CLAIMS

1. A computer-implemented method comprising:

receiving a request to access, from a main memory, data contained in a first portion of a first page of data, the first page of data having a first page size and the first portion comprising a second page size that is less than the first page size;

initiating a page fault based on determining that the first page of data is not stored in the main memory and is stored in a secondary memory;

in response to initiating the page fault, allocating a portion of the main memory equivalent to the first page size;

transferring the first portion of the first page of data from the secondary memory to the allocated portion of the main memory without transferring the entire first page of data, wherein a remaining amount of the first page of data remains stored in the secondary memory;

updating a first page table entry associated with the first portion of the first page of data to point to a location of the allocated portion of the main memory to which the first portion of the first page of data is transferred; and

transferring the remaining amount of the first page of data from the secondary memory to the main memory by:

repeatedly transferring respective portions, corresponding to the second page size, of the first page of data from the secondary memory to the allocated portion of the main memory until the entire first page of data is stored in the main memory; and

updating a respective page table entry for each of the respective portions of the first page of data to point to respective locations of the respective portions of the first page of data in the main memory.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

once the entire first page of data is stored in the main memory, reassembling the first page of data from the respective portions of the first page of data transferred from the secondary memory to the allocated portion of the main memory; and

updating a page table entry associated with the first page of data to point to a location of the reassembled first page of data in the main memory.

3. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

before transferring the remaining portion of the first page of data from the secondary memory to the main memory, indicating that the first portion of the first page of data that was requested to be accessed has been transferred to the main memory.

4. The method of any preceding claim, further comprising:

determining whether an access bit is set for each page table entry of a page table based on a scan of the page table with a page table scanner, the access bit indicating whether a page associated with the page table entry was accessed in a last scan period, wherein at least one page having the first page size is divided into pages of the second page size with a page table entry for each of the pages of the second page size in the page table being scanned;

incrementing a count for each page in response to determining that the access bit is not set for the page table entry associated with the page;

after determining whether the access bit is set for each page table entry, resetting the access bit; and

reassembling the pages of the second page size into the page having the first page size that was divided.

5. The method of claim 4, further comprising:

if the portion of the main memory equivalent to the first page size cannot be allocated, determining a least used page having the first page size based on the count for each page and releasing the least used page into the secondary memory, and

allocating a portion of the main memory equivalent to the first page size at the location of the released least used page; and

if the portion of the main memory equivalent to the first page size can be allocated, transferring the first portion of the first page of data from the secondary memory to the allocated portion of the main memory.

6. The method of any preceding claim, further comprising:

changing a memory structure of the first page of data having the first page size into a plurality of pages of data having the second page size that is less than the first page size.

7. A system comprising:

one or more processors; and

a memory comprising a main memory and a secondary memory, the memory storing instructions that are operable, when executed, to cause the one or more processors to perform operations comprising:

receiving a request to access, from the main memory, data contained in a first portion of a first page of data, the first page of data having a first page size and the first portion comprising a second page size that is less than the first page size;

initiating a page fault based on determining that the first page of data is not stored in the main memory and is stored in the secondary memory;

in response to initiating the page fault, allocating a portion of the main memory equivalent to the first page size;

transferring the first portion of the first page of data from the secondary memory to the allocated portion of the main memory without transferring the entire first page of data, wherein a remaining amount of the first page of data remains stored in the secondary memory;

updating a first page table entry associated with the first portion of the first page of data to point to a location of the allocated portion of the main memory to which the first portion of the first page of data is transferred; and

transferring the remaining amount of the first page of data from the secondary memory to the main memory by:

repeatedly transferring respective portions, corresponding to the second page size, of the first page of data from the secondary memory to the allocated portion of the main memory until the entire first page of data is stored in the main memory; and

updating a respective page table entry for each of the respective portions of the first page of data to point to respective locations of the respective portions of the first page of data in the main memory.

