The Process Model (2)

Lecture 4, Part 3: More on VM

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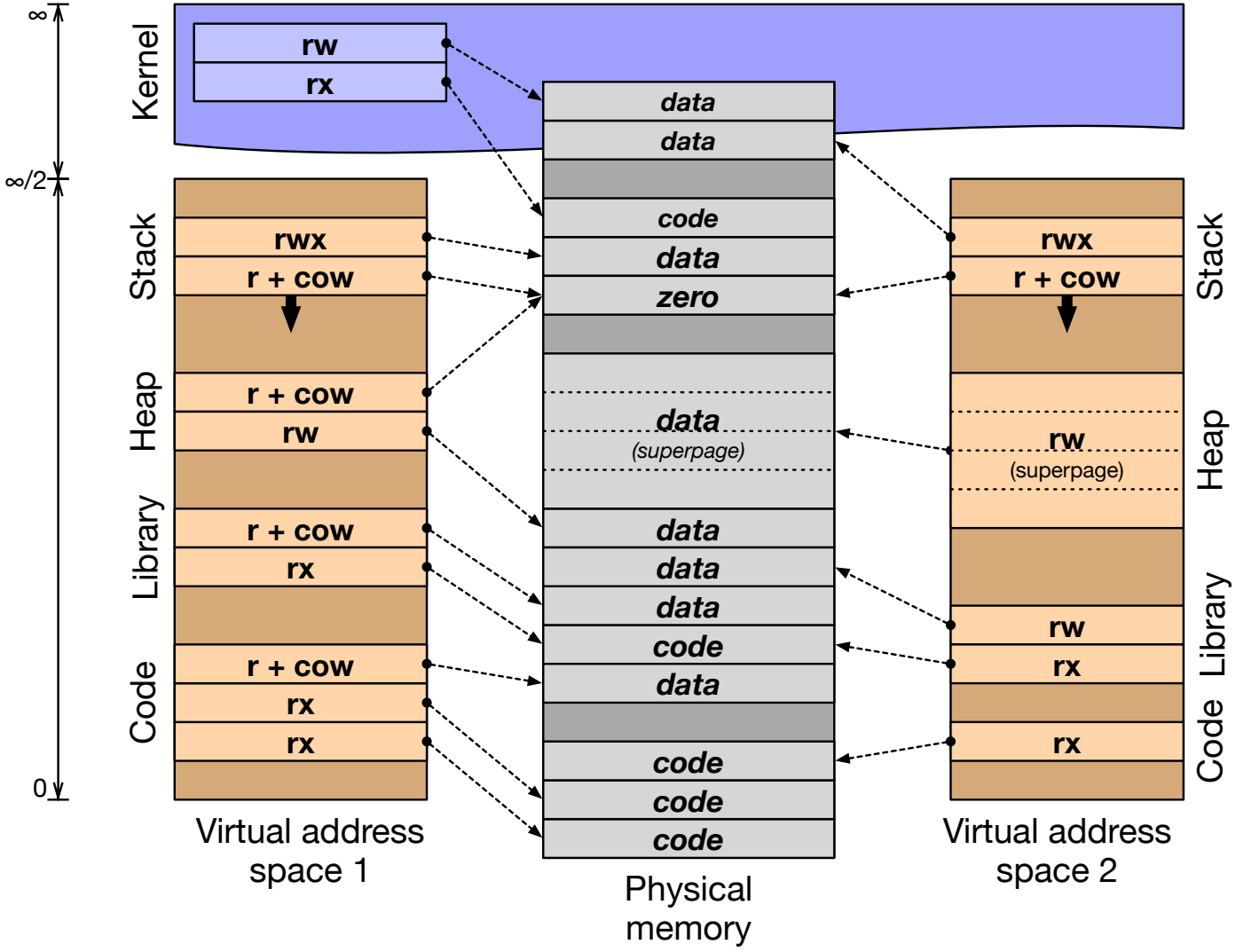
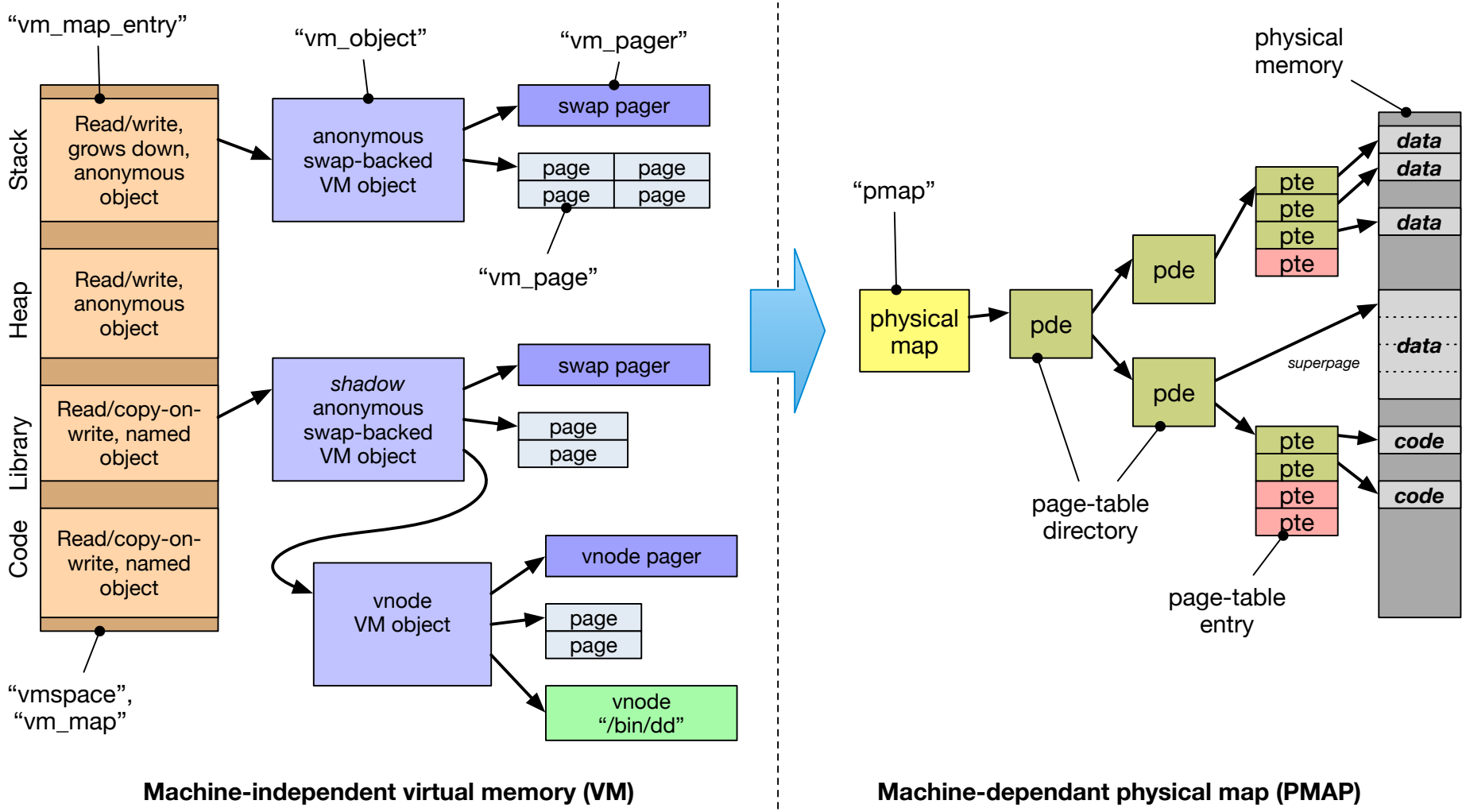
Virtual memory (quick, painful)



