



Memory Allocation using Segmentation

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Preface

This report demonstrates the technique of memory allocation using segmentation through various examples done on the presented software.

The following examples illustrate the different styles of segmentation allocation (first fit, best fit, worst fit), two examples for each algorithm, as well as using compaction. In addition to de-allocation of processes and combining adjacent holes.

The report also covers the different error messages that emerges on different occasions.

The Link to the executable file

<https://github.com/NevenNabil/Memory-Allocation-By-Segmentation/tree/master>

Download the code files then click on '**Memory_alloc.exe**'

1. Entering the current state of the memory

1.1 Memory size and holes as inputs

The user starts by entering the memory size, and the current state of the memory using holes' starting addresses and sizes as inputs.

The screenshot shows a window titled "Memory Allocator Using Segmentation". It is divided into two main panels. The left panel, titled "Memory Current State", contains input fields for "Memory Size" (with the value 1024) and "Hole Information" (with fields for starting address and size). Below these is a table with three rows of hole data. The right panel, titled "Memory", shows a vertical bar representing memory from address 0 to 1024, with three holes (Hole0, Hole1, Hole2) highlighted in black. At the bottom of the left panel are buttons for "De-allocate Selected Hole" and a right arrow. At the bottom of the right panel is an "Apply Compaction" button.

Memory Current State

Memory Size

1024

Ok

Hole Information

Enter the hole starting address

Enter the hole size

Add Hole

Please fill in the hole starting adress and size.

Hole Starting Address	Hole Size
100	300
500	100
800	100

De-allocate Selected Hole

Memory

0

100

400

500

600

800

900

1024

Hole0

Hole1

Hole2

Apply Compaction

Figure 1, Memory size and holes as inputs

1.2 De-allocate selected holes

The user has the option at this point to de-allocate selected holes to easily shape the memory before entering processes.

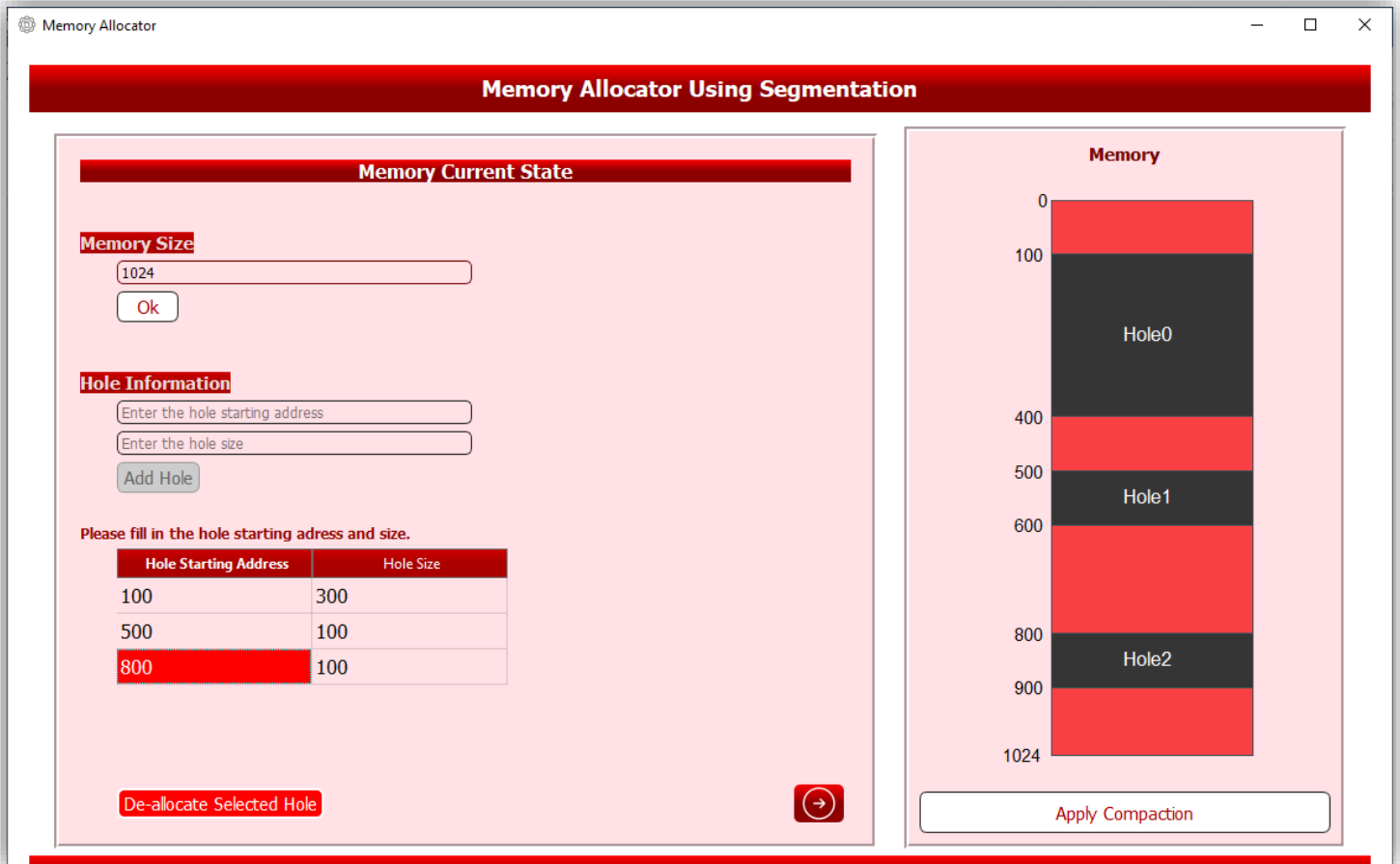


Figure 2, First, select the hole

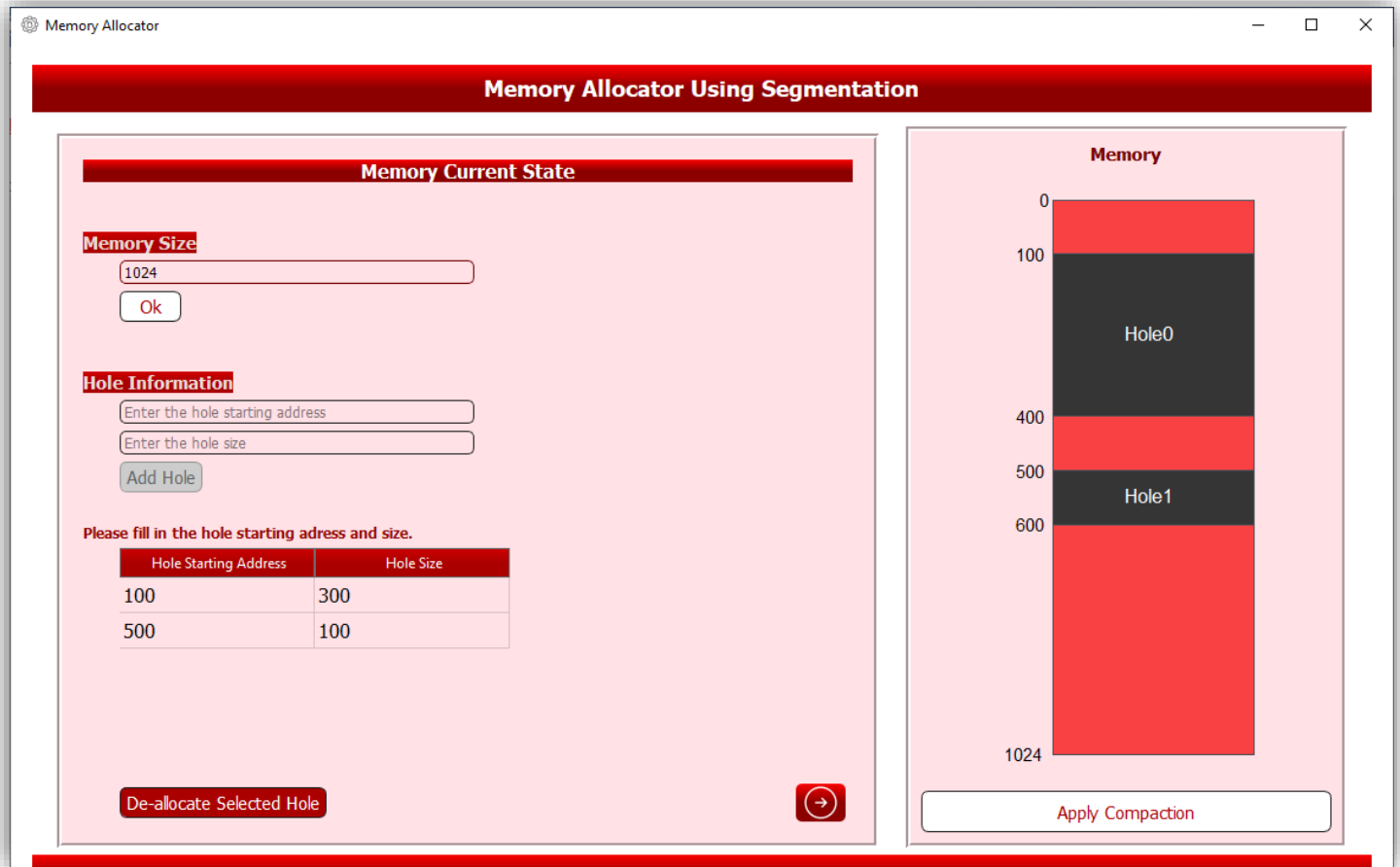


Figure 3, Then, click on "De-allocate Selected Hole"

1.3 Recognizing old processes

The software then recognizes old processes based on holes' locations when the user navigates to the next page; where he/she is meant to enter processes' information and algorithm to be used.

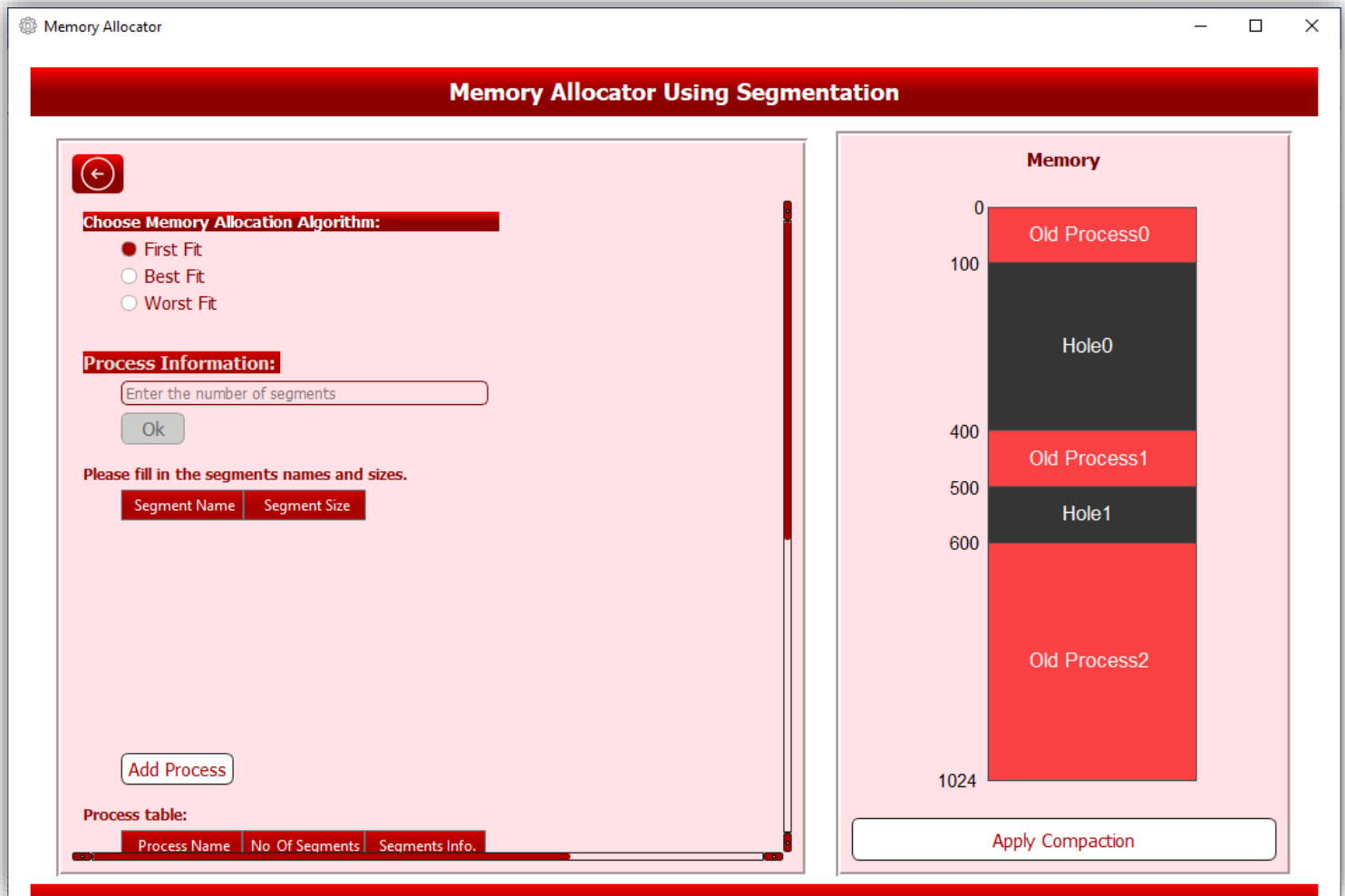


Figure 4, Next page, and old processes are recognized

2. Segmentation algorithms examples

The user chooses the allocation algorithm, enters the process number of segments along with each segment's name and size.

2.1 First fit

Example 1, The previous memory is populated with new processes' segments based on the first-fit algorithm.

