CS 111: Operating System Principles
Lecture 11

Page Replacement

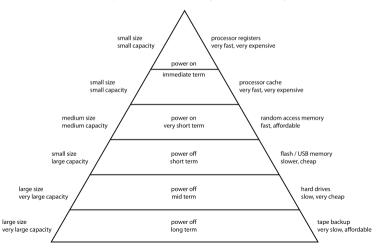
1.0.1

Jon Eyolfson April 22, 2021



Background: As You Go Down Capacity Increases, but Speed Decreases

Computer Memory Hierarchy



We Want to Hide the Hierarchy from the User

Each level wants to pretend it has the speed of the layer above it and the capacity of the layer below it

The memory used by all the processes my exceed the amount of physical memory Not all of them may be in use at the same time

Only keep referenced pages in memory, put others on disk Swap pages back to memory when they're needed

Page Replacement Algorithms

Optimal

Replace the page that won't be used for the longest

Random

Replace a random page

First-in First-out (FIFO)

Replace the oldest page first

Least Recently Used (LRU)

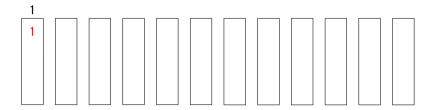
Replace the page that hasn't been used in the longest time

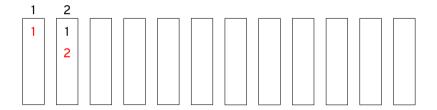
Page Replacement Evaluation

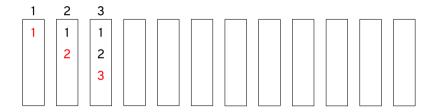
Assume our physical memory can only hold 4 pages, and we access the following: 1 2 3 4 1 2 5 1 2 3 4 5 (all of the pages are initially on disk)

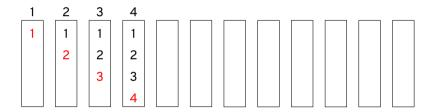
We'll use this for every example during this lecture We want the fewest number of page faults

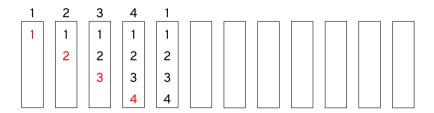
For every example we'll find the number of page faults











1	2	3	4	1	2	
1	1	1	1	1	1 2	
	2	2	2	2	2	
		3	3	3	3	
			4	4	4	

Assume our physical memory can only hold 4 pages, and we access the following: 123412512345 (all of the pages are initially on disk)

1	2	3	4	1	2	5					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
	2	2	2	2	2	2					
		3	3	3	3	3					
			4	4	4	5					

1	 2	3	4	1	2	5	 1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1 2	1					
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2					
		3	3		3	3	3					
			4	4	4	5	5					

Assume our physical memory can only hold 4 pages, and we access the following: 123412512345 (all of the pages are initially on disk)

_1	_	2	3	4	1	2	 5	1	2			
1		1	1	1	1	1 2	1	1	1			
		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
			3	3	3	3	3	3	3			
				4	4	4	5	5	5			

Assume our physical memory can only hold 4 pages, and we access the following: 123412512345 (all of the pages are initially on disk)

_1	 2	3	 4	1	2	5	1	2	 3		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	2	2	2	2	1 2	2	2	2	2		
		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
			4	4	4	5	5	5	5		

Assume our physical memory can only hold 4 pages, and we access the following: 1 2 3 4 1 2 5 1 2 3 4 5 (all of the pages are initially on disk)

_	1_	_;	2	3	 4	1	2	 5	 1	2	 3	 4		
.	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4 2		
			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
				3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
					4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5		

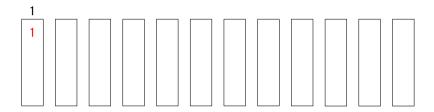
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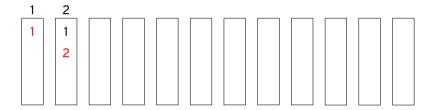
_1	_	2	3	4	1	2	5	1	2	3	4	5
1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4
		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
			3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
				4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4 2 3 5

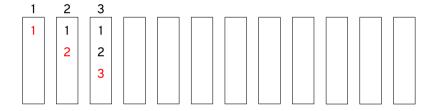
Assume our physical memory can only hold 4 pages, and we access the following: 1 2 3 4 1 2 5 1 2 3 4 5 (all of the pages are initially on disk)

_1	2	_	3	_	4	1	2	5		2	 3	 4	 5	
1	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	
	2		2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
			3		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
	1 2				4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	

