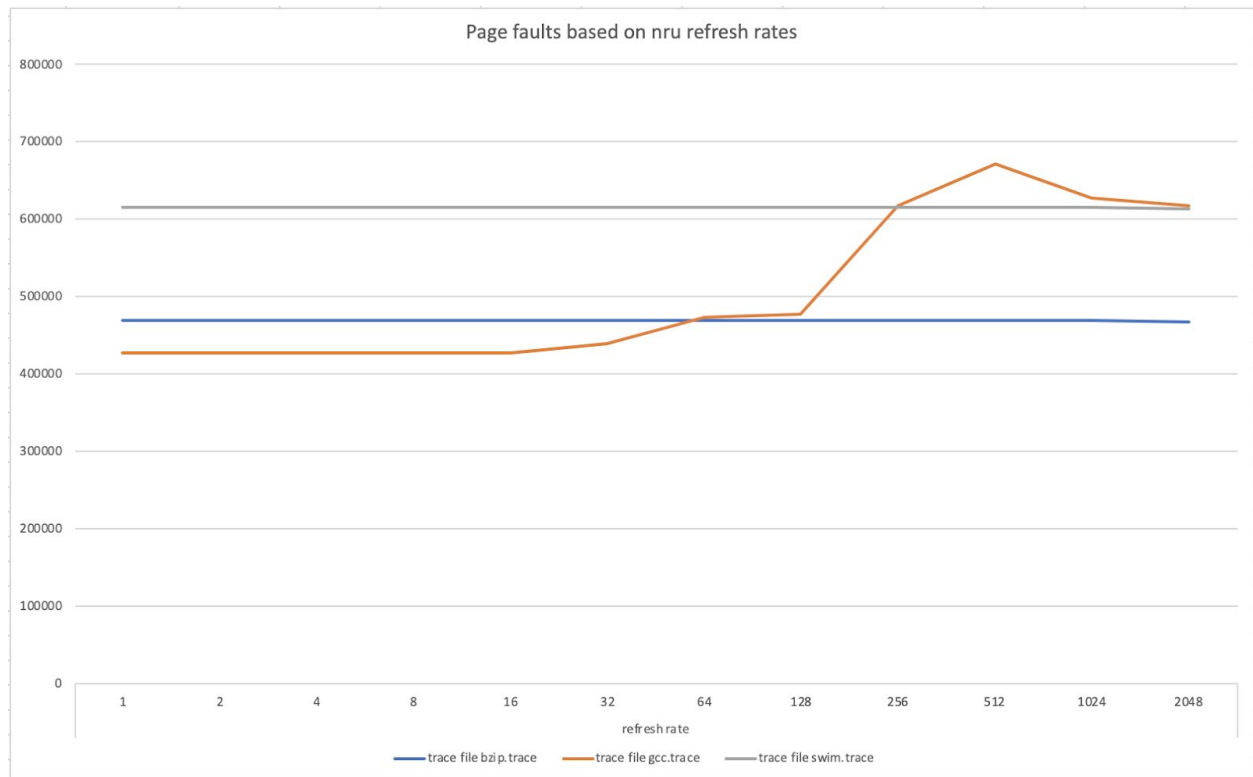


Eric Hunzeker - CS1550 Project 3 Write up  
Part 1:

