

Assignment 8 – Implementation of Memory Allocation Techniques:
First Fit, Best Fit and Worst Fit

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Aim:

To implement the following memory allocation techniques:

1. First fit
2. Best fit
3. Worst fit

Algorithm:

1. Start
2. Get the required details on the partitioning of the physical memory such as:
 1. The number of partitions
 2. Starting addresses
 3. Ending addresses
3. Calculate the size of each partition and the free space available in each partition.
4. Display a menu with options for the three memory allocation techniques:
 5. First fit
 6. Best fit
 7. Worst fit
8. For each technique, display a menu with options for allocation, deallocation, displaying the memory and for coalescing of holes.
9. Stop

1. First fit:

1. Start
2. To allocate a process:
 1. Read the process ID and the size of the process as input from the user.
 2. Iterate through the partitions until a partition with enough free space to accommodate the process is found.
 3. Insert the process into the physical memory and update the allocated and free memory accordingly.
 4. If no free space is available, print an error message indicating the same.
3. To deallocate a process:
 1. Read the process ID of the process to be deallocated as input from the user.
 2. If the process is found in the physical memory, remove the process and create a hole in the memory space that the process was occupying.

3. If the process is not found in the physical memory, print an error message indicating the same.
4. To merge holes:
 1. If a partition contains a hole and the partitions immediately following it also contain holes, then note the starting address of the partition and the ending address of the last partition to contain a hole in this sequence.
 2. Set the newly acquired starting address and ending address as the starting and ending of a single partition that replaces the entire sequence of partitions containing holes.
 3. Repeat this strategy for all the sequences of holes in the physical memory.
5. Stop

2. Best fit:

1. Start
2. To allocate a process:
 1. Read the process ID and the size of the process as input from the user.
 2. Iterate through the partitions until a partition with the minimum free space to accommodate the process is found.
 3. Insert the process into the physical memory and update the allocated and free memory accordingly.
 4. If no free space is available, print an error message indicating the same.
3. To deallocate a process:
 1. Read the process ID of the process to be deallocated as input from the user.
 2. If the process is found in the physical memory, remove the process and create a hole in the memory space that the process was occupying.
 3. If the process is not found in the physical memory, print an error message indicating the same.
4. To merge holes:
 1. If a partition contains a hole and the partitions immediately following it also contain holes, then note the starting address of the partition and the ending address of the last partition to contain a hole in this sequence.
 2. Set the newly acquired starting address and ending address as the starting and ending of a single partition that replaces the entire sequence of partitions containing holes.
 3. Repeat this strategy for all the sequences of holes in the physical memory.
5. Stop

3. *Worst fit:*

1. Start
2. To allocate a process:
 1. Read the process ID and the size of the process as input from the user.
 2. Iterate through the partitions until a partition with the maximum free space to accommodate the process is found.
 3. Insert the process into the physical memory and update the allocated and free memory accordingly.
 4. If no free space is available, print an error message indicating the same.
3. To deallocate a process:
 1. Read the process ID of the process to be deallocated as input from the user.
 2. If the process is found in the physical memory, remove the process and create a hole in the memory space that the process was occupying.
 3. If the process is not found in the physical memory, print an error message indicating the same.
4. To merge holes:
 1. If a partition contains a hole and the partitions immediately following it also contain holes, then note the starting address of the partition and the ending address of the last partition to contain a hole in this sequence.
 2. Set the newly acquired starting address and ending address as the starting and ending of a single partition that replaces the entire sequence of partitions containing holes.
 3. Repeat this strategy for all the sequences of holes in the physical memory.
5. Stop

Programs:

Code:

// Program to implement Memory Management Algorithms - First fit, Best fit and Worst fit

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
```

```
#define MAX 10
```

```
typedef struct Memnode {
    int start, end, size, freesize;
    char status[3];
} mem;
```

```
void reset (mem space1[MAX], mem space2[MAX], int n) {
```

```
        for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {
            space1[i].start = space2[i].start;
            space1[i].end = space2[i].end;
            space1[i].size = space2[i].size;
            space1[i].freesize = space2[i].freesize;
            strcpy(space1[i].status,space2[i].status);
        }
    }

void shiftl (mem space[MAX], int pos, int n) {
    for (int i=pos; i<n; i++) {
        space[i].start = space[i+1].start;
        space[i].end = space[i+1].end;
        space[i].size = space[i+1].size;
        space[i].freesize = space[i+1].freesize;
        strcpy(space[i].status,space[i+1].status);
    }
}

void displayfree (mem space[MAX], int numP, int allocs) {
    int n = numP-allocs;
    printf("\n");
    if (n==0) {
        printf("NULL\n");
        return;
    }
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
        printf("-----");
    printf("\n");
    for (int i=0; i<numP; i++) {
        if (strcmp(space[i].status,"H")==0)
            printf("|t\t%s\t|",space[i].status);
    }
    printf("\n");
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
        printf("-----");
    printf("\n");
    for (int i=0; i<numP; i++) {
        if (strcmp(space[i].status,"H")==0)
            printf(" %d\t\t %d",space[i].start,space[i].end);
    }
    printf("\n");
}

void display (mem space[MAX], int n) {
    printf("\n");
    if (n==0) {
        printf("NULL\n");
        return;
    }
}
```

