SSN COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, KALAVAKKAM (An Autonomous Institution, Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai)

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

UCS1411 - OPERATING SYSTEMS LAB

LAB EXERCISE 8

Implementation of Memory Management Algorithms

Submission Date:23-05-2022

Name: Jayannthan PT Dept: CSE 'A' Roll No.: 205001049

1. Free space is maintained as a linked list of nodes with each node having the starting byte address and the ending byte address of a free block. Each memory request consists of the process-id and the amount of storage space required in bytes. Allocated memory space is again maintained as a linked list of nodes with each node having the process id, starting byte address and the ending byte address of the allocated space. When a process finishes (taken as input), the appropriate node from the allocated list should be deleted and this free disk space should be added to the free space list. [Care should be taken to merge contiguous free blocks into one single block. This results in deleting more than one node from the free space list and changing the start and end address in the appropriate node]. For allocation use first fit, worst fit and best fit algorithms..

Algorithm:

- 1. We create a header file which defines the structure with components as start, end, sixe, status, id, next pointer to the node.
- 2. It also has a functions insertlast(), insertmiddle(), create new node() and sorted merging()
- 3. We create an instance of the structure in main function
- 4. Read the number of partitions of the memory from the usetr
- 5. Read the starting and ending points of each partitions
- 6. For each entry create new node and insertlast
- 7. Display the status after memory partitioning
- 8. Each hole is allotted a unique id by itself and is not changed until the program is ended
- 9. Inside the do while loop:
 - Ask the user to choose the algorithm
 - Have a 2D array where we store the choice of algorithm
 - Inside it we have another do while loop where we ask for entry/allocate, exit/deallocate, display, coalesce and exit
 - ALLOCATION:

Ask the user for the size of process

i. First fit:

- a) Check which is the first hole that satisfies the given process's size and return the position of that node
- ii. Best fit:
 - a) Assumes min as a constant
 - b) Iterates through the list to find the min difference between process size and node size
 - c) If min value has changed the node pointed by the function is allocated for the process
- iii. Worst fit:
 - a) Assumes 0 as max value
 - b) Iterates through the list to find the max difference
 - c) If max value is changed allocate the process to the node pointed by the function

allocate()

If ptrsize is equal to the node size we allocate the nide as it is

If ptrsize is greater than the process size we insert 2 node one with size equal to process size and other with size as difference between the pointed node

- DEALLOCATION:
 - i. We search the pid in the list and find the node in which the process is allocated.
 - ii. Change the status of the node to 'H' and delete the process
 - iii. It also the combine function which combines the holes with same id to bring back the initial state
- DISPLAY:
 - i. Displays the list with free spaces and the other list with accommodation of processes
- COALESCING:
 - i. It combines all the adjacent partitions with status 'H' irrespective of the hole id

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <limits.h>
struct node
    int start;
    int end;
    int size;
    char status[3];
    struct node *next;
struct node *newNode(int start, int end);
int insert(struct node *temp, struct node **head);
struct node *insertEnd(struct node *, struct node *);
struct node *clone(struct node *list);
struct node *merge(struct node *h1, struct node *h2);
struct node *newNode(int start, int end)
```

```
struct node *temp = (struct node *)malloc(sizeof(struct node));
    temp->start = start;
    return temp;
struct node *insertEnd(struct node *p, struct node *temp)
    struct node *ptr = p;
        p = temp;
        while (ptr->next)
        ptr->next = temp;
    return p;
int insert(struct node *temp, struct node **head)
    if (!temp)
    struct node *ptr = *head;
        *head = insertEnd(*head, temp);
        *head = temp;
        return 1;
    ptr->next = temp;
    return 1;
struct node *clone(struct node *list)
    if (!list)
```

```
return NULL;
    struct node *result = (struct node *)malloc(sizeof(struct node));
    result->start = list->start;
    strcpy(result->status, list->status);
    result->next = clone(list->next);
struct node *merge(struct node *h1, struct node *h2)
    if (!h1)
       return h2;
    if (!h2)
       return h1;
       h1->next = merge(h1->next, h2);
        h2->next = merge(h1, h2->next);
       return h2;
void combine(struct node **p)
    struct node *ptr = *p, *temp;
   while (ptr)
        while (temp->next && temp->end == temp->next->start)
        ptr->end = temp->end;
struct node *deallocate(struct node **p, char *pid)
    struct node *ptr = *p, *prev;
    if (ptr && strcmp(ptr->status, pid) == 0)
        strcpy(ptr->status, "H");
    while (ptr && strcmp(ptr->status, pid))
```

