

Assignment 2

Date / /

Page No.

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Ans logical (virtual) address are translated into physical address using MMU (memory management unit)

- logical address \rightarrow divided into page number + offset
- page number \rightarrow mapped using page table to frame number.
- Physical Address = Frame Number + offset

Ques Internal & External Fragmentation

- Internal Fragment - A 100KB position used by a 90KB process \rightarrow 10KB wasted
- External Fragmented Free memory exists but in scattered blocks

Techniques

- Paging
- Segmentation
- Building system allocation

Ans memory divided into fixed-sized pages

- Process allocated non-contiguous frames

Trade off : overhead - Pages consumes memory.

- speed : Address translation source (solved by TCB)
- Fragmentation : Eliminates external but causes internal fragmentation within last page

Q4 OS - Hardware Interaction (virtual memory)

- Hardware support.
- Page Table → stores mappings
- ~~TAB~~ TLB (Translation looking buffer) - speed up translation
- MMU → performs translation
ex - accessing page not in RAM - OS triggers page fault, loads pages from disk.

Q5 virtual address = 16 bits → Address space
 $2^{16} = 65,536$ bytes

page size = 1KB = 1024 bytes 2^{10}
 virtual pages = 2^{16} $2^{10} = 2^6$ (64 pages)
 each entry = 2 bytes
 pages · Table size = $64 \times 2 = 128$ bytes

Q6 $P_1 = 212 \text{ KB}$ $P_2 = 417 \text{ KB}$ $P_3 = 112 \text{ KB}$
 $P_4 = 426 \text{ KB}$

Step	Action / Algo Rule	Allocated Block(s)	remaining
0	Start		1000 KB
1	Allocate $P_1 = 212$	$P_1 \rightarrow 212$	$1000 - 212 = 788$
2	Allocate $P_2 = 417$	$P_1 \rightarrow 212 \quad P_2 \rightarrow 417$	$788 - 417 = 371$
3	Allocate $P_3 = 112$	$P_1 \rightarrow 212 \quad P_2 \rightarrow 417 \quad P_3 \rightarrow 112$	$371 - 112 = 259$
4	Try allocate $P_4 = 420$	P_4 cannot fit	free 259

Total Allocate $= 212 + 417 + 112 = 741$
unerved $= 259$

Q7 (a) FIFO

REF	Frames	Page fault	Evicted
2	7, -, -	✓	-
0	7, 0, -	✓	-
1	7, 0, 1	✓	-
2	2, 0, 1	✓	-
0	2, 0, 1	X	7
3	2, 3, 1	✓	-
0	2, 3, 6	✓	0
4	4, 3, 0	✓	1
2	4, 2, 6	✓	2
3	4, 2, 3	✓	3
0	0, 2, 3	✓	0
3	0, 2, 3	X	4
2	0, 2, 3	X	2
			5

Total FIFO page fault = 10

B optimal (Belady's optimal)

ref Frames (F_1, F_2, F_3) Page fault Evicted

7	2, -, -	✓	-
0	2, 0, -	✓	-
1	2, 0, 1	✓	-
2	2, 0, 1	✓	2
0	2, 0, 1	x	-
3	2, 0, 2	✓	1
4	2, 0, 3	x	-
2	2, 0, 3	✓	3
3	2, 0, 4	x	-
0	2, 0, 3	✓	4
3	2, 0, 3	x	-
2	2, 0, 3	x	-
2	2, 0, 3	x	-

Total optimal page fault = 7

C LRU

Ref	Frames (F_1, F_2, F_3)	Page fault	Evicted
7	7, -, -	✓	-
0	7, 0, -	✓	-
1	7, 0, 1	✓	-
2	7, 0, 1	✓	7
0	2, 0, 1	✓	-
3	2, 0, 1	x	1
0	2, 0, 3	✓	-
4	2, 0, 3	x	3
3	4, 0, 3	✓	0
3	4, 2, 3	✓	-
7	6, 2, 3	x	4

3	0, 2, 3	X	-
2	0, 2, 3	X	-

Total LRU page fault = 9

- which performs best
- optimal perform best user perfect future knowledge
- LRU is practical policy that approximately optimal,
- FIFO often perform worst and is susceptible to Belady's anomaly

Q 8 Disk write = 10 ms, 10,000 ms
memory write = 100 ms

extra time disks page = $10,000,000 - 100 = 9,999,900$

30/1. 10 + 1000 pages = 300

Total overhead = $300 \times 9,999,900 = 3 \text{ sec}$

Optimization = use write-back with dirty bit on page buffering