



# **SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**Coimbatore-35.**

**An Autonomous Institution**

**Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with ‘A+’ Grade  
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**

**Dr.V.Savitha**

**Associate Professor**

**Department of Computer Science and Engineering**



# 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**

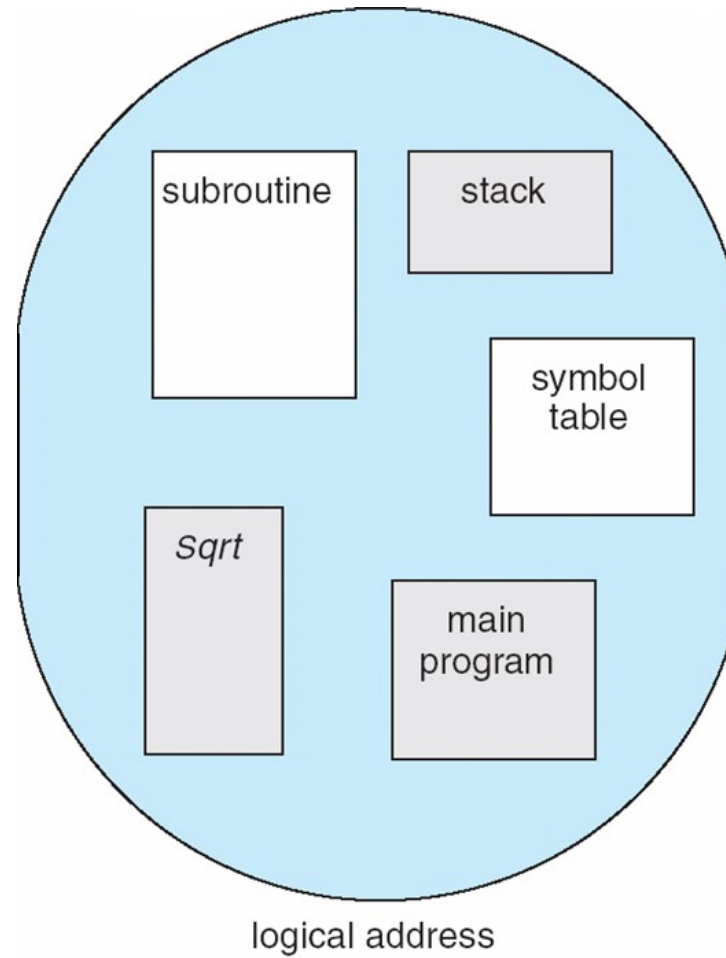
