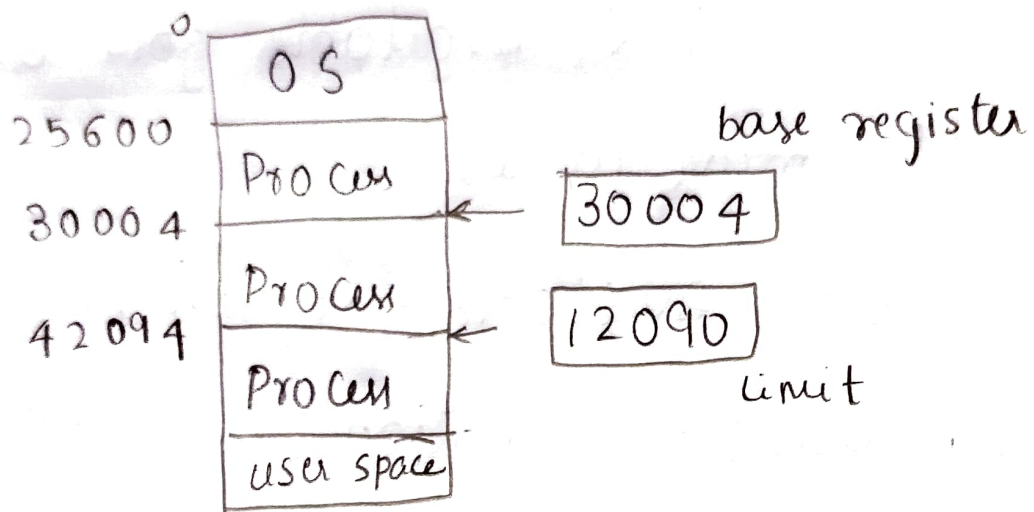
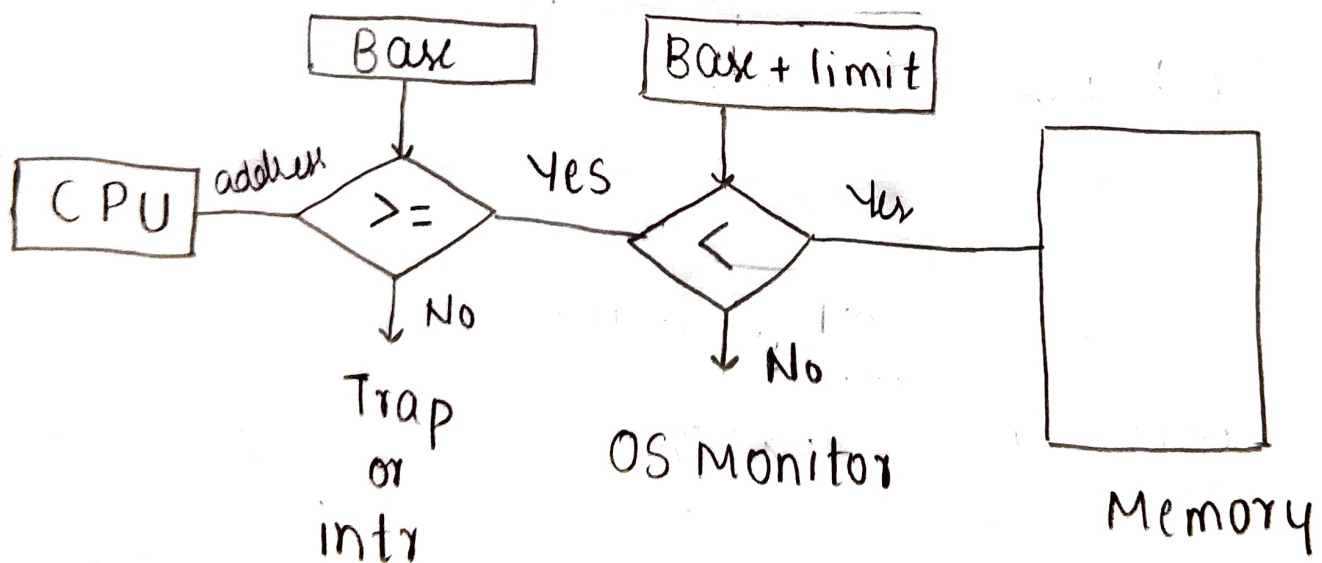


UNIT - IV

Memory Management



Hardware Address Protection with base and limit registers.

