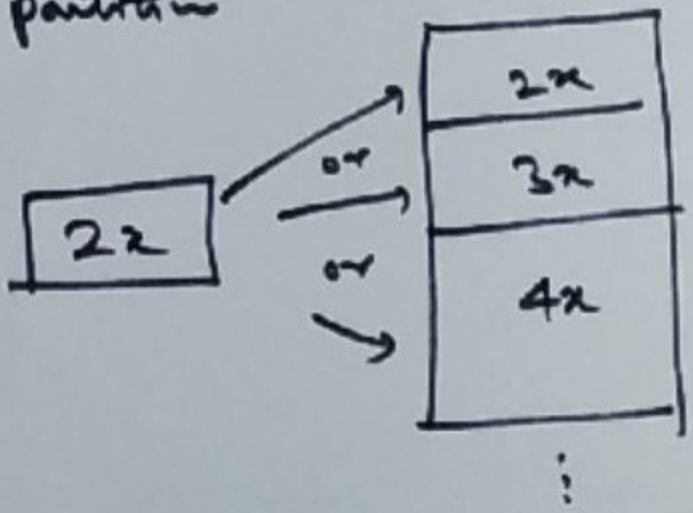
- Partition gets created based on the requirement of the incoming process

Issues on Partitioning

— Placement Algos —

— Memory Wasted. — (Fragmentation)

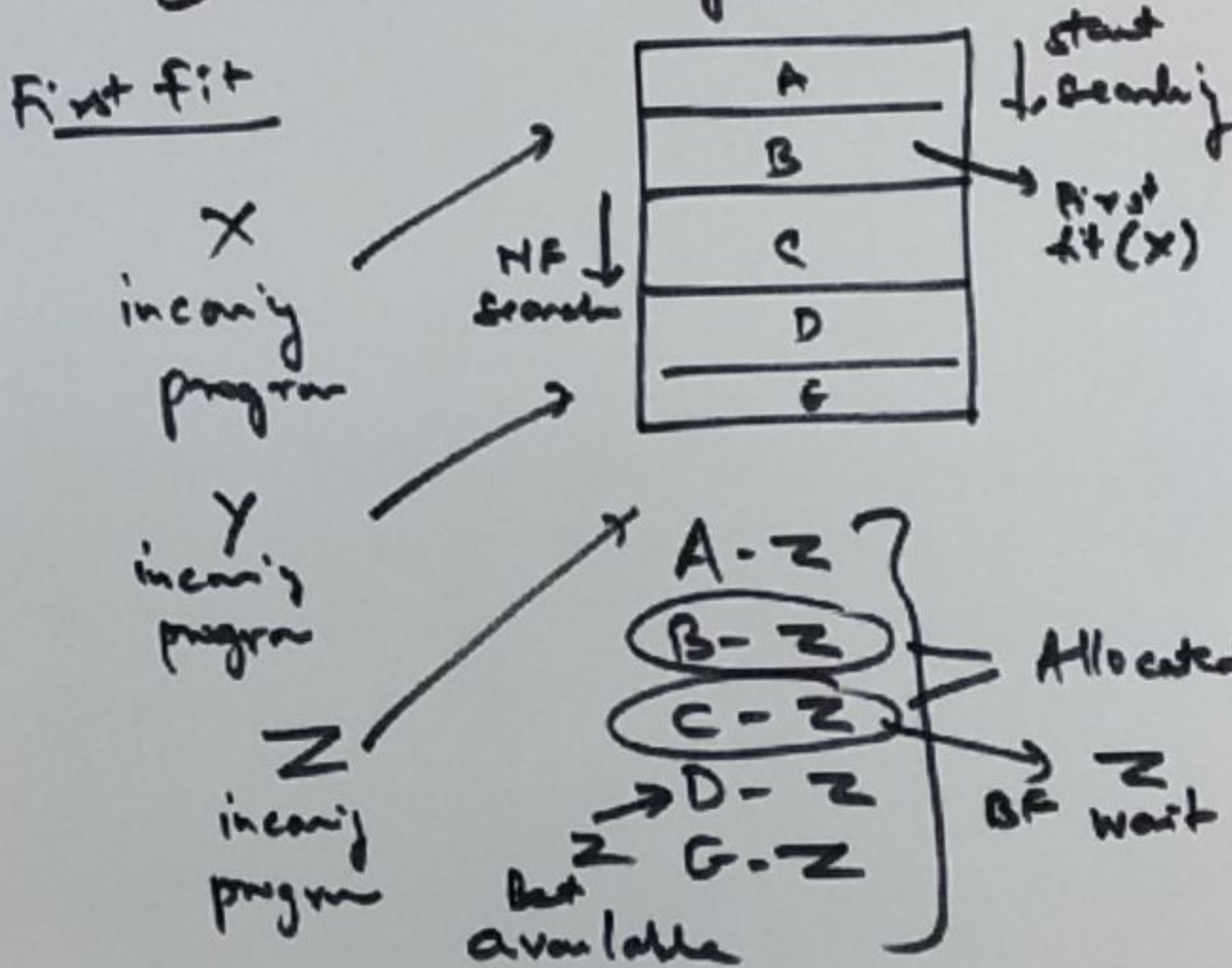
Problem — Program can go into multiple partition



