Enhancing and Exploiting Contiguity for Fast Memory Virtualization

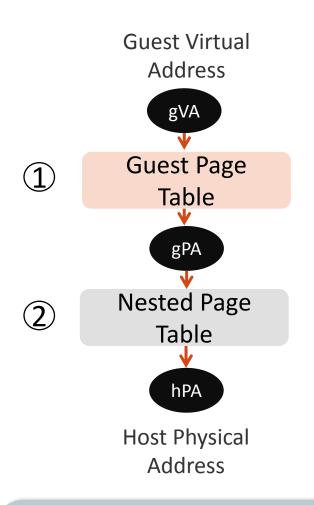
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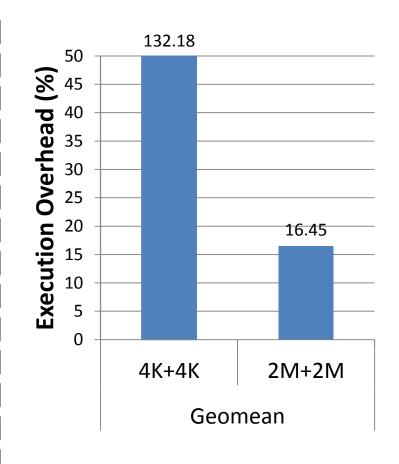


Motivation: 2D Address Translation in Virtualized Execution



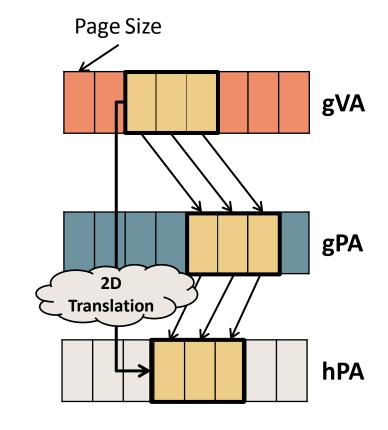
Translation Overheads:

x86 nested page walk → 24 memory accesses



State of Practice:

Huge pages fail to eliminate translation overheads



Large contiguously mapped pages

State of the Art:

Direct Segments [ISCA '13], RMM

[ISCA '15], TLB Coalescing [ISCA '17]

Contiguity-Aware Paging: Create Contiguous Mappings

Problem: Default paging allocates physical pages randomly \rightarrow no contiguous page mappings

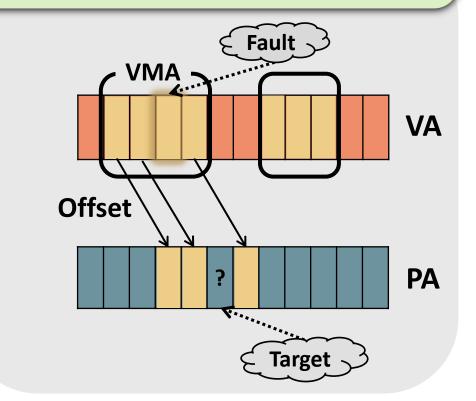
Solution: CA paging enhances the OS with contiguous-aware page allocation support \rightarrow

Create contiguous page mappings gradually across page faults, preserving allocation on demand

CA
Paging

Contiguity Map → track free contiguity

Placement → avoid fragmented memory



Speculative Offset Address Translation (SpOT)

Problem: Hard to track the mappings boundaries in 2 dimensions and cache their intersection

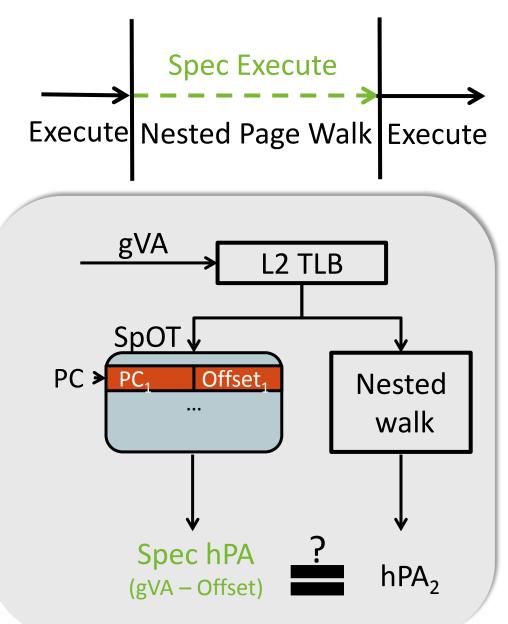
Solution: SpOT exploits CA to **predict translations** →

Hides nested page walk latency with speculative execution

Micro-architectural extension

PC-indexed small prediction table

Tracks 2D Effective Offsets on the fly



Performance Results

CA Paging: 128 largest mappings cover

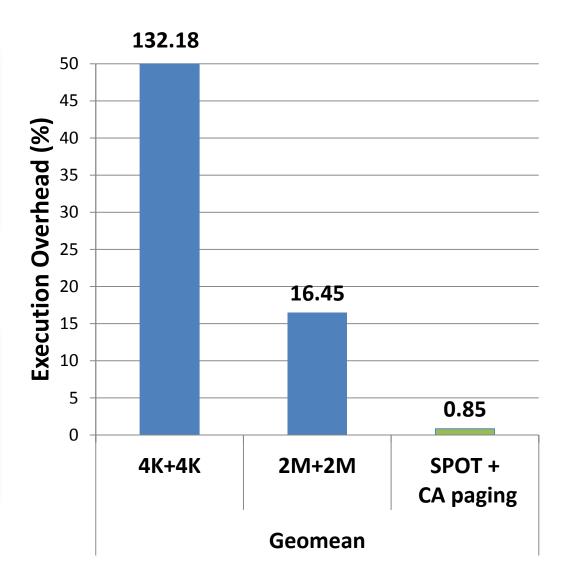
- ~97% footprint when 0% fragmentation
- ~94% footprint when 50% fragmentation

Avoids pre-allocation or unnecessary page migrations

SpOT: Combined with CA paging serves

- >90% TLB misses → correct predictions
- <1% TLB misses → incorrect predictions</p>

SpOT avoids all the hardware complexity of a deterministic scheme



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https://github.com/cslab-ntua/contiguity-isca2020

Thank you Q&A

