Week 5 Activity 7

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**Precisely Define the Following Terms:**

**best fit memory allocation:** Look at all free blocks and choose the one which wastes the least.

**base register**: This stores the memory address of the beginning of a program.

**bounds register:** Stores the location of the highest memory address accessible by a program.

**compaction:** Removing the fragments.

**deallocation**: is the process performed by the computer that releases the block of information from memory and allows that information to be used by a different program.

**dynamic partitions:** Job-aware process scheduling algorithm that divides processors in the system evenly among jobs, except that no single job can be allocated more processors than runnable processes; this algorithm maximizes processor affinity.

**first fit memory allocation:** is faster in making allocation but leads to memory waste.

**fixed partitions:** size of partition determined at the time of OS initialization and cannot be changed

**main memory:** Physical Memory

**relocatable dynamic partitions:** The memory manager relocates programs of which it gathers together all empty blocks. Compact the empty blocks and make one block of memory large enough to accommodate some or all of the jobs waiting to get in

**relocation register:** A register that stores the shift in a program's base register.