

CS 240 - The University of Illinois
Wade Fagen-Ulmschneider
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# Fragmentation



## **Internal Fragmentation:**

**External Fragmentation:** 



## **Fragmentation Example**

**Unallocated (3072 bytes)** 

**Used (1024 bytes)** 

**Used (1024 bytes)** 

**Used (2048 bytes)** 

**Free (1024 bytes)** 

**Free (2048 bytes)** 

Used Data (2048 bytes)





### **Threads**



#### **Threads**

A \_\_\_\_\_ is an organization of one or more threads in the same context.

A simple process has only one thread.



### **Threads**

In C, the initial thread is called the









```
fifteen-threads.c
   #include <stdio.h>
   #include <pthread.h>
   #include <stdlib.h>
 4
   const int num_threads = 15;
 6
   void *thread_start(void *ptr) {
     int id = *((int *)ptr);
     printf("Thread %d running...\n", id);
10
     return NULL;
11
12
13
   int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
14
     // Create threads:
15
     int i:
16
     pthread_t tid[num_threads];
     for (i = 0; i < num_threads; i++) {
17
18
       pthread_create(&tid[i], NULL, thread_start, (void *)&i);
19
20
     printf("Done!\n");
21
22
     return 0;
23
24
```

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fifteen-join.c
   int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
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     // Create threads:
14
15
     int i:
16
     pthread_t tid[num_threads];
17
     for (i = 0; i < num_threads; i++) {
18
       int *val = malloc(sizeof(int));
19
       *val = i:
20
       pthread_create(&tid[i], NULL, thread_start, (void *)val);
21
22
23
     // Joining Threads
24
     for (i = 0; i < num_threads; i++) {
       pthread_join(tid[i], NULL);
25
26
27
28
     printf("Done!\n");
29
     return 0;
30
```

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