So: back to Virtual Memory (VM)

- The process model's isolation guarantees incur real expense
- The VM subsystem works quite hard to avoid expense
  - **Shared memory**, **copy-on-write**, **page flipping**
  - **Background page zeroing**
  - **Superpages** to improve TLB efficiency
- VM avoids work, but also manages memory footprint
  - Memory as a **cache** of secondary storage (files, swap)
  - **Demand paging** vs. **I/O clustering**
  - LRU / preemptive swapping to maintain free-page pool
  - Recently: **memory compression** and **deduplication**
- These ideas were known before Mach, but…
  - Acetta, et al. impose principled design, turn them into an art form
  - Provide a model beyond **V→P mappings** in page tables
  - And ideas such as the **message-passing—shared-memory duality**

Kernel programmer view of VM



Mach VM in other operating systems

- **Mach**: VM mappings, objects, pages, etc., are first-class kernel services exposed via system calls
- In two directly derived systems, quite different stories:

Mac OS X	Although not a microkernel, Mach's VM/IPC Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) are available to user programs, and widely used for IPC, debugging, …
FreeBSD	Mach VM is used as a foundation for UNIX APIs, but is available for use only as a Kernel Programming Interface (KPI)

- In FreeBSD, Mach is used:
  - To efficiently implement UNIX's `fork()` and `execve()`
  - For memory-management APIs – e.g., `mmap()` and `mprotect()`
  - By VM-optimised IPC – e.g., `pipe()` and `sendfile()`
  - By the filesystem to implement a **merged VM-buffer cache**
  - By **device drivers** that manage memory in interesting ways (e.g., GPU drivers mapping pages into user processes)
  - By a set of VM worker threads, such as the **page daemon**, **swapper**, **syncer**, and **page-zeroing thread**