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**TASK 1**

* Task1a
  + Foreground: 976980 kB
  + Background: 976987 kB
* Task1b
  + Foreground: 540 kB
  + Background: 832 kB
* Task1c
  + Foreground: 540 kB
  + Background: 832 kB
* Analysis
  + Linux allocates memory based on the size of the process that is being run. For example, task1b is a simple addition program that does not use much memory. Because of this, it only receives less than a 1MB. This shows the contrast to task1a, which uses a whole gigabyte of memory. It is based on the size of the process. There is also another factor to consider when deciding how much memory to allocate. When a process in running in the background, then more memory is allocated to those processes because it is not the main priority. Both size of the process and what else is running play into how much memory is allocated.

**TASK 2**

* Analysis
  + When Linux allocates memory to a child that is identical, it allocates almost the same amount to each identical child. When testing task2.c several times, the children all received 85 - 92 kB, with the parents having more than the children do. This shows that identical children all receive almost identical amounts of memory allocation.