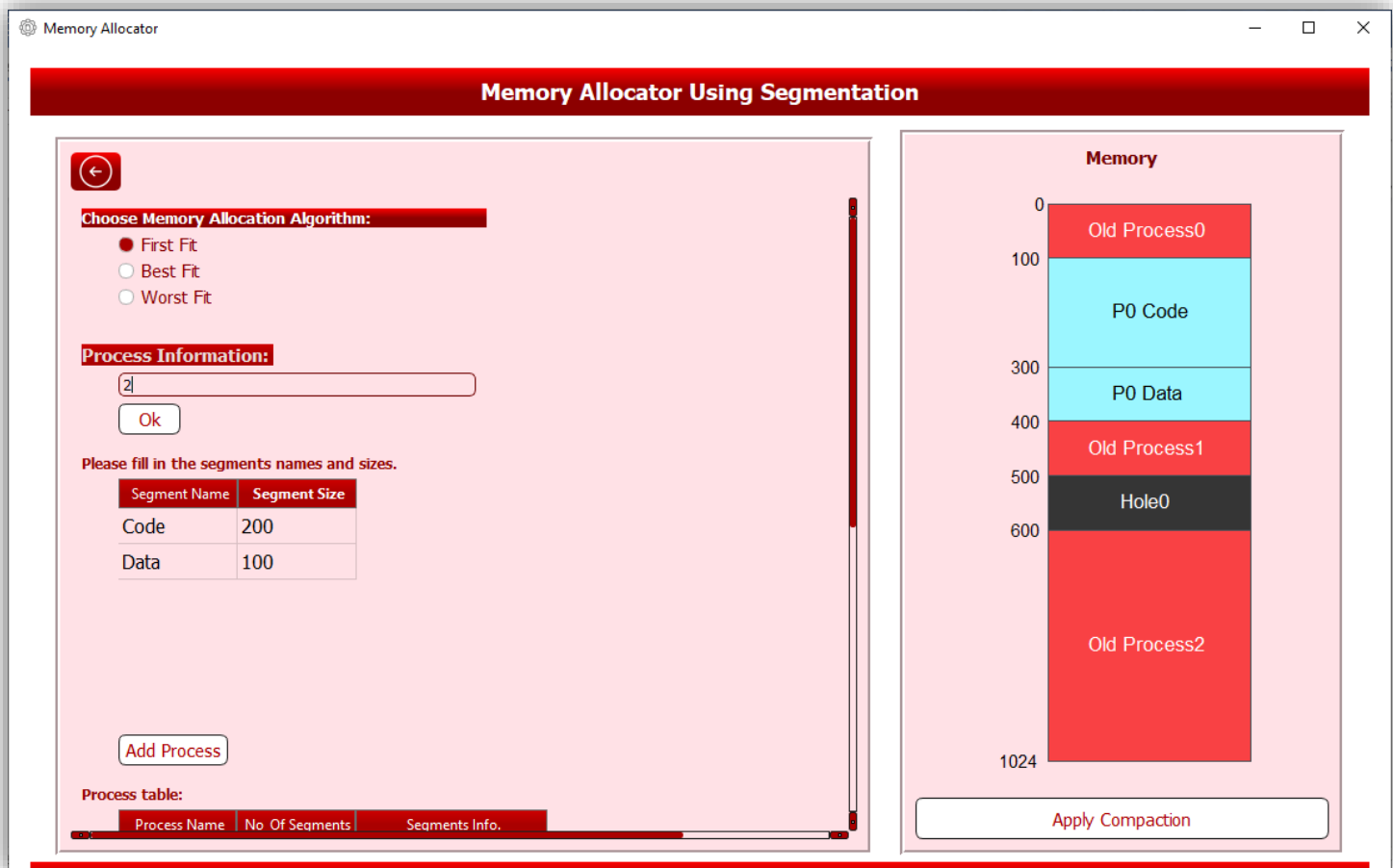


Figure 5, Population of memory based on the first-fit algorithm

Example 2, before and after populating memory using first fit:

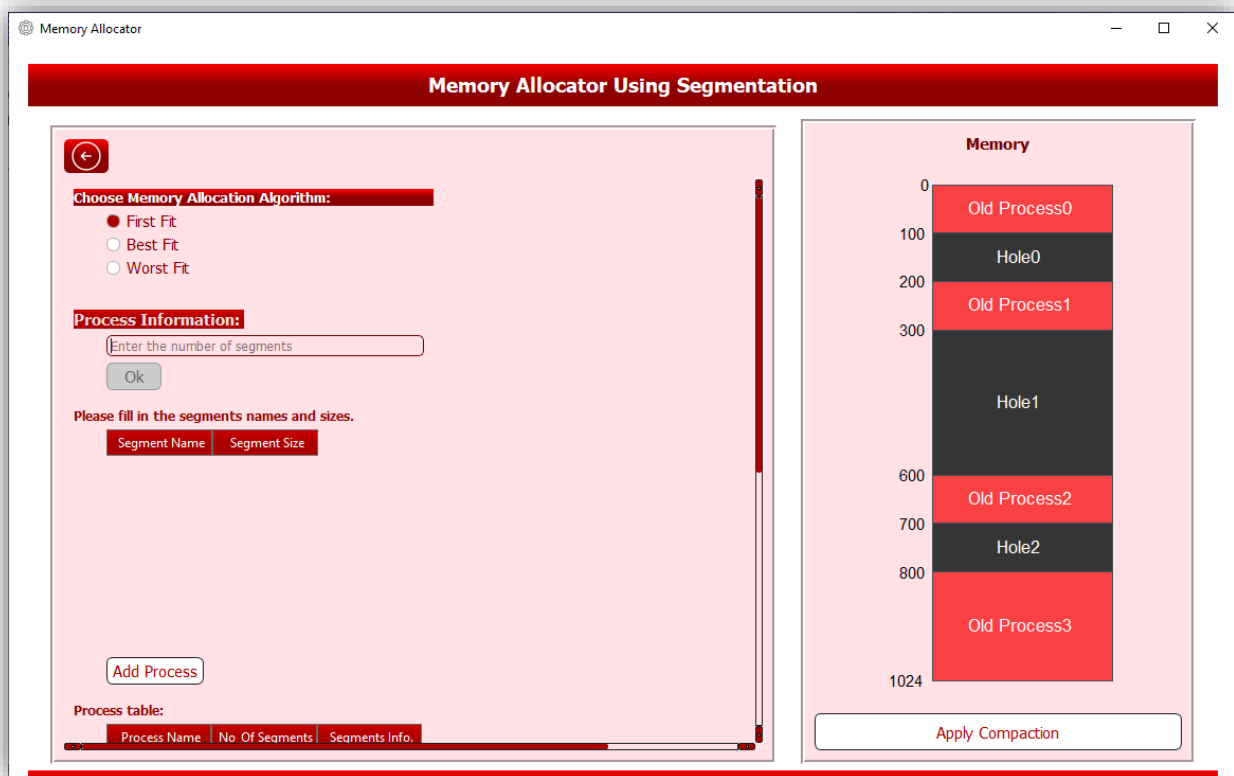


Figure 6, Example 2 old processes

And, when allocating segments:

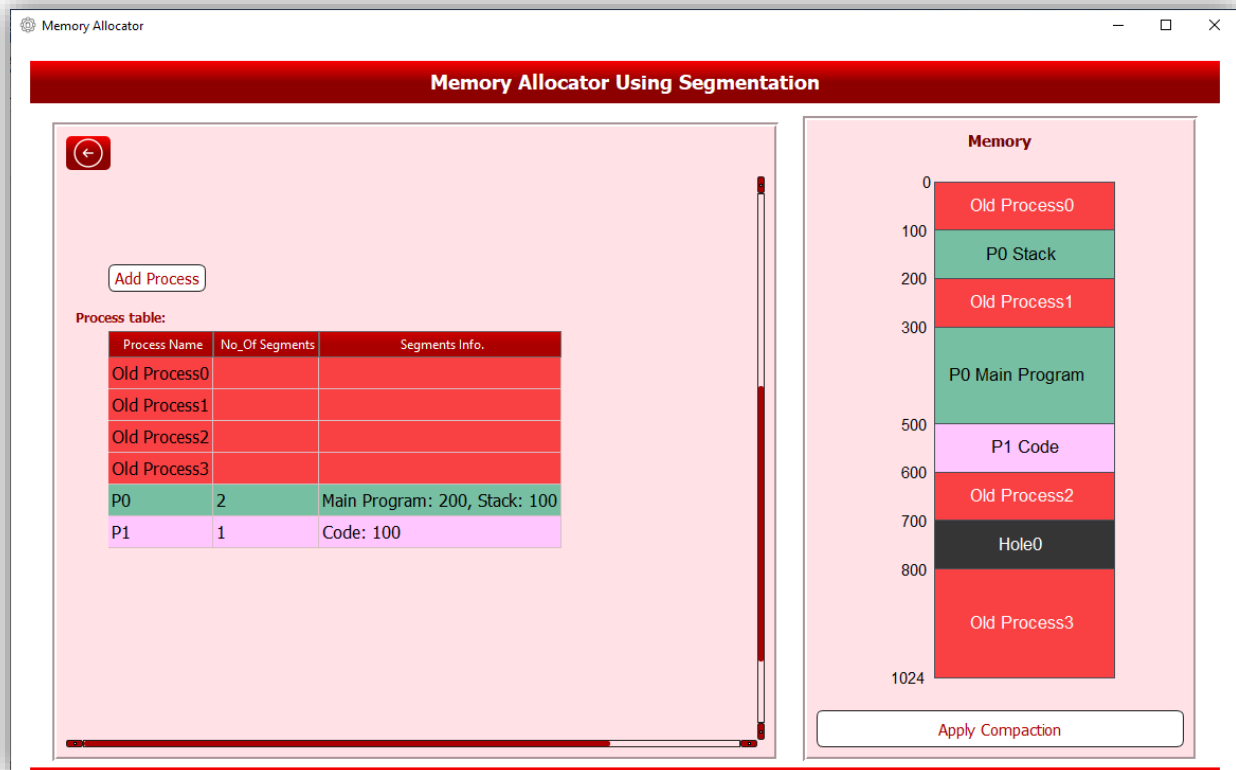


Figure 7, Example 2, populating memory using first fit

2.2 Best fit

Example 1, before and after populating the memory with processes' segments based on the best-fit algorithm:

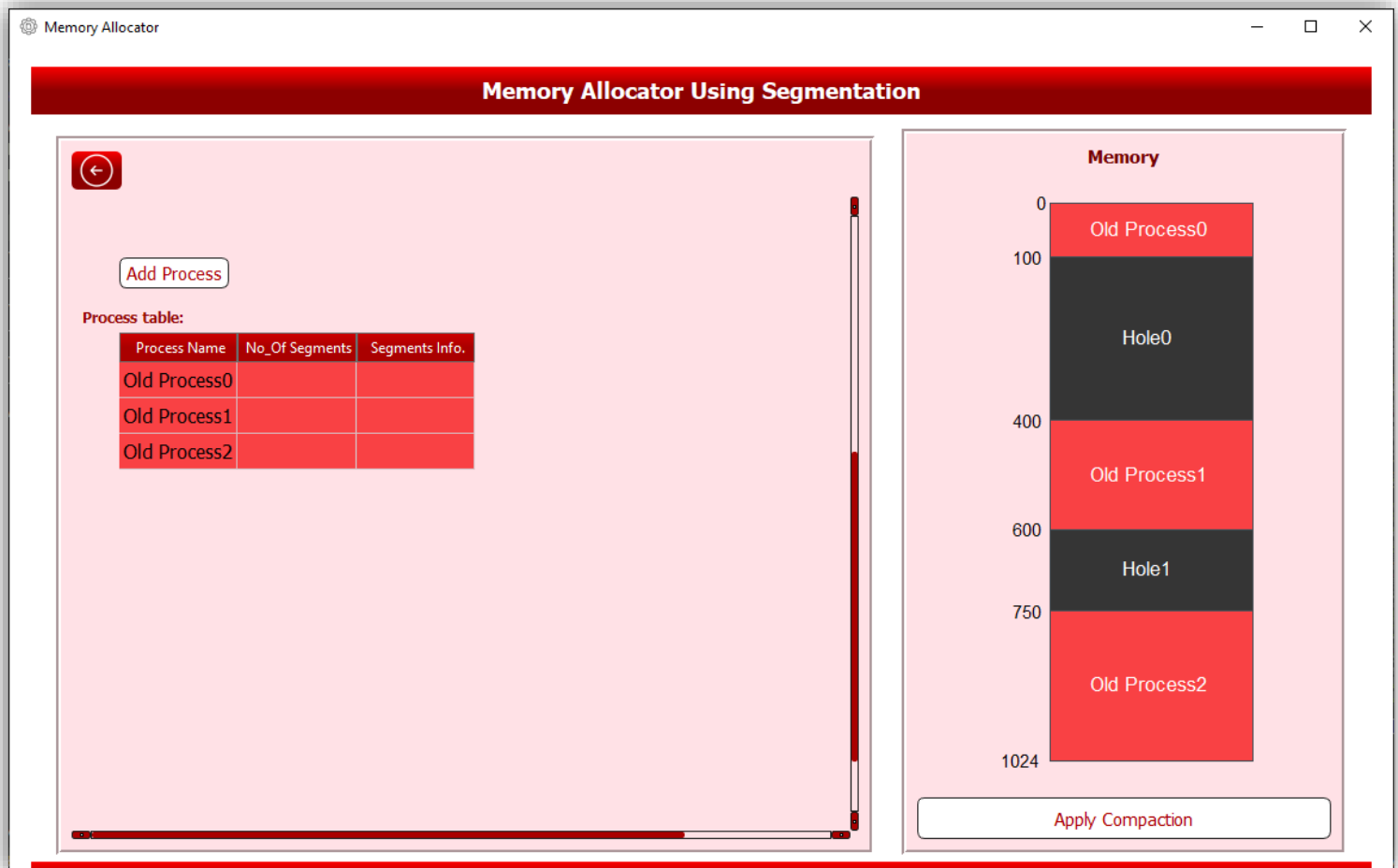


Figure 8, Example 1, old processes.