```
strcpy(ptr->status, "H");
void table(struct node *p, char str[])
    struct node *ptr = p;
    for (int i = 0; i < strlen(str); i++)</pre>
        printf("%c", str[i] == '|' ? '+' : str[i] == '-' ? ' '
    printf("\n%s\n", str);
    for (int i = 0; i < strlen(str); i++)</pre>
    int end, s;
void disp(struct node *p)
    char buf[100], mem[1000];
    struct node *ptr = p;
    while (ptr)
```

```
strcat(mem, buf);
    table(p, mem);
void display(struct node *p, struct node *q)
    printf("\nAllocated Memory Space\n\n");
    disp(p);
    printf("Free Memory Space\n\n");
    disp(q);
    struct node *r = merge(clone(p), clone(q));
    printf("Physical Memory Space\n\n");
    disp(r);
int first(struct node *f, int size)
    struct node *ptr = f;
    while (ptr && !(ptr->size >= size))
int best(struct node *f, int size)
    struct node *ptr = f;
    int min = INT_MAX;
    while (ptr)
    if (min == INT_MAX)
int worst(struct node *f, int size)
    struct node *ptr = f;
    int max = INT_MIN;
    while (ptr)
```

```
int whichfit(struct node *f, int size, int ch)
    if (ch == 1)
        return first(f, size);
    if (ch == 2)
        return best(f, size);
        return worst(f, size);
struct node *allocate(struct node **f, char *pid, int size, int ptrsize)
    if (ptrsize - size < 0)</pre>
       return NULL;
    struct node *ptr = *f, *prev;
    if (ptr->size == ptrsize)
        if (ptr && ptr->size >= size)
                strcpy(ptr->status, pid);
            else
                struct node *temp1 = newNode(ptr->start, ptr->start + size);
                struct node *temp2 = newNode(ptr->start + size, ptr->end);
                strcpy(temp1->status, pid);
    while (ptr && !(ptr->size == ptrsize))
```

```
return NULL;
        prev->next = ptr->next;
        strcpy(ptr->status, pid);
        struct node *temp1 = newNode(ptr->start, ptr->start + size);
        struct node *temp2 = newNode(ptr->start + size, ptr->end);
        strcpy(temp1->status, pid);
        free(ptr);
int main()
    int ch, n, start, end;
    printf("\nEnter the Memory Representation:");
    printf("\nEnter the no.of partitions in memory: ");
    struct node *mempool = NULL, *alloc = NULL, *temp = NULL;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        printf("Enter Starting and ending address of partition %d: ", i + 1);
            printf("Invalid entry,enter again\n");
        else
            temp = newNode(start, end);
            mempool = insertEnd(mempool, temp);
    display(alloc, mempool);
```

```
case 2:
            break;
            printf("Exiting...\n");
            return 0;
            break;
        int ch1, size;
        char pid[3];
        char fits[3][15] = {"First Fit", "Best Fit", "Worst Fit"};
            printf("\n\t\t%s Memory Allocation Algorithm\n\n1. Entry / Allocate\n2. Exit /
Deallocate \n3. Display \n4. Coalescing of Holes \n5. Back to Algorithm \n6. Exit\nEnter
your choice: ", fits[ch - 1]);
           scanf("%d", &ch1);
                printf("\nEnter process id : ");
                scanf("%d", &size);
                    break;
                if (!insert(allocate(&mempool, pid, size, whichfit(mempool, size, ch)),
&alloc))
                    printf("\nCouldn't allocate memory to %s!\n", pid);
                    break;
                else
                    printf("\nMemory is allocted to %s\n", pid);
                display(alloc, mempool);
                break;
                if (!insert(deallocate(&alloc, pid), &mempool))
                    printf("\nProcess %s is not there!\n", pid);
                    break;
                else
                    printf("\n%s's memory is deallocted\n", pid);
                display(alloc, mempool);
                break;
            case 3:
```

