## COP 4600 – Introduction To Operating Systems – Summer 2011

Homework #2 – 120 points – DUE DATE: Tuesday July 12<sup>th</sup>

1) (15 pts – 2 pts each) A process has associated with it the following table. For each logical address shown indicate if the address is legal or illegal. If it is a legal address, compute the corresponding physical address. All addresses are in the form <p, d>, where p = page number and d = displacement. Assume each page/frame is 1000 bytes in size.

| Frame # |
|---------|
| 4       |
| 12      |
| 22      |
| 7       |
| 15      |
| 24      |
| 14      |
|         |

| Logical Address | Is It A Legal Address? | Physical Address |
|-----------------|------------------------|------------------|
| <0, 444>        |                        |                  |
| <2, 2100>       |                        |                  |
| <6, 0>          |                        |                  |
| <5, 800>        |                        |                  |
| <1, 113>        |                        |                  |
| <3, 200>        |                        |                  |
| <4,1000>        |                        |                  |

2) (15 pts – 2 pts each) Using the same page table as in problem 1. What happens when the size of the page is increased to 4000 bytes per page?

| Logical Address | Is It A Legal Address? | Physical Address |
|-----------------|------------------------|------------------|
| <0, 444>        |                        |                  |
| <2, 2100>       |                        |                  |
| <6, 0>          |                        |                  |
| <5, 800>        |                        |                  |
| <1, 113>        |                        |                  |
| <3, 200>        |                        |                  |
| <4,1000>        |                        |                  |

- 3) (25 pts 5 pts each) Consider a simple paging system with the following parameters: physical memory =  $2^{64}$  bytes, page size =  $2^{10}$  bytes, an application/program with  $2^{16}$  pages of logical address space.
  - (a) How many bits are required for a logical address?
  - (b) How many bytes are in 1 page frame?
  - (c) How many of the bits in a physical address are used to specify the page/frame?
  - (d) How many entries will be in the page table?
  - (e) How many bits are required in each page table entry (assume the presence of a valid/invalid bit).
- (50 pts 10pts each)Assume that a dynamic partitioning scheme is being used, and the diagram below illustrates the configuration of the memory at some point in time. The shaded areas are allocated blocks; the white blocks are free blocks.

| I | 20 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 20 | 10 | 60 | 40 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 40 |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|   | МВ | MB | МВ | MB | MB | МВ | MB | МВ | MB | МВ | МВ | MB |
|   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |

The next three memory requests are for 40MB, 20MB, and 10MB, respectively. Give the starting memory address for each of the three new requests using the following allocation algorithms:

(a) First-fit

- (b) Best-fit (smallest remaining fragment)
- (c) Next-fit (assume the most recently added block was at location 0)
- (d) Next-fit (assume the most recently added block was at location 160)
- (e) Worst-fit (largest remaining fragment)
- 5) (15 pts 3pts each) Consider a simple segmentation system that has the following segment table:

| Segment | Starting Address | Length (bytes) |
|---------|------------------|----------------|
| 0       | 234              | 100            |
| 1       | 668              | 568            |
| 2       | 1890             | 1300           |
| 3       | 345              | 250            |

For each of the following logical addresses, determine the physical address, or if the address is invalid:

| Logical Address | Is It A Legal Address? | Physical Address |
|-----------------|------------------------|------------------|
| <0, 444>        |                        |                  |
| <2, 1100>       |                        |                  |
| <3, 200>        |                        |                  |
| <5, 800>        |                        |                  |
| <1, 513>        |                        |                  |