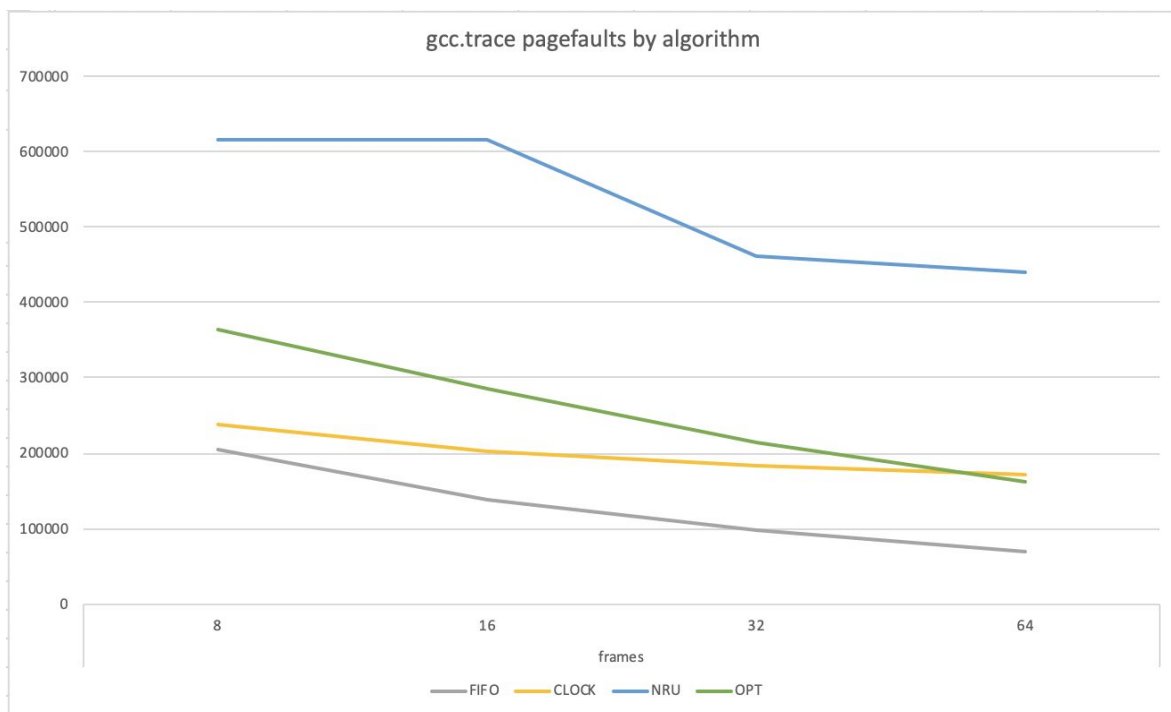
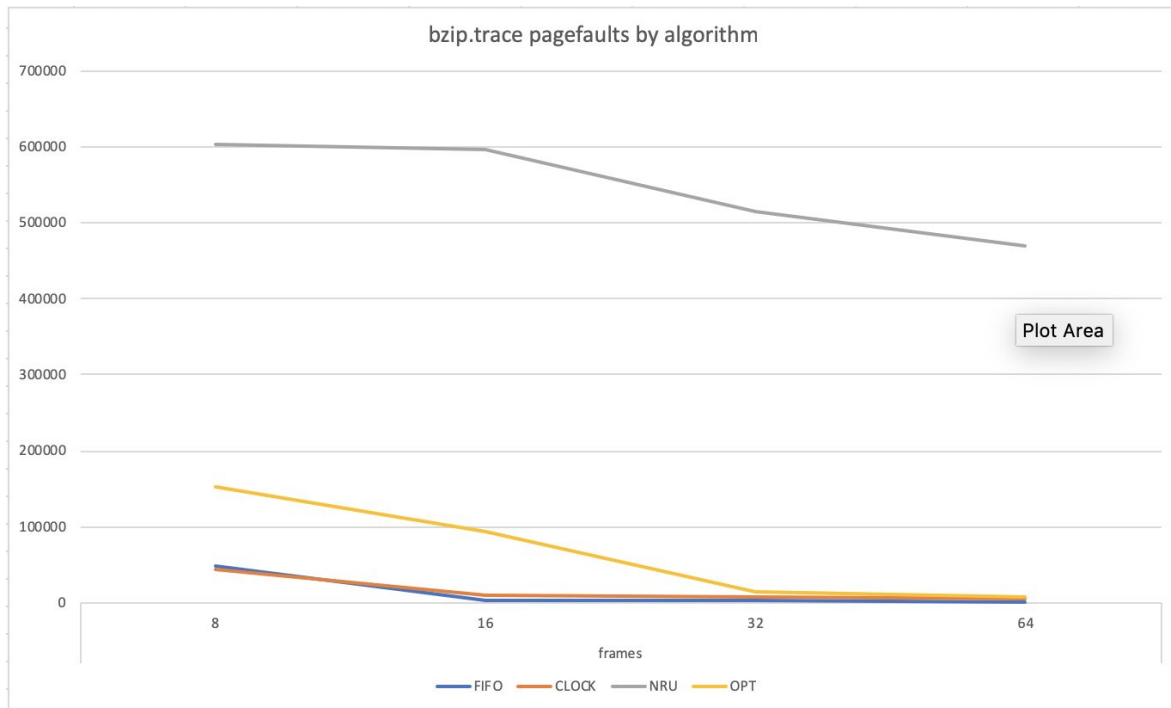
For NRU, you have a refresh parameter to set. Try to find a good refresh period that works well. You do not need to find the absolute minimum, just approximately how long to wait. Plot your results in a graph and discuss why your choice of refresh seemed to be the best.

