Lab 9 Results

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a)

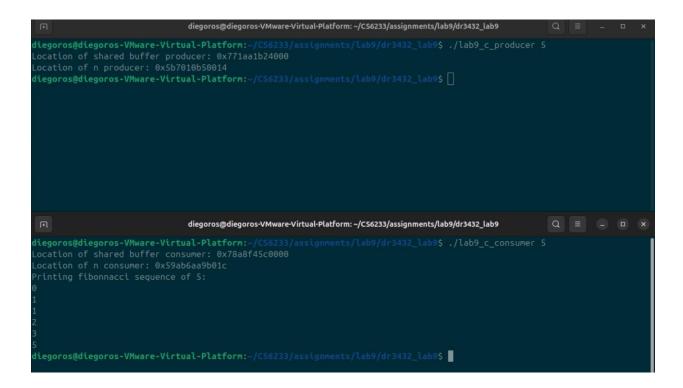
- a. Memory allocation: in fixed size partitioning programs and processes get allocated into fixed size memory partitions. While paging projects get divided into multiple pages.
- b. Contiguous memory: In fixed size partitions the entire program or process is loaded into a single block, meaning that all code is contiguous. In paging this is not the case as programs are loaded into potentially non-contiguous pages.
- c. Limiting size: fixed size partitioning has a limit to how large programs can be (the size of the partition) while paging is only limited by the total size of the memory.

b)

- a. Contiguous memory: variable size partitioning loads the entire process into memory in one contiguous block of memory while segmentation separates the program into multiple segments and loads them in non-contiguous ways.
- b. Memory management: in variable size partitioning the MMU handles the contiguous blocks of memory and requires no extra steps. In segmentation we have to use a segment table to tell the MMU which segments belong to which processes (since they are non-contiguous).
- c) Program of 5A split into two: lab9_c_producer and lab9_c_consumer.

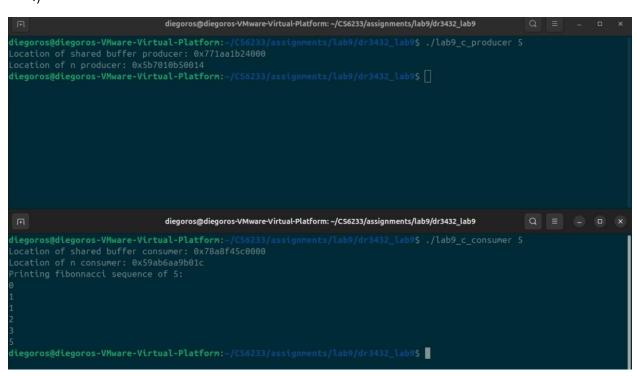
```
diegoros@diegoros-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/CS6233/assignments/lab9/dr3432_lab9$ make
gcc -o lab9_c_producer lab9_c_producer.c -lrt
gcc -o lab9_c_consumer lab9_c_consumer.c -lrt
Usage: "./lab9_c_producer <n>" in one terminal window, and "./lab9_c_consumer <n>" in another.
```

d)



e) The address printed above was the virtual address for each process.

f)





- h) The addresses printed for n did not match. They do not match since this does not include any dynamic linking done at runtime as well as the addresses displayed above starting sequentially at 0 since the program is not loaded into memory.
- i) The entry point (labeled _start) for my producer code is at 00...011a0 and for my consumer code it is at 00...01180.