Placement Algorithm

1. First-fit — from beginning
2. Best-fit — Minimum wastage of memory
   - Best possible fit
3. Worst-fit — Maximum wastage of memory
4. Next-fit → starts from point of last allocation

First fit



Best possible / Best Available (Sub-optimal) || different than Bestfit (optimal)

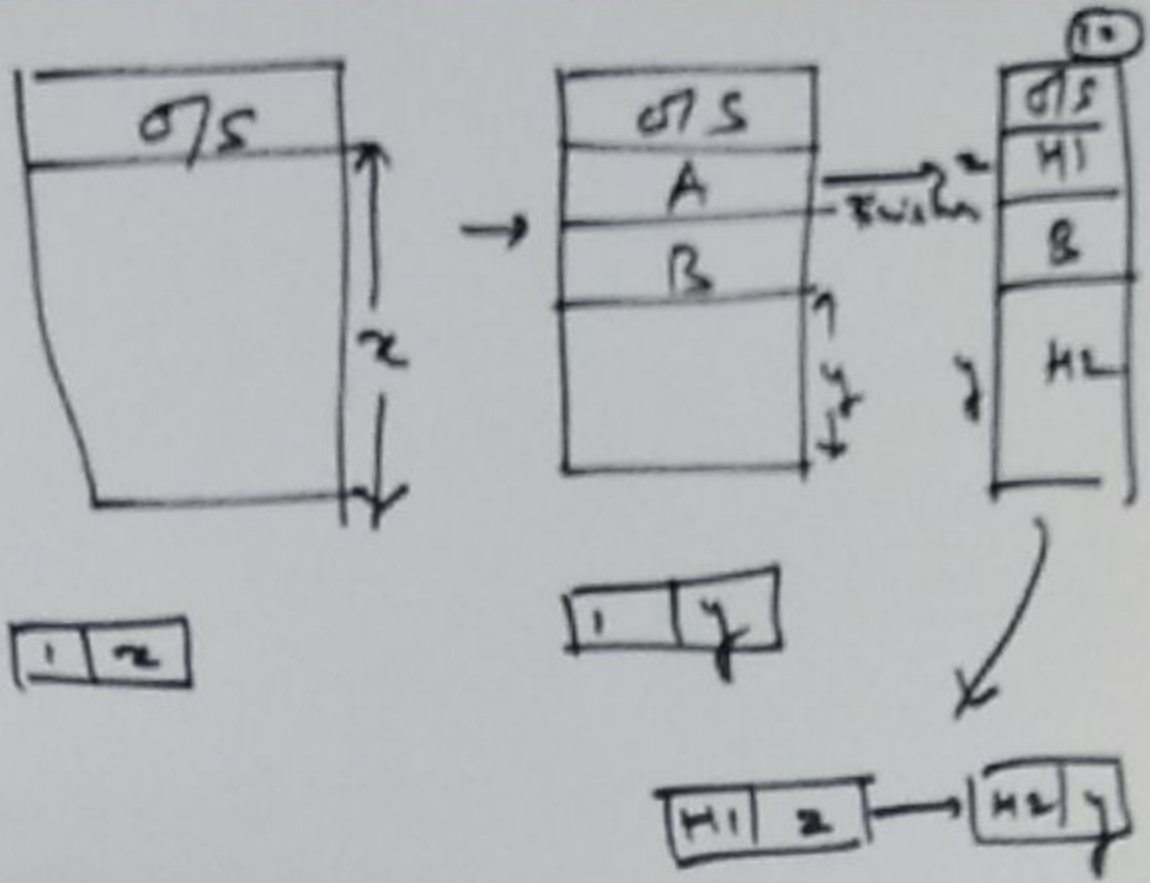
Worst fit → largest space

Variable Partitioning

└ Hole (Free space) → Every memory allocation creates a partition & a hole

H —Allocate A→ A, H-A

— Hole list — scattered across memory



Placement Algo → Fixed Partitioning (Partition)

