

## Assignment 2

Date

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Page No.

name  $\Rightarrow$  Aditya Singh

roll NO  $\Rightarrow$  2301010229

Q. 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

Q. Ans Internal & External Fragmentation

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

Techniques

- Paging
- Segmentation
- Building system allocation

Q. ~~main~~ memory divided into fixed-sized pages

- Process allocated non-contiguous frames



Trade off : overhead - Pages consumes memory.

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

#### Q4 OS - Hardware Interaction (virtual memory)

- Hardware support.
- Page Table → stores mappings
- ~~TCB~~ TTB (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
1	Allocate $P_1 = 212$	$P_1 \rightarrow 212$	$1000 - 212 = 788$
2	Allocate $P_2 = 417$	$P_1 \rightarrow 212$ $P_2 \rightarrow 417$	$788 - 417 = 371$
3	Allocate $P_3 = 112$	$P_1 \rightarrow 212$ $P_2 \rightarrow 417$ $P_3 \rightarrow 112$	$371 - 112 = 259$
4	Try allocate $P_4 = 426$	$P_4$ cannot fit	free 259

Total Allocated =  $212 + 417 + 112 = 741$   
 unevicted = 259

Q7 (A) FIFO

REF	Frames	Page fault	Evicted
2	2, -1, -	✓	
6	2, 0, -	✓	
1	2, 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

Total FIFO page fault = 10



B optimal (Balady'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	✓	-
0	2, 0, 1	x	2
3	2, 0, 3	✓	-
0	2, 0, 3	x	1
4	2, 0, 3	✓	-
2	2, 0, 4	x	3
3	1, 0, 3	✓	-
0	2, 0, 3	x	4
3	2, 0, 3	x	-
2	2, 0, 3	x	-
2	2, 0, 3	x	-

Total optimal page fault 27

C LRU

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



3	0, 2, 3	x	-
2	0, 2, 3	x	-

Total LRU page fault = 9

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

Q8 Disk write = 10ms, 10,000ms  
 memory write = 100ms  
 Extra time disks page = 10,000,000  
 - 100 = 9,999,900  
 30% of 1000 pages = 300  
 Total overhead = 300 × 9,999,900  
 = 3 sec

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