

The buffer manager for a file system keeps track of what disk blocks have been read into memory.

When a new block is to be read, the manager must select a buffer to hold the incoming data.

If no free space is available, the manager must first select a buffer to flush.

(a) What strategies can the buffer manager use to select a buffer to flush when space is needed?

(b) Consider a buffer manager that keeps track of its buffers using a doubly linked list.

Each record in the list represents a buffer and indicates what disk block is stored in that buffer.

The records are ordered by access time, where global pointer NEW points to the record that represents the most recently accessed buffer, and OLD points to the record that represents the least recently accessed buffer.

Write pseudo-code for a procedure REGISTER(P) that registers the fact that the buffer represented by record P is now being accessed. Thus, record P which is already in the list need to become the new NEW record at the top of the doubly-linked list.