



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Coimbatore-35.

An Autonomous Institution



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Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai**

COURSE NAME : 23CST202 – OPERATING SYSTEMS

II YEAR/ IV SEMESTER

UNIT – III STORAGE MANAGEMENT

Topic: Segmentation

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Segmentation



- Memory-management scheme that supports user view of memory
- A program is a collection of segments
 - A segment is a **logical unit** such as:

main program

object

procedure

local variables, global variables

function

common block

method

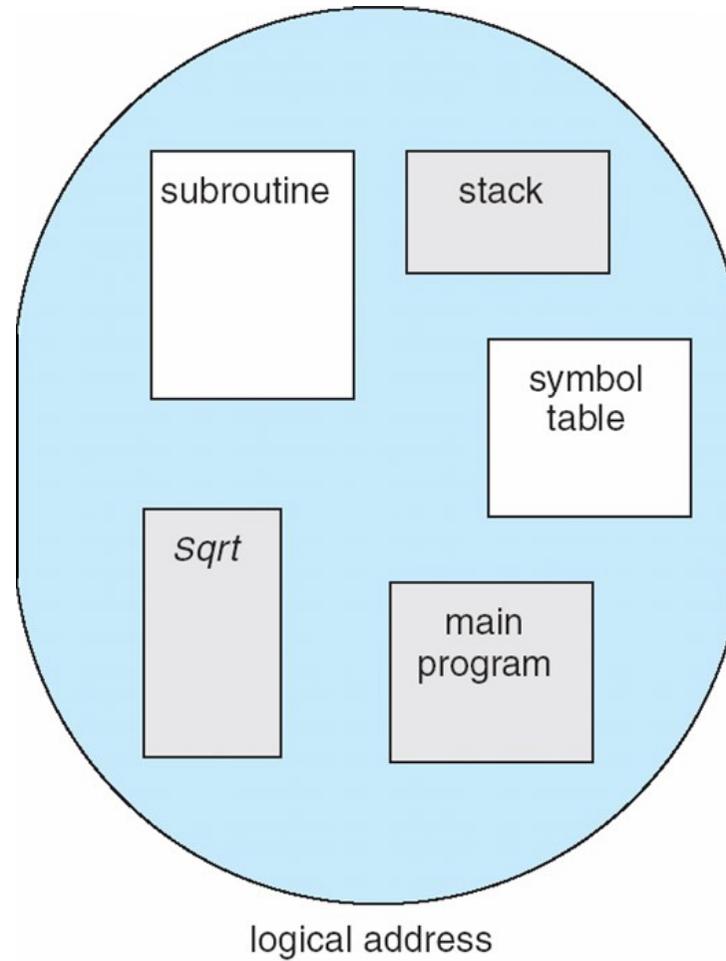
stack

symbol table

arrays

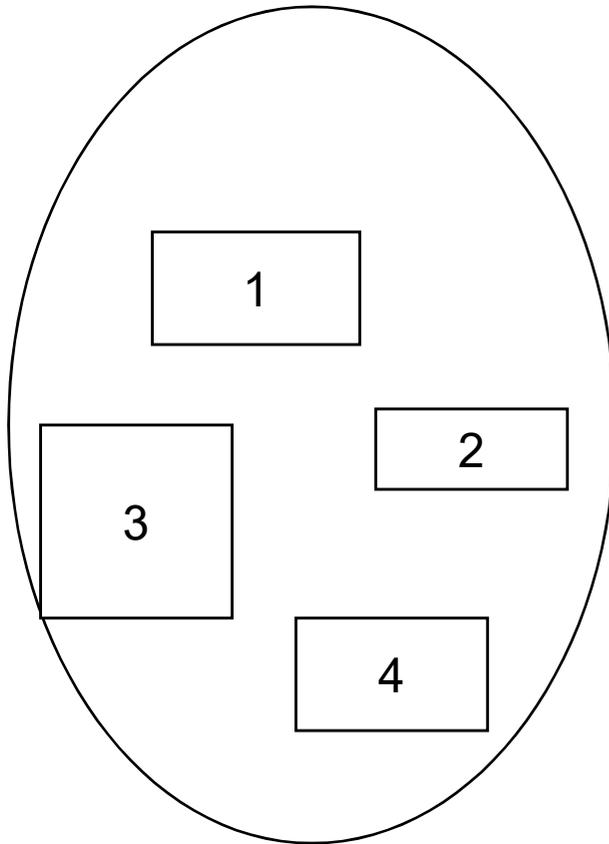


User's View of a Program

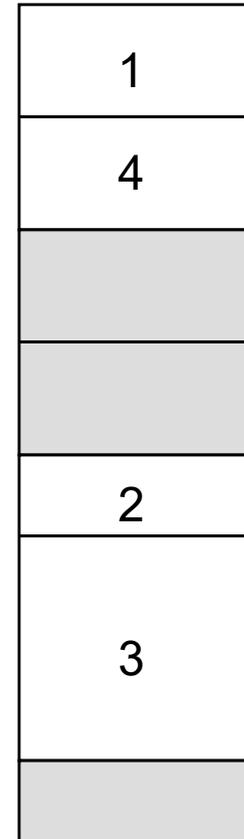




Logical View of Segmentation



user space



physical memory space



Segmentation Architecture



- Logical address consists of a two tuple:
<segment-number, offset>,
- **Segment table** – maps two-dimensional physical addresses; each table entry has:
 - **base** –starting physical address where the segments reside in memory
 - **limit** – specifies the length of the segment
- **Segment-table base register (STBR)** points to the segment table's location in memory
- **Segment-table length register (STLR)** indicates number of segments used by a program;

segment number **s** is legal if **s < STLR**



Segmentation Architecture (Contd..)



