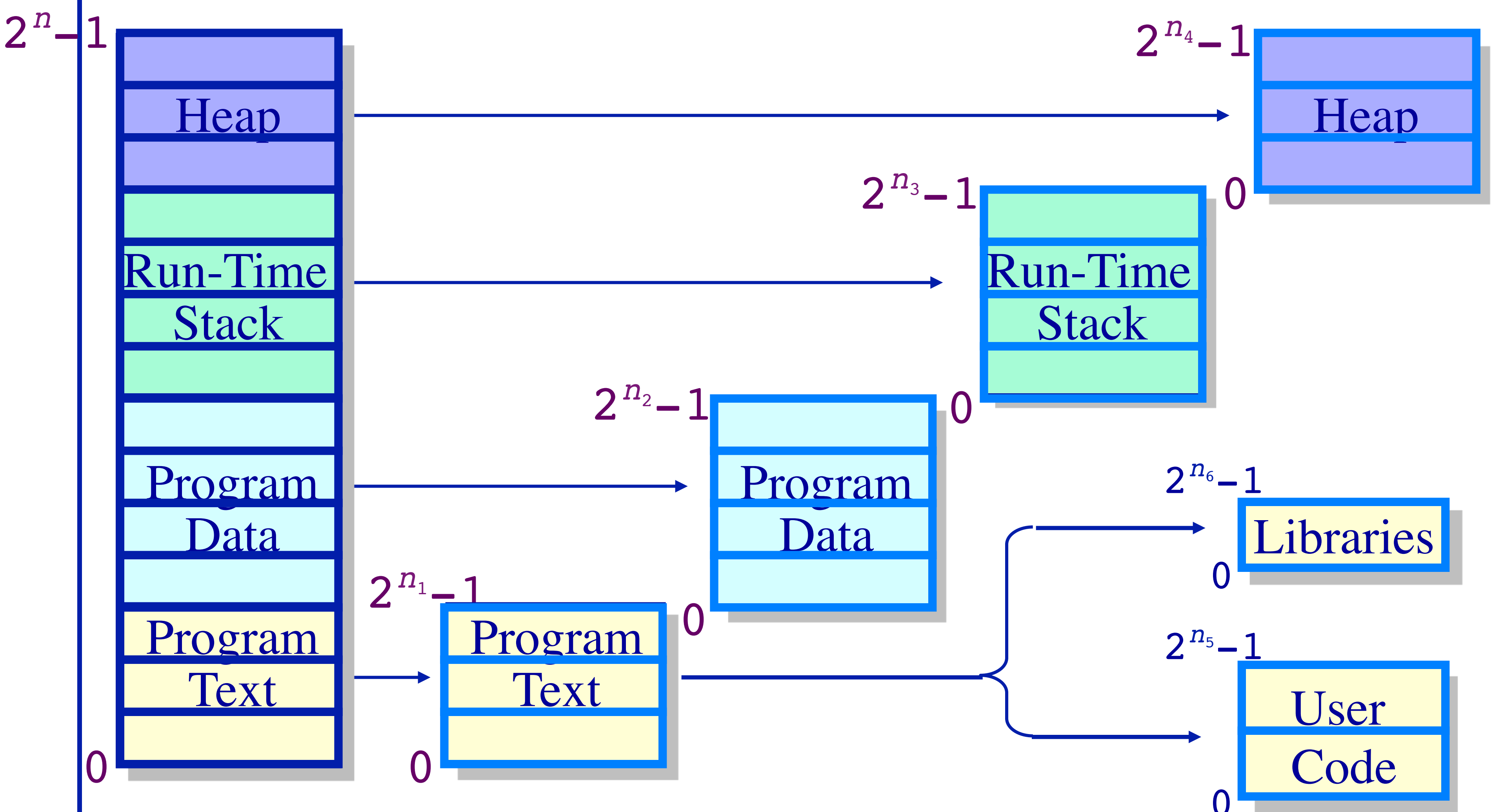
- Schemes so far have considered only a single address space per process
  - A single *name space* per process
  - No sharing

How can one share code and data between programs without paging?



