

Solution to the Fall 2012 Second COSC 6360 Quiz

Jehan-François Pâris
jparis@uh.edu



ARC

- Consider a very small cache that can hold only 4 pages and assume that the cache is managed by the ARC replacement policy

| | L1 | L2 |
|------------------|----|----|
| <i>In cache</i> | 4 | 3 |
| | 5 | 2 |
| <i>Simulated</i> | 1 | 6 |
| | 7 | 9 |

How would *target_T1* be affected if the next page to be referenced is:

- a) Page 5?
- b) Page 6?

Answer

- Consider a very small cache that can hold only 4 pages and assume that the cache is managed by the ARC replacement policy

| | L1 | L2 |
|------------------|----|----|
| <i>In cache</i> | 4 | 3 |
| | 5 | 2 |
| <i>Simulated</i> | 1 | 6 |
| | 7 | 9 |

- How would ***target_T1*** be affected if the next page to be referenced is:
 - a) **Page 5? No change**
 - b) **Page 6? Decreased**

Similar question

- Consider a very small cache that can hold only 4 pages and assume that the cache is managed by the ARC replacement policy

| | L1 | L2 |
|------------------|----|----|
| <i>In cache</i> | 4 | 3 |
| | 5 | 2 |
| <i>Simulated</i> | 1 | 6 |
| | 7 | 9 |

- How would ***target_T1*** be affected if the next page to be referenced is:
 - a) Page 7?
 - b) Page 2?

Answers

- Consider a very small cache that can hold only 4 pages and assume that the cache is managed by the ARC replacement policy

| | L1 | L2 |
|------------------|----|----|
| <i>In cache</i> | 4 | 3 |
| | 5 | 2 |
| <i>Simulated</i> | 1 | 6 |
| | 7 | 9 |

- How would ***target_T1*** be affected if the next page to be referenced is:
 - a) **Page 7? Increased**
 - b) **Page 2? No change**

TLB issues

- A computer has a TLB with **128** entries and uses **8 KB** pages. What is the ***coverage*** of its TLB?

Answer

- A computer has a TLB with **128** entries and uses **8 KB** pages. What is the **coverage** of its TLB?
 - **Coverage = $128 \times 8 \text{ KB} = 1 \text{ MB}$**
- If page size was **4KB**
 - **Coverage = $128 \times 4 \text{ KB} = 512 \text{ KB}$**

Proof-carrying code (I)

- Which problem does *proof-carrying code* (PCC) attempt to solve?

Answer

- Which problem does ***proof-carrying code*** (PCC) attempt to solve?
 - ***To let kernels to check extension safety a extension load time***
 - ***The idea is to eliminate any kind of run-time checking overhead***

Proof carrying code (II)

- What is the main drawback of the approach?

Answer

- What is the main drawback of the approach?
 - *It is very difficult to construct safety proofs for non-trivial extensions*

Mach VM system (I)

- How does the Mach virtual memory subsystem guarantee exclusive access to its data structures?

Answer

- How does the Mach virtual memory subsystem guarantee exclusive access to its data structures?
 - ***It uses locks whenever exclusive access to a data structure has to be guaranteed.***

Mach VM system (II)

- How does it prevent deadlocks?

Answer

- How does it prevent deadlocks?
- ***All VM algorithms gain locks using the same ordering.***

More Mach

- Give one example of a Mach memory object.

Answer

- Give one example of a Mach memory object.
 - *A swap area*
 - *Any file of the file system*
 - *Could be*
 - *Executable file for a running program*
 - *A file being mapped*

Treadmarks (I)

- Treadmarks is said to use a *lazy release policy*. Why?

Answer

- Treadmarks is said to use a ***lazy release policy***. Why?
 - ***Delays propagation of release values until an acquire is issued***

Treadmarks (II)

- What would be the corresponding *eager release policy*?

Answer

- What would be the corresponding ***eager release policy***?
 - The policy would immediately propagate all released values to all other processes

Process 1
Process 2
Process 3