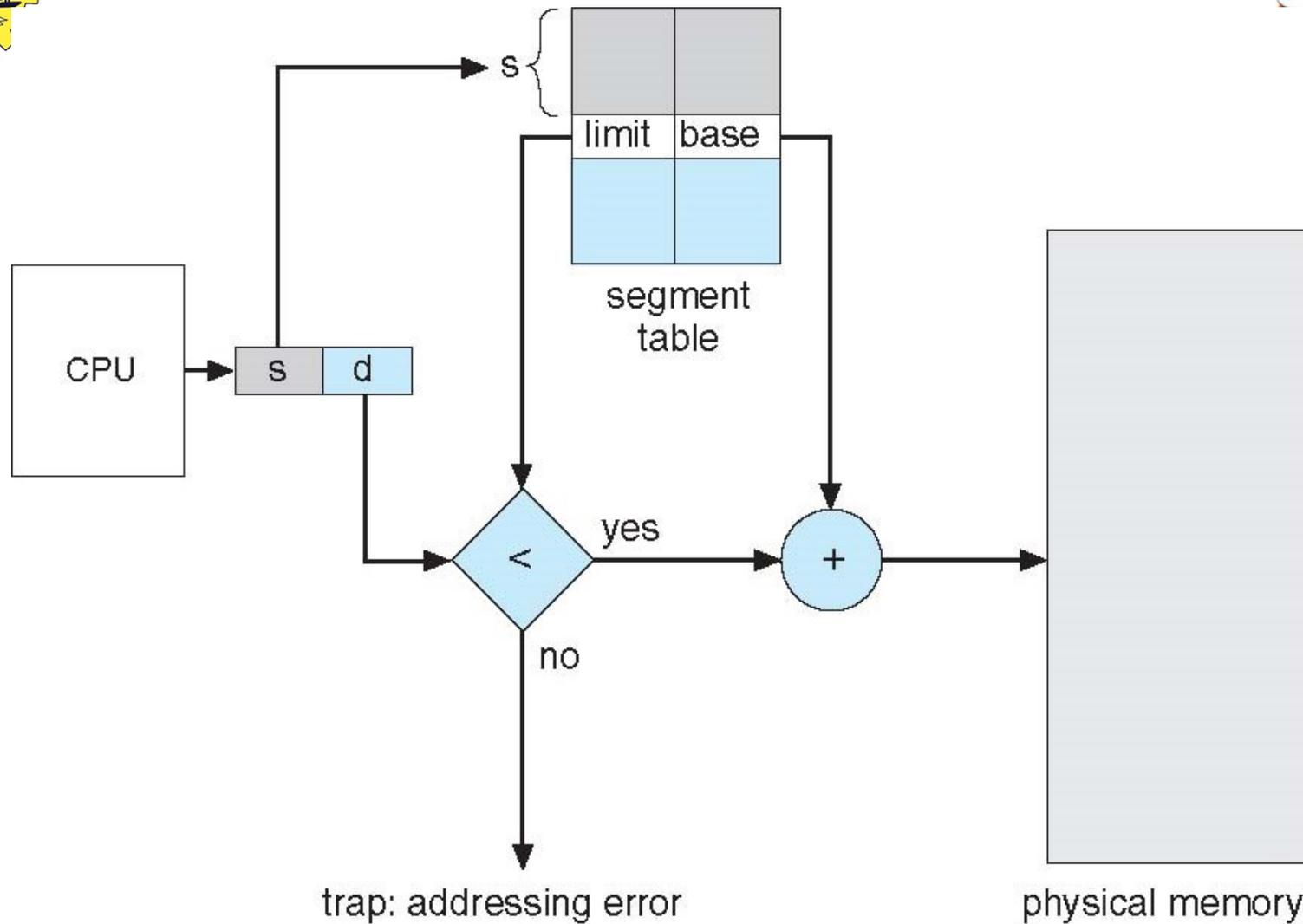
■ Protection

- With each entry in segment table associate:
 - ▶ validation bit = 0 \Rightarrow illegal segment
 - ▶ read/write/execute privilege

Since segments vary in length, memory