```
        }
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
        printf("-----");
    printf("\n");
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {
        printf("\t\t%s\t\t",space[i].status);
    }
    printf("\n");
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
        printf("-----");
    printf("\n");
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {
        printf(" %d\t\t %d",space[i].start,space[i].end);
    }
    printf("\n");
}

int main() {
    printf("\n__MEMORY MANAGEMENT ALGORITHMS__\n");

    mem ph[MAX], free[MAX], alloc[MAX], temp[MAX];

    int numP;
    printf("\nEnter the no. of partitions in memory: ");
    scanf("%d",&numP);

    for (int i=0; i<numP; i++) {
        printf("\nPartition %d: ",i+1);
        printf("\n\tEnter starting address: ");
        scanf("%d",&ph[i].start);
        printf("\tEnter ending address: ");
        scanf("%d",&ph[i].end);
        ph[i].size = ph[i].end - ph[i].start;
        ph[i].freesize = ph[i].size;
        strcpy(ph[i].status,"H");
    }

    reset(temp,ph,numP);
    //displaying physical memory
    printf("\nPhysical memory: \n");
    display(ph,numP);
    //displaying copy of physical memory
    /*printf("\nTemp memory: \n");
    display(temp,numP);*/

    int algoch;
    do {
        printf("\nMemory allocation: \n1. First Fit\n2. Best Fit\n3. Worst Fit\n4. Exit from
program\n");
```

[illegible]

```
        }
        ph[pcount+1].start = free[i].start;
        ph[pcount].end =

alloc[acount].end;

        ph[pcount].start =

alloc[acount].start;

        ph[pcount].freesize = 0;

        strcpy(ph[pcount].status,alloc[acount].status);

        acount++;
        break;
    }

    break;
}

case 2: {
    printf("\nDeallocating memory: \n");
    char pid[3]; int psize;
    printf("Enter process ID: ");
    scanf("%s",pid);

    int ploc = -1, floc, aloc = -1;
    for (int i=0; i<numPh; i++) {
        if (strcmp(ph[i].status,pid)==0)
            ploc = i;
    }
    for (int i=0; i<numPh; i++) {
        if (strcmp(alloc[i].status,pid)==0)
            aloc = i;
    }
    floc = ploc-acount+1;
    psize = alloc[aloc].size;

    free[floc].start -= psize;
    free[floc].freesize += psize;

    shiftl(alloc,aloc,acount);
    acount--;

    strcpy(ph[ploc].status,"H");
    ph[ploc].freesize = psize;

    de++;

    break;
}
```

```
case 3: {
    printf("\nDisplaying memory: \n");

    printf("\nAllocated memory: \n");
    display(alloc,acount);
    printf("\nFree memory: \n");
    displayfree(ph,numPh,acount);
    printf("\nPhysical memory: \n");
    display(ph,numPh);

    break;
}

case 4: {
    printf("\nMerged holes! \n");
    int start = 0, end = 0;
    for (int i=1; i<numPh; i++) {
        if (strcmp(ph[i-1].status,"H")==0) {
            start = ph[i-1].start;
            int j = i;
            while
(
                strcmp(ph[j].status,"H")==0 && j<numPh) {

                    shiftl(ph,j-1,numPh-1);
                    numPh--;
                }
                end = ph[i].end;
                ph[i-1].start = start;
                ph[i-1].end = end;
            }

            break;
        }

    }

    break;
}

case 5: {
    printf("\nReturning to main program...\n");
    break;
}

default: {
    printf("\nInvalid choice! Try again.\n");
}

} while(choice!=5);

break;
}
```



```

        case 2: {
            printf("\n__Best Fit Memory Allocation Algorithm__\n");
            reset(ph,temp,numP);
            reset(free,ph,numP);
            int account = 0, pcount = 0, numPh = numP, de = 0; //counting allocation partitions in memory

            int choice;
            do {
                printf("\nMENU: \n1. Allocate\n2. Deallocate\n3. Display\n4. Coalescing of holes\n5. Back to program\n");
                printf("Enter choice: ");
                scanf("%d",&choice);

                switch(choice) {
                    case 1: {
                        printf("\nAllocating memory: \n");
                        char pid[3]; int psize;
                        printf("Enter process ID: ");
                        scanf("%s",pid);
                        printf("Enter process size: ");
                        scanf("%d",&psize);

