

Prob. How many page faults will occur with a reference string 0,1,7,2,3,2,7,1,0,3?There are four frames which are initially empty.Use

1. OPTIMAL Page replacement algorithm

Sol.

OPTIMAL Page replacement algorithm:

0	1	7	2	3	2	7	1	0	3

Above table is an example of page frame, which is empty initially. And first page is 0. So 0 will get added here, but there will be a page fault. What is a page fault?The page which is requested by the program is not present in the RAM, that means there is a page fault. 0 was not present in the page frame so there was a page fault.

0	1	7	2	3	2	7	1	0	3
0									
F									

The next page is 1 and there is space for two more pages. So 0 will remain there and 1 will get added there. And again there will be a page fault.

0	1	7	2	3	2	7	1	0	3
0	0								
	1								
F	F								

The next page is 7, which is not in the page frame, but there is place for one more page, so 0 and 1 will remain there and 7 will get added. And there will be a page fault.

0	1	7	2	3	2	7	1	0	3
0	0	0							
	1	1							
		7							
F	F	F							

The next page is 2, which is not in the page frame, but there is place for one more page, so 0, 1 and 7 will remain there and 2 will get added. And there will be a page fault.


0	1	7	2	3	2	7	1	0	3
0	0	0	0						

	1	1	1						
		7	7						
			2						
F	F	F	F						


I have given red color when there is a page fault, and black color for rest of the pages, and green color for page hits.

Now the page frame is full, and the next page is 3 which is not there in the page frame. So we need to remove one page from the page frame, so we can add 3 there.

Now see in the table below,

									
0	1	7	2	3	2	7	1	0	3
0	0	0	0						
	1	1	1						
		7	7						
			2						
F	F	F	F						

In future pages 2 will come first, than 7 and than 1 and than 0. So 0 will get removed because it very far to enter in page frame, and 3 will get added there. And there will be a page fault because 3 was not present in the page frame. And 1, 7, and 2 will remain there.

									
0	1	7	2	3	2	7	1	0	3
0	0	0	0	3					
	1	1	1	1					
		7	7	7					
			2	2					
F	F	F	F	F					

The next page is 2, which is already present in the page frame. This is known as page hit.

What is page hit ? The page which is requested by the program is already present in the RAM/page frame is known as page hit.

0	1	7	2	3	2	7	1	0	3
0	0	0	0	3	3				
	1	1	1	1	1				
		7	7	7	7				
			2	2	2				
F	F	F	F	F	H				

The next page is 7, which is already present in the page frame. This is known as page hit.

0	1	7	2	3	2	7	1	0	3
0	0	0	0	3	3	3			
	1	1	1	1	1	1			

		7	7	7	7	7			
			2	2	2	2			
F	F	F	F	F	H	H			

The next page is 1, which is already present in the page frame. This is known as page hit.

0	1	7	2	3	2	7	1	0	3
0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3		
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
		7	7	7	7	7	7		
			2	2	2	2	2		
F	F	F	F	F	H	H	H		

The page frame is full, and the next page is 0 which is not there in the page frame. So we need to remove one page from the page frame, so we can add 0 there.

Now see in the table below,

0	1	7	2	3	2	7	1	0	3
0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3		
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
		7	7	7	7	7	7		
			2	2	2	2	2		
F	F	F	F	F	H	H	H		

In future pages 3 will come first, and 1, 7, 2 is not about to come. So we will use FIFO to remove a page from pages 1, 7, 2. According to FIFO page 1 will get removed, and 0 will get added there. And there will be a page fault because 0 was not present in the page frame. And 7, and 2 will remain there.

0	1	7	2	3	2	7	1	0	3
0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	
		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
			2	2	2	2	2	2	
F	F	F	F	F	H	H	H	F	

The next page is 3, which is already present in the page frame. This is known as page hit. Now see in the table below,

0	1	7	2	3	2	7	1	0	3
0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	3

	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
			2	2	2	2	2	2	2
F	F	F	F	F	H	H	H	F	H

Total pages present in the pages = 10.