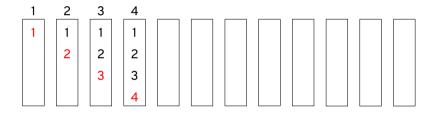
6 page faults



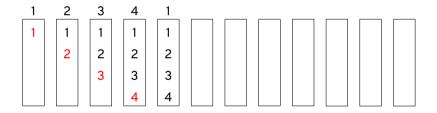




Assume our physical memory can only hold 4 pages, and we access the following: $1\,2\,3\,4\,1\,2\,5\,1\,2\,3\,4\,5$ (all of the pages are initially on disk)



Assume our physical memory can only hold 4 pages, and we access the following: $1\,2\,3\,4\,1\,2\,5\,1\,2\,3\,4\,5$ (all of the pages are initially on disk)



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1	 2	3	4	1	2							
1	1	1	1	1 2 3	1							
	2	2	2	2	2							
		3	3	3	3							
			4	4	4							

Assume our physical memory can only hold 4 pages, and we access the following: $1\,2\,3\,4\,1\,2\,5\,1\,2\,3\,4\,5$ (all of the pages are initially on disk)

1	 2	3	4	1	2	 5						
1	1	1	1	1	1 2	5						
	2	2	2	2	2	2						
		3	3	3	3	3						
			4	4	4	4						

Assume our physical memory can only hold 4 pages, and we access the following: $1\,2\,3\,4\,1\,2\,5\,1\,2\,3\,4\,5$ (all of the pages are initially on disk)

1	 2	 3	4	1	2	 5	1					
1	1	1	1 2 3 4	1	1	5	5					
	2	2	2	2	2	2	1					
		3	3	3	3	3	3					
			4	4	4	4	4					

Assume our physical memory can only hold 4 pages, and we access the following: 1 2 3 4 1 2 5 1 2 3 4 5 (all of the pages are initially on disk)

_ 1	_2	_3	4	1	2	5	1	2				
1	1	1	1 2 3 4	1	1	5	5	5				
	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1				
		3	3	3	3	3	3	2				
			4	4	4	4	4	4				

Assume our physical memory can only hold 4 pages, and we access the following: $1\,2\,3\,4\,1\,2\,5\,1\,2\,3\,4\,5$ (all of the pages are initially on disk)

1	2	 3	4	1	2	 5	 1	2	 3			_
1	1	1	1	1	1 2 3 4	5	5	5	5			
	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1			
		3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2			
			4	4	4	4	4	4	3			

Assume our physical memory can only hold 4 pages, and we access the following: 1 2 3 4 1 2 5 1 2 3 4 5 (all of the pages are initially on disk)

1	2	_ 3	4	1_	2	5	1_	2	_3	4	
1	1	1 2 3	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	4	
	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	
		3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	
			4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	

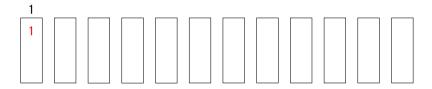
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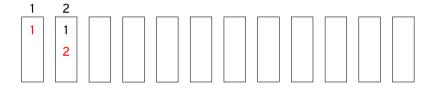
_1	 2	3	4	1	2	5	1	2	 3	4	5	
1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	4	4	
	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	
		3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	
			4	1 2 3 4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	

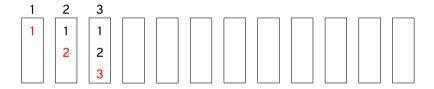
Assume our physical memory can only hold 4 pages, and we access the following: 1 2 3 4 1 2 5 1 2 3 4 5 (all of the pages are initially on disk)

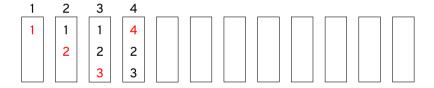
_ 1	_2	_ 3	4	_ 1_			1_				_ 5_
1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	4	4
	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	5
		3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
			4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4 5 2 3

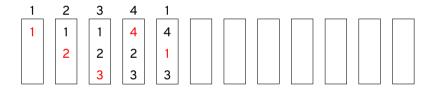
10 page faults

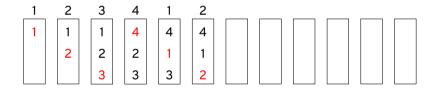


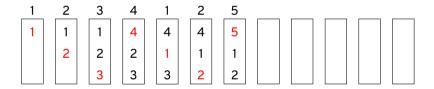












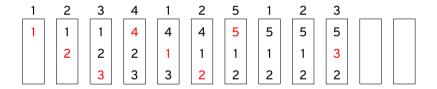
Assume our physical memory can only hold $\bf 3$ pages, and we access the following: 1 2 3 4 1 2 5 1 2 3 4 5 (all of the pages are initially on disk)