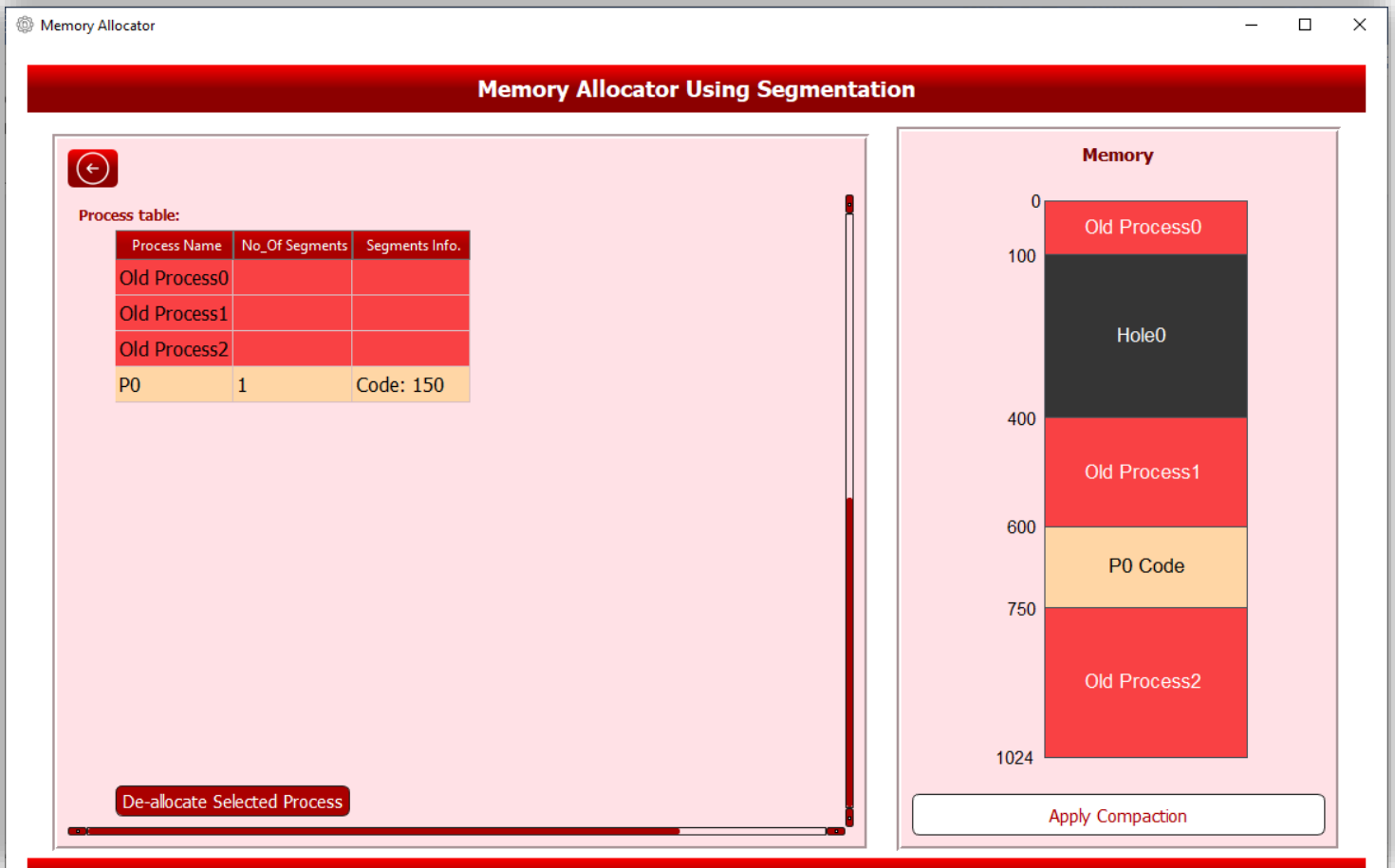


Figure 9, Example 1, after populating memory using best fit

Example 2, before and after populating memory using best fit:

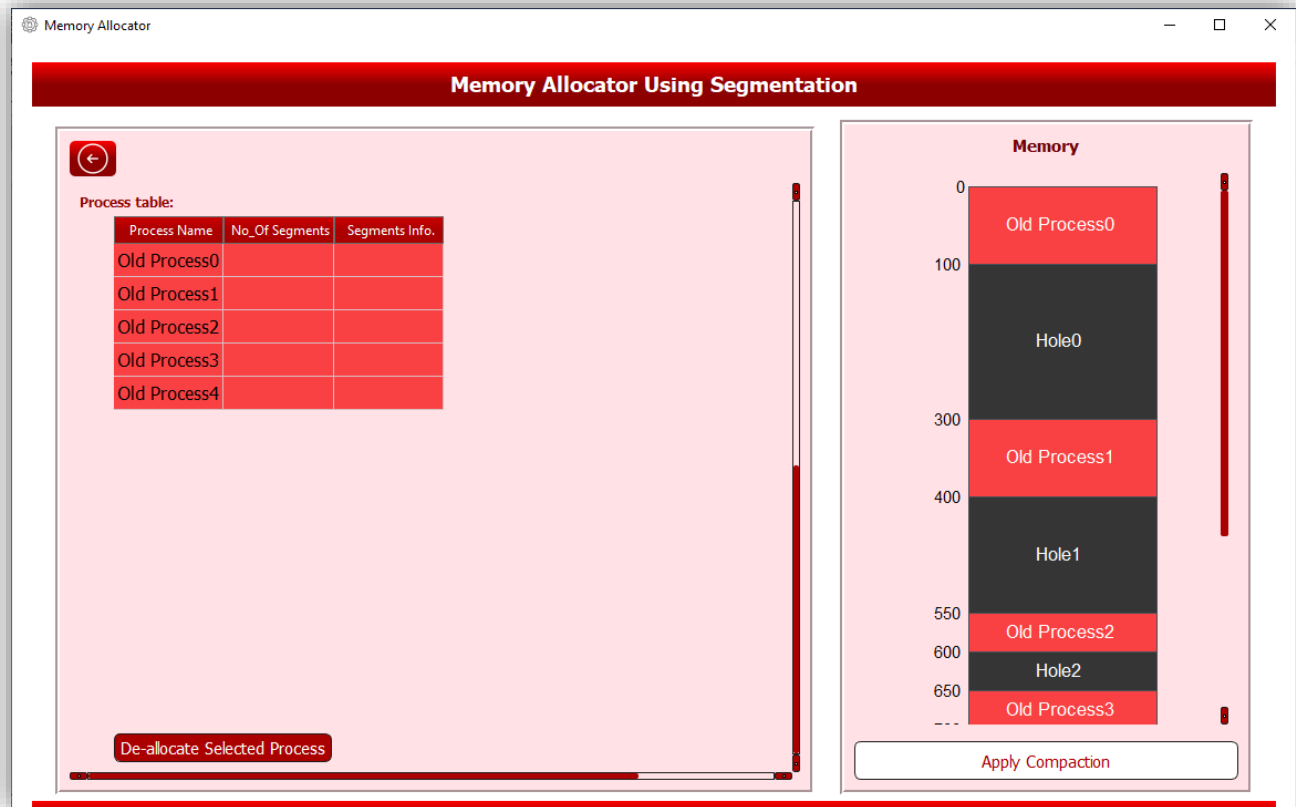


Figure 10, Example2, old processes

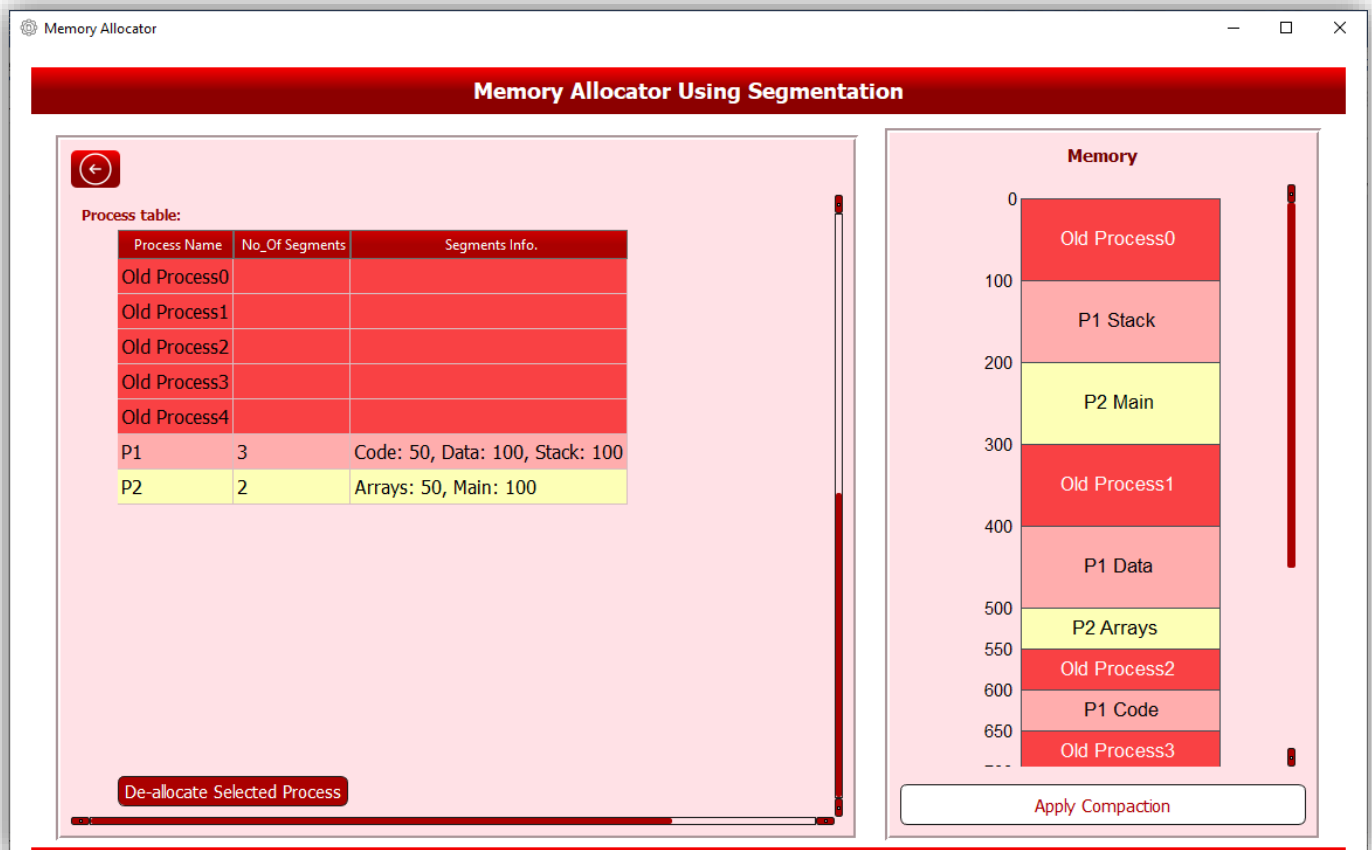


Figure 11, Example 2, populating memory using best fit

2.3 Worst fit

Example 1, before and after populating the memory with processes' segments based on the worst-fit algorithm:

