



# ***MEMORY MANAGEMENT SIMULATION PROJECT***

**Dynamic Memory Management Simulation with Compaction  
and First-Fit Allocation Strategy**

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## Objective

- The purpose of this project is to simulate dynamic memory allocation and deallocation in a system, handling fragmentation through memory compaction.
- Processes are read from a file, and memory is allocated based on a First-Fit strategy.
- If allocation fails, processes enter a waiting queue and compaction is attempted to reduce fragmentation.

## System Overview

The system simulates:

- Arrival of processes over time
- Memory allocation using First-Fit
- Handling fragmentation via memory compaction
- Waiting queue for processes that could not be immediately allocated
- Deallocation upon process completion
- Statistics reporting at the end

## Key Data Structures

Structure	Description
MemoryBlock	Represents a block of memory with start address, size, and status (FREE or ALLOCATED).
Process	Contains process details: arrival time, size, burst time, and process ID.
RunningProcess	Tracks currently running processes and their finish times.
WaitingProcess	Queue for processes waiting for memory allocation.

## Main Functional Components

### ***a. Memory Initialization***

Entire memory initialized as a single free block.

Function:

```
❏ MemoryBlock* initialize_memory(int size);
```

### ***b. Memory Allocation***

First-Fit Algorithm: Find the first free block large enough for the process.

If block is larger than required, split it into allocated and free parts.

Function:

```
❏ int allocate_first_fit(MemoryBlock **head, int size, int *start_addr);
```

### ***c. Memory Deallocation***

On process completion, memory block is freed.

Adjacent free blocks are merged to reduce external fragmentation.

Functions:

- void deallocate(MemoryBlock \*\*head, int start\_addr);
- void merge\_free\_blocks(MemoryBlock \*\*head);

### ***d. Memory Compaction***

Compaction moves all allocated blocks to the beginning of memory.

Free space consolidated at the end.

Updates all running process start addresses accordingly.

Function:

```
❏ void compact_memory(MemoryBlock **head, int mem_size, RunningProcess **running);
```

### ***e. Waiting Queue Management***

If immediate allocation fails, process enters a waiting queue.

Retry allocations from the queue, up to 3 attempts, compacting memory if necessary.

Functions:

- void add\_to\_waiting(WaitingProcess \*\*head, Process p);
- void retry\_waiting(WaitingProcess \*\*waiting, MemoryBlock \*\*memory, RunningProcess \*\*running, int current\_time, int mem\_size, int \*alloc\_count);

### ***f. Process Execution Cycle***

Every time unit:

- Check for completed processes and deallocate memory.
- Allocate memory to newly arrived processes.
- Attempt to allocate memory for waiting processes. □ Print the current memory state.

### ***g. Statistics Generation***

At the end of simulation:

- Total number of processes
- Number of successfully allocated processes
- Average, largest, and smallest process size

Function:

- `void print_stats(Process *processes, int count, int allocated);`

## **6. Sample Flow of Program Execution**

User inputs:

1. Total memory size (RAM size in KB)
2. Process file name containing process information (arrival time, size, burst time)

Simulation starts:

- Memory layout printed at each time unit
- Arrival and allocation (or queuing) of processes
- Completion and deallocation of running processes
- Retry allocation for waiting processes with memory compaction if needed

At the end:

- Detailed final statistics are printed.
- Memory is deallocated and program exits gracefully.

## **Important Features**

- First-Fit Memory Allocation strategy
- Dynamic splitting and merging of memory blocks

- Memory Compaction for handling fragmentation
- Process waiting and retrying logic with limited attempts
- Clear visual display of the memory map at each time step
- Efficient memory cleanup to avoid leaks

## Error Handling

- Checks if process file opens successfully.
- Verifies that at least 10 processes are loaded (as per requirement).
- Handles allocation failure with a waiting and retry mechanism.
- Graceful handling of memory deallocation.

## Files and Inputs

Process Input File format: each line contains

`<arrival_time> <process_size> <burst_time>`

1. 0 150 5
2. 1 300 3
3. 2 75 4
4. 3 300 2 5. 4 280 6
6. 5 180 3
7. 6 80 4
8. 7 220 5 9. 8 450 2 10. 9 280 3

## Potential Improvements

- Implement Best-Fit and Worst-Fit strategies for comparison.
- Introduce priority for waiting processes.
- Add visual animations of memory movement during compaction. □ Handle process suspension and resumption.

## Conclusion

This project successfully models a simplified dynamic memory management system.