→ Variable Partitioning (Hole)

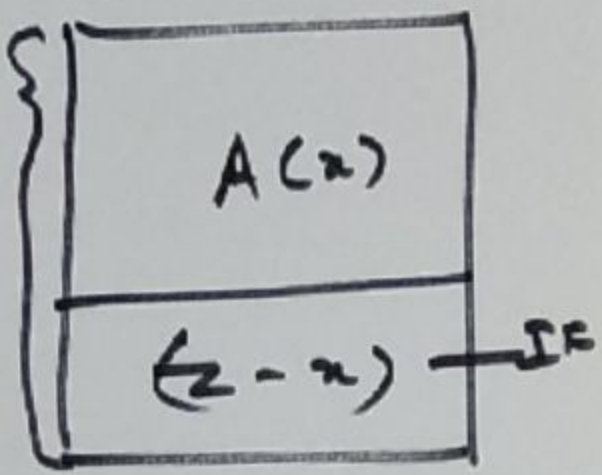
Memory Fragmentation

① Internal Fragmentation (IF)

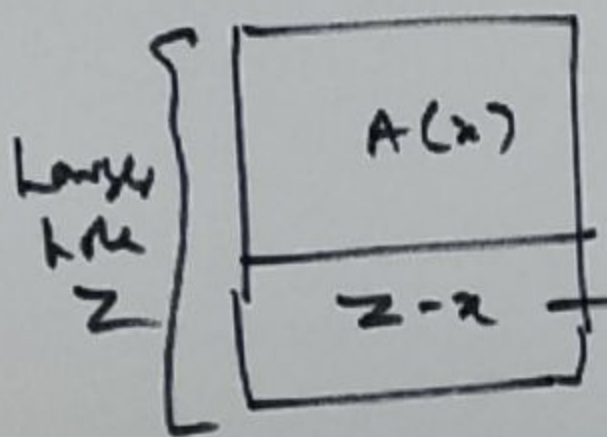
= (inside a partition/page .. memory block)

A
(size = x)

(Z > x)



Partition size = Z
(Fixed partitioning)



— All memory partitions are created to the size of powers of 2 (closest)

A

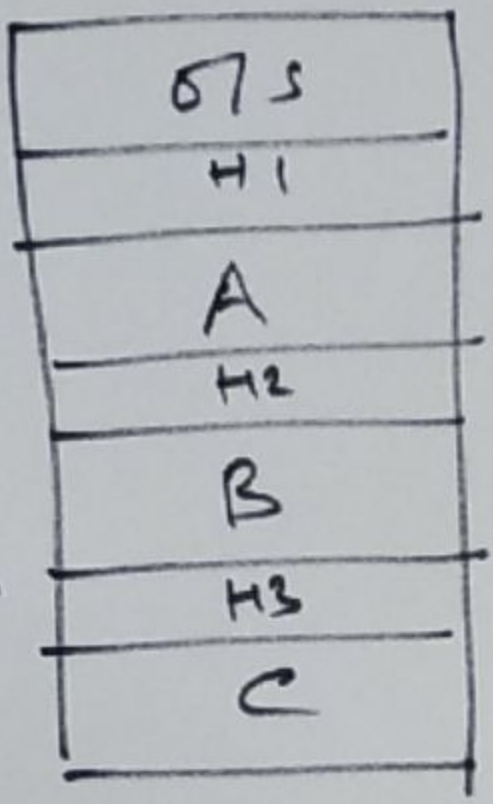
(20K) 3 bytes ⟶ 4 bytes

5 bytes ⟶ 8 bytes

Theory ⟶ No IF

Implementation ⟶ Yes IF (less ⟶ high)

② External Fragmentation (outside the partition)



D > H1

D > H2

D > H3

H1, H2, H3 are scattered

D = linearly

load X

Contiguous (Competing)