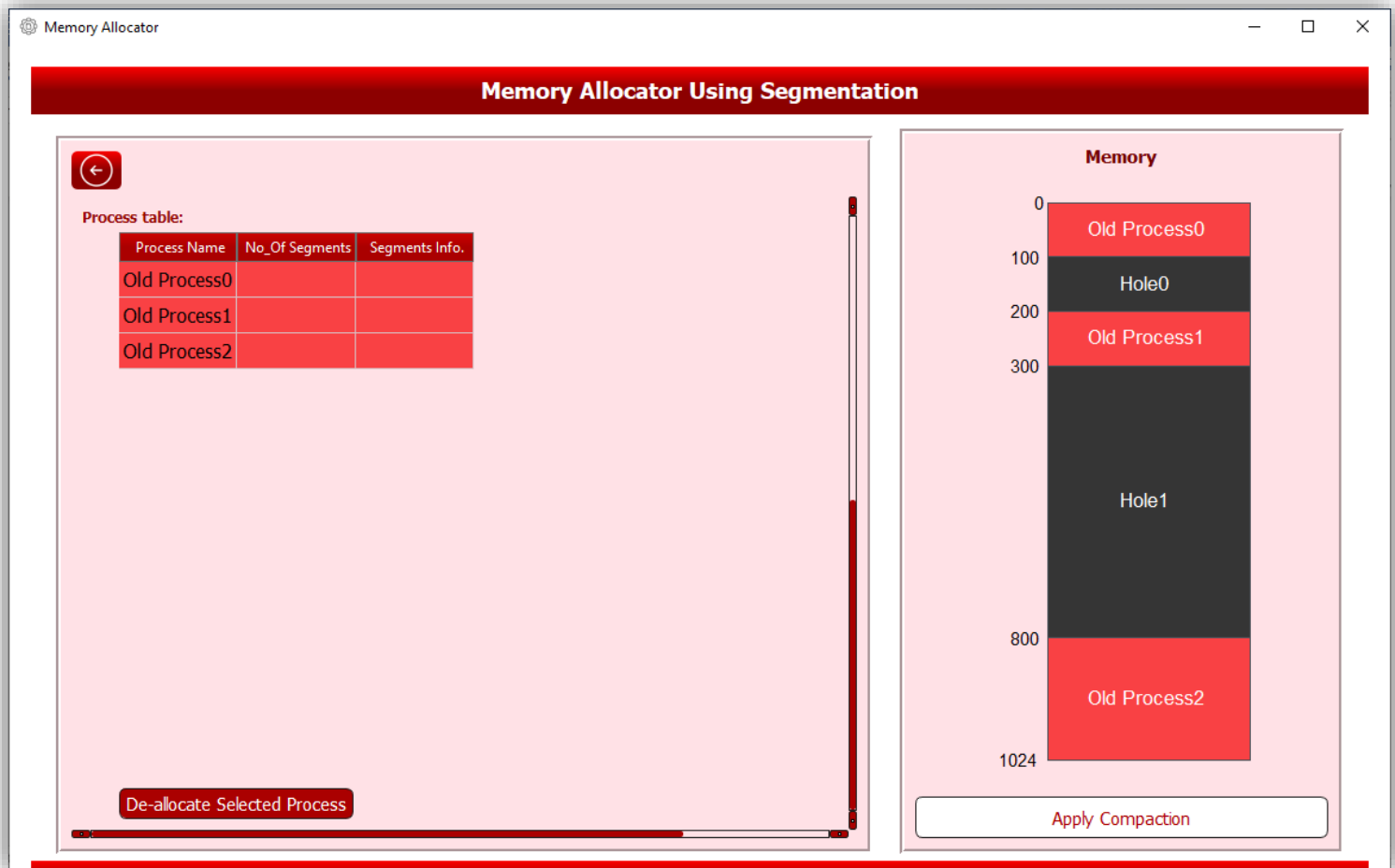


Figure 12, Example 1, old processes

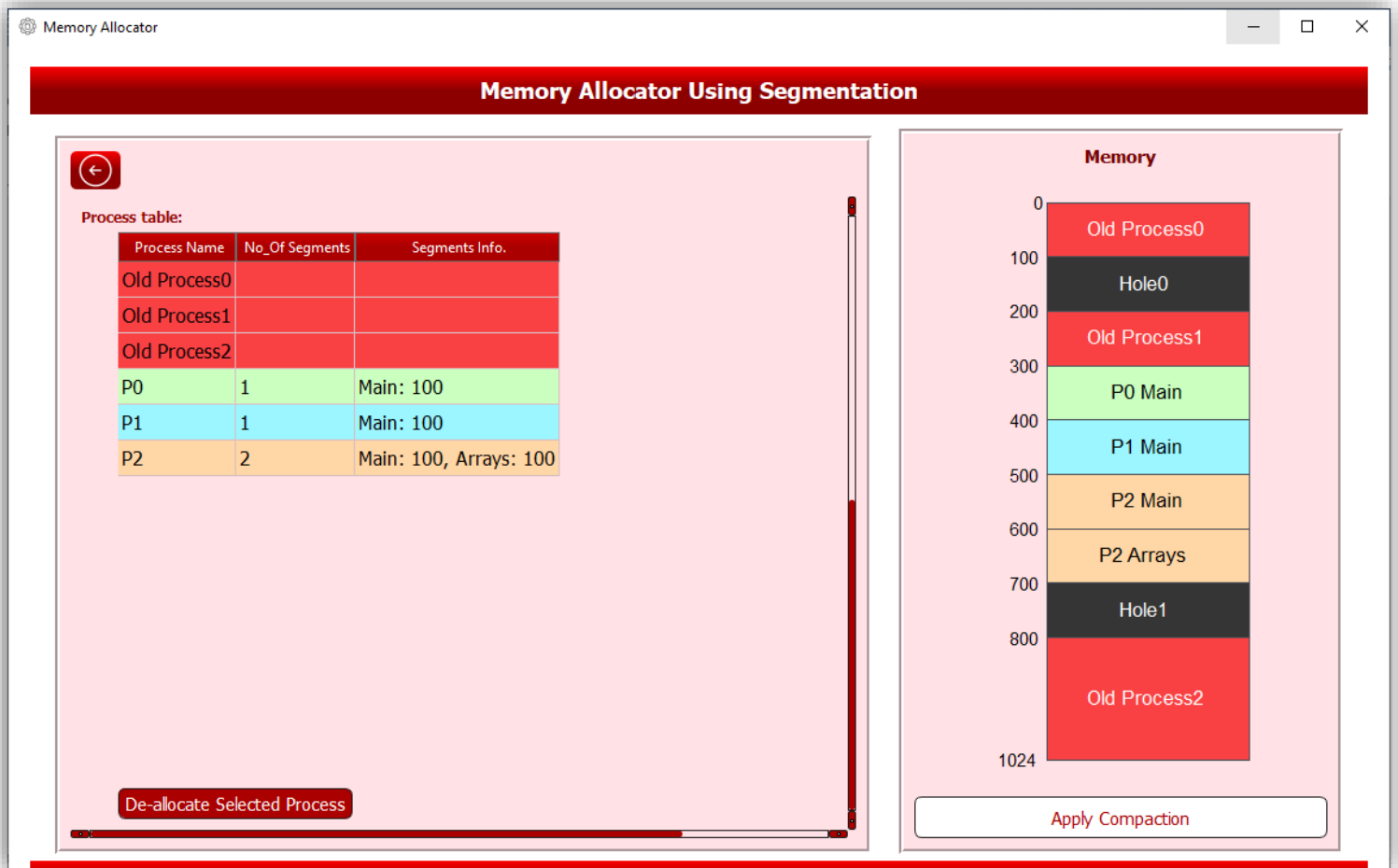


Figure 13, Example 1, populating memory using worst fit

Example 2, before and after populating memory using worst fit:

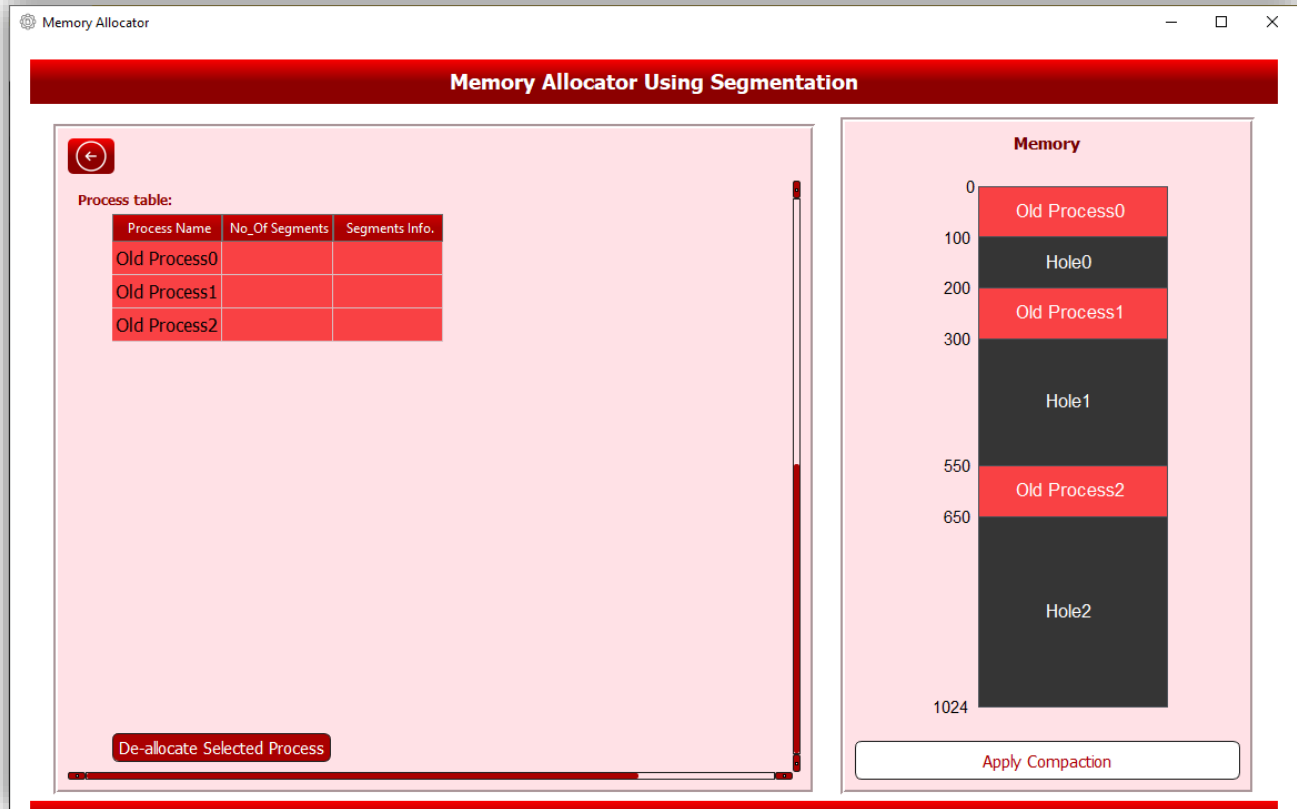


Figure 14, Example 2, old processes

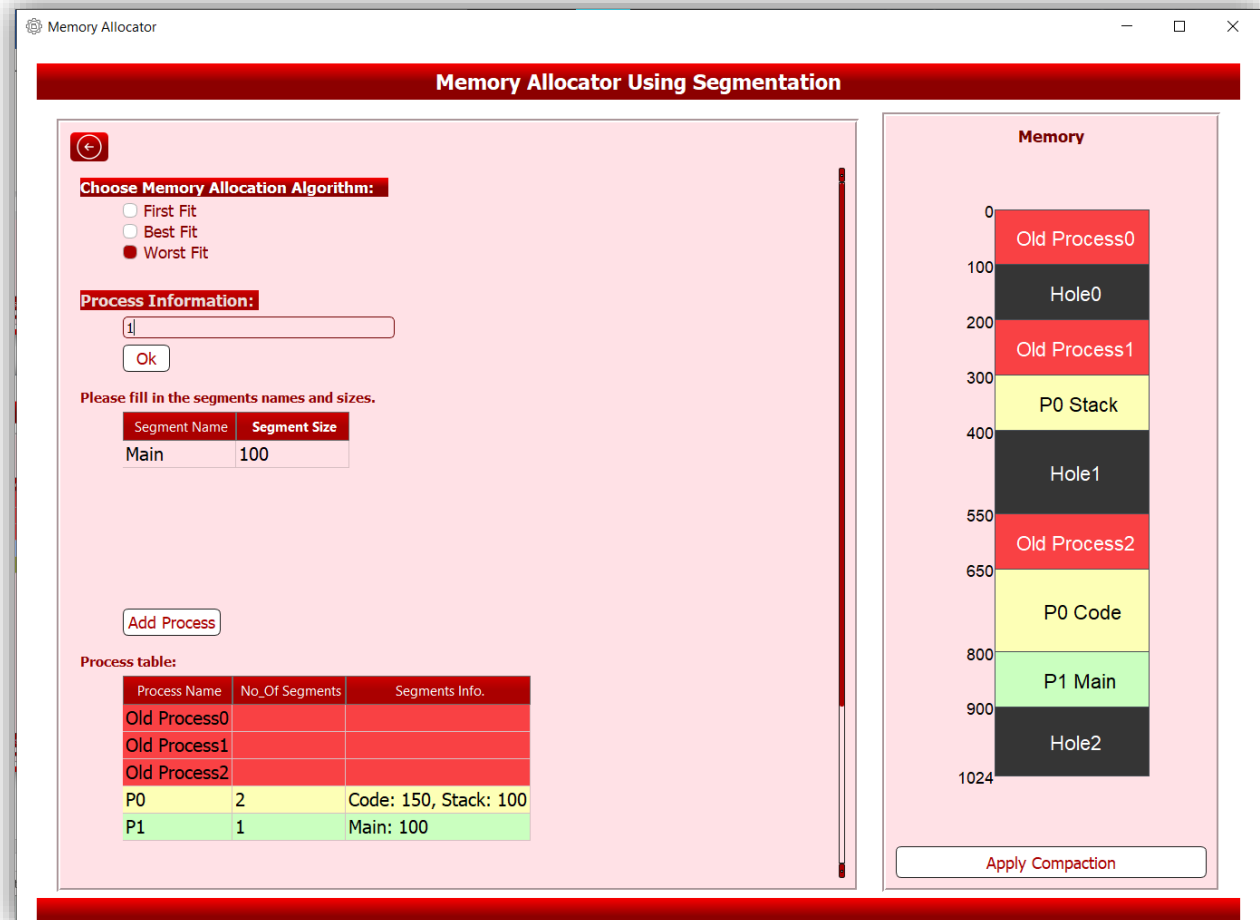


Figure 15, Example 2, populating memory using worst fit

3. De-allocation of processes

The user has the option at this point to de-allocate selected process whether if it's an old or new process.

The user can refer to the process to be de-allocated by selecting **any item in the same row** of the process table, then clicking “De-allocate selected process” button.

3.1 De-Allocation of old process

Before de-allocation:

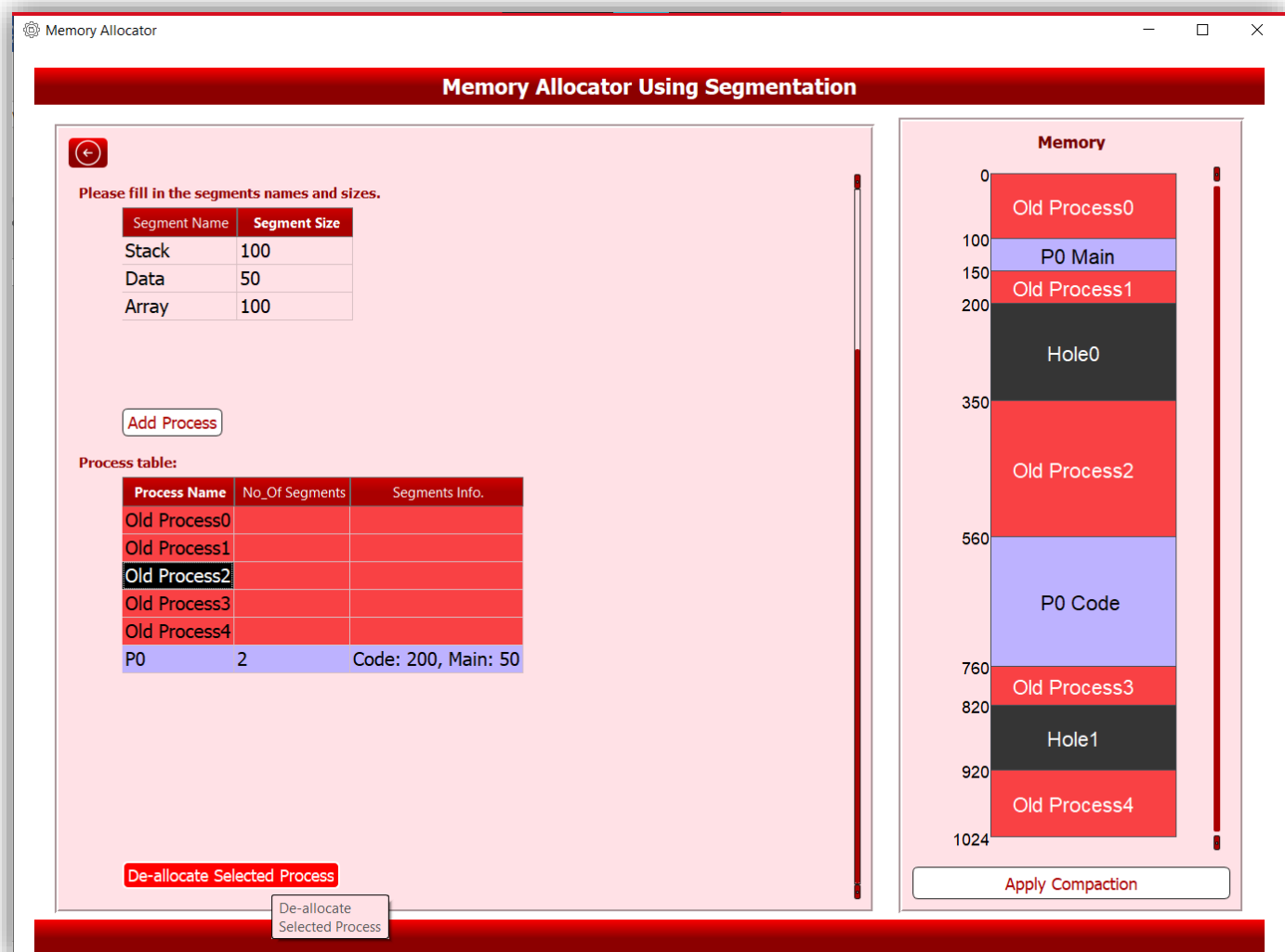


Figure 16, First, select the old processes

And, after de-allocation: (with the adjacent holes gets combined)