```
display(alloc, mempool);
    break;

case 4:
        combine(&mempool);
        display(alloc, mempool);
        break;

case 5:
        break;

case 6:
        printf("Exiting...\n");
        return 0;
        break;

default:
        printf("\nInavlid Input!\n");
    }
} while (!(ch1 == 5 || ch1 == 6));
} while (ch != 4);
return 0;
}
```

Output:

Enter the Memory Representation: Enter the no.of partitions in memory: 5 Enter Starting and ending address of partition 1: 100 110 Enter Starting and ending address of partition 2: 110 112 Enter Starting and ending address of partition 3: 112 117 Enter Starting and ending address of partition 4: 117 120 Enter Starting and ending address of partition 5: 120 125 Allocated Memory Space NULL Free Memory Space 100 110 112 117 120 125 Physical Memory Space | H | H | H | H | 100 110 112 117 120 125 1. First Fit 2. Best Fit 3. Worst Fit 4. Exit

```
First Fit Memory Allocation Algorithm

    Entry / Allocate
    Exit / Deallocate
    Display

4. Coalescing of Holes
5. Back to Algorithm
6. Exit
Enter your choice: 1
Enter process id : 1
Enter size needed : 5
Memory is allocted to 1
Allocated Memory Space
| 1 |
100 105
Free Memory Space
| н | н | н | н | н | <u></u>
105
        110 112 117 120 125
Physical Memory Space
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
   105 110 112 117 120 125
100
```

First Fit Memory Allocation Algorithm Entry / Allocate Exit / Deallocate 3. Display 4. Coalescing of Holes 5. Back to Algorithm 6. Exit Enter your choice: 1 Enter process id : 2 Enter size needed : 3 Memory is allocted to 2 Allocated Memory Space 1 2 1 100 105 108 Free Memory Space † | н | н | н | н | н | 108 110 112 117 120 125 Physical Memory Space 100 105 108 110 112 117 120 125

First Fit Memory Allocation Algorithm Entry / Allocate Exit / Deallocate 3. Display 4. Coalescing of Holes 5. Back to Algorithm 6. Exit Enter your choice: 1 Enter process id : 3 Enter size needed : 5 Memory is allocted to 3 Allocated Memory Space 100 105 108 112 117 Free Memory Space н ј н ј-----ј н ј н ј 108 110 112 117 120 125 Physical Memory Space 1 | 2 | H | H | 3 | H | H | 105 108 110 112 117 120 125 100

First Fit Memory Allocation Algorithm Entry / Allocate Exit / Deallocate 3. Display 4. Coalescing of Holes 5. Back to Algorithm 6. Exit Enter your choice: 2 Enter process id : 2 2's memory is deallocted Allocated Memory Space | 1 |-----| 3 | 100 105 112 117 Free Memory Space ј н ј н ј н ј----- н ј н ј 110 112 117 120 125 105 108 Physical Memory Space | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | 100 105 108 110 112 117 120 125

First Fit Memory Allocation Algorithm 1. Entry / Allocate 2. Exit / Deallocate 3. Display 4. Coalescing of Holes 5. Back to Algorithm 6. Exit Enter your choice: 4 Allocated Memory Space 100 105 112 117 Free Memory Space н |----- н | 105 112 117 125 Physical Memory Space 1 | H | 3 | H | 100 105 112 117 125

First Fit Memory Allocation Algorithm Entry / Allocate Exit / Deallocate 3. Display 4. Coalescing of Holes Back to Algorithm 6. Exit Enter your choice: 2 Enter process id : 1 1's memory is deallocted Allocated Memory Space 3 | 112 117 Free Memory Space н | н |----- | н | 100 105 112 117 125 Physical Memory Space H | H | 3 | H | 100 105 112 117 125

```
First Fit Memory Allocation Algorithm
1. Entry / Allocate
Exit / Deallocate
3. Display
4. Coalescing of Holes
Back to Algorithm
6. Exit
Enter your choice: 2
Enter process id : 3
3's memory is deallocted
Allocated Memory Space
NULL
Free Memory Space
105 112 117 125
100
Physical Memory Space
   н | н | н |
100
   105 112 117
                             125
```

