Segmentation & Paging

CSC 213 – September 9, 2022
Agenda for Today

1. Q&A
2. Address Spaces
3. Segmentation and Paging
4. Wrap Up
Q&A
Assignment Q&A

Should the program ever exit on its own, or just when the user types ctrl+D?

Only the end of input should cause the program to exit.
Lab Q&A

Should the exit command close the shell, or the whole terminal?
Just your shell. After exiting you should be back in the regular shell.

Can we assume semicolons will always be followed by spaces?
No. You may have commands with extra spaces on either end, but the code you wrote to break commands into arguments should handle that.
Address Spaces
Address Spaces: Basics

What are the main pieces of a running program's address space?
Stack, Heap, Code, General Runtime Information, OS Kernel and Data

What is the difference between a virtual and physical address?
A virtual address is an address that the OS assigns to a physical address. Programs only ever access memory with virtual addresses, which are translated to physical addresses by the OS and hardware.

A physical address is an actual storage location associated with specific bytes in hardware that can hold data.
Address Spaces: Motivation

Why do we run processes in their own address spaces?

**Reliability:** contain failures to a single process

**Privacy/Security:** keep secrets from other processes

**Efficiency:** the OS knows about all processes' memory use, so it can make decisions globally.

**Resource Constraints:** the OS can decline to add memory to one process if memory is running out.

**Convenience:** hiding complexity from programs makes it easier to write and distribute software that works.
Whiteboard: A Typical Address Space
Address Space

- Code
- Heap
- Stack
- Kernel
- Kernel only

Reserved

$2^{32} - 1$
Segmentation and Paging
Differences

The reading for today describes two mechanisms to implement address spaces.

What are the differences between segmentation and paging?

Segmentation assigns variable-sized regions of the address space (called segments) to contiguous regions of physical memory.

Paging assigns fixed-sized regions of the address space (called pages) to physical pages of memory.

With paging, a large region of the address space will map to multiple physical pages that might not be contiguous. The page table describes that mapping.

The requirement for segments to be contiguous in physical memory causes fragmentation, where lots of little gaps between segments are not usable.
Whiteboard: Segmentation
Virtual Memory - Segmentation

Segment Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segid</th>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8KB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12KB</td>
<td>8KB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>100KB</td>
<td>8KB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Whiteboard: Paging
Wrap Up
Reminders

Reading
Read the Memory API chapter for Monday's class. Some of this will be review.
Pay close attention to the taxonomy of memory errors.

Deadlines
The sorted-list assignment is due Monday night.
The shell lab is due Wednesday night (for full credit)

Need help?
Stop by mentor office hours on Sunday from 1–4pm,
or Monday/Tuesday from 8–9pm.
You can also reserve a time during my office hours at calendly.com/curtsinger