

操作系统原理与设计

第8章 Main Memory3

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提纲

- 1 Segmentation (分段)
 - Basic Method
 - Hardware
- 2 Segmentation with paging
 - Example: The Intel Pentium
- 3 小结和作业

Discrete Memory Allocation

- paging (分页)
 - internal fragmentation $<$ one page
- segmentation (分段)
 - logical
- combined paging & segmentation (段页式)

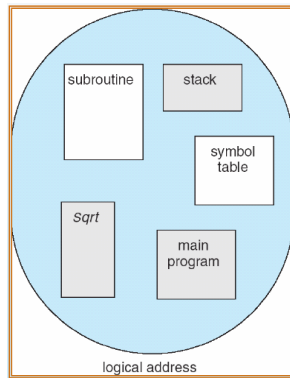
Outline

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Segmentation

- Segmentation: supporting **user view** of memory
- A program is **a collection of segments**.
A segment is a logical unit such as:
main program, procedure,
function, method,
object, local variables,
global variables, common block,
stack, symbol table,
arrays

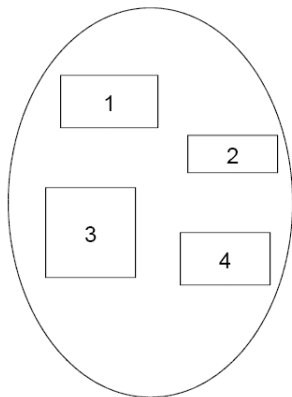
User's View of a Program



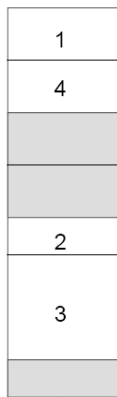
Logical address space

- A collection of segments
 - each segment $\langle name, length \rangle$
 - 2-D address space
- A logical address consists of a two tuple
 - $\langle seg - name, offset \rangle$, or
 - $\langle seg - num, offset \rangle$
- Compiler automatically constructs segments reflecting the input program.
 - Pascal compiler
 - FORTRAN compiler
 - C compiler, such as gcc, ...

Logical View of Segmentation



user space



physical memory space

- Each segment is a logically integrated unit.
- Each segment is of variable length.
- Elements within one segment is addressed from the beginning of the segment.

Logical address =
 $\langle \text{segment\#}, \text{offset} \rangle$

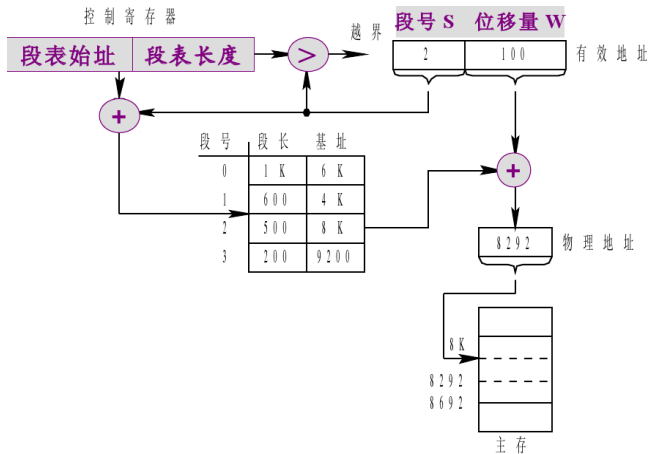
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Segmentation Architecture I

- **Segment table** – maps **2-D LA** $\rightarrow$ **1-D PA**;
each table entry has:
 - **base** – contains the starting physical address where the segments reside in memory
 - **limit** – specifies the length of the segment
- **Segment-table base register (STBR)** points to the segment table's location in memory
- **Segment-table length register (STLR)** indicates number of segments used by a program;
segment number s is legal if $s < \text{STLR}$

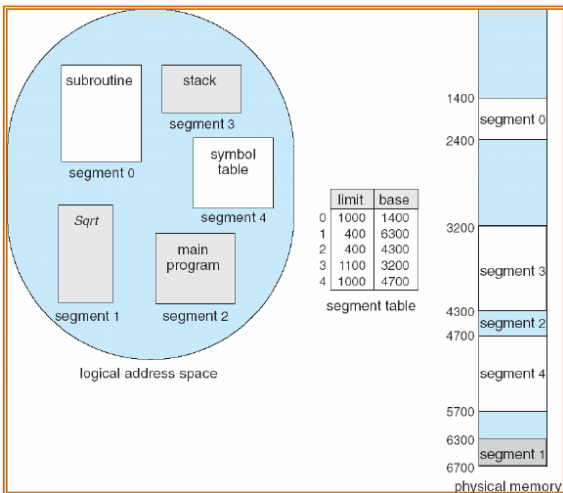
Segmentation Architecture II



Segmentation Architecture III

- Protection
 - With each entry in segment table associate:
 - validation bit = 0 $\Rightarrow$ illegal segment
 - read/write/execute privileges
 - Protection bits associated with segments; **code sharing** occurs at segment level
 - Since segments vary in length, memory allocation is a dynamic storage-allocation problem
 - First-fit, Best-fit, ...
 - External fragmentation, compaction, ...

