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

(The six empty tables below are filled in by hand with the results of scenarios (a)–(f), showing block numbers and next-block values, with highlighted changes.)

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.

The linked list is better if you have only a few blocks free. x = free Blocks

LL Blocks = x / 255
BM Blocks = 727 250

727 250 = x / 255 / 0.255

Bitmap is better if there are more blocks free
x = 30 978 75

if x < 30978495 linked list uses less space