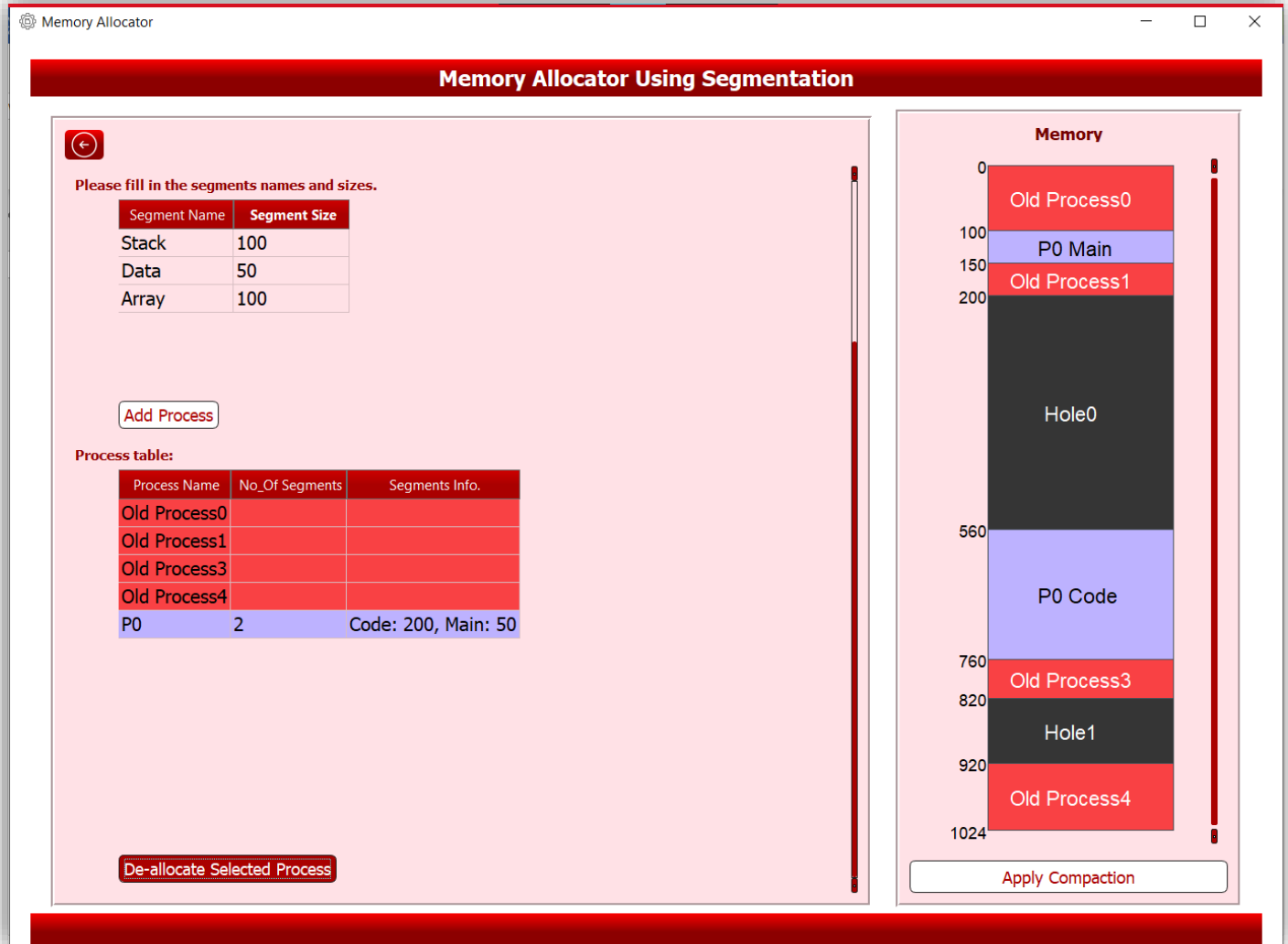


Figure 17, Then, click on "De-allocate Selected Process"

3.2 De-Allocation of new process

Before de-allocation:

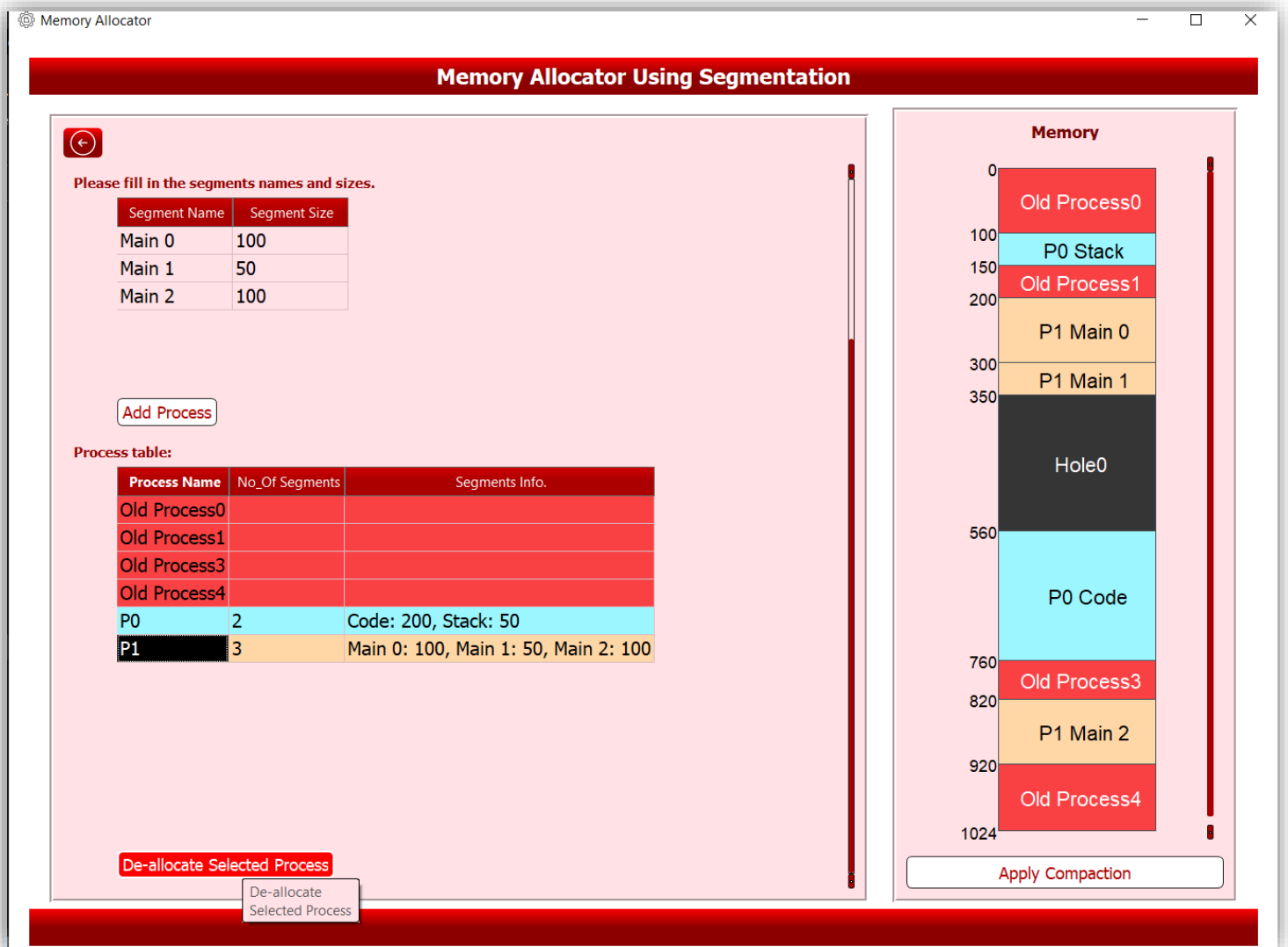


Figure 18, First, select the new process

And, after:

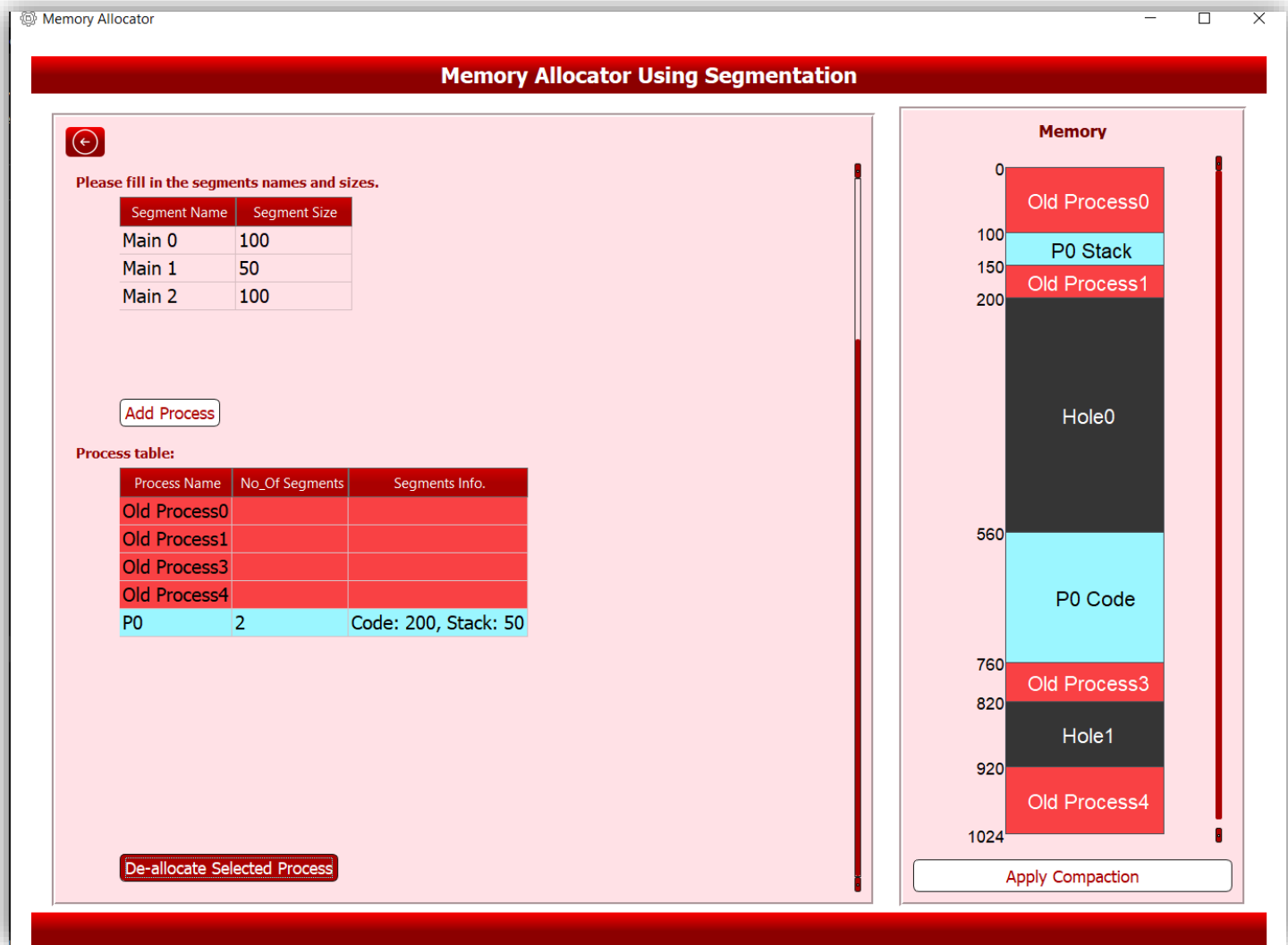


Figure 19, Then, click on "De-allocate Selected Process"

4. Applying compaction

4.1 As an all-time option

User can apply compaction on memory at any time during the insertion of processes or holes; to help allocate previously non-fit because of the external fragmentation.