0	1	7	2	3	2	7	1	0	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Total page faults = 06.

F	F	F	F	F				F	
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	--

Total page hits = 04

					H	H	H		H
--	--	--	--	--	---	---	---	--	---

## Related Posts:

1. Operating System: A List of Video Lectures RGPV Notes
2. GATE, Context switch calculation in SRTF algorithm | Prof. Jayesh Umre
3. Introduction to Operating Systems
4. Different Types of OS
5. Characteristics and features of an OS
6. Operating systems services
7. System Calls in OS

8. File Systems
9. Process State Diagram
10. Operating System Scheduler
11. FIFO page replacement algorithm
12. LRU page replacement algorithms
13. Optimal page replacement algorithm
14. SRTF shortest remaining time first
15. OS 4
16. OS 3
17. Os 2
18. Os 1
19. CBSE NET 2004 38
20. Cbse net 2004 37
21. Cbse net 2004
22. CBSE Net 2017
23. Ugc net 2017 solved
24. NET 4
25. NET 1
26. Net 28
27. Net 26
28. Net 50
29. Net 49
30. Net 48
31. Net 46
32. Net 44
33. Net 40
34. Net 39



35. GATE, Longest Remaining Time First Algorithm | Prof. Jayesh Umre
36. GATE SRTF | What is the total waiting time for process P2?
37. GATE Calculate Total Waiting Time SRTF algorithm | Prof. Jayesh Umre
38. Memory management
39. Concept of Threads
40. Process concept
41. Directory Structure OS
42. Contiguous disk space allocation method
43. File systems
44. Types of os
45. Evolution of os
46. Functions of os
47. Why is operating system a mandatory software?
48. Bankers algorithm problems
49. Diploma Linux Unit 3
50. RGPV Diploma Linnux Unit 2
51. Program to print string in reverse order
52. Program to implement while loop in Linux
53. Program to implement for loop using sequence keyword in Liux
54. Program to implement different types of increment in Linux
55. For loop without in keyword in Linux
56. Program to implement for loop using in keyword in Linux
57. Multiple Processor Scheduling
58. What do you mean by Virtual Memory? Write down its advantages?
59. Compare Paging and Segmentation?
60. What is Process Scheduling, CPU Scheduling, Disk Scheduling? Explain Short, Medium and Long term Scheduler?

61. Explain concept of a process with its components ?
62. Explain the following in brief Contiguous and Linked list allocation for implementing file system?
63. Explain various Disk scheduling algorithms with Illustrations ?
64. Define process and thread. What is PCB ? Explain its various entries with their usefulness ?
65. Discuss advantages and disadvantages of the Buffer cache ?
66. Explain different types of OS with examples of each ?
67. What is an Operating System? Write down its desirable characteristics ?
68. Define a deadlock ? Write down the conditions responsible for deadlock? How can we recover from deadlock ?
69. What are the various services provided by Operating system ?
70. What do you mean by PCB? Where is it used? What are its contents? Explain.
71. What is Binary and Counting semaphores ?
72. What is File? What are the different File attribute and operations?
73. What are System call? Explain briefly about various types of system call provided by an Operating System?
74. Describe necessary conditions for deadlocks situation to arise.
75. What are points to be consider in file system design? Explain linked list allocation in detail?
76. Write a Semaphore solution for dining Philosopher's problem?
77. Consider the following page reference string:1,2,3,4,5,3,4,1,2,7,8,7,8,9,7,8,9,5,4,5.  
How many page faults would occur for the following replacement algorithm, assuming four frames:a) FIFO b) LRU
78. Explain CPU schedulers in operating system?
79. Write the different state of a process with the help of Process state diagram?
80. What is Mutex in operating system?

81. Explain Network operating system?
82. What do you mean by paging in operating system ?