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Operating Systems

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Chapter 6 Exercise

1. Both friends are correct in their own way. A dual processor refers to a computer with the separate processors. The processors work in tandem to process data using a technique called multiprocessing. Instructions are split between the two processors, allowing the computer to perform faster than a similar machine with only one processor. I think the first friend is right.
2. Processors work in tandem to process data using a technique called multiprocessing. Instructions are split between the two processors, allowing the computer to perform faster than a similar machine with only one processor. I think the first friend is right.
3. The goal is to produce have the best computer it can possibly be. When both processors are working together.
4. Concurrent is the execution by a single processor of a set of processes in such a way that they appear to be happening at the same time. Multi-processing is when two or more processors share system resources that may include some of the following main memory, I/O devices, and control program routines.
5. Deadlocks plays a big role because it ends the process that the processors and CPUs are trying to do.
6. Waiting in line to order food or at a red light.
7. Concurrent is the execution by a single processor of a set of processes in such a way that they appear to be happening at the same time. Multi-processing is when two or more processors share system resources that may include some of the following main memory, I/O devices, and control program routines.
8. Real life might be used in a business setting with a lot of computers on a given network
9. Symmetric is when there are multiple computers using the same servers to allow clearness for the user.
10. Explicit parallelism is a type of concurrent programming that requires the program to explicitly state which instructions can be executed in parallel.
11. Implicit parallelism is a type of concurrent programming in which the compiler automatically detects which instructions can be performed in parallel.
12. Explicit parallelism is a type of concurrent programming that requires the program to explicitly state which instructions can be executed in parallel.
13. Implicit parallelism is a type of concurrent programming in which the compiler automatically detects which instructions can be performed in parallel.
14. Buffer allows the system and network to work the best it can.
15. A
16. B
17. D
18. C