Example, before applying compaction:

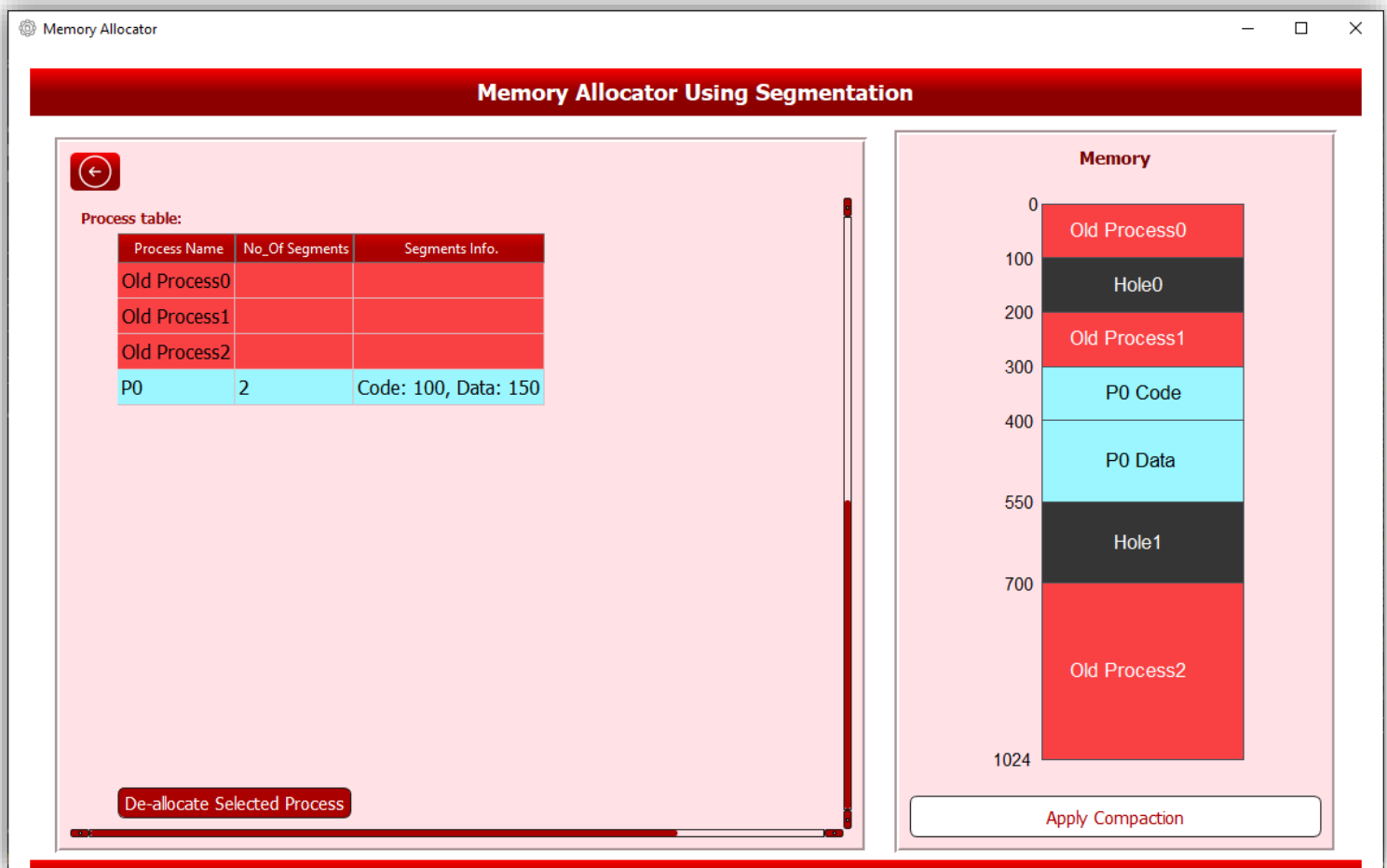


Figure 20, A populated memory before applying compaction

After applying compaction:

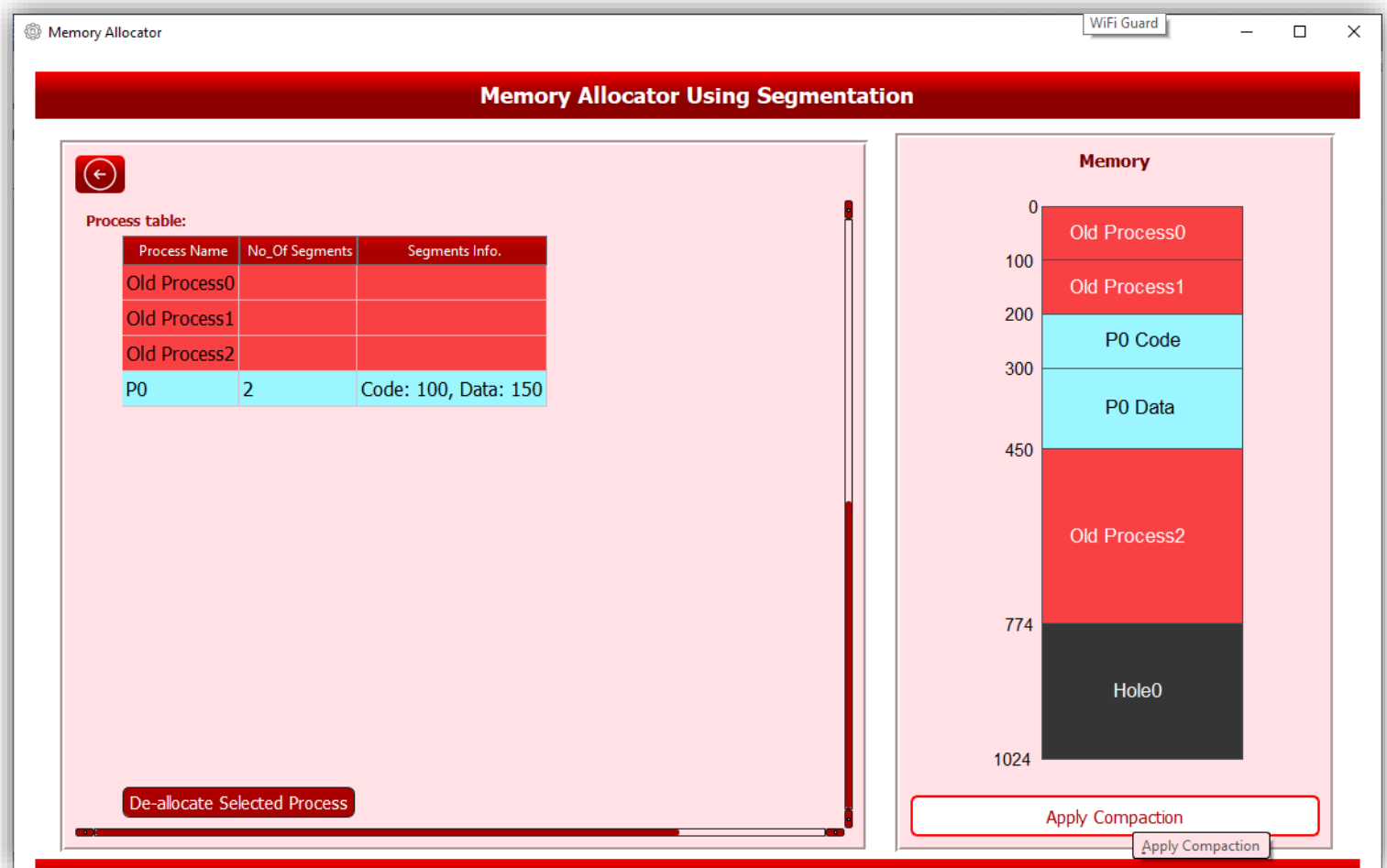


Figure 21, After applying compaction

4.2 As an offer when it can help

An error message normally emerges when the user tries to allocate a non-fit process, but if it can be allocated with the help of compaction, then the software asks him/her if he would in the error message.

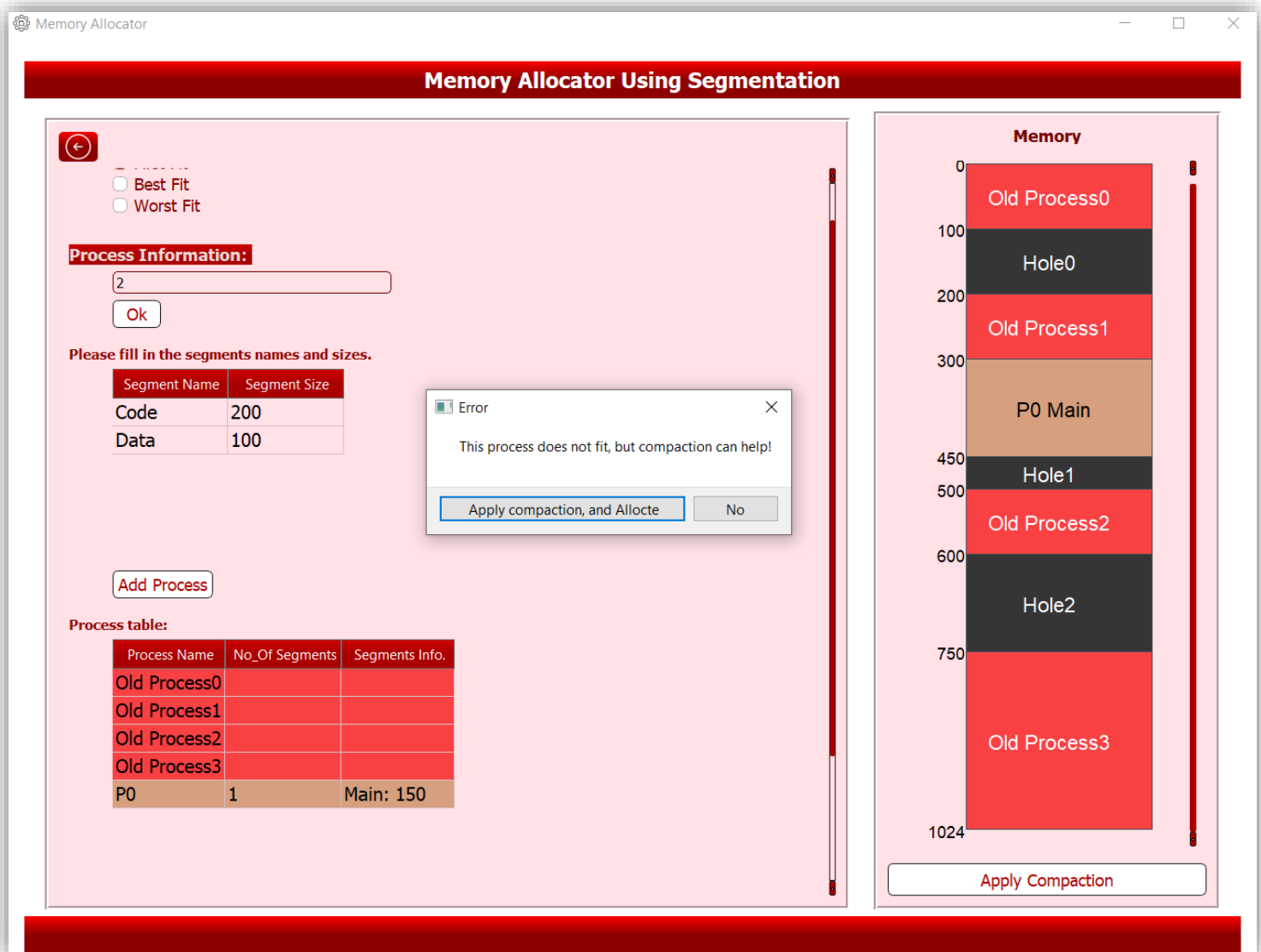


Figure 22, The user tries to allocate a non-fit process, but the program tells that compaction can help

And, after agreeing to apply compaction, and allocate the process automatically:

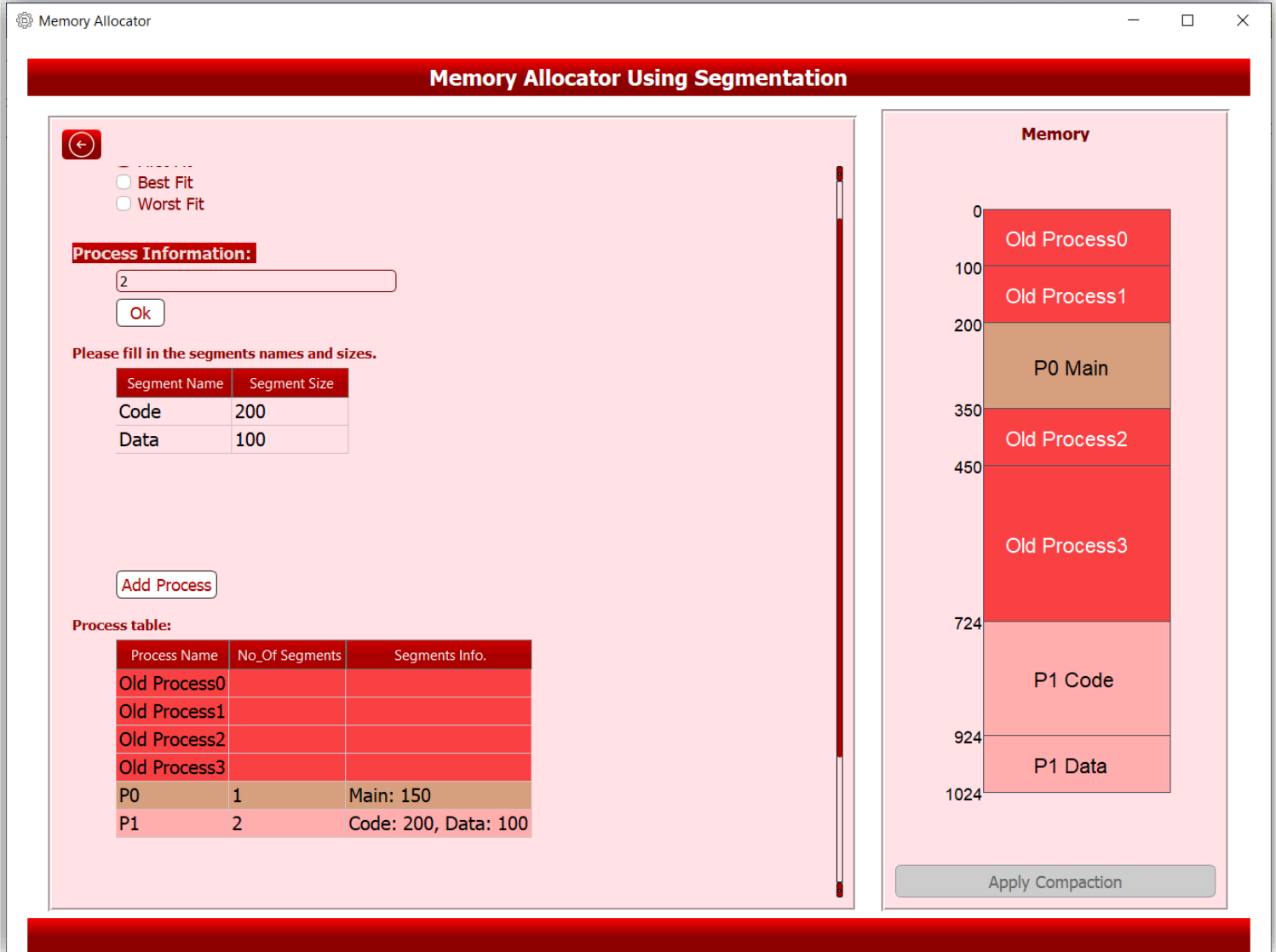


Figure 23, The user allows the software to apply compaction, and allocate

5. Error Checking for more user-friendly GUI

5.1 Check if the entered hole is out of valid range

An error message emerges when the user tries to allocate a hole that over-laps with previous holes or its size is larger than available size.

