

Main Memory



Review Questions

Section 9.1

- 9.1 What two registers can be used to provide a simple form of memory protection? (
- 9.2 List the three different times at which address binding may occur.
- 9.3 True or False? An address generated by the CPU is also referred to as a physical address.
- 9.4 What is the hardware device that maps virtual to physical addresses?

Section 9.5

- 9.5 What is the backing store?
- 9.6 True or False? Mobile systems typically use swapping.

Section 9.2

- 9.7 What are the three strategies for selecting a free hole from the set of available holes?
- 9.8 What are the two forms of fragmentation?

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- 9.9 List at least two possible parts of a program that may be assigned separate segments.

Section 9.3

- 9.10 What are the two parts of an address generated by the CPU?
- 9.11 What does each entry in the page table contain?
- 9.12 True or False? Fragmentation can still occur in paging systems.

9.13 What is the term that describes when a page number is not present in the TLB?

Section 9.4

9.14 If a page offset is 13 bits, how large (in bytes) is the page?

9.15 How many entries are in a two-level page table with a 20-bit page number?

9.16 What is an alternative to hierarchical paging for large (> 32 bits) address sizes?

Section 9.6

9.17 True or False? IA-32 address translation involves both paging and segmentation.

9.18 True or False? In practice, all 64 bits are used with IA-64 addressing.

Section 9.7

9.19 What are the three components of a 32-bit ARM address?