1. (10 %) **Free Blocks Management Using a Linked List** Consider a file system managing free blocks by using linked lists. The table below shows the final two blocks storing free blocks. Fill the empty tables below to show the changes which occur in the tables after the following scenarios. Highlight the changes using a color pencil.

   (a) Five new blocks are allocated
   (b) The block 22 is freed
   (c) Another 5 blocks are allocated
   (d) Another block is allocated
   (e) Another three blocks are allocated
   (f) Four blocks (23456, 8345345, 56, and 634534) are freed

Block #	17	18
Next Block	18	0
	4589	24353
	43546	98745
	718	76345
	345	9877
	23456	7345
	8345345	34535
	634534	154698
	3478	967
	56	8657

Block #	17	18		Block #	17	18		Block #	17	18
Next Block	18	0		Next Block	18	0		Next Block	18	0
	4589	24353			4589	24353			[red]	24353
	43546	98745			43546	98745			[red]	98745
	718	76345			718	76345			[red]	76345
	345	9877			345	9877			[red]	9877
	[red]	7345			22 [red]	7345			[red]	7345
	[red]	34535				34535				34535
	[red]	154698				154698				154698
	[red]	967				967				967
	[red]	8657				8657				8657
Block #	18	[red]		Block #	18			Block #		
Next Block	0	[red]		Next Block	0			Next Block		

24353			24353			24353	
98745			98745			98745	
76345			76345			76345	
9877			9877			9877	
7345			7345			7345	
34535			34535			34535	
154698						23456	
967						8345345	
17						56	

2. **Free Blocks Management — Comparision** Given the two memory footprint scenarios for Free Blocks Management as presented in class. State the condition under which the linked list approach uses less space than the bitmap approach.