FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY OF LUCKNOW LUCKNOW



Operating System AI-602

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PAGE REPLACEMENT ALGORITHMS (Part-2)

Page Replacement Algorithms

- FIFO Page replacement Algorithm
- Optimal Page Replacement Algorithm
- Least Recently Used (LRU) Algorithm

OPTIMAL PAGE REPLACEMENT

Optimal Page Replacement

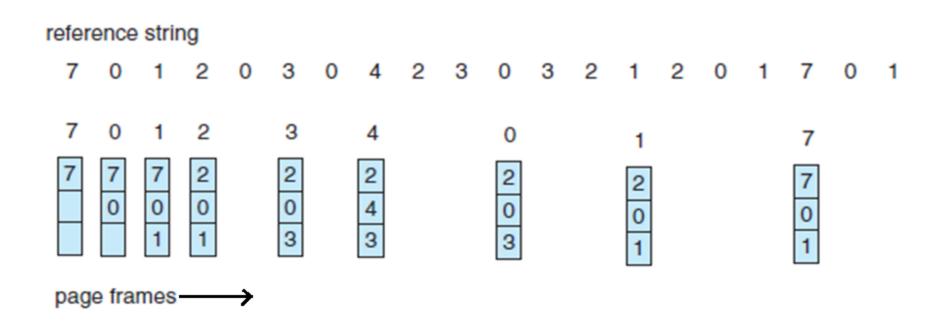
 Replace the page that will not be used for the longest period of time.

• This page-replacement algorithm *guarantees* the lowest possible page fault rate for a fixed number of frames.

- Difficult to implement, because it requires *future knowledge* of the reference string.
- The optimal algorithm is used mainly for *comparison* studies.

Example

Let three frames are initially empty.



LEAST RECENTLY USED (LRU)

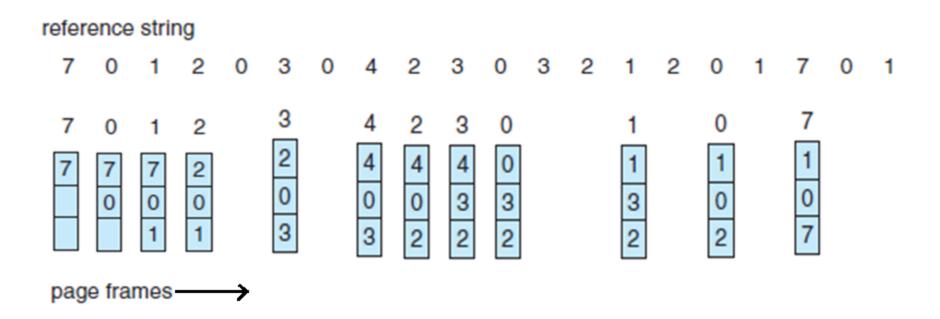
Least Recently Used (LRU)

• Replace the page that *has not been used* for the longest period of time.

• It uses the *recent past* as an approximation of the near future

Example

Let three frames are initially empty.



Homework

• Let the *reference string*:

1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 1, 5, 6, 2, 1, 2, 3, 7, 6, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 6

Find the number of page faults for One/Two/Three/Four frames (LRU/FIFO/OPTIMAL).

Frame Allocation

Frame Allocation

• Allocation of frames:

The minimum number of frames per process is defined by the *architecture*.

The maximum number is defined by the amount of available *physical memory*.

Frame Allocation

Allocation Algorithms:

Equal allocation:

❖The easiest way to split m frames among n processes is to give everyone an equal share.

→ Proportional allocation:

❖ We allocate available memory to each process according to its size.

References

- 1. Silberschatz, Galvin and Gagne, "Operating Systems Concepts", Wiley.
- 2. William Stallings, "Operating Systems: Internals and Design Principles", 6th Edition, Pearson Education.
- 3. D M Dhamdhere, "Operating Systems: A Concept based Approach", 2nd Edition, TMH.