1	2	3	4	1	2	5	1		
1	1	1	4	4	4	5	5		
	2	2	2	1	1	1	1		
		3	3	3	2	2	2		

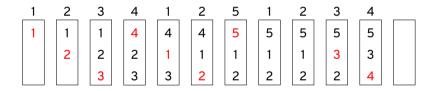
Assume our physical memory can only hold $\bf 3$ pages, and we access the following: 1 2 3 4 1 2 5 1 2 3 4 5 (all of the pages are initially on disk)

1	2	3	4	1	2	5	1	2				
1	1	1	4	4	4 1 2	5	5	5				
	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1				
		3	3	3	2	2	2	2				

Assume our physical memory can only hold **3** pages, and we access the following: 1 2 3 4 1 2 5 1 2 3 4 5 (all of the pages are initially on disk)



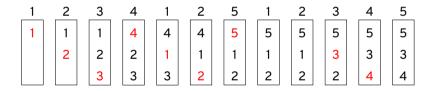
Assume our physical memory can only hold **3** pages, and we access the following: 1 2 3 4 1 2 5 1 2 3 4 5 (all of the pages are initially on disk)



Assume our physical memory can only hold $\bf 3$ pages, and we access the following: 1 2 3 4 1 2 5 1 2 3 4 5 (all of the pages are initially on disk)

1	2	3	4	_1_	2	5	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	1	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5 3 4	5
	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
		3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	4	4

Assume our physical memory can only hold **3** pages, and we access the following: 1 2 3 4 1 2 5 1 2 3 4 5 (all of the pages are initially on disk)



9 page faults

Bélády's Anomaly Says More Page Frames Causes More Faults

This is a problem with FIFO algorithms

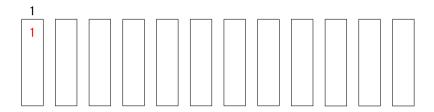
Does not exist with LRU or "stack-based algorithms"

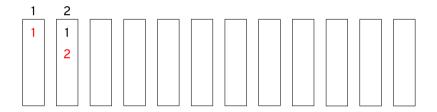
Paper in 2010 found that this FIFO anomaly is unbounded (https://arxiv.org/abs/1003.1336)

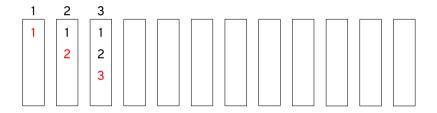
You could construct a sequence to get any arbitrary page fault ratio

For other algorithms:

increasing the number of page frames decreases the number of page faults







Assume our physical memory can only hold 4 pages, and we access the following: $1\,2\,3\,4\,1\,2\,5\,1\,2\,3\,4\,5$ (all of the pages are initially on disk)

1	2	3	4	
1	1	1	1	
	2	2	2	
		3	3	
			4	

Assume our physical memory can only hold 4 pages, and we access the following: $1\,2\,3\,4\,1\,2\,5\,1\,2\,3\,4\,5$ (all of the pages are initially on disk)

1	2	3	4	1								
1	1	1 2	1	1								
	2	2	2	2								
		3	3	3								
			4	4								

1	2	 3	4	1	2		_	_				
1	1	1	1	1 2 3	1							
	2	2	2	2	2							
		3	3	3	3							
			4	4	4							

1	 2	3	4	1	2	 5			_			
1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	2	2	2	2	2	2						
		3	3	3	3	5						
			1 2 3 4	4	4	4						

1	 2	3	4	1	2	 5	1				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2				
		3	3	3	3	5	5				
			1 2 3 4	4	4	4	4				

1	 2	3	4	1	2	 5	1	2			_	
1	1	1	1 2 3 4	1	1	1	1	1				
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2				
		3	3	3	3	5	5	5				
			4	4	4	4	4	4				

1	2	 3	4	1	2	5	1	2	 3		_	 _
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
		3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5			
			4	4	1 2 3 4	4	4	4	3			

Assume our physical memory can only hold 4 pages, and we access the following: 1 2 3 4 1 2 5 1 2 3 4 5 (all of the pages are initially on disk)

_1	2	3	_ 4	1	2	_ 5	1_	2	3	4	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
		3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	4	
			1 2 3 4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	

g

_1	 2	3	4	1	2	5	1	 2	 3	4	5
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
		3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	4	4
			4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	5 2 4 3