                        int min_idx = 0;
                        for (int i=0; i<numP; i++) {
                            if (free[i].freesize <
                                free[min_idx].freesize && psize <= free[i].freesize)
                                min_idx = i;
                        }

                        if (psize <= free[min_idx].freesize) {
                            alloc[account].start =
                                free[min_idx].start;
                            alloc[account].end =
                                free[min_idx].start + psize;
                            alloc[account].size = psize;
                            alloc[account].freesize = 0;
                            strcpy(alloc[account].status,pid);
                            free[min_idx].start += psize;
                            free[min_idx].size -= psize;
                            free[min_idx].freesize -= psize;
                            numPh++;
                            pcount = min_idx+account+de;
                            for (int j=numPh-1; j>pcount; j--)
                                ph[j].start = ph[j-1].start;
                                ph[j].end = ph[j-1].end;
                                ph[j].freesize = ph[j-1].freesize;
                        }
                    }
                }
            } while (choice != 5);
    }
}

```

```
1].status);

free[min_idx].start;
alloc[acount].end;
alloc[acount].start;

strcpy(ph[pcount].status,alloc[acount].status);

account++;
break;
}

break;
}

case 2: {
    printf("\nDeallocating memory: \n");
    char pid[3]; int psize;
    printf("Enter process ID: ");
    scanf("%s",pid);

    int ploc = -1, floc, aloc = -1;
    for (int i=0; i<numPh; i++) {
        if (strcmp(ph[i].status,pid)==0)
            ploc = i;
    }
    for (int i=0; i<numPh; i++) {
        if (strcmp(alloc[i].status,pid)==0)
            aloc = i;
    }
    floc = ploc-account+1;
    psize = alloc[aloc].size;

    free[floc].start -= psize;
    free[floc].freesize += psize;

    shiftl(alloc,aloc,account);
    account--;

    strcpy(ph[ploc].status,"H");
    ph[ploc].freesize = psize;

    de++;
```

```
        break;
    }

    case 3: {
        printf("\nDisplaying memory: \n");

        printf("\nAllocated memory: \n");
        display(alloc,acount);
        printf("\nFree memory: \n");
        displayfree(ph,numPh,acount);
        printf("\nPhysical memory: \n");
        display(ph,numPh);

        break;
    }

    case 4: {
        printf("\nMerged holes! \n");
        int start = 0, end = 0;
        for (int i=1; i<numPh; i++) {
            if (strcmp(ph[i-1].status,"H")==0) {
                start = ph[i-1].start;
                int j = i;
                while
(
                    strcmp(ph[j].status,"H")==0 && j<numPh) {

                        shiftl(ph,j-1,numPh-1);
                        numPh--;
                    }
                end = ph[i].end;
                ph[i-1].start = start;
                ph[i-1].end = end;
            }
        }

        break;
    }

    case 5: {
        printf("\nReturning to main program...\n");
        break;
    }

    default: {
        printf("\nInvalid choice! Try again.\n");
    }
} while(choice!=5);

break;
```



```
        strcpy(ph[j].status,ph[j-1].status);
    }
    ph[pcount+1].start = free[max_idx].start;
    ph[pcount].end = alloc[acount].end;
    ph[pcount].start = alloc[acount].start;
    ph[pcount].freesize = 0;

strcpy(ph[pcount].status,alloc[acount].status);

        acount++;
        break;
    }

    break;
}

case 2: {
    printf("\nDeallocating memory: \n");
    char pid[3]; int psize;
    printf("Enter process ID: ");
    scanf("%s",pid);

    int ploc = -1, floc, aloc = -1;
    for (int i=0; i<numPh; i++) {
        if (strcmp(ph[i].status,pid)==0)
            ploc = i;
    }
    for (int i=0; i<numPh; i++) {
        if (strcmp(alloc[i].status,pid)==0)
            aloc = i;
    }
    floc = ploc-acount+1;
    psize = alloc[aloc].size;

    free[floc].start -= psize;
    free[floc].freesize += psize;

    shiftl(alloc,aloc,acount);
    acount--;

    strcpy(ph[ploc].status,"H");
    ph[ploc].freesize = psize;

    de++;

    break;
}

case 3: {
```

```
printf("\nDisplaying memory: \n");

printf("\nAllocated memory: \n");
display(alloc,acount);
printf("\nFree memory: \n");
displayfree(ph,numPh,acount);
printf("\nPhysical memory: \n");
display(ph,numPh);

break;
}

case 4: {
printf("\nMerged holes! \n");
int start = 0, end = 0;
for (int i=1; i<numPh; i++) {
    if (strcmp(ph[i-1].status,"H")==0) {
        start = ph[i-1].start;
        int j = i;
        while
(
        strcmp(ph[j].status,"H")==0 && j<numPh) {

