GEETHANJALIINSTITUTE OF SCIENCE &TECHNOLOGY: NELLORE
Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Date: 18 – 01 – 2020

Name of the Subject	OPERATING SYSTEMS (19A05403T)	Class	II Year II Sem
Faculty Name	Ms.V.Bharathi	AY	2020-21

Summarization of theTopic

Introduction:

Summarizing teaches students how students understand the concept and how they are briefly explain the important concepts of the topic.

Usually, summarization provides the students to incorporate what they already know about a topic can be shared in the class, so it can be improves the students knowledge.

Topics:

- Memory-Management Strategies
- Contiguous and noncontinuous memory allocation,

Objective of the activity:

- It helps the students to learn the content with better understanding.

Execution Plan:

1. Begin by reading or have students listen to the topic selection.
2. Ask students the following framework questions:
3. Have them use key words or phrases to identify the main points from the topic.

Expected Outcomes:

The goal of Summarization topic is

- Improves critical thinking skills
- Increases retention and transfer of new information
- Increases motivation
- Improves interpersonal skills

Points Discussed:

- Summary of the Memory-Management Strategies
- **Memory-Management Strategies:**

Memory management is the functionality of an operating system which handles or manages primary memory and moves processes back and forth between main memory and disk during execution.

The **base register** holds the smallest legal physical memory address;
The **limit register** specifies the size of the range.
Logical address – generated by the CPU; also referred to as **virtual address**
Physical address – address seen by the memory unit

- **Address Binding**
  a. **Compile time**: If you knowat compile timewhere the processwill reside in memory, then absolute code can be generated.
  b. **Load time**: If it is not known at compile timewhere the processwill reside in memory, then the compiler must generate relocatable code.
  c. **Execution time**: If the process can be moved during its execution from one memory segment to another, then binding must be delayed until run time.

- **Swapping:** A process must be in memory to be executed. A process, however, can be swapped temporarily out of memory to a backing store and then brought back into memory for continued execution
- In **contiguous memory allocation**, each process is contained in a single section of memory that is contiguous to the section containing the next process.

Important observations :

- Students were able to improve their memory for what they learn
- Enable students to focus on key words instead of remembering the content.

Faculty Incharge