Example of Segmentation



- $\langle \text{segment2}, 53 \rangle \rightarrow 4300 + 53 = 4353$
- $\langle \text{segment3}, 852 \rangle \rightarrow 3200 + 852 = 4052$
- What about $\langle \text{segment1}, 536 \rangle$?

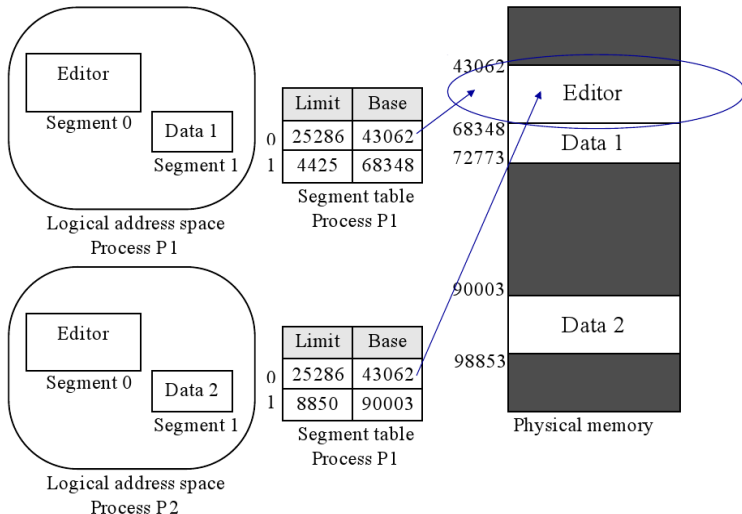
分页和分段的主要区别

- 角度和目的不同
 - 分页：面向系统，物理上离散，减少外部和内部碎片，提高内存利用率
 - 页是信息的物理单位
 - 分段：面向用户，逻辑上离散，满足用户的需求
 - 段是信息的逻辑单位，意义相对完整
- 大小不同
 - 分页：大小固定，由硬件决定
 - 分段：不固定，划分由程序决定，在编译时确定
- 地址空间的维数不同
 - 分页：1维
 - 分段：2维，段名(号)+段内偏移

分段的好处

- Relocation, 可重定位, 方便编程
 - Dynamic, by segment table
- Sharing
 - shared segments
 - same segment number
- Protection
 - Use segment table entry
 - Protection bit
 - Read-only, execute-only, read/write
 - Validation bit, 0 illegal segment
 - Protection & sharing at segment level
- 动态增长
- 动态链接

sharing

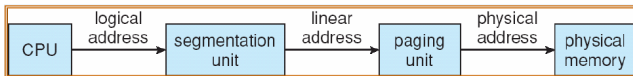


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Example: The Intel Pentium

- Supports both **pure segmentation** & **segmentation with paging**
- CPU generates logical address
 - ① Logical address given to segmentation unit
 - Which produces linear addresses



- ② Linear address given to paging unit
 - Which generates physical address in main memory
 - Paging units form equivalent of MMU

page number		page offset
p_1	p_2	d
10	10	12

Intel Pentium Segmentation I

- I386体系结构采用分段机制
 - 逻辑地址=段：段内偏移
- 使用16位段寄存器来指明当前所使用的段
 - 有六个：cs, ss, ds, es, fs和gs
CPU规定了3个寄存器的专门的用途
 - cs 代码段寄存器，指向存放程序指令的段
 - ss 堆栈段寄存器，指向存放当前堆栈的段
 - ds 数据段寄存器，指向存放数据的段
- 自80386，Intel微处理器以两种不同的方式执行地址转换
 - 实模式（20位）
 - 16位段寄存器只记录段基址的高16位，因此段基址必须4位对齐（末4位为0）

