1. (4 p) What is swapping? Why swapping a ready process is different from swapping a waiting process?

   [**HINT:** moving parts of the process (e.g., page) to disk. If a waiting process is swapped, I/O for that process needs to be managed accordingly by the OS.]

2. (4 p) Discuss the similarities between segmentation and paging.

   [**HINT:** allow for non-contiguous memory (and benefits from physical and logical decoupling follow)]

3. (4p) Describe how a memory management system that combines both segmentation and paging would work.

   [**HINT:** different address spaces for different parts of the process (e.g., program and data) as in segmentation and then pages for each different part of the process.]

4. (4 p) Provide two examples showing how logical and physical separation in the context of memory management is beneficial with respect to the transferring of information between fast and slow devices.

   [**HINT:** solving external fragmentation / swapping of pages instead of processes + other examples discussed in Lecture 9...]