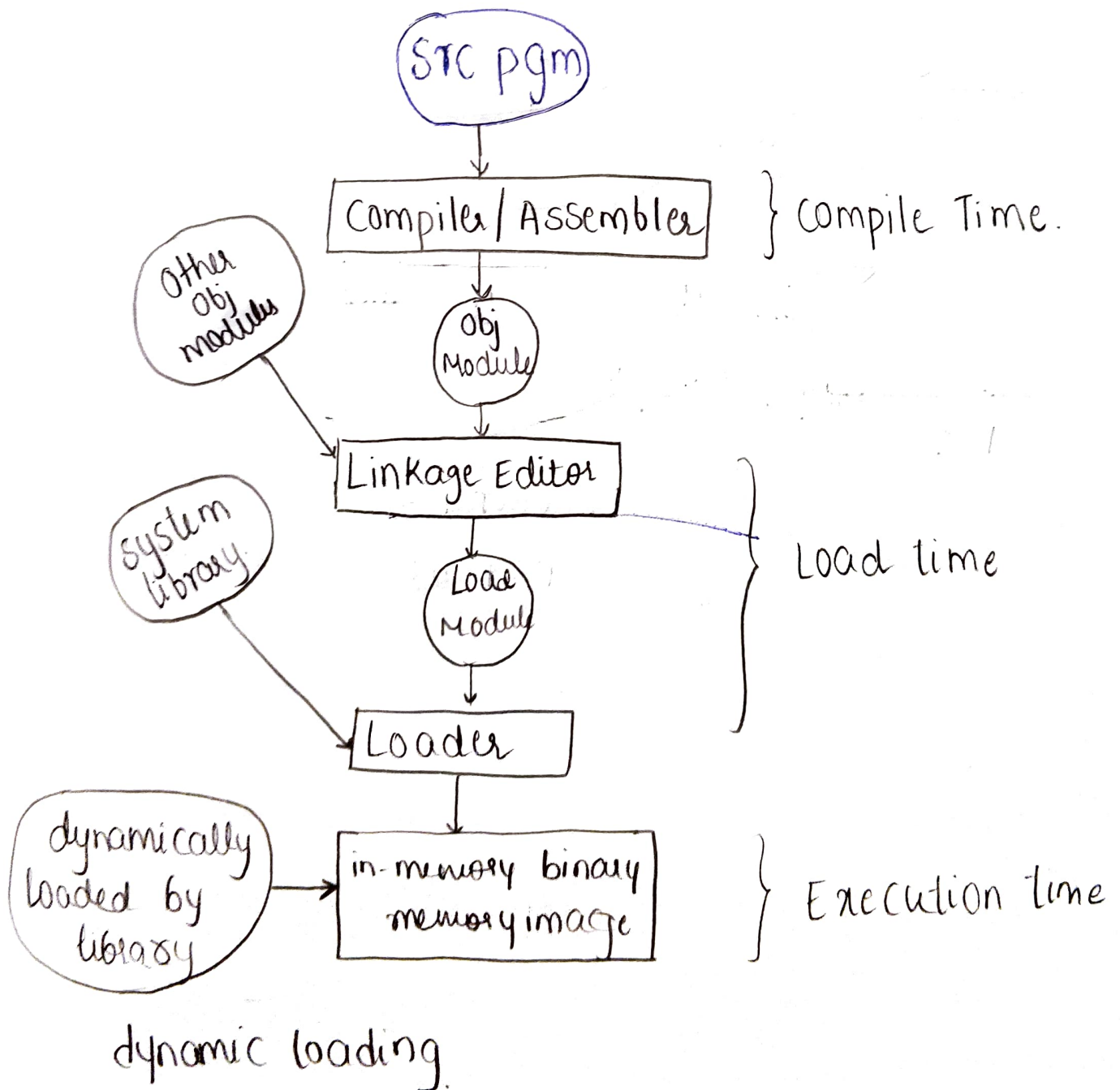


12-3-2020

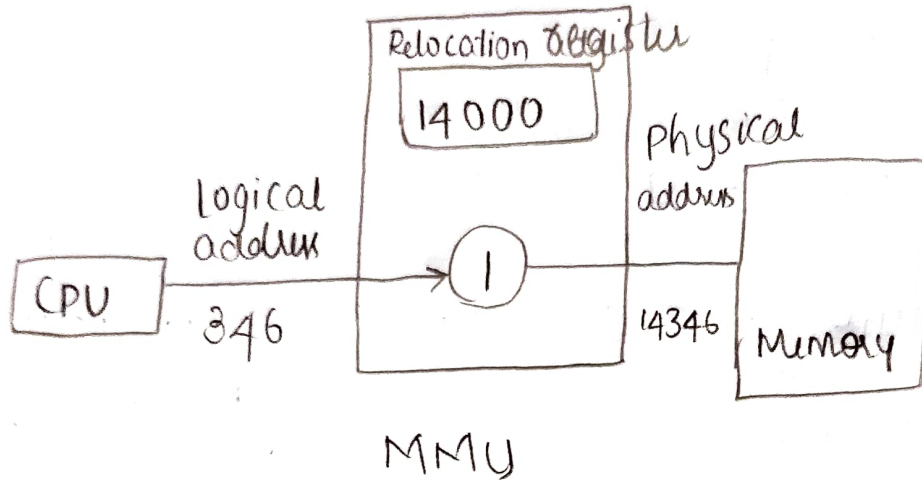
* Address Binding.

1. Compile Time - abs code
2. Load Time - relocatable code
3. Execution Time.

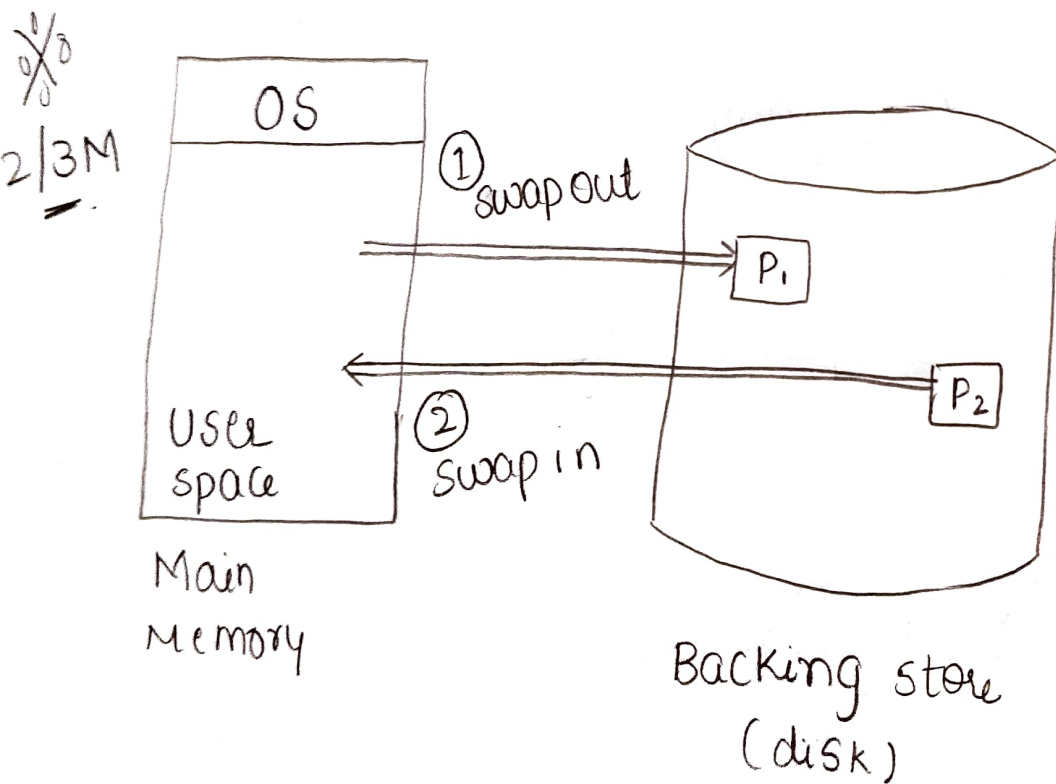
* Multistep processing of a user pgm.



Dynamic Relocation using relocation ~~address~~ register

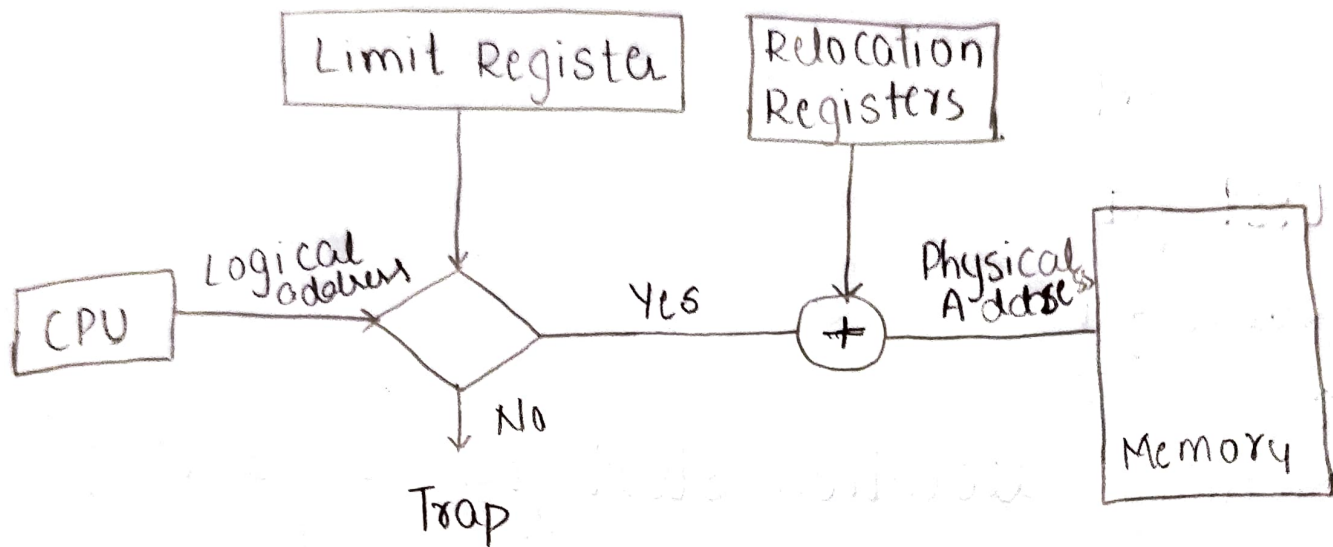


Swapping :



13-3-2020

Contiguous Memory Allocation.



Process - 10 MB size

Transfer rate - 40 MB

$$10000 / 40000 = \frac{1}{4} \text{ sec}$$

$$= 250 \text{ ms.}$$

Latency

$$+ 8 \text{ ms}$$

$$\hline 258$$

Swap in/
Swap out

$$\times 2$$

$$\hline 516 \text{ ms}$$

Fixed-size Partitions.