```
Best Fit Memory Allocation Algorithm

    Entry / Allocate

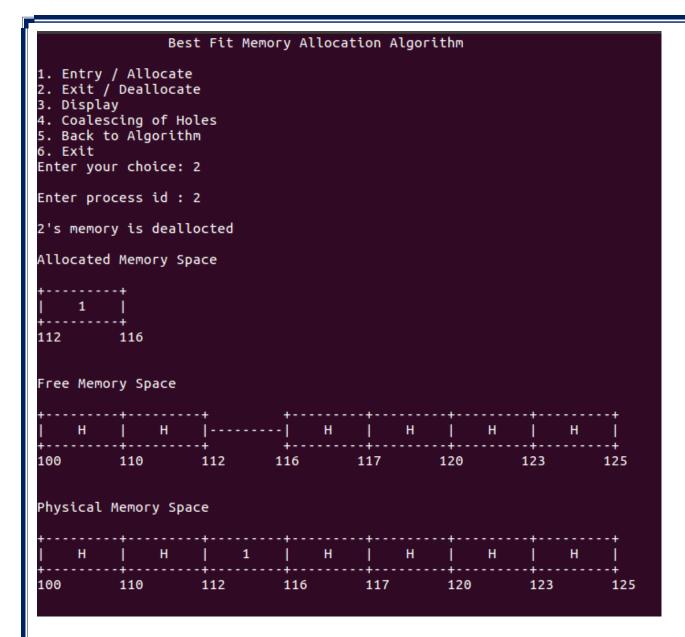
Exit / Deallocate
3. Display
Coalescing of Holes
Back to Algorithm
6. Exit
Enter your choice: 1
Enter process id : 1
Enter size needed : 5
Memory is allocted to 1
Allocated Memory Space
| 1 |
100 105
Free Memory Space
       | H | H | H | H
105
       110 112 117 120 125
Physical Memory Space
   1 | H | H | H | H |
100
       105
            110
                                              125
                       112
                              117
                                      120
```

