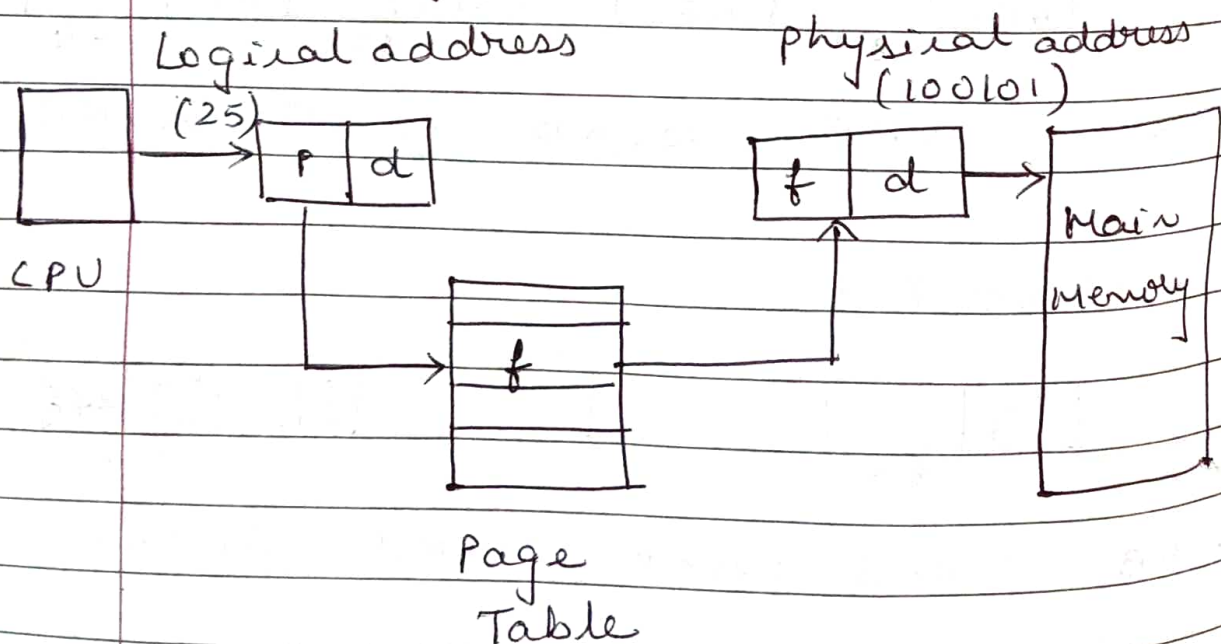


* Numerical on Paging

* Address Translation Steps

- 1) CPU generates logical address (eg. 25)
- 2) Divide that address into two parts:
 1. Page number (p)
 2. Offset (d)
- 3) Locate the frame (f) corresponding to the page (p) from the page table.
- 4) Generate physical address by combining "f" and "d" (eg: 100101)



g. Using a page size of 4 bytes & physical memory of 32 bytes, find the physical address if the logical address is 4.

→ Solution

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Page Size} &= 4 \text{ bytes} = 2^2 \text{ (2)} \\ &= 2^{\sim 2} = 2^2 \\ &\quad (\text{i.e. } n=2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Address space} &= 32 = 2^5 = 2^5 \\ &\quad (\text{i.e. } m=5) \end{aligned}$$

Logical address = 4
In binary = 00100

$$\text{Page number} = (\text{higher}) (m-n) \text{ bits}$$

$$= 5 - 2 = 3 \text{ bits}$$

$$\text{i.e. } 001 = 1$$

0	5
1	6
2	4
3	2

Page Table
(given in question)

$$\text{offset} = (\text{lower}) n \text{ bits}$$

$$\text{i.e. lower 2 bits}$$

$$= 00 = 0$$

From page table, if page no is 1, then frame = 6

$$\text{Physical address} = \text{frame} \times \text{page size} + \text{offset}$$

$$= 6 \times 4 + 0 = 24$$