## Exercise Sheet 5

# Exercise 1 (Memory Management)

| 1. Mark memory management methods that cause internal fragment cur. |   |                                    |                    | e internal fragmentation to oc- |  |  |
|---|---|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|
|   | ☐ Static partit☐ Dynamic par☐ Buddy mem   | 0                                  |                    |                                 |  |  |
| 2.  | Mark memory management methods that cause external fragmentation to occur.  |                                    |                    |                                 |  |  |
|   | ☐ Static partit☐ Dynamic par☐ Buddy mem   | ~                                  |                    |                                 |  |  |
| 3.  | Explain how external fragmentation can be fixed.  |                                    |                    |                                 |  |  |
| 4.  | . Mark the memory management method that searches for the block, which best.  |                                    |                    |                                 |  |  |
|   | $\square$ First Fit   | $\square$ Next Fit                 | $\square$ Best fit | $\square$ Random                |  |  |
| 5.  | . Mark the memory management concept that searches for a free block, start from the beginning of the address space. |                                    |                    |                                 |  |  |
|   | $\square$ First Fit   | $\square$ Next Fit                 | $\square$ Best fit | $\square$ Random                |  |  |
| 6.  |   | ory management<br>the end of the a | -                  | agments quickly the large area  |  |  |
|   | $\square$ First Fit   | □ Next Fit                         | $\square$ Best fit | $\square$ Random                |  |  |
| 7.  | Mark the memory management concept that selects randomly a free and appropriate block.                              |                                    |                    |                                 |  |  |
|   | $\square$ First Fit   | $\square$ Next Fit                 | $\square$ Best fit | $\square$ Random                |  |  |
| 8.  | Mark the memory management concept that searches for a free block, starting from the latest allocation.             |                                    |                    |                                 |  |  |
|   | $\square$ First Fit   | ☐ Next Fit                         | $\square$ Best fit | $\square$ Random                |  |  |
| 9.  | Mark the memory management concept that produces many mini-fragments and is slow.                                   |                                    |                    |                                 |  |  |
|   | ☐ First Fit   | □ Next Fit                         | ☐ Best fit         | $\square$ Random                |  |  |

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# Exercise 2 (Buddy Memory Allocation)

The Buddy method for allocating memory to processes shall be used for a memory with a capacity of 1024 kB. Perform the provided operations and give the occupancy state of the memory after each operation.

|                     | 0 | 128 | 256 | 384 | 512     | 640 | 768 | 896 | 1024 |
|---------------------|---|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Initial state       |   |     |     |     | 1024 KB |     |     |     |      |
| 65 KB request => A  |   |     |     |     |         |     |     |     |      |
| 30 KB request => B  |   |     |     |     |         |     |     |     |      |
| 90 KB request => C  |   |     |     |     |         |     |     |     |      |
| 34 KB request => D  |   |     |     |     |         |     |     |     |      |
| 130 KB request => E |   |     |     |     |         |     |     |     |      |
| Free C              |   |     |     |     |         |     |     |     |      |
| Free B              |   |     |     |     |         |     |     |     |      |
| 275 KB request => F |   |     |     |     |         |     |     |     |      |
| 145 KB request => G |   |     |     |     |         |     |     |     |      |
| Free D              |   |     |     |     |         |     |     |     |      |
| Free A              |   |     |     |     |         |     |     |     |      |
| Free G              |   |     |     |     |         |     |     |     |      |
| Free E              |   |     |     |     |         |     |     |     |      |

#### Exercise 3 (Real Mode and Protected Mode)

- 1. Describe the functioning of the real mode.
- 2. Explain why it is impossible to use real mode for multitasking operation mode.
- 3. Describe the functioning of the protected mode.
- 4. Describe what virtual memory is.
- 5. Explain, why virtual memory helps to better utilize the main memory.
- 6. Describe what mapping is.
- 7. Describe what swapping is.
- 8. Name the component of the CPU that is used to implement virtual memory.
- 9. Describe the function of the component from subtask 8.
- 10. Name a virtual memory concept.
- 11. Name the sort of fragmentation that does occur with the concept of subtask 10.
- 12. Explain the purpose of the Page-Table Base Register (PTBS).