Assume our physical memory can only hold 4 pages, and we access the following: 1 2 3 4 1 2 5 1 2 3 4 5 (all of the pages are initially on disk)

1	_2	_3_	4	_1_			_ 1_		_ 3		_5_
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
		3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	4	4
			4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	5 2 4 3

8 page faults

Implementing LRU in Hardware Has to Search All Pages

You could implement it by keeping a counter for each page

For each page reference, save the system clock into the counter

For replacement, scan through the pages and find the one with the oldest clock

Implementing LRU in Software is Too Expensive

Create a doubly linked list of pages

For each page reference, move it to the front of the list

For replacement, remove from the back of the list

It requires 6 pointer updates for each page reference, and also creates a high contention bottleneck for multiple processors

Implementing LRU in Practice Isn't Going to Work

We settle for approximate LRU LRU is an approximation of the optimal case anyways

There's lots of different tweaks you can do to implement it more efficiently

We'll be looking at the clock algorithm, but there's also: Least Frequently Used (LFU), 2Q, Adaptive Replacement Cache (ARC)

Clock Algorithm

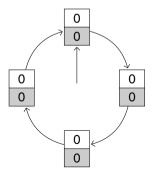
Data structures:

- Keeps a circular list of pages in memory
- Uses a reference bit for each page in memory (light grey in next slides)
- Has a "hand" (iterator) pointing to the last element examined

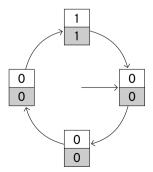
Algorithm, to insert a new page:

- Check the hand's reference bit, if it's 0 then place the page and advance hand
- If the reference bit is 1, set it to 0, advance the hand, and repeat

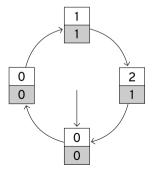
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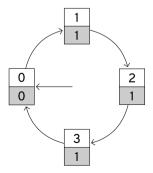


Assume our physical memory can only hold 4 pages, and we access the following: $1\,2\,3\,4\,1\,2\,5\,1\,2\,3\,4\,5$ (all of the pages are initially on disk)



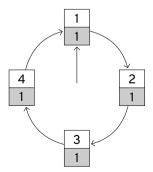
Assume our physical memory can only hold 4 pages, and we access the following: $1\,2\,3\,4\,1\,2\,5\,1\,2\,3\,4\,5$ (all of the pages are initially on disk)

1 2 3



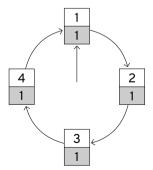
Assume our physical memory can only hold 4 pages, and we access the following: $1\,2\,3\,4\,1\,2\,5\,1\,2\,3\,4\,5$ (all of the pages are initially on disk)

1 2 3 4



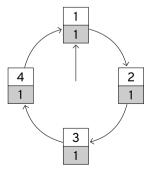
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1 2 3 4



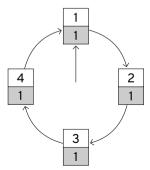
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1 2 3 4 1 2



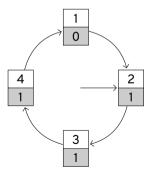
Assume our physical memory can only hold 4 pages, and we access the following: $1\,2\,3\,4\,1\,2\,5\,1\,2\,3\,4\,5$ (all of the pages are initially on disk)

1 2 3 4 1 2 5



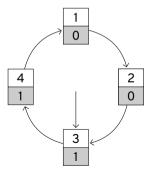
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1 2 3 4 1 2 5

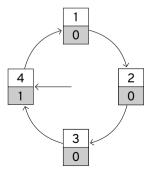


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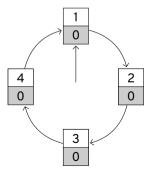
1 2 3 4 1 2 5



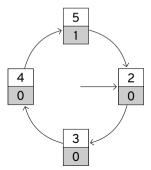
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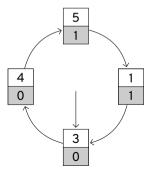
Assume our physical memory can only hold 4 pages, and we access the following: $1\,2\,3\,4\,1\,2\,5\,1\,2\,3\,4\,5$ (all of the pages are initially on disk)



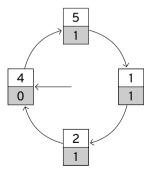
Assume our physical memory can only hold 4 pages, and we access the following: $1\,2\,3\,4\,1\,2\,5\,1\,2\,3\,4\,5$ (all of the pages are initially on disk)