Intel Pentium Segmentation II

- 物理地址=逻辑地址=段寄存器值*16+段内偏移
- 保护模式（32位）
 - 16位段寄存器无法直接记录段的信息，因此需要与全局描述符表GDT配合使用
 - GDT中记录了每个段的信息（段描述符），段寄存器只需记录段在GDT中的序号
 - **注意：**cs寄存器还有一个很重要的功能:它含有一个两位的域，用以指明CPU的当前特权级CPL (current privilege level)，值为0代表最高优先级，值为3代表最低优先级
 - 线性地址=段基地址+段内偏移
其中，段基地址是根据段寄存器所指明的GDT中的段描述符中的信息得到的
 - 物理地址：根据页表对线性地址进行转换而得到
- GDT和段描述符 (segment descriptor)
 - 每个段由一个段描述符来表示，一个段描述符长度为8字节

Intel Pentium Segmentation III

- 全局描述符表GDT (global description table): 存放段描述符
 - GDT表也存放在RAM中, 并使用一个专门的寄存器GDTR来指示GDT表在RAM中的位置 (物理起始地址)
- 局部描述符表LDT (Local Description Table)
 - 根据x86, 每个进程可以设置一个LDT
 - LDT表也存放在RAM中, 使用LDTR来指示当前的LDT表
- 由于段的用途不一样, Intelx86提供下列几种段描述符
 - 数据段描述符 (Data Segment Descriptor)
 - 可以描述各种用户数据段和堆栈段
 - 代码段描述符 (Code Segment Descriptor)
 - 描述一个用户代码段
 - 任务状态段描述符 (Task State Segment Descriptor)

Intel Pentium Segmentation IV

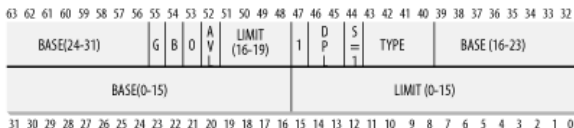
- 描述一个任务的状态段
- 局部描述符表描述符
 - 描述一个LDT段系统段描述符 (System Segment Descriptor)
- 段描述符主要描述如下内容
 - 段的物理起始地址 (base字段, 32位)
 - 段长度 (limit字段, 20位)
 - 段长度的单位 (粒度, G标志, 1位) 0: 字节为单位 1: 4KB为单位
 - 是否系统段 (S标志, 1位) 0: 系统段 1: 普通的段
 - 类型字段 (Type字段, 4位)
 - 例如代码段、数据段、任务状态段、局部描述符段等等
 - 段的特权级描述字段 (DPL字段, 2位)
 - 00b: 只能被CPL=00b的内核代码段访问

Intel Pentium Segmentation V

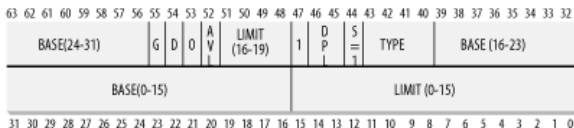
- ...
- 11b: 可以被任意代码段访问
- 段存在标志 (1位)
 - 0: 该段当前不在内存中
 - 1: 该段当前在内存中
- ...

Intel Pentium Segmentation VI

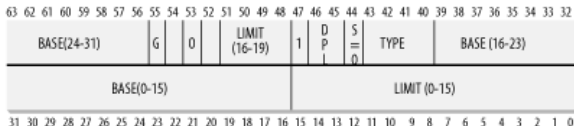
Data Segment Descriptor



Code Segment Descriptor

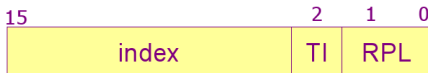


System Segment Descriptor



Intel Pentium Segmentation VII

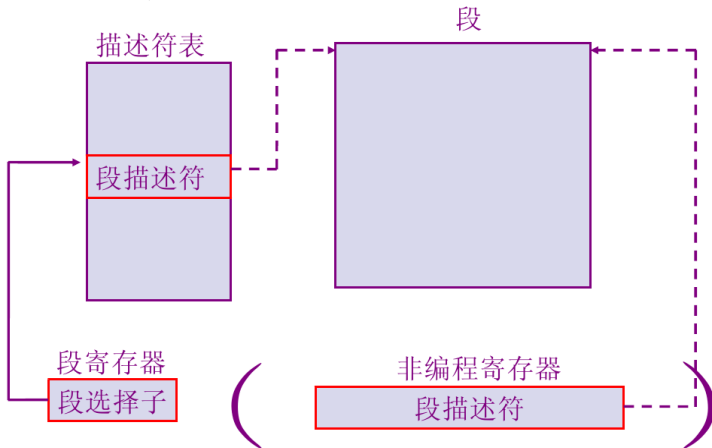
- 段选择子 (Segment Selector)
 - 16位段寄存器与GDT或LDT配合起来对相应的段进行寻址
 - 段寄存器中的值称为段选择子，16位
 - 13位的索引，指定GDT表中的相应的段描述符
 - 1位的TI(Table Indicator)
(跟LDT表有关，Linux中基本未使用)
 - 2位RPL(request privilege level)
当相应的段选择符装入到cs寄存器中时，表明了CPU的当前特权级（用户/内核）