- 13. Explain the purpose of the Page-Table Length Register (PTLR).
- 14. Explain what a page fault exception causes to occur.
- 15. Describe the reaction of the operating system when a page fault exception occurs.
- 16. Explain what an access violation exception or general protection fault exception causes to occur.
- 17. Describe the consequence (effect) of an access violation exception or general protection fault exception.
- 18. Describe the content of the kernelspace.
- 19. Describe the content of the userspace.

# Exercise 4 (Memory Management)

Please mark for each one of the following statements, whether the statement is true or false.

| 1. | Real mode is s | suited for multitasking systems.   |
|----|----------------|--|
|    | $\square$ True | ☐ False  |
| 2. | -              | mode, each process is executed in its own copy of the physica which is protected from other processes. |
|    | $\square$ True | $\square$ False  |
| 3. | When static p  | artitioning is used, internal fragmentation occurs.  |
|    | $\square$ True | ☐ False  |
| 4. | When dynami    | c partitioning is used, external fragmentation cannot occur.   |
|    | $\square$ True | $\square$ False  |
| 5. | With paging,   | all pages have the same length.  |
|    | $\square$ True | $\square$ False  |
| 6. | One advantage  | e of long pages is little internal fragmentation.  |
|    | $\square$ True | $\square$ False  |
| 7. | A drawback o   | f short pages is that the page table gets bigger.  |
|    | $\square$ True | ☐ False  |
|    |                |  |

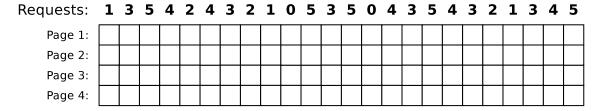
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| 8. | When paging physical memory | is used, the MMU translates the logical memory addresses into bry addresses. |
|----|-----------------------------|--|
|    | $\square$ True              | $\square$ False  |
| 9. | Modern opera paging.        | ting systems (for x86) operate in protected mode and use only                |
|    | $\square$ True              | ☐ False  |
|    |                             |  |

# Exercise 5 (Page Replacement Strategies)

- 1. Why is it impossible to implement the optimal replacement strategy OPT?
- 2. Perform the access sequence with the replacement strategies Optimal, LRU, LFU and FIFO once with a cache with a capacity of 4 pages and once with 5 pages. Also calculate the hit rate and the miss rate for all scenarios.

Optimal replacement strategy (OPT):



Hit rate: Miss rate:

Requests: 1 3 5 4 2 4 3 2 1 0 5 3 5 0 4 3 5 4 3 2 1 3 4 5

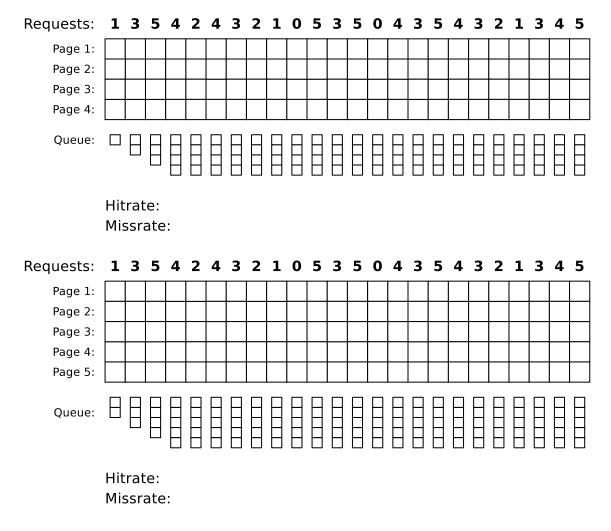
 Page 2:
 | | | | | | |

 Page 3:
 | | | | | |

 Page 4:
 | | | | | |

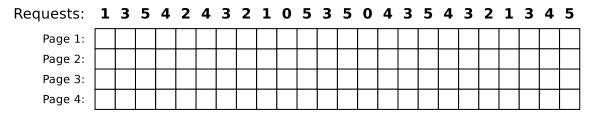
 Page 5:
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Hit rate: Miss rate: Replacement strategy Least Recently Used (LRU):