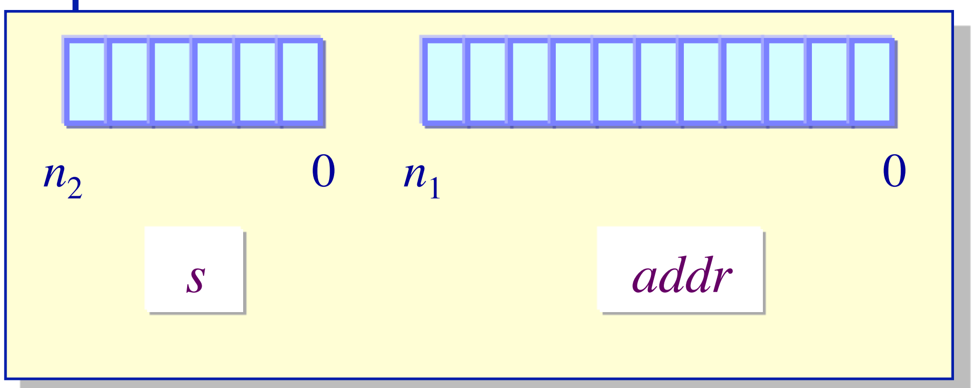
Multiple Name Spaces

Example — Protection/Fault isolation & sharing

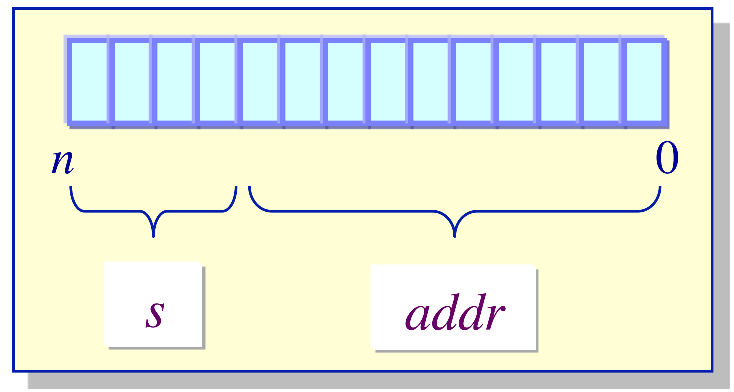


Supporting Multiple Name Spaces
Segmentation

- New concept: A *segment* — a memory "object"
  - A virtual address space
- A process now addresses objects —a pair (*s*, *addr*)
  - *s* — segment number
  - *addr* — an offset within an object
    - Don't know size of object, so 32 bits for offset?



Segment + Address register scheme

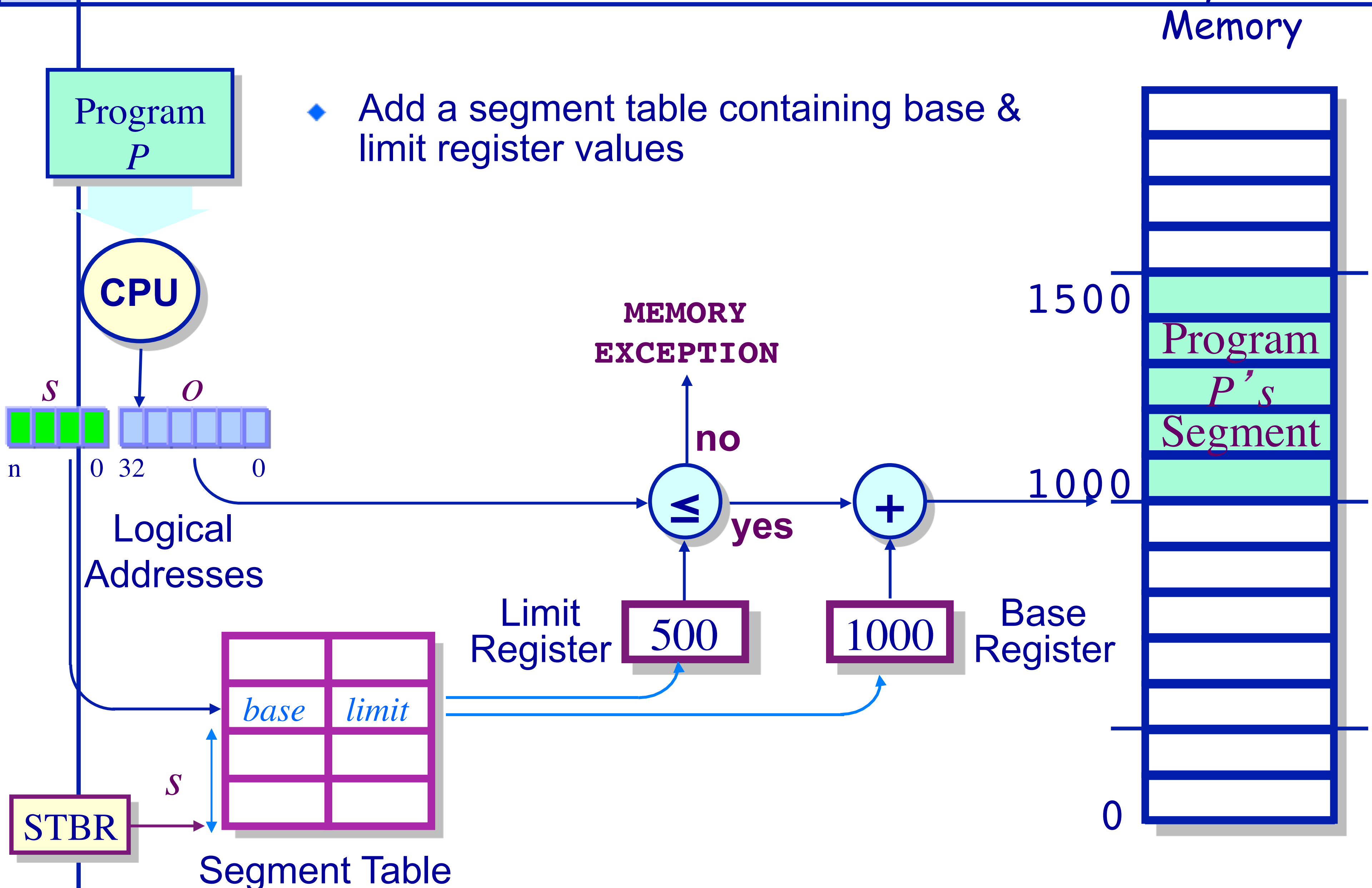


Single address scheme

Implementing Segmentation

Base + Limit register scheme

- Add a segment table containing base & limit register values



Memory Management Basics
Are We Done?

- Segmentation allows sharing
- … but leads to poor memory utilization
  - We might not use much of a large segment, but we must keep the whole thing in memory (bad memory utilization).
  - Suffers from external fragmentation
  - Allocation/deallocation of arbitrary size segments is complex
- How can we improve memory management?
  - Paging