allocation is a dynamic storage-allocation problem

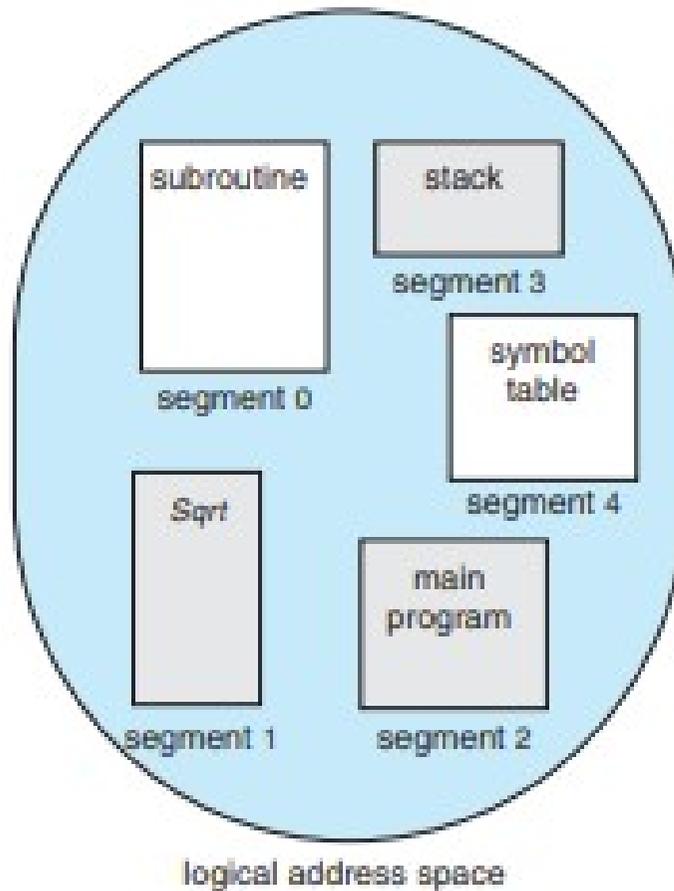


Segmentation Hardware





Segmentation - Example



	limit	base
0	1000	1400
1	400	6300
2	400	4300
3	1100	3200
4	1000	4700

segment table