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Replacement strategy Least Frequently Used (LFU):



Hit rate: Miss rate:

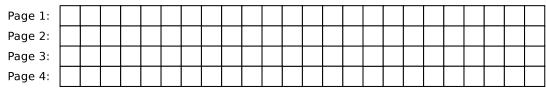
1 3 5 4 2 4 3 2 1 0 5 3 5 0 4 3 5 4 3 2 1 3 4 5 Requests: Page 1: Page 2:

Page 3: Page 4: Page 5:

> Hit rate: Miss rate:

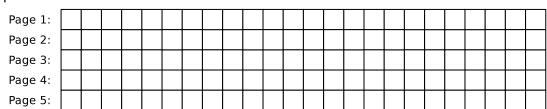
Replacement strategy FIFO:

Requests: 1 3 5 4 2 4 3 2 1 0 5 3 5 0 4 3 5 4 3 2 1 3 4 5



Hit rate: Miss rate:

1 3 5 4 2 4 3 2 1 0 5 3 5 0 4 3 5 4 3 2 1 3 4 5 Requests:



Hit rate: Miss rate:

3. What is the key message of Laszlo Belady's anomaly?

Content: Topics of slide set 5 Page 6 of 8 4. Show Belady's anomaly by performing the access sequence with the replacement strategy FIFO once with a cache with a capacity of 3 pages and once with 4 pages. Also calculate the hit rate and the miss rate for both scenarios.

Hit rate:

Miss rate:

Requests: 3 2 1 0 3 2 4 3 2 1 0 4

Hit rate:

Miss rate:

# Exercise 6 (Time-based Command Execution, Sorting, Environment Variables)

1. Create in your home directory a directory NotImportant and write a cron job, which erases the content of the directory NotImportant every Tuesday at 1:25 clock am.

The output of the command should be appended to a file EraseLog.txt in your home directory.

2. Write a cron job, which appends a line at a file Datum.txt with the following format (but with the current values) every 3 minutes between 14:00 to 15:00 clock on every Tuesday in the month of November:

3. Write an at-job, which outputs at 17:23 today a list of the running processes.

```
You may have to install the command line tool at first.
With Debian/Ubuntu this works with:
$ sudo apt update && sudo apt install at
With CentOS/Fedora/RedHat this works with:
$ sudo yum install at
```

- 4. Write an at-job, which outputs at December 24th at 8:15 am the text "It's christmas!"
- 5. Create in your home directory a file Kanzler.txt with the following content:

| Willy     | Brandt    | 1969 |
|-----------|-----------|------|
| Angela    | Merkel    | 2005 |
| Gerhard   | Schröder  | 1998 |
| KurtGeorg | Kiesinger | 1966 |
| Helmut    | Kohl      | 1982 |
| Konrad    | Adenauer  | 1949 |
| Helmut    | Schmidt   | 1974 |
| Ludwig    | Erhard    | 1963 |

- 6. Print out the file Kanzler.txt sorted by the first names.
- 7. Print out the file Kanzler.txt sorted by the third letter of the last names.
- 8. Print out the file Kanzler.txt sorted by the year of the inauguration.
- 9. Print out the file Kanzler.txt backward reverse sorted by the year of the inauguration and redirect the output into a file Kanzlerdaten.txt.
- 10. Create with the command export an environment variable VAR1 and assign it the value Testvariable.
- 11. Print out the value of VAR1 in the shell.
- 12. Erase the environment variable VAR1.