

MAWLANA BHASHANI SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY

Santosh,Tangail-1902

LAB REPORT

Lab Report No : 11

Lab Report name : Implementation of FIFO page replacement algorithm.

Course Title : Operating System Lab

Course Code : ICT-3110

Date of Performance :

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MBSTU.

Lab Report No. **11**

Lab Report Name: **Implementation of FIFO page replacement** **algorithm .**

**Objectives:**

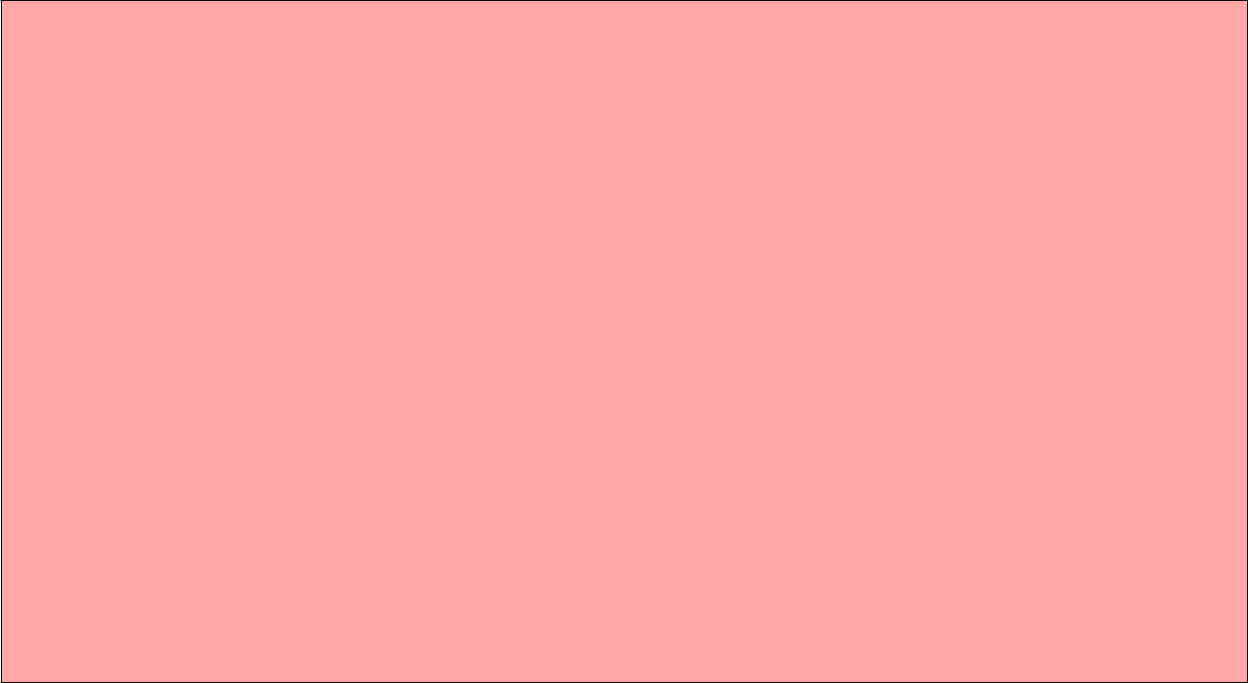
1. What is FIFO page replacement algorithm.
2. How to implementation

**Theory:**

This is the simplest page replacement algorithm. In a page replacement algorithm we decide when a page replacement occures then which frames are to be replaced. For evaluating an algorithm we take a particular string of memory references ,called reference string.

In FIFO page replacement algorithm- for each page we track the time when it was brought into the memory and when any replacement request comes then oldest page is chosen. If we choose a queue to hold all pages in memory then its more easy to understand and implement rather than tracking time of all pages.

