- 1) True
- 2) Cache Memory
- 3) MDR and MAR are two registers that work together, the computer uses the address register to refer to the location of the data whereas the data register is used to store the data that the address register references to. The computer uses these two registers everytime it alters the data that is stored in the memory.
- 4) Context switching is when the CPU that is currently preoccupied with a task suspends the process and saves the current state on the PCB, then the CPU switches to a task that is in the ready state. First example is when the system call fork() is used since a child is created the context is switched and the data is stored in the PCB. Another would be exit() since the exit would kill the child and the parent would be restored from the PCB to be continued.
- 5) Firstly the kernel is located by using the bootstrap program or the boot loader, then the kernel is loaded into the memory and ran. The kernel initializes the hardware to make sure that it can use the hardware can be recognized by the OS to be used. Then lastly the root file system is mounted.
- 6) Begin

```
S_0
       .ParBegin
               S₁
               .ParBegin
                      S_4
                      S_5
                      S_6
               ParEnd
               S_2
               .ParBegin
                      S_7
               ParEnd
               S_3
               .ParBegin
                      Sa
               ParEnd
       ParEnd
       S_9
End
```