Program 9. Develop a C program to simulate the Linked file allocation strategies.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define MAX BLOCKS 100
struct Block {
  int blockNumber;
  struct Block* next;
};
void initializeDisk(struct Block* disk[], int size) {
  for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
     disk[i] = NULL;
  }
}
void displayDisk(struct Block* disk[], int size) {
  printf("Disk Blocks:\n");
  for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
     printf("Block %d: ", i);
     struct Block* current = disk[i];
     while (current != NULL) {
        printf("-> %d ", current->blockNumber);
        current = current->next;
     }
     printf("-> NULL\n");
  }
}
```

```
int allocateBlock(struct Block* disk[], int size, int fileIndex, int blockNumber) {
  struct Block* newBlock = (struct Block*)malloc(sizeof(struct Block));
  if (newBlock == NULL) {
     printf("Memory allocation failed.\n");
     return 0;
  }
  newBlock->blockNumber = blockNumber;
  newBlock->next = NULL;
  if (disk[fileIndex] == NULL) {
     disk[fileIndex] = newBlock;
  } else {
     struct Block* current = disk[fileIndex];
     while (current->next != NULL) {
       current = current->next;
     }
     current->next = newBlock;
  }
  return 1;
}
int main() {
  struct Block* disk[MAX_BLOCKS];
  int diskSize = 10; // Change this to set the size of the disk
  initializeDisk(disk, diskSize);
  // Simulating file allocation
  allocateBlock(disk, diskSize, 0, 1);
  allocateBlock(disk, diskSize, 0, 3);
  allocateBlock(disk, diskSize, 1, 2);
```

```
allocateBlock(disk, diskSize, 2, 4);
allocateBlock(disk, diskSize, 1, 5);

// Display the disk after allocation
displayDisk(disk, diskSize);

return 0;
}
```

Output:

```
krishna@ubuntu:~/Documents/OS LAB/program9$ cc prg9.c
krishna@ubuntu:~/Documents/OS LAB/program9$ ./a.out
Disk Blocks:
Block 0: -> 1 -> 3 -> NULL
Block 1: -> 2 -> 5 -> NULL
Block 2: -> 4 -> NULL
Block 3: -> NULL
Block 4: -> NULL
Block 5: -> NULL
Block 6: -> NULL
Block 6: -> NULL
Block 7: -> NULL
Block 9: -> NULL
Block 9: -> NULL
```