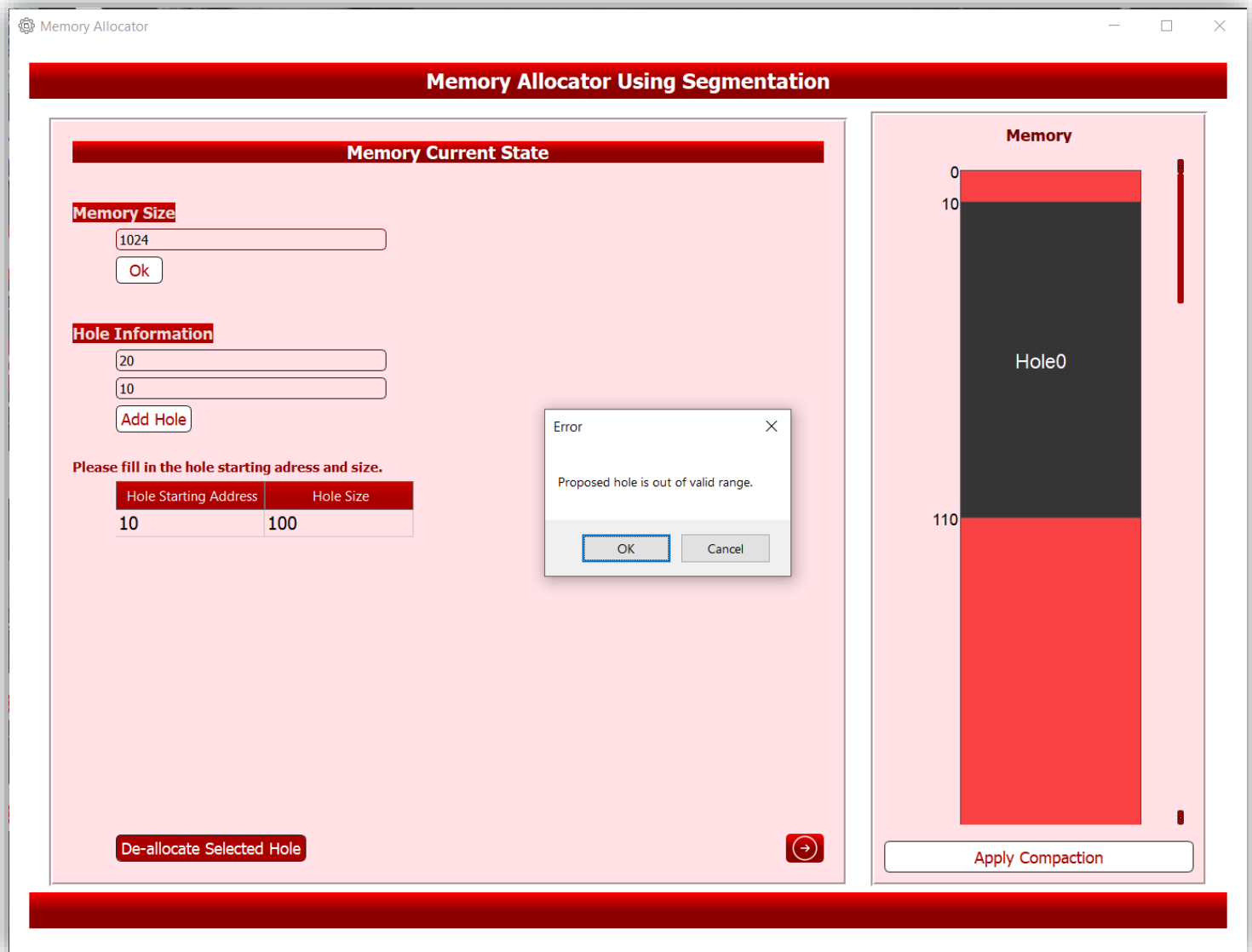


Figure 24, The error message of adding a hole that is out of range

5.2 Trying to de-allocate (a hole or a process) with no selection

trying to de-allocate un-selected hole:

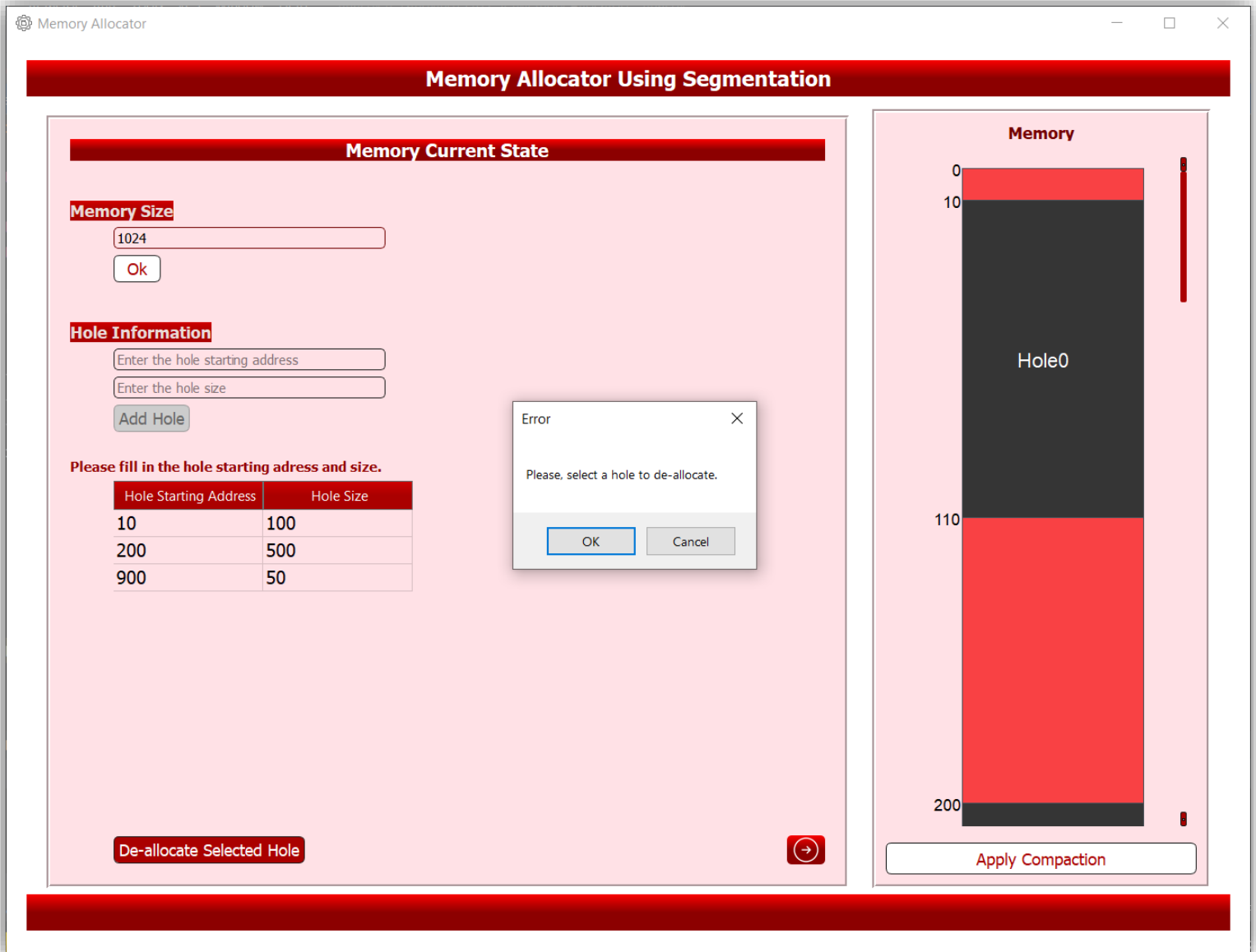


Figure 25, The error message of de-allocating a hole without selecting any one

trying to de-allocate un-selected process:

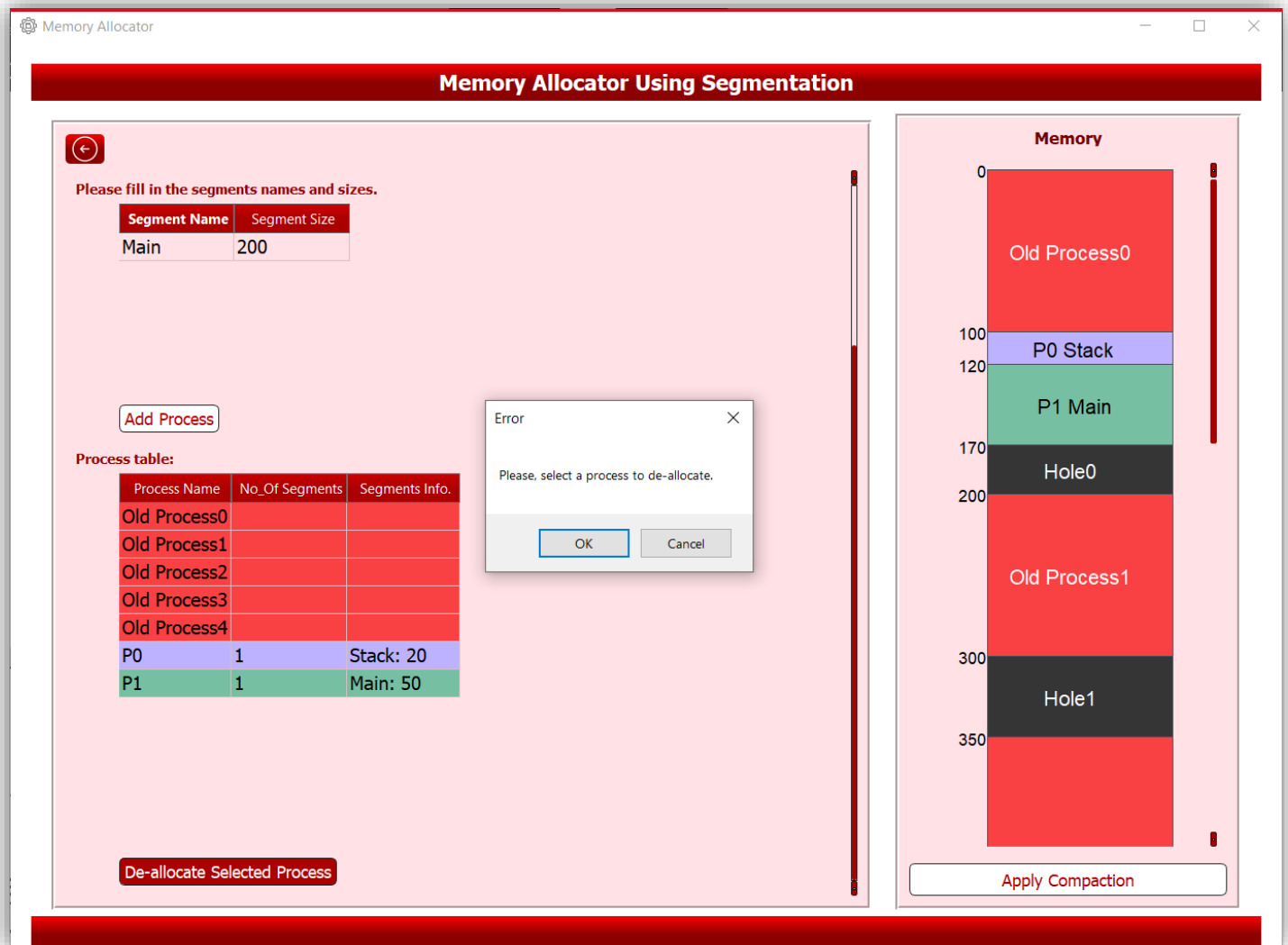


Figure 26, The error message of de-allocating a process without selecting any one

5.3 Entering a process that does not fit

An error message emerges when the user tries to enter a process that does not fit within any hole, or its size is bigger than the memory size.

But if this process can be allocated after applying compaction, then the error message will provide compaction and allocation as mentioned [before](#).

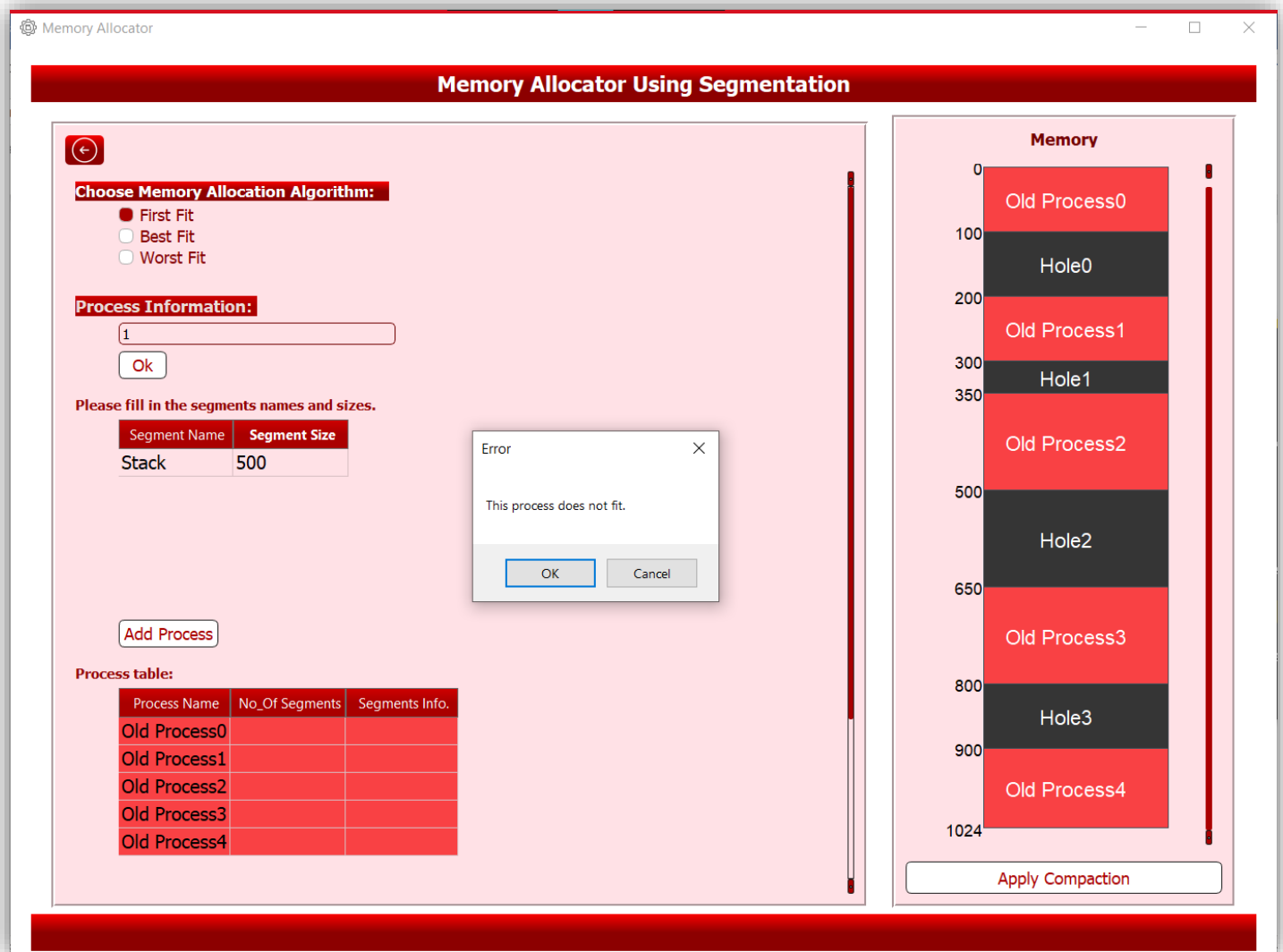


Figure 27, The error message appears when trying to allocate a process that does not fit

5.4 Trying to enter invalid or incomplete data

An error message appears when the user tries to add a process without filling all the data required.

