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13. Construct a C program for implementation of the various memory allocation strategies.

Aim

To implement various memory allocation strategies in C, including **First Fit**, **Best Fit**, and **Worst Fit**, for allocating memory to processes.

Algorithm

- 1. **Input**:
 - Memory block sizes.
 - Process sizes.

for (int j = 0; j < blocks; j++) {

- 2. For each process:
 - o Apply the selected allocation strategy:
 - **First Fit**: Allocate the first block that fits the process.
 - **Best Fit**: Allocate the smallest block that fits the process.
 - Worst Fit: Allocate the largest block that fits the process.
- 3. Print the allocation results for each process.
- 4. Output: Process allocation details, indicating block numbers or unallocated processes.

Procedure

- 1. Define arrays for memory blocks and process sizes.
- 2. Use loops to simulate the allocation based on the chosen strategy.
- 3. Check block size availability and assign processes to blocks.
- 4. Print the results showing the process-to-block mapping or "Not Allocated" for unfit processes.

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Code:
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#include <stdio.h>
#define MAX 100

void firstFit(int blockSize[], int blocks, int processSize[], int processes) {
  int allocation[MAX] = {-1};
  for (int i = 0; i < processes; i++) {</pre>
```

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if (blockSize[j] >= processSize[i]) {
          allocation[i] = j;
          blockSize[j] -= processSize[i];
          break;
        }
     }
  }
  for (int i = 0; i < processes; i++) {
     if (allocation[i] != -1)
        printf("Process %d -> Block %d\n", i + 1, allocation[i] + 1);
     else
        printf("Process %d -> Not Allocated\n", i + 1);
  }
}
void bestFit(int blockSize[], int blocks, int processSize[], int processes) {
  int allocation[MAX] = \{-1\};
  for (int i = 0; i < processes; i++) {
     int bestIdx = -1;
     for (int j = 0; j < blocks; j++) {
        if (blockSize[j] >= processSize[i]) {
          if (bestIdx == -1 || blockSize[j] < blockSize[bestIdx])</pre>
             bestIdx = j;
```

```
}
    if (bestIdx != -1) {
       allocation[i] = bestIdx;
       blockSize[bestIdx] -= processSize[i];
     }
  }
  for (int i = 0; i < processes; i++) {
     if (allocation[i] != -1)
       printf("Process %d -> Block %d\n", i + 1, allocation[i] + 1);
     else
       printf("Process %d -> Not Allocated\n", i + 1);
  }
}
void worstFit(int blockSize[], int blocks, int processSize[], int processes) {
  int allocation[MAX] = \{-1\};
  for (int i = 0; i < processes; i++) {
     int worstIdx = -1;
     for (int j = 0; j < blocks; j++) {
       if (blockSize[j] >= processSize[i]) {
          if (worstIdx == -1 || blockSize[j] > blockSize[worstIdx])
             worstIdx = j;
```

```
}
     if (worstIdx != -1) {
       allocation[i] = worstIdx;
       blockSize[worstIdx] -= processSize[i];
     }
  }
  for (int i = 0; i < processes; i++) {
     if (allocation[i] != -1)
       printf("Process %d -> Block %d\n", i + 1, allocation[i] + 1);
     else
       printf("Process %d -> Not Allocated\n", i + 1);
  }
}
int main() {
  int blocks, processes;
  int blockSize[MAX], processSize[MAX];
  printf("Enter number of memory blocks: ");
  scanf("%d", &blocks);
  printf("Enter block sizes: ");
  for (int i = 0; i < blocks; i++) scanf("%d", &blockSize[i]);
  printf("Enter number of processes: ");
```

```
scanf("%d", &processes);
  printf("Enter process sizes: ");
  for (int i = 0; i < processes; i++) scanf("%d", &processSize[i]);
  printf("\nFirst Fit Allocation:\n");
  firstFit(blockSize, blocks, processSize, processes);
  printf("\nBest Fit Allocation:\n");
  bestFit(blockSize, blocks, processSize, processes);
  printf("\nWorst Fit Allocation:\n");
  worstFit(blockSize, blocks, processSize, processes);
  return 0;
}
```

Result

- 1. The program prompts for memory block sizes and process sizes.
- 2. It outputs the allocation of processes using First Fit, Best Fit, and Worst Fit strategies.
- 3. Unallocated processes are displayed as "Not Allocated."

Output:

