

Lab No: 1 Date: 2082/

Title: Write a program to calculate the number of page fault for user input reference

string and frame size using FIFO page replacement algorithm.

FIFO (First-In First-Out) is the simplest page replacement algorithm used in Operating

Systems. It uses the principle of queue. When a page fault occurs and all frames are full,

the oldest page (the one that entered first) is replaced with the new page.

Algorithm:

Step 1: Start with an empty queue (frames).

Step 2: Read the reference string (sequence of page requests).

Step 3: For each page request, check if the page is already present in frames.

• Step 3.1: If the page is found  $\rightarrow$  Page Hit (do nothing).

• Step 3.2: If the page is not found → Page Fault occurs.

 $\circ$  Step 3.2.1: If there is space in frames  $\rightarrow$  insert the page into the frame.

 $\circ$  Step 3.2.2: If there is no space  $\rightarrow$  remove the oldest page (front of the queue)

and insert the new page.

Step 4: Update the count of Page Faults and Page Hits accordingly.

Step 5: Repeat Step 3 for all pages in the reference string.

Step 6: After processing all pages, output the total Page Faults and total Page Hits.

Step 7: End.

Language: C++

IDE: VS Code

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Code:
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <queue>
#include <iomanip>
using namespace std;
void fifoPageReplacement(const string &referenceString, int frameSize) {
  vector<char> frames; // store characters in frames
  queue<char> q;
                 // FIFO order
  int pageFaults = 0, pageHits = 0;
  cout << "\nStep-by-step Table (FIFO Page Replacement):\n";</pre>
  cout <- "-----\n";
  cout << setw(10) << "Page"
    << setw(20) << "Frames"</pre>
    << setw(15) << "Page Fault"</pre>
    << setw(15) << "Page Hit\n";</pre>
  cout << "-----\n";
  for (char page : referenceString) {
    bool found = false;
    // Check if page is already in frames
    for (char f : frames) {
      if (f == page) {
        found = true;
        break;
```

```
}
}
if (!found) { // Page fault
  if ((int)frames.size() < frameSize) {</pre>
     frames.push_back(page);
     q.push(page);
  } else {
     // Replace oldest page (front of queue)
     char oldPage = q.front();
     q.pop();
     for (int i = 0; i < frameSize; i++) {
        if (frames[i] == oldPage) {
          frames[i] = page;
          break;
       }
     }
     q.push(page);
  }
  pageFaults++;
} else {
  pageHits++;
}
// Print current step
cout << setw(10) << page << setw(20);
for (char f : frames) cout << f << " ";
```

```
cout << setw(15) << (found ? "No" : "Yes")
       << setw(15) << (found ? "Yes" : "No") << "\n";</pre>
  }
  cout <- "-----\n";
  cout << "Total Page Faults = " << pageFaults << endl;</pre>
  cout << "Total Page Hits = " << pageHits;
}
int main() {
  int refSize;
  string referenceString;
  int frameSize;
  cout << "Enter reference string size: ";</pre>
  cin >> refSize;
  cout << "Enter reference string: ";
  for (int i = 0; i < refSize; ++i) {
    char page;
    cin >> page;
    referenceString += page;
  }
  cout << "Enter frame size: ";
  cin >> frameSize;
  fifoPageReplacement(referenceString, frameSize);
  return 0;
}
```

## **Output:**

Enter reference string size: 15 Enter reference string: TEXASROSHANSAUD Enter frame size: 4 Step-by-step Table (FIFO Page Replacement):					
Page		Page Fault	Page I	Page Hit	
Т	Т	Yes		No	
E	TE		es	No	
Х	T E >	-	Yes	No	
А	T E >		Yes	No	
S	S E >		Yes	No	
R	S R >	<b>Κ</b> Α	Yes	No	
0	SRO	ОА	Yes	No	
S	SRO	) A	No	Yes	
Н	SRO	) H	Yes	No	
А	ARO	ЭН	Yes	No	
N	ANO	ЭН	Yes	No	
S	ANS	5 H	Yes	No	
А	ANS	5 H	No	Yes	
U	ANS	5 U	Yes	No	
D	D N S	5 U	Yes	No	
Total Page Faults Total Page Hits c:\Users\Roshan\De	= 2	lab>			

## **Conclusion:**

The FIFO page replacement algorithm is simple to implement and replaces the oldest page when a new one arrives. While easy to use, it does not always give the best performance and may lead to more page faults compared to algorithms like LRU or Optimal.