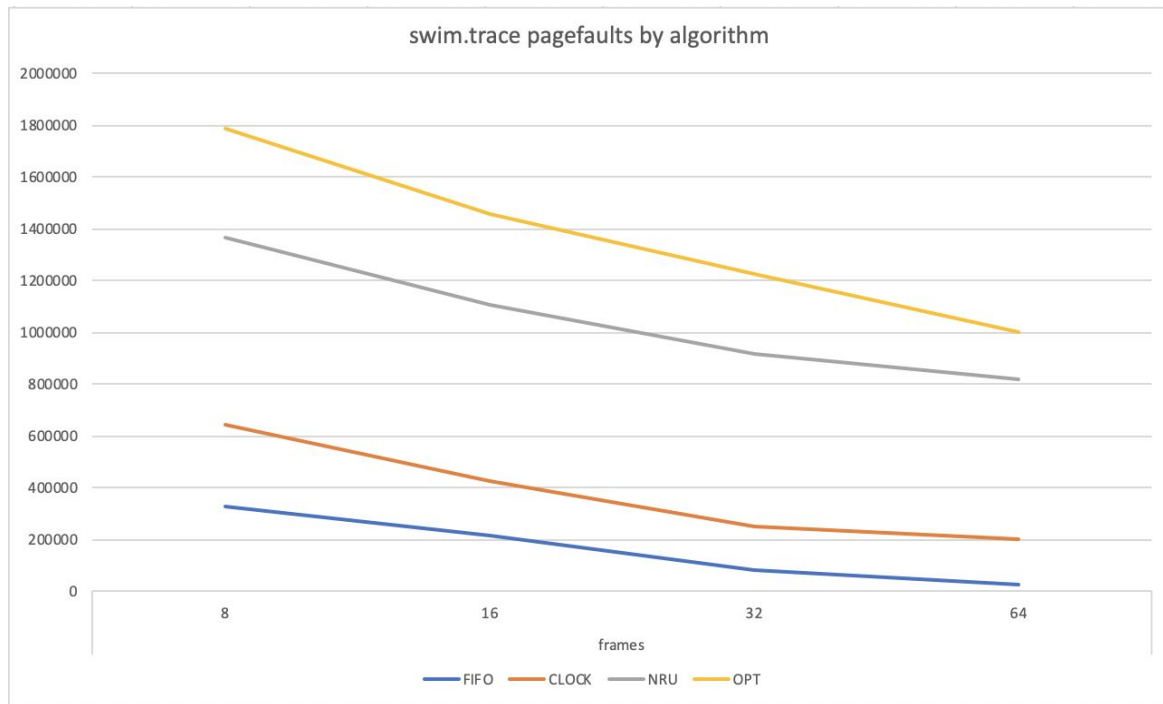


- For NRU, this graph suggests that the ideal refresh rate is around 32. This seems the best because it is the lowest point in terms of page faults for all three trace files. This may also be because I used page tables of size 64.

Part 2:

For each of your four algorithms (with NRU using the proper refresh you determined), describe in a document the resulting page fault statistics for 8, 16, 32, and 64 frames. Use this information to determine which algorithm you think might be most appropriate for use in an actual operating system. Use OPT as the baseline for your comparisons.