It gives a clear understanding of:

- Challenges in memory allocation
- Effects of fragmentation
- Importance of memory compaction
- Real-world problems in operating systems regarding memory handling.

```
hp@DESKTOP-4PPU8MQ UCRT64 /c/Users/hp/OS OEL
```

```
$ ./memory_manager.exe
```

```
Memory Management Module
```

```
Enter total RAM size: 1000
```

```
Enter process file: processes.txt
```

```
Simulation Start (Memory: 1000 KB)
```

```
Time 0:
```

```
Process 1 arrives (size 150)
```

```
Allocated immediately at 0
```

```
Current Memory Map:
```

Start Address	Size	Status
0	150	Alloc
150	850	Free

```
Time 1:
```

```
Process 2 arrives (size 300)
```

```
Allocated immediately at 150
```

```
Current Memory Map:
```

Start Address	Size	Status
0	150	Alloc
150	300	Alloc
450	550	Free

```
Time 2:
```

```
Process 3 arrives (size 75)
```

```
Allocated immediately at 450
```

```
Current Memory Map:
```

Start Address	Size	Status
0	150	Alloc
150	300	Alloc
450	75	Alloc
525	475	Free

```
Time 3:
```

```
Process 4 arrives (size 300)
```

```
Allocated immediately at 525
```

```
Current Memory Map:
```

Start Address	Size	Status
0	150	Alloc
150	300	Alloc
450	75	Alloc
525	300	Alloc
825	175	Free

Time 4:  
 Process 300 at 150 (size 300) completed  
 Process 5 arrives (size 280)  
 Allocated immediately at 150  
 Current Memory Map:

Start Address	Size	Status
0	150	Alloc
150	280	Alloc
430	20	Free
450	75	Alloc
525	300	Alloc
825	175	Free

Time 5:  
 Process 300 at 525 (size 300) completed  
 Process 150 at 0 (size 150) completed  
 Process 6 arrives (size 180)  
 Allocated immediately at 525  
 Current Memory Map:

Start Address	Size	Status
0	150	Free
150	280	Alloc
430	20	Free
450	75	Alloc
525	180	Alloc
705	295	Free

Time 6:  
 Process 75 at 450 (size 75) completed  
 Process 7 arrives (size 80)  
 Allocated immediately at 0  
 Current Memory Map:

Start Address	Size	Status
0	80	Alloc
80	70	Free
150	280	Alloc
430	95	Free
525	180	Alloc
705	295	Free

Time 7:  
 Process 8 arrives (size 220)  
 Allocated immediately at 705  
 Current Memory Map:

Start Address	Size	Status
0	80	Alloc
80	70	Free
150	280	Alloc
430	95	Free
525	180	Alloc
705	220	Alloc
925	75	Free

Time 8:  
 Process 180 at 525 (size 180) completed  
 Process 9 arrives (size 450)  
 Immediate allocation failed. Adding to queue  
 [QUEUE] Process 9 (size 450) added to waiting queue  
 [QUEUE] Trying process 9 (size 450, attempts: 0)  
 [QUEUE] Insufficient total memory (420 < 450)  
 Current Memory Map:

Start Address	Size	Status
0	80	Alloc
80	70	Free
150	280	Alloc
430	275	Free
705	220	Alloc
925	75	Free

Time 9:  
 Process 10 arrives (size 280)  
 Immediate allocation failed. Adding to queue  
 [QUEUE] Process 10 (size 280) added to waiting queue  
 [QUEUE] Trying process 9 (size 450, attempts: 1)  
 [QUEUE] Insufficient total memory (420 < 450)  
 [QUEUE] Trying process 10 (size 280, attempts: 0)  
 [COMPACT] Fragmentation detected. Attempt 1  
 [COMPACT] Starting memory compaction...  
 [COMPACT] Compaction completed. New memory layout:  
 Current Memory Map:

Start Address	Size	Status
0	80	Alloc
80	280	Alloc
360	220	Alloc
580	420	Free

[QUEUE] Allocation successful after 1 attempts  
 Allocated process 10 at 580  
 Current Memory Map:

Start Address	Size	Status
0	80	Alloc
80	280	Alloc
360	220	Alloc
580	280	Alloc
860	140	Free



Time 10:  
 Process 80 at 0 (size 80) completed  
 Process 280 at 80 (size 280) completed  
 [QUEUE] Trying process 9 (size 450, attempts: 2)  
 [COMPACT] Fragmentation detected. Attempt 1  
 [COMPACT] Starting memory compaction...  
 [COMPACT] Compaction completed. New memory layout:  
 Current Memory Map:

Start Address	Size	Status
0	220	Alloc
220	280	Alloc
500	500	Free

[QUEUE] Allocation successful after 3 attempts  
 Allocated process 9 at 500  
 Current Memory Map:

Start Address	Size	Status
0	220	Alloc
220	280	Alloc
500	450	Alloc
950	50	Free

Time 11:  
 Current Memory Map:

Start Address	Size	Status
0	220	Alloc
220	280	Alloc
500	450	Alloc
950	50	Free

Time 12:  
 Process 450 at 500 (size 450) completed  
 Process 280 at 220 (size 280) completed  
 Process 220 at 0 (size 220) completed  
 Current Memory Map:

Start Address	Size	Status
0	1000	Free

Final Statistics:

Metric	Value
Total Processes	10
Successfully Alloc'd	10
Average Process Size	231.50
Largest Process	450
Smallest Process	75