                                shiftl(ph,j-1,numPh-1);
                                numPh--;
                                }
                                end = ph[i].end;
                                ph[i-1].start = start;
                                ph[i-1].end = end;
                                }
                                }

break;
}

case 5: {
printf("\nReturning to main program...\n");
break;
}

default: {
printf("\nInvalid choice! Try again.\n");
}
}
} while(choice!=5);

break;
}

case 4: {
printf("\nExiting the program...\n");
```

```
        exit(0);
        break;
    }

    default: {
        printf("\nInvalid choice! Try again.\n");
    }
}

} while (algoch != 4);

return 0;
}
```

Output:

```
~/OSL$ ./a8

__MEMORY MANAGEMENT ALGORITHMS__

Enter the no. of partitions in memory: 4

Partition 1:
  Enter starting address: 100
  Enter ending address: 110

Partition 2:
  Enter starting address: 110
  Enter ending address: 117

Partition 3:
  Enter starting address: 117
  Enter ending address: 120

Partition 4:
  Enter starting address: 120
  Enter ending address: 124

Physical memory:

-----
|   H   | |   H   | |   H   | |   H   |
-----
100      110 110      117 117      120 120      124

Memory allocation:
1. First Fit
2. Best Fit
3. Worst Fit
4. Exit from program
Enter choice: 1

__First Fit Memory Allocation Algorithm__

MENU:
1. Allocate
2. Deallocate
3. Display
4. Coalescing of holes
5. Back to program
Enter choice: 1

Allocating memory:
Enter process ID: P1
Enter process size: 5

MENU:
1. Allocate
2. Deallocate
3. Display
4. Coalescing of holes
5. Back to program
Enter choice: 3

Displaying memory:
```



```
Allocated memory:
-----
|      P1      |
-----
100      105

Free memory:
-----
|      H      ||      H      ||      H      ||      H      |
-----
105      110 110      117 117      120 120      124

Physical memory:
-----
|      P1      ||      H      ||      H      ||      H      ||      H      |
-----
100      105 105      110 110      117 117      120 120      124

MENU:
1. Allocate
2. Deallocate
3. Display
4. Coalescing of holes
5. Back to program
Enter choice: 1
```

```
Allocating memory:
Enter process ID: P2
Enter process size: 6

MENU:
1. Allocate
2. Deallocate
3. Display
4. Coalescing of holes
5. Back to program
Enter choice: 3

Displaying memory:

Allocated memory:
-----
|      P1      ||      P2      |
-----
100      105 110      116

Free memory:
-----
|      H      ||      H      ||      H      ||      H      |
-----
105      110 116      117 117      120 120      124
```

```
Physical memory:
-----
|   P1   ||   H   ||   P2   ||   H   ||   H   ||   H   |
-----
100      105 105      110 110      116 116      117 117      120 120      124

MENU:
1. Allocate
2. Deallocate
3. Display
4. Coalescing of holes
5. Back to program
Enter choice: 2

Deallocating memory:
Enter process ID: P2

MENU:
1. Allocate
2. Deallocate
3. Display
4. Coalescing of holes
5. Back to program
Enter choice: 3

Displaying memory:

Allocated memory:
```

```
Displaying memory:

Allocated memory:
-----
|   P1   |
-----
100      105

Free memory:
-----
|   H   ||   H   ||   H   ||   H   ||   H   |
-----
105      110 110      116 116      117 117      120 120      124

Physical memory:
-----
|   P1   ||   H   ||   H   ||   H   ||   H   ||   H   |
-----
100      105 105      110 110      116 116      117 117      120 120      124

MENU:
1. Allocate
2. Deallocate
3. Display
4. Coalescing of holes
5. Back to program
Enter choice: 4
```

```
Merged holes!

MENU:
1. Allocate
2. Deallocate
3. Display
4. Coalescing of holes
5. Back to program
Enter choice: 3

Displaying memory:

Allocated memory:

-----
|      P1      |
-----
100          105

Free memory:

-----
|      H      |
-----
105          124
```

```
Physical memory:

-----
|      P1      ||      H      |
-----
100          105 105          124

MENU:
1. Allocate
2. Deallocate
3. Display
4. Coalescing of holes
5. Back to program
Enter choice: 5

Returning to main program...

