FIFO Page Replacement

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Ex. No.: 11a

Aim:

To find out the number of page faults that occur using First-in First-out (FIFO) page replacement technique.

Algorithm:

- 1. Start the process.
- 2. Declare the page frame size and reference string length.
- 3. Read the reference string values.
- 4. Check each page:
 - o If the page is not in memory, it's a page fault.
 - o If memory is full, remove the oldest page (FIFO) and insert the new one.
- 5. Count the total number of page faults.
- 6. Display the frame content after each insertion and total faults.
- 7. Stop the process.

C Program:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
  int refStr[50], frames[10], n, f, i, j, k, pageFaults = 0, index = 0, found;
  printf("Enter the size of reference string: ");
  scanf("%d", &n);
  printf("Enter the reference string:\n");
  for(i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    printf("Enter [%d] : ", i+1);
    scanf("%d", &refStr[i]);
  }
  printf("Enter number of frames: ");
  scanf("%d", &f);</pre>
```

```
for(i = 0; i < f; i++)
  frames[i] = -1;
printf("\nPage Replacement Process:\n");
for(i = 0; i < n; i++) {
  found = 0;
  for(j = 0; j < f; j++) {
    if(frames[j] == refStr[i]) {
       found = 1;
       break;
    }
  }
  if(!found) {
    frames[index] = refStr[i];
    index = (index + 1) \% f;
    pageFaults++;
    for(k = 0; k < f; k++) {
       if(frames[k] != -1)
         printf("%d ", frames[k]);
       else
         printf("- ");
    }
    printf("\n");
  } else {
    printf("No Page Fault\n");
  }
}
printf("\nTotal Page Faults = %d\n", pageFaults);
return 0;
```

Sample Output:

Enter the size of reference string: 6

Enter the reference string:

Enter [1]:5

Enter [2]: 7

Enter [3]: 5

Enter [4]: 6

Enter [5]: 7

Enter [6]: 3

Enter number of frames: 3

Page Replacement Process:

5 - -

57-

No Page Fault

576

No Page Fault

376

Total Page Faults = 4

Result:

Thus, the program for FIFO page replacement was written and executed successfully. The number of page faults was calculated and verified.