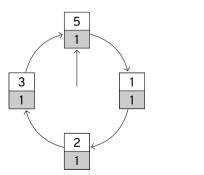
Assume our physical memory can only hold 4 pages, and we access the following: 1 2 3 4 1 2 5 1 2 3 4 5 (all of the pages are initially on disk)



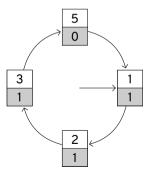
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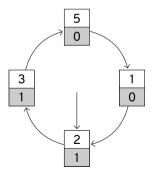
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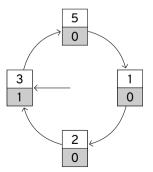
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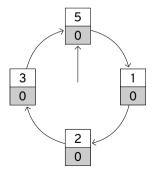
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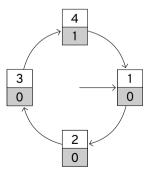
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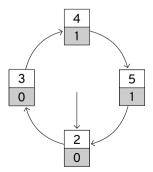


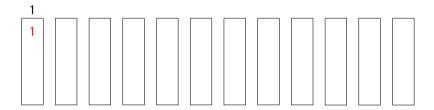
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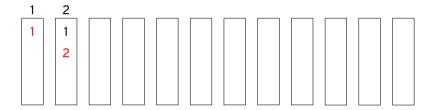


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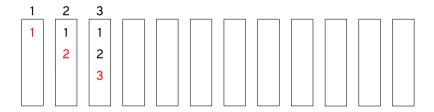
1 2 3 4 1 2 5 1 2 3 4 5



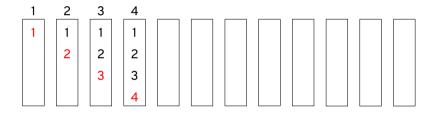




Assume our physical memory can only hold 4 pages, and we access the following: $1\,2\,3\,4\,1\,2\,5\,1\,2\,3\,4\,5$ (all of the pages are initially on disk)



Assume our physical memory can only hold 4 pages, and we access the following: $1\,2\,3\,4\,1\,2\,5\,1\,2\,3\,4\,5$ (all of the pages are initially on disk)



1	2	3	4	1								
1	1	1	1	1								
	2	2	2	2								
		3	3	3								
			4	4								

_1	2	3	4	1	2							
1	1	1	1	1	1 2 3							
	2	2	2	2	2							
		3	3	3	3							
			4	4	4							

_1	2	_ 3	4	1_	2	_ 5	
1	1	1	1 2	1	1	5	
	2	2	2	2	2	2	
		3	3	3	3	3	
			4	4	4	4	

_1	2	_ 3	_ 4	_ 1	2	_ 5	1_		
1	1	1	1 2 3 4	1	1	5	5		
	2	2	2	2	2	2	1		
		3	3	3	3	3	3		
			4	4	4	4	4		

_1	2	3	4	1	2	 5	1	2				
1	1 2	1	1	1	1	5	5	5				
	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1				
		3	3	3	3	3	3	2				
			4	4	4	4	4	4				

1	_2	 3	 4	1	2	 5	 1	2	 3		
1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	5		
	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1		
		3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2		
	1 2		4	4	4	4	4	4	3		

_	1	2	 3	4	1	2	5	1	2	 3	4		_
	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	4 1 2 3		
		2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1		
			3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2		
				4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3		

1	2	_	_3	 4	1	2	 5	1	2	 3	4	5
1	1		1	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	4	4
	2		2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	5
			3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
			1 2 3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3

Assume our physical memory can only hold 4 pages, and we access the following: 1 2 3 4 1 2 5 1 2 3 4 5 (all of the pages are initially on disk)

1	_2	_3	4	_ 1_	_ 2	_ 5	1_	_ 2	_ 3		_ 5_
1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	4	4
	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	5
		3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
			4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4 5 2 3

10 page faults

Swapping to Disk is Less Important Now

Memory is cheap, and has quite high capacity Some systems may not even have swap

Larger page sizes allow for speedup

Trade more fragmentation for more TLB coverage

With 64 bits we have a huge address space compared to memory capacity Lots of room to use virtual addresses for other uses (mmap)

Page Replacement Algorithms Aim to Reduce Page Faults

We saw the following:

- Optimal (good for comparison but not realistic)
- Random (actually works surprisingly well, avoids the worst case)
- FIFO (easy to implement but Bélády's anomaly)
- LRU (gets close to optimal but expensive to implement)
- Clock (a decent approximation of LRU)