**Corresponding Code:**



#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

int i,j,n,a[50],frame[10],no,k,avail,count=0;

printf("Enter the number of Pages: ");

scanf("%d",&n);

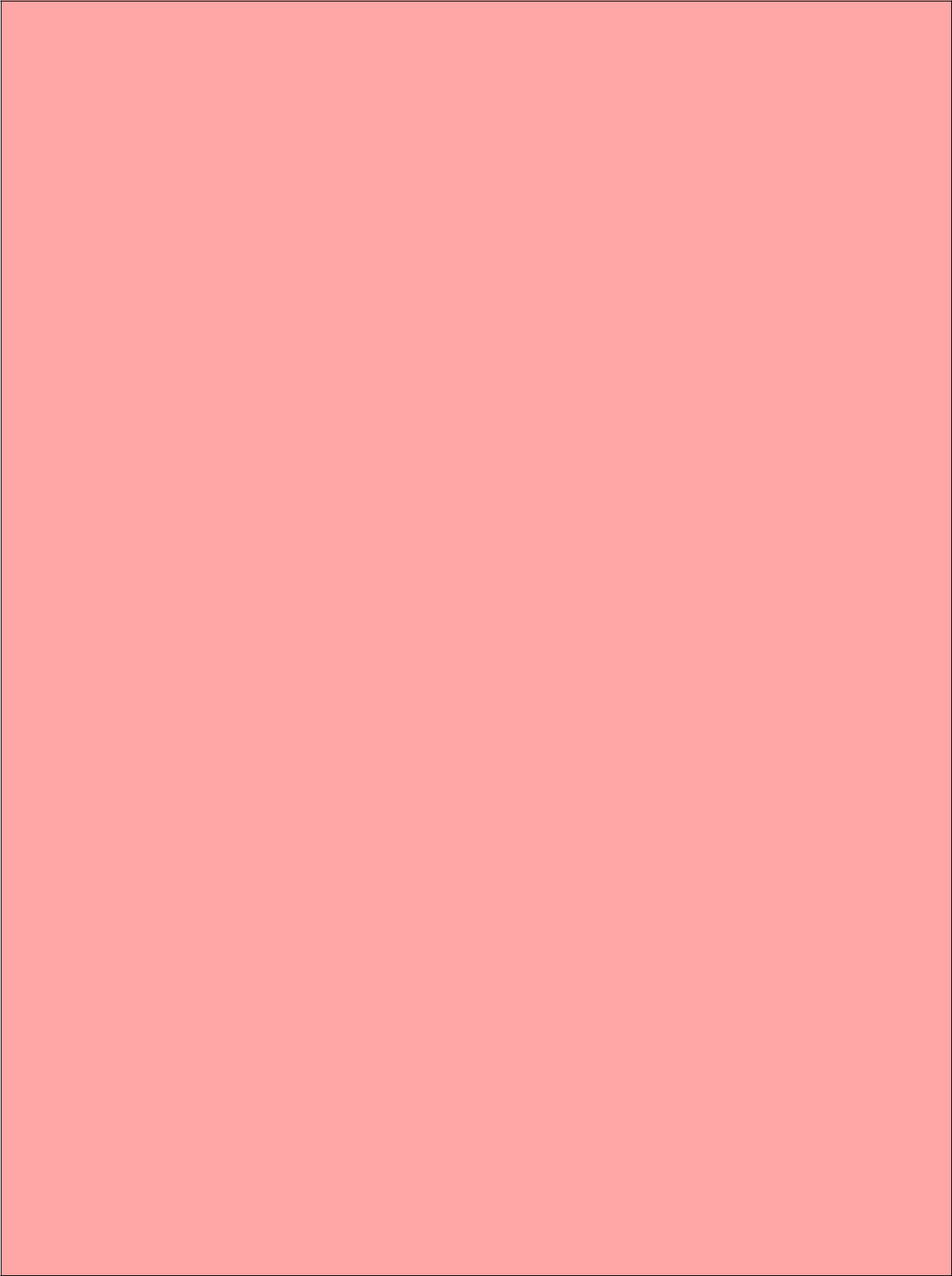
printf("Enter the page number : ");

for(i=1; i<=n; i++)

scanf("%d",&a[i]);

printf("Enter the number of FRAMES : ");

scanf("%d",&no);



for(i=0; i<no; i++)

frame[i]= -1;

j=0;

printf("\n");

printf("tref string\t page frames\n");

for(i=1; i<=n; i++)

{

printf("%d\t\t",a[i]);

avail=0;

for(k=0; k<no; k++)

if(frame[k]==a[i])

avail=1;

if (avail==0)

{

frame[j]=a[i];

j=(j+1)%no;

count++;

for(k=0; k<no; k++)

printf("%d\t",frame[k]);

}

printf("\n");

}

printf("Page Fault is: %d",count);

printf("\n");

return 0;

}

**Output:**