**stack**

**symbol table**

**arrays**



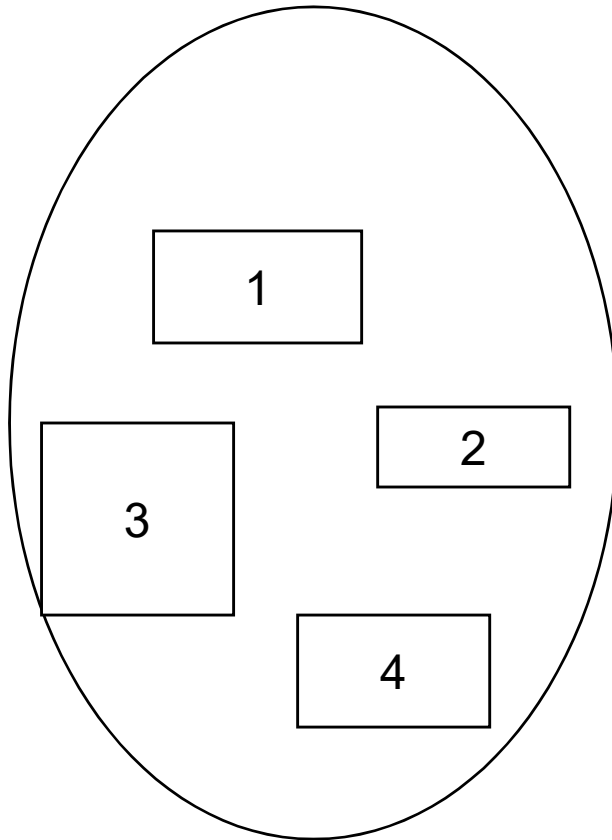
# User's View of a Program



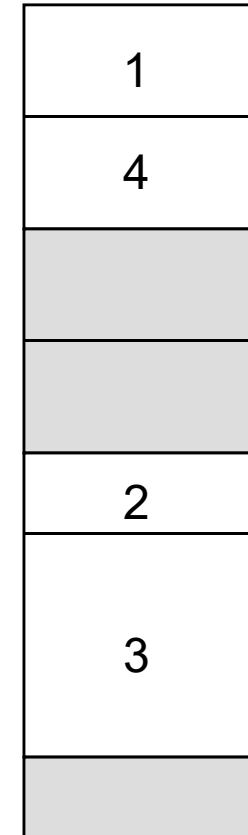
logical address



# 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..)



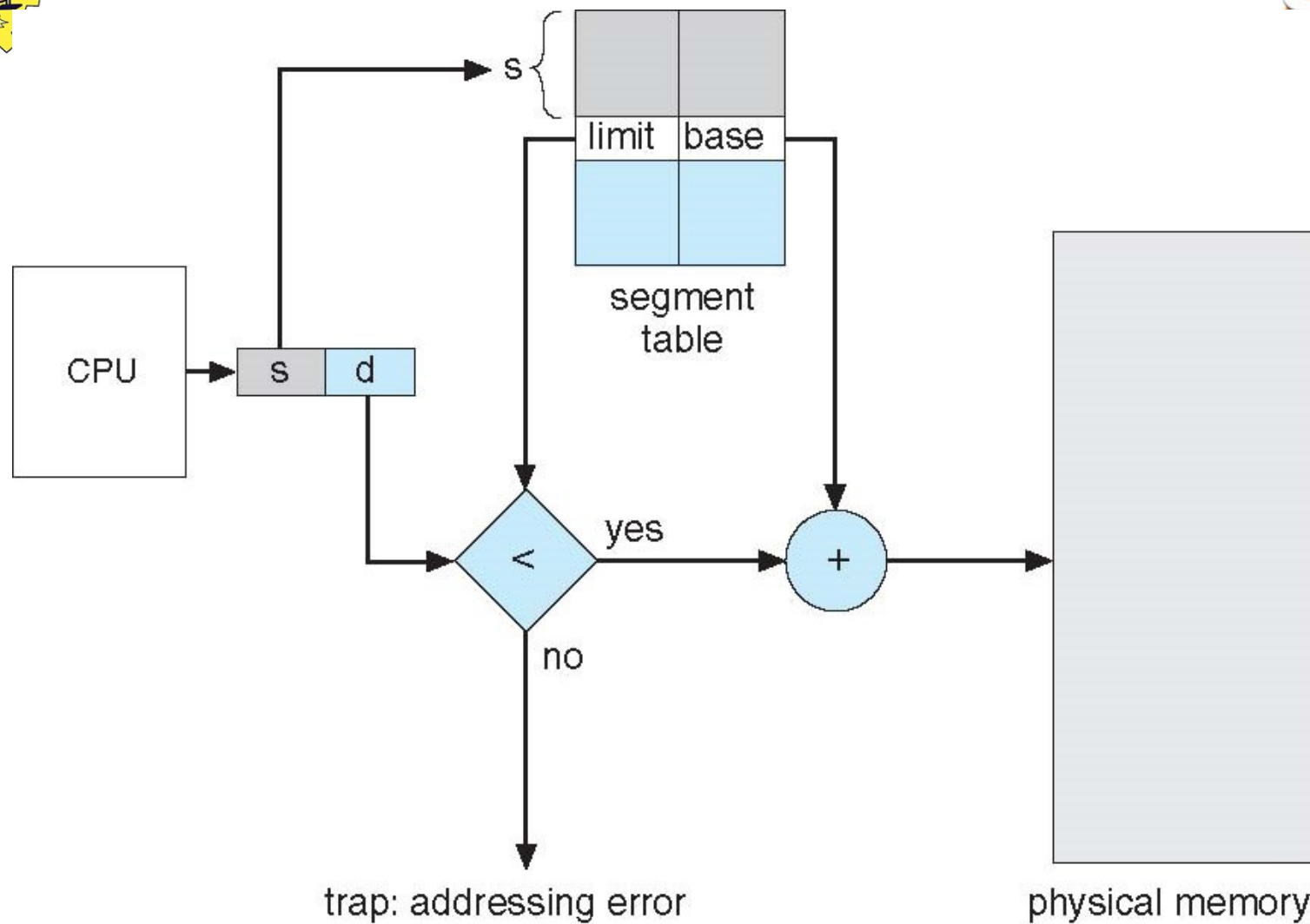
## ■ Protection

- 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

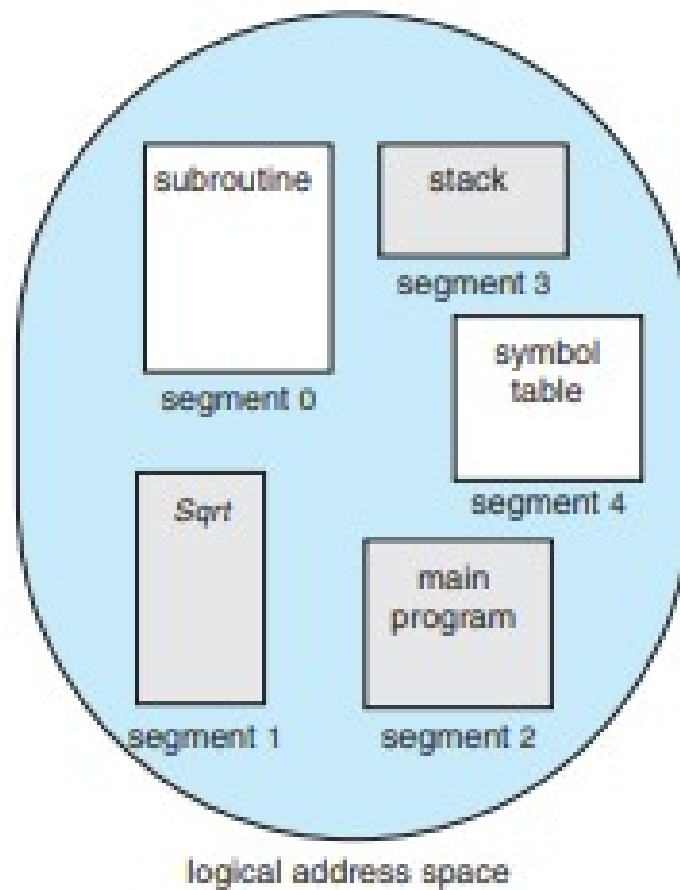


# Segmentation Hardware





# Segmentation - Example



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

segment table