8. The system of claim 7, the operations further comprising:

once the entire first page of data is stored in the main memory, reassembling the first page of data from the respective portions of the first page of data transferred from the secondary memory to the allocated portion of the main memory; and

updating a page table entry associated with the first page of data to point to a location of the reassembled first page of data in the main memory.

9. The system of claim 7, the operations further comprising:

before transferring the remaining portion of the first page of data from the secondary memory to the main memory, indicating that the first portion of the first page of data that was requested to be accessed has been transferred to the main memory.

10. The system of any of claims 7 to 9, the operations further comprising:

determining whether an access bit is set for each page table entry of a page table based on a scan of the page table with a page table scanner, the access bit indicating whether a page associated with the page table entry was accessed in a last scan period, wherein at least one page having the first page size is divided into pages of

the second page size with a page table entry for each of the pages of the second page size in the page table being scanned;

incrementing a count for each page in response to determining that the access bit is not set for the page table entry associated with the page;

after determining whether the access bit is set for each page table entry, resetting the access bit; and

reassembling the pages of the second page size into the page having the first page size that was divided.

11. The system of claim 10, the operations further comprising:

if the portion of the main memory equivalent to the first page size cannot be allocated, determining a least used page having the first page size based on the count for each page and releasing the least used page into the secondary memory, and allocating a portion of the main memory equivalent to the first page size at the location of the released least used page; and

if the portion of the main memory equivalent to the first page size can be allocated, transferring the first portion of the first page of data from the secondary memory to the allocated portion of the main memory.

12. The system of any of claims 7 to 11, the operations further comprising:

changing a memory structure of the first page of data having the first page size into a plurality of pages of data having the second page size that is less than the first page size.

13. A computer-readable storage device storing instructions executable by one or more processors which, upon such execution, cause the one or more processors to perform operations comprising:

receiving a request to access, from a main memory, data contained in a first portion of a first page of data, the first page of data having a first page size and the first portion comprising a second page size that is less than the first page size;

initiating a page fault based on determining that the first page of data is not stored in the main memory and is stored in a secondary memory;

in response to initiating the page fault, allocating a portion of the main memory equivalent to the first page size;

transferring the first portion of the first page of data from the secondary memory to the allocated portion of the main memory without transferring the entire first page of data, wherein a remaining amount of the first page of data remains stored in the secondary memory;

updating a first page table entry associated with the first portion of the first page of data to point to a location of the allocated portion of the main memory to which the first portion of the first page of data is transferred; and

transferring the remaining amount of the first page of data from the secondary memory to the main memory by:

repeatedly transferring respective portions, corresponding to the second page size, of the first page of data from the secondary memory to the allocated portion of the main memory until the entire first page of data is stored in the main memory; and

updating a respective page table entry for each of the respective portions of the first page of data to point to respective locations of the respective portions of the first page of data in the main memory.

14. The storage device of claim 13, wherein transferring the remaining amount of the first page of data comprises:

once the entire first page of data is stored in the main memory, reassembling the first page of data from the respective portions of the first page of data transferred from the secondary memory to the allocated portion of the main memory; and

updating a page table entry associated with the first page of data to point to a location of the reassembled first page of data in the main memory.

15. The storage device of any preceding claim, the operations further comprising:

determining whether an access bit is set for each page table entry of a page table based on a scan of the page table with a page table scanner, the access bit indicating whether a page associated with the page table entry was accessed in a last scan period, wherein at least one page having the first page size is divided into pages of the second page size with a page table entry for each of the pages of the second page size in the page table being scanned;

incrementing a count for each page in response to determining that the access bit is not set for the page table entry associated with the page;

after determining whether the access bit is set for each page table entry, resetting the access bit;

reassembling the pages of the second page size into the page having the first page size that was divided;

if the portion of the main memory equivalent to the first page size cannot be allocated, determining a least used page having the first page size based on the count for each page and releasing the least used page into the secondary memory, and allocating a portion of the main memory equivalent to the first page size at the location of the released least used page; and

if the portion of the main memory equivalent to the first page size can be allocated, transferring the first portion of the first page of data from the secondary memory to the allocated portion of the main memory.