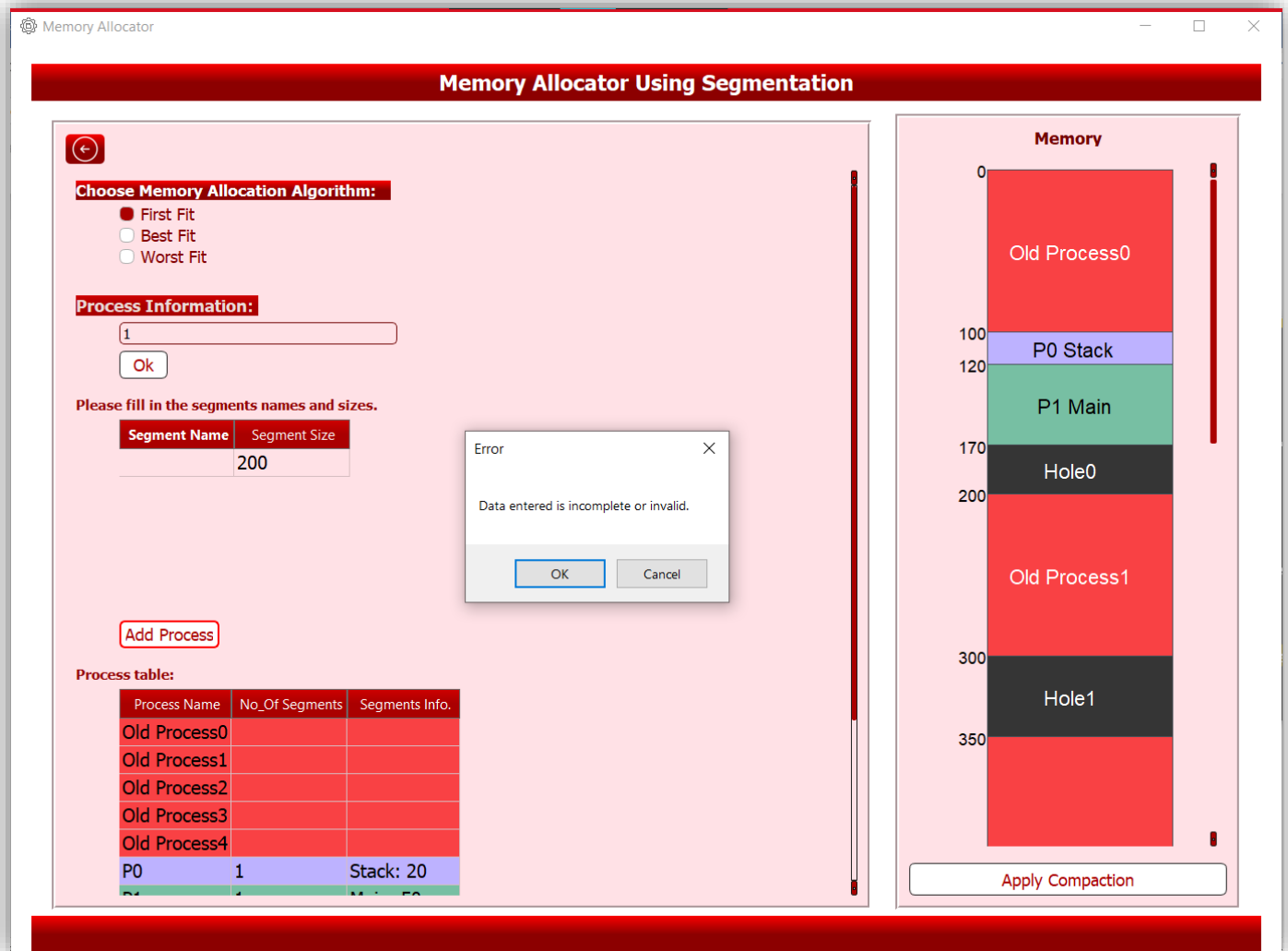


Figure 28, The error message that appears when the data entered is not complete or invalid

As well as an error message appears if the user enters the memory size, the hole size or the segment size equal zero.

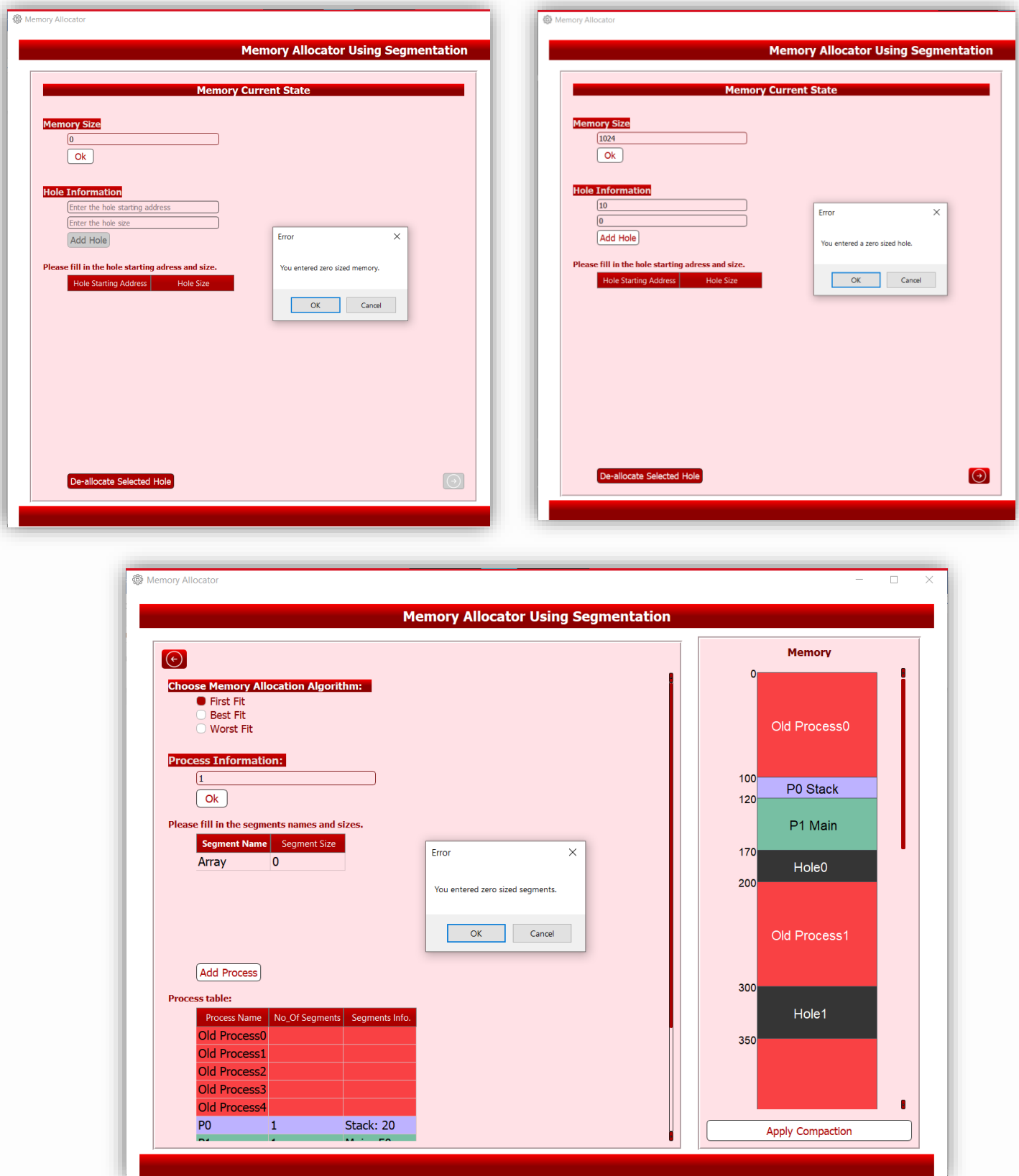


Figure 29, Error message appears when entering zero as an input for the size

5.5 Disabling buttons at certain conditions

The software does not allow the user to proceed at any point without filling all the needed data in integer type; either by disabling the buttons such as (the memory size insertion button “Ok”, the hole information insertion button “Add Hole” and the number of segments insertion button “Ok”).

Or by displaying error messages that indicates if the data is incomplete in the case of the segments table as mentioned [before](#).

Other buttons are also disabled at certain conditions such as (the “Next” button is disabled until entering the memory size, the “Apply Compaction” button is disabled until the memory size is defined and there is at least one hole.

The screenshot displays the 'Memory Allocator Using Segmentation' application window. The interface is divided into two main panels. The left panel, titled 'Memory Current State', contains three sections: 'Memory Size' with a text input field 'Enter the total memory size' and a disabled 'Ok' button; 'Hole Information' with two text input fields 'Enter the hole starting address' and 'Enter the hole size', and a disabled 'Add Hole' button; and a section titled 'Please fill in the hole starting adress and size.' containing a table with two columns, 'Hole Starting Address' and 'Hole Size', both of which are empty. At the bottom of this panel are two buttons: 'De-allocate Selected Hole' and a disabled button with a right arrow icon. The right panel, titled 'Memory', is currently empty. At the bottom of the right panel is a disabled 'Apply Compaction' button. The entire application window has a red header and footer bar.

Figure 30, Disabling buttons at certain conditions

5.6 Warning when trying to redefine memory state

The software disallows the user to redefine the holes' locations after navigating to the next page, as it's not possible to reshape the memory after recognizing old processes and entering new ones.

So, a warning message appears to inform the user that “all the data will be lost” if such an action to be taken.

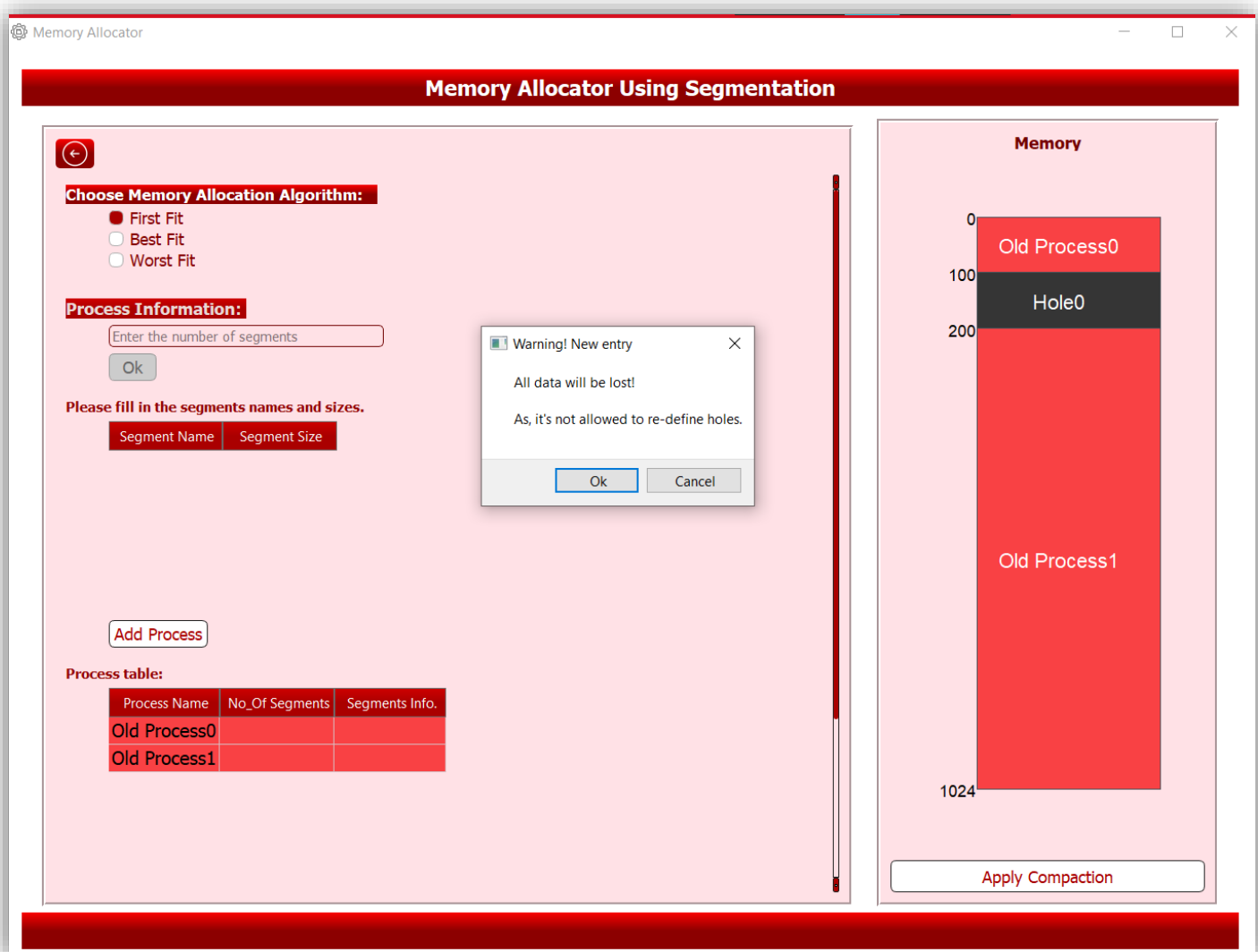


Figure 31, Error message when hitting back

6. Acknowledgement

We would like to state that we have learned a lot doing this project and the previous one, it was just fun 😊.

And, we would like to thank all the teaching staff of the O.S. course for their help throughout the semester and their immediate responses for our questions.

Thank you.