CS4310 Homework #2 Solution

Question 1

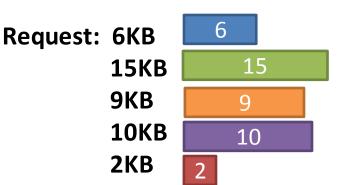
Q: Consider a swapping system in which memory consists of the following hole sizes in memory order:

7KB, 4KB, 23KB, 9KB, 6KB, 18KB, 11KB, and 2KB.

Which hole is taken for successive segment requests of

- **6KB**
- 15KB
- 9KB
- 10KB
- 2KB

for first fit? Now repeat the question for (b) best fit, (c) worst fit, and (d) next fit.



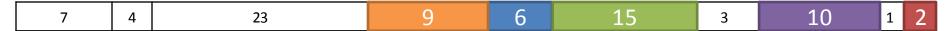
Available Memory Holes



(a) First Fit: 7, 23, 9, 18, 4



(b) Best Fit: 6, 18, 9, 11, 2



(c) Worst Fit: 23,18,17 (remaining of 23KB-6KB),11,9



(d) Next Fit: 7,23,9,18, 8(remaining of 18KB-10KB)



Q: For each of the following decimal virtual addresses, compute the virtual page number and offset for a 2-KB page: 3002, 1097, 28127, 14550.

Now repeat the question for an 4-KB page.

```
2KB = 2 x 1024 bytes = 2048 bytes

4KB = 8 x 1024 bytes = 4096 bytes

Floor(3002/2048) = 1  3002 % 2048 = 954  =>  (1,954)

Floor(1097/2048) = 0  1097 % 2048 = 1097  =>  (0,1097)

Floor(28127/2048) = 13  28127 %2048 = 1503  =>  (13,1503)

Floor(14550/2048) = 7  14550 %2048 = 214  =>  (7,214)
```

- For a 2KB page size the (page, offset) pairs are (1,954), (0,1097), (13,1503), and (7,214)
- For a 4KB page size the (page, offset) pairs are (0,3002), (0,1097), (6,3551), and (3,2262)

Q: A computer with a 64-bit address uses a two-level page table. Virtual addresses are split into a 14-bit top-level page table field, a 16-bit second-level page table field, and an offset. How large are the pages and how many pages are there in the address space?

14 (top-level)	16(Second-level)	34 (Offset)
----------------	------------------	-------------

```
Offset = 64 - (14+16) = 34 \text{ bits}

Page size = 2^{\text{offset-bit-number}}/1024 \text{ KB} = 2^{34}/1024 \text{ KB}

= 2^{24} \text{ KB}

# of pages = 2^{\text{virtual-page-bit-number}} pages = 2^{30} pages
```

Q: If FIFO page replacement is used with five page frames and eight pages, how many page faults will occur with the reference string 236571345157245 if the five frames are initially empty?

2	3	6	5	7	1	3	4	5	1	5	7	2	4	5
2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	2	2	2
			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
				7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х					X		

FIFO yields 8 page faults

Q: Repeat the question 4 for LRU.

2	3	6	5	7	1	3	4	5	1	5	7	2	4	5
2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
		6	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
				7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		X					X		

LRU yields 8 page faults

1111 1111 1111 1100 0000 0111 1111 1100

Initial state with file A is written (a) File B is written, using 12 blocks 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1000 0000 0000 (b) File C is written, using 9 blocks **1111 1111 1**111 1111 1111 1111 1100 (c) File A is deleted 1000 0000 0111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1100 (d) File B is deleted 1000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0111 1111 1100 (e) File D is written, using 10 blocks 1111 1111 1110 0000 0000 0111 1111 1100 (f) File E is written, using 3 blocks

Take a careful look at the following figure. Use the Banker's Algorithm for a Single Resource for the following requests.

	Has	Max			
Α	1	3			
В	1	4			
С	4	6			
D	4	8			
Free :2					

(a) If B asks for one more unit, does this lead to a safe state or an unsafe one? Show all steps.

	Has	Max		
А	1	3		
В	2	4		
С	4	6		
D	4	8		
Free :1				

Use the Banker's Algorithm:

It is an unsafe state

- because no process could finish with only 1 free unit.

Question 7
(b) What if the request came from A instead of B? Show

all steps.

	Has	Max			
Α	2	3			
В	1	4			
С	4	7			
D	4	10			
Free :1					

Use the Banker's Algorithm:

It is a safe state. Completed Order: A, B, C, D

- 1. Let process A first finishes its job using 1 free unit, and OS will have 3 free units when it is done.
- 2. With these 3 free units, process B, process C, and process D are able to finish one by one.

Q: A system has four processes and five types of allocatable resources. The current allocation and maximum needs are as follows:

	Allocated	Maximum	Requested	Available
Process A	21022	42233	21211	32 x 2 3
Process B	31102	33612	02510	
Process C	21021	32331	11310	
Process D	11010	12321	01311	

What is the smallest value of x for which this is a safe state?

The smallest value of x is 5

When x=4: **Available = 3 2 4 2 3**

- (1) process C finishes and have available resources of 5 3 4 4 4
- (2) process A finishes and have available resources of 7 4 4 6 6
- (3) process D finishes and have available resources of 8 5 4 7 6
- (4) STOP! CANNOT finish process B -- UNSAFE

When x=5: **Available = 3 2 5 2 3**

- (1) process C finishes and have available resources of 5 3 5 4 4
- (2) process A finishes and have available resources of 7 4 5 6 6
- (3) process B finishes and have available resources of 10 5 6 6 8
- (4) process D finishes and have available resources of 11 6 6 7 8