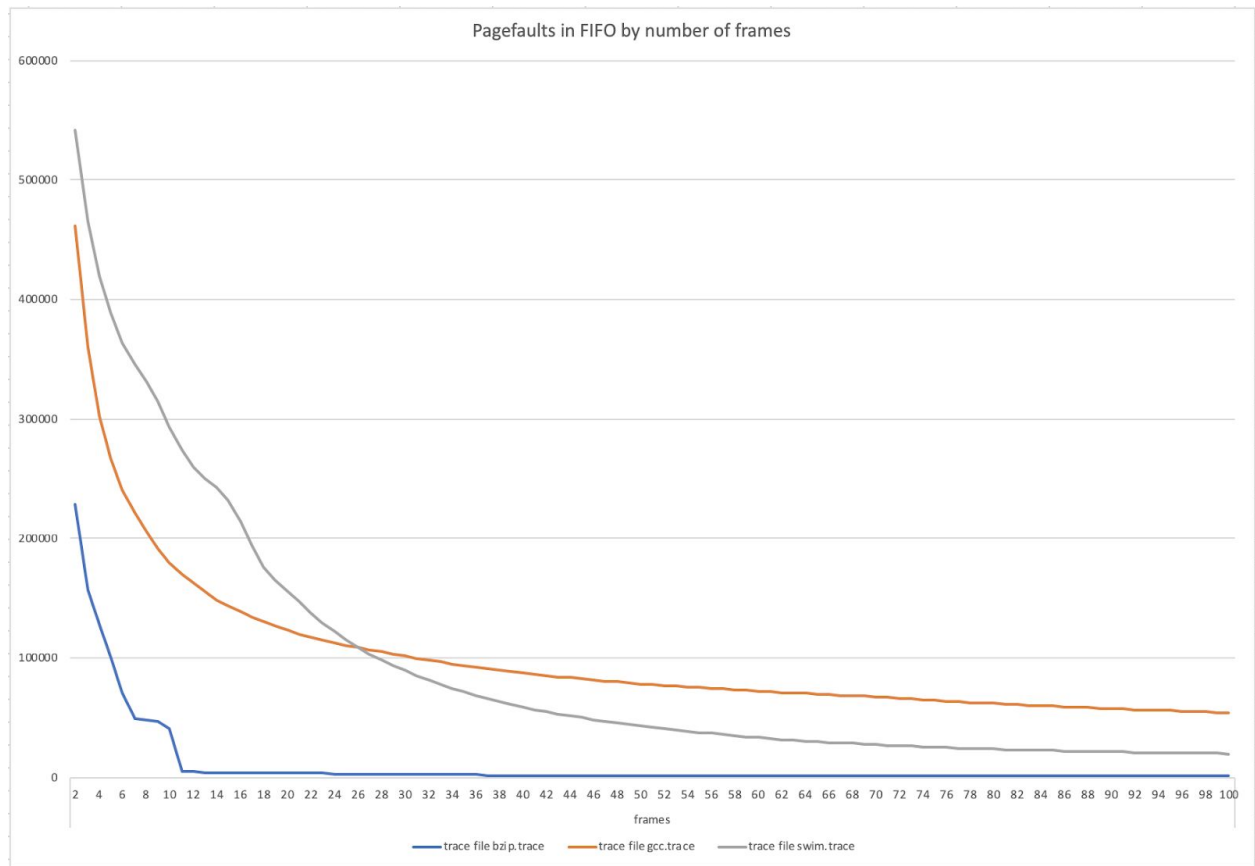




- For all of the algorithms and trace files, it seems to be that the more frames there are, then the less page faults occur. This is because since there are more frames, there is more of a chance that the page that needs to be referenced or modified is already in the table.

### Part 3:

For FIFO, with the three traces and varying the total number of frames from 2 to 100, determine if there are any instances of Belady's anomaly. Discuss in your write up.



- WOW look at this beautiful graph!! Overall, the trend shows that as the number of frames increases, the amount of page faults decreases. However, a concept called Belady's anomaly can explain why the amount of page faults at 92 frames is higher than the amount of page faults at 91 frames.