Methods to Allocate memory

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

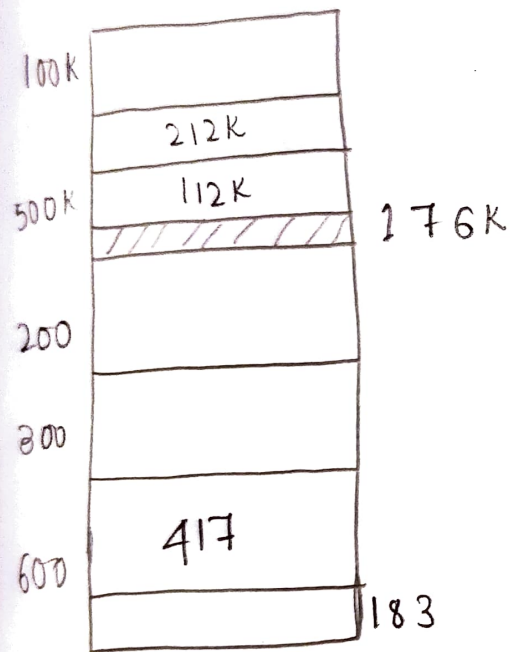
↑
Memory allocation strategies used to free holes from a set of available holes

1. First fit : allocate the first hole i.e. big enough
2. Best fit : allocate the smallest hole i.e. big enough
3. Worst fit : allocate the largest hole; after searching the entire list of holes

Assume a system in which there are memory partitions or holes of 100K, 500K, 200K, 300K and 600K in order and there are processes to be allocated which are of the

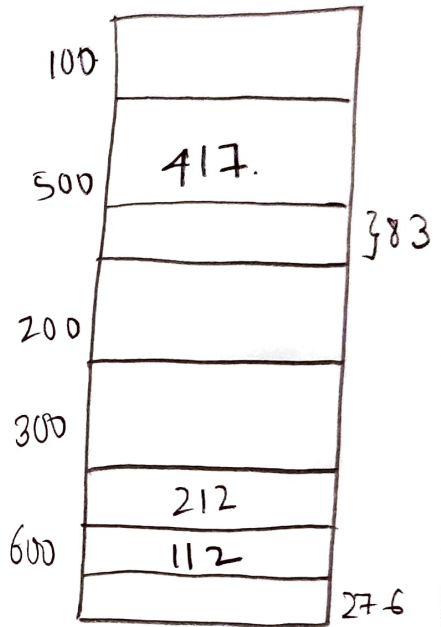
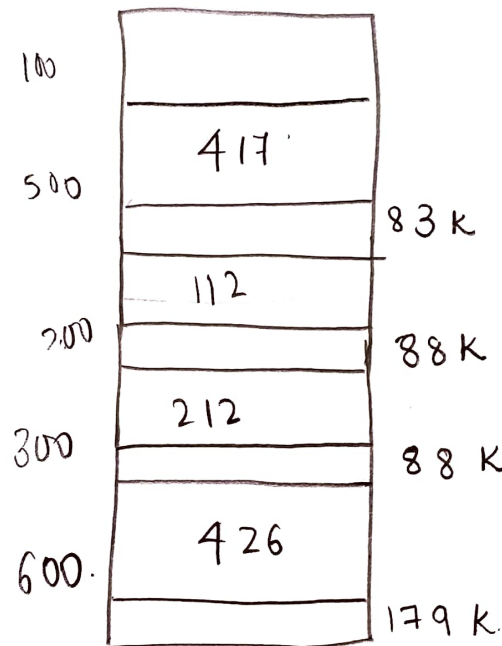
size 212 K, 417 K, 112 K and 426 K. Find the best strategy also the total amount of free memory space

First fit



426 has to wait

Best



426 has to wait