Memory allocation:
1. First Fit
2. Best Fit
3. Worst Fit
4. Exit from program
Enter choice: 2

__Best Fit Memory Allocation Algorithm__

MENU:
1. Allocate
2. Deallocate
3. Display
```

```
4. Coalescing of holes
5. Back to program
Enter choice: 1
```

```
Allocating memory:
Enter process ID: P1
Enter process size: 6
```

```
MENU:
1. Allocate
2. Deallocate
3. Display
4. Coalescing of holes
5. Back to program
Enter choice: 3
```

```
Displaying memory:
```

```
Allocated memory:
```

```
-----
|      P1      |
|-----|
| 110      116 |
```

```
Free memory:
```

```
-----
|      H      ||      H      ||      H      ||      H      |
|-----|
```

```
Physical memory:
```

```
-----
|      H      ||      P1      ||      H      ||      H      ||      H      |
|-----|
| 100      110 110      116 116      117 117      120 120      124
```

```
MENU:
1. Allocate
2. Deallocate
3. Display
4. Coalescing of holes
5. Back to program
Enter choice: 2
```

```
Deallocating memory:
Enter process ID: P1
```

```
MENU:
1. Allocate
2. Deallocate
3. Display
4. Coalescing of holes
5. Back to program
Enter choice: 4
```

```
Merged holes!
```

```
MENU:
1. Allocate
```

```
MENU:
1. Allocate
2. Deallocate
3. Display
4. Coalescing of holes
5. Back to program
Enter choice: 3
```

Displaying memory:

Allocated memory:

NULL

Free memory:

```
-----
|      H      |
-----
100          124
```

Physical memory:

```
-----
|      H      |
-----
100          124
```

```
MENU:
1. Allocate
2. Deallocate
3. Display
4. Coalescing of holes
5. Back to program
Enter choice: 3
```

Displaying memory:

Allocated memory:

NULL

Free memory:

```
-----
|      H      |
-----
100          124
```

Physical memory:

```
-----
|      H      |
-----
100          124
```

```
MENU:
1. Allocate
```

```
2. Deallocate
3. Display
4. Coalescing of holes
5. Back to program
Enter choice: 5

Returning to main program...

Memory allocation:
1. First Fit
2. Best Fit
3. Worst Fit
4. Exit from program
Enter choice: 3

__Worst Fit Memory Allocation Algorithm__

MENU:
1. Allocate
2. Deallocate
3. Display
4. Coalescing of holes
5. Back to program
Enter choice: 1

Allocating memory:
Enter process ID: P1
Enter process size: 2
```

```
MENU:
1. Allocate
2. Deallocate
3. Display
4. Coalescing of holes
5. Back to program
Enter choice: 3

Displaying memory:

Allocated memory:
-----
|      P1      |
-----
100          102

Free memory:
-----
|      H      ||      H      ||      H      ||      H      |
-----
102          110 110          117 117          120 120          124

Physical memory:
-----
|      P1      ||      H      ||      H      ||      H      ||      H      |
-----
100          102 102          110 110          117 117          120 120          124
```

```
MENU:
1. Allocate
2. Deallocate
3. Display
4. Coalescing of holes
5. Back to program
Enter choice: 4
```

Merged holes!

```
MENU:
1. Allocate
2. Deallocate
3. Display
4. Coalescing of holes
5. Back to program
Enter choice: 2
```

```
Deallocating memory:
Enter process ID: P1
```

```
MENU:
1. Allocate
2. Deallocate
3. Display
4. Coalescing of holes
5. Back to program
Enter choice: 3
```

Displaying memory:

Allocated memory:

NULL

Free memory:

```
-----
|      H      ||      H      |
-----
100          102 102          124
```

Physical memory:

```
-----
|      H      ||      H      |
-----
100          102 102          124
```

```
MENU:
1. Allocate
2. Deallocate
3. Display
4. Coalescing of holes
5. Back to program
Enter choice: 5
```

Returning to main program...

```
Memory allocation:
1. First Fit
2. Best Fit
3. Worst Fit
4. Exit from program
Enter choice: 4
```

```
Exiting the program...
~/OSL$
```

Learning outcomes:

- The three memory allocation techniques - first fit, best fit and worst fit - were understood and implemented.
 - Methods for allocating and deallocating processes were implemented.
 - Availability of free space was increased by coalescing holes in partitions in the memory.
-