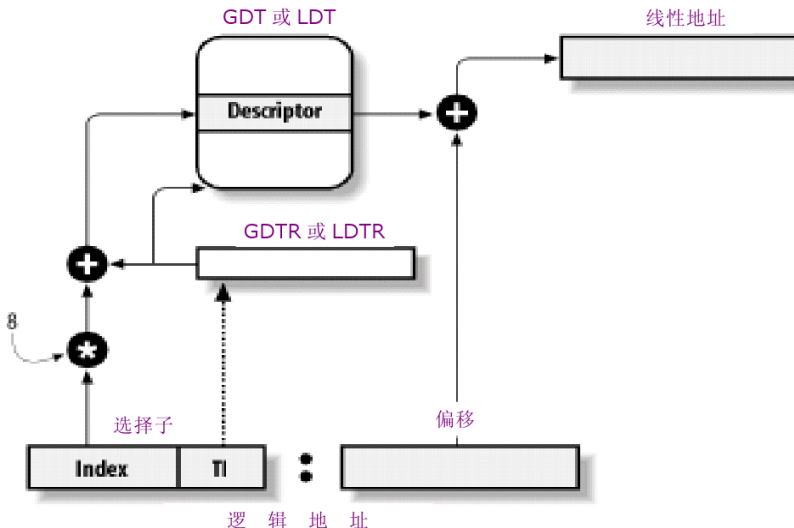
Segment selector

Intel Pentium Segmentation VIII

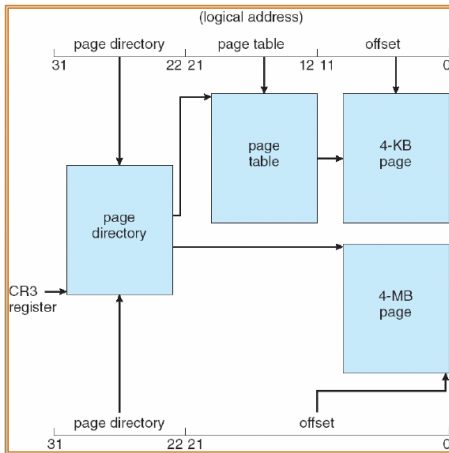
- 段选择子的使用和段描述符的快速访问



Intel Pentium Segmentation IX



Pentium Paging Architecture



Linux on Pentium Systems

- Linux does not rely on segmentation and uses it minimally.
- only 6 segments
 - `__KERNEL_CS`, `__KERNEL_DS`
 - `__USER_CS`, `__USER_DS`
 - shared by all processes
 - all processes use the same logical address
 - A Task-state segment (TSS)
 - A default LDT segment, shared by all processes, usually not used

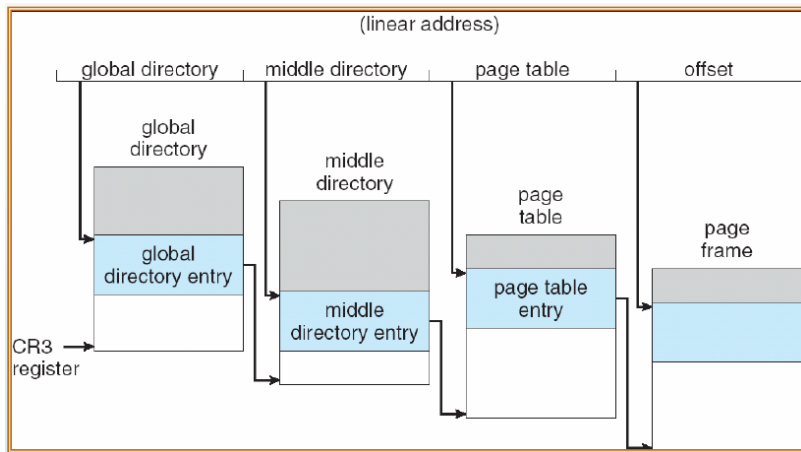
(allow processes to create its own LDT replacing the default LDT)

Linear Address in Linux

- Broken into four parts:



Three-level Paging in Linux



小结

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作业

- 非华夏班: 9.1, 9.2, 9.5, 9.8, 9.10, 9.16
- 华夏班: 8.1, 8.3, 8.5, 8.9, 8.12
 - 说明基地址寄存器与可重定位寄存器有什么不同?

谢谢！