```
Best Fit Memory Allocation Algorithm

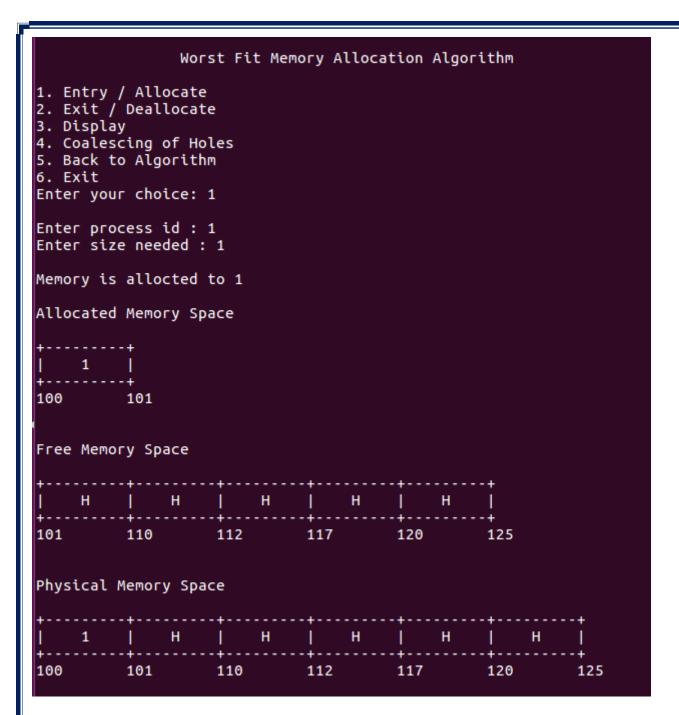
    Entry / Allocate

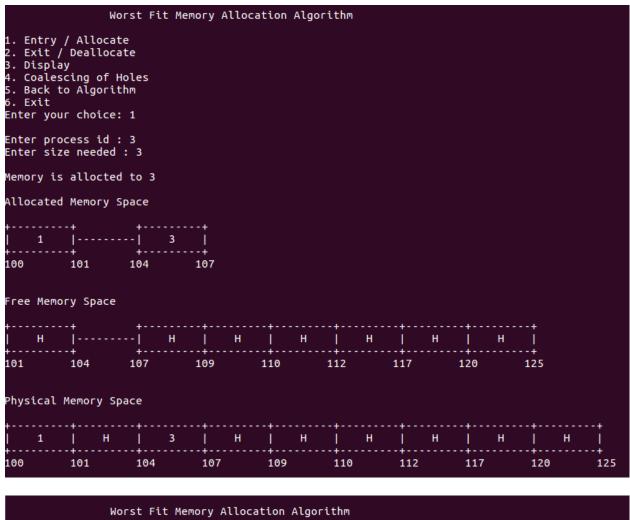
Exit / Deallocate
3. Display
4. Coalescing of Holes
5. Back to Algorithm
6. Exit
Enter your choice: 1
Enter process id : 1
Enter size needed: 4
Memory is allocted to 1
Allocated Memory Space
| 1 |
112 116
Free Memory Space
| н | н |------| н | н | н |
100 110 112 116 117 120 125
Physical Memory Space
| H | H | 1 | H | H | H |
100 110 112 116 117 120 125
```

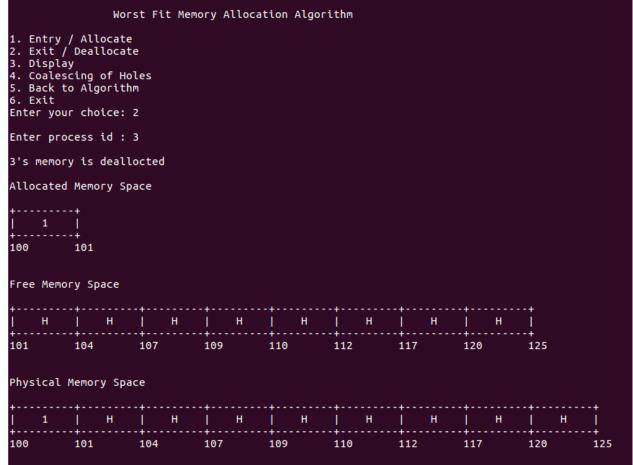
Best Fit Memory Allocation Algorithm Entry / Allocate Exit / Deallocate Display 4. Coalescing of Holes 5. Back to Algorithm 6. Exit Enter your choice: 1 Enter process id : 2 Enter size needed : 3 Memory is allocted to 2 Allocated Memory Space 1 |-----| 2 | 112 116 120 123 Free Memory Space | н | н |------| н | н |------| н | 100 110 112 116 117 120 123 125 Physical Memory Space H | H | 1 | H | 2 | H | 110 112 116 117 120 123 125 100

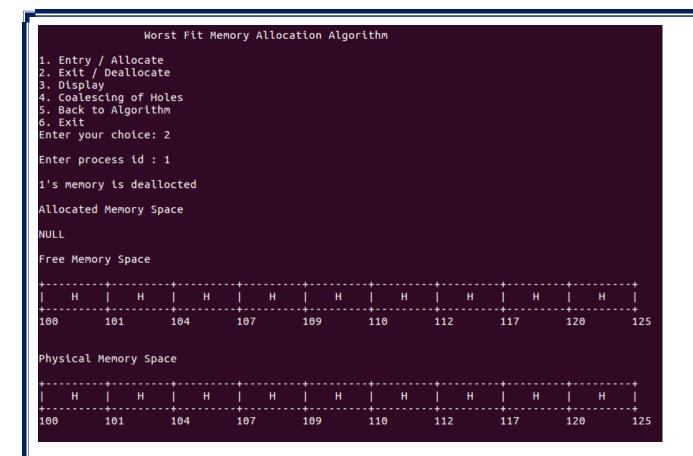


Best Fit Memory Allocation Algorithm 1. Entry / Allocate 2. Exit / Deallocate 3. Display 4. Coalescing of Holes 5. Back to Algorithm 6. Exit Enter your choice: 2							
Enter process id : 1							
1's memory is deallocted							
Allocated Memory Space							
NULL							
Free Memory Space							
H	н	н	н	н	н	н	i
100 1	10	+ 112	116	117	120	123	125
Physical Memory Space							
H	н	н	н	н	н	н	i
100 1	10	+ 112	116	117	120	123	125









Learning Outcome:

- Learnt how to allocate memory for processes
- Learnt to manipulate memory and linked lists