



FIT2100 Tutorial #7  
Virtual Memory  
(Suggested Solutions)  
Week 11 Semester 2 2019

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The majority of the content presented in this tutorial was adapted from William Stallings (2017). *Operating Systems: Internals and Design Principles*, Pearson.

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# 1 Background

This tutorial provides students with the opportunity to explore further on the various concepts of memory and I/O managements as discussed in the lectures.

You should complete the suggested reading in Section 2 before attending the tutorial. You should also prepare the solutions for the two sets of practice tasks given in Section 3 and Section ?? respectively.

## 2 Pre-tutorial Reading

You should complete the following two sets of reading:

- Lecture Notes: Weeks 9, and 10
- Stalling's textbook (8th/9th Edition): Chapters 7, 8, and 11

## 3 Memory Management

### 3.1 Review Questions

#### Question 1

- **Internal fragmentation:** refers to the wasted space internal to a partition due to the fact that the block of data loaded is smaller than the partition.
- **External fragmentation:** is associated with dynamic partitioning, and refers to the fact that a large number of small areas of main memory external to any partitions accumulate.

#### Question 2

In a paging system, programs and data stored on disk are divided into equal, fixed-sized blocks called **pages**; and the main memory is divided into blocks of the same size called **frames**. One page can fit exactly in one frame.

**Question 3**

Instead of dividing into fixed-size pages, the program and its associated data are divided into a number of **segments**. It is not required that all segments of all programs be of the same length, although there is a maximum segment length.

**Question 4**

With virtual memory paging, not all pages of a process need be in main memory frames for the process to run; pages may be read in as needed.

**3.2 Problem-Solving Tasks****3.2.1 Task 1**

Refer to page 6.

**3.2.2 Task 2**

Refer to page 6.

Free Partitions	First-fit	Best-fit	Worst-fit
<b>100K</b>			
<b>500K</b>	(1) Allocate 212K from 500K; Leave a hole of size 288K  (3) Allocate 112K from 288K; Leaves a hole of size 176K	(2) Allocate 417K; Leave a hole of 83K	(2) Allocate 417K (83K over allocated)
<b>200K</b>		(3) Allocate 112K; Leave a hole of 88K	
<b>300K</b>		(1) Allocate 212K; Leave a hole of 88K	
<b>600K</b>	(2) Allocate 417K; Leave a hole of size 183K	(4) Allocate 426K; Leave a hole of size 174K	(1) Allocate 212K; Leave a hole of 388K  (3) Allocate 112K; Leave a hole of 276K
	(4) Cannot allocate for the demand of 426K		(4) Cannot allocate for the demand of 426K

Figure 1: Section 3.2 Task 1

<b>FIFO</b>	1	2	3	4	5	3	4	1	6	7	8	7	8	9	7	8	9	5	4	5	2
Frame 1	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	2
Frame 2		2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Frame 3			3	3	3	3	3	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
Frame 4				4	4	4	4	4	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	4	4	4

  

<b>LRU</b>	1	2	3	4	5	3	4	1	6	7	8	7	8	9	7	8	9	5	4	5	2
Frame 1	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
Frame 2		2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Frame 3			3	3	3	3	3	3	3	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	4	4	4
Frame 4				4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	2

  

<b>OPT</b>	1	2	3	4	5	3	4	1	6	7	8	7	8	9	7	8	9	5	4	5	2
Frame 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	4	4	4
Frame 2		2	2	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Frame 3			3	3	3	3	3	3	3	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	2
Frame 4				4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

Figure 2: Section 3.2 Task 2

### 3.2.3 Task 3

- (a) Segment 0 starts at the location 660. With the offset of 198, the physical address is  $660 + 198 = 858$
- (b) Segment 1 has a length of 422, as such this logical address triggers a segment fault ( $515 > 422$ )
- (c) Segment 3 starts at the location 996. With the offset of 445, the physical address is  $996 + 445 = 1441$