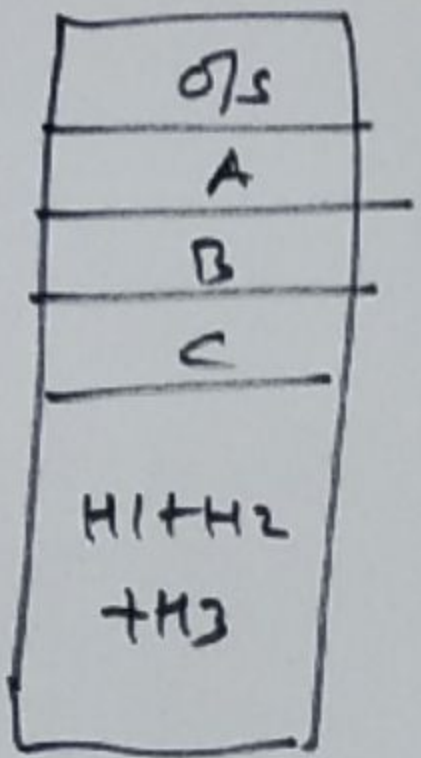
D < H1+H2

D < H2+H3

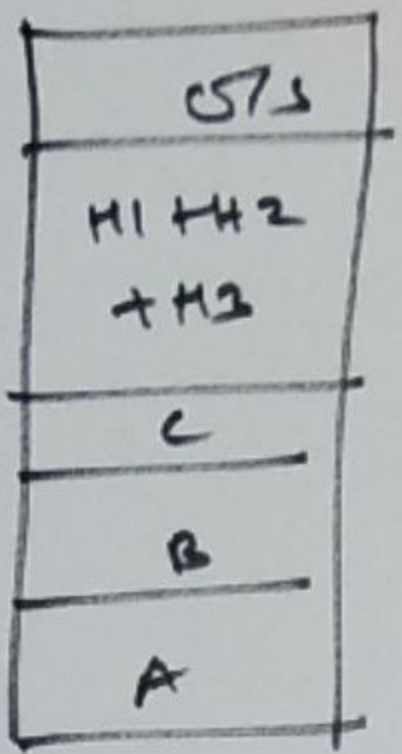
D < H1+H3

D < H1+H2+H3 Eff

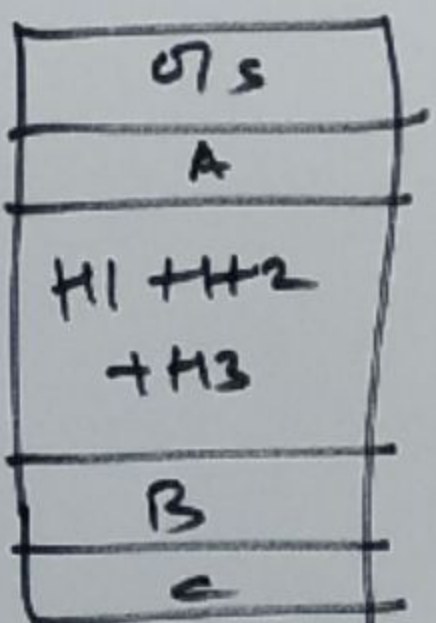
No Eff D > H1+H2+H3



or



or



Compacti

↓

solutio
to
EF
(in many
cases)

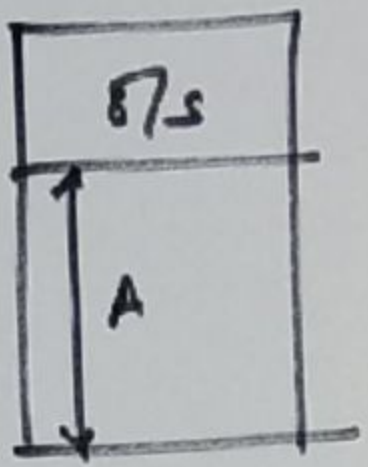
— Memory Manage attempt to optimize the relocatio effort

(3) Table Fragmentation (TF)

- Data structures related to memory management
- Used

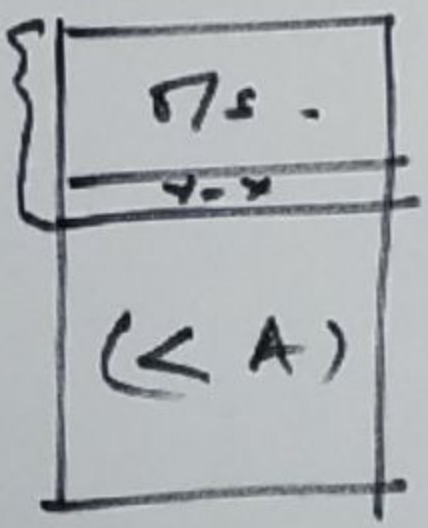
Memory Management Scheme 1 (TF = X)

Data structure X



Memory Management Scheme 2 (TF = Y)

Data structure Y



(Y >> X)

(Y − X) extra.

Total frag = IF + EF + TF