

Question 2. In this question, events are given during the execution of a *grading* program. You are supposed to understand the process state transition and fill out those blanks and choose the right options. Hint: state transition occurs when some particular events happen. Please use one of *ready*, *running*, *waiting* states as the possible state for the process. When you need to determine the running mode, please use either *user* or *kernel*. [Please check and understand these concepts through reading either from the slides or textbook] [19 points: one for each cell in the answer table]

```
int exam_grade (int m1, int m2, int m3)
{
    int exam_sum;
    exam_sum = 0.3*m1 + 0.5*m2 + 0.2*m3;
    return exam_sum;
}
```

-- **Event:** user runs the program, the process is in **Q1** running state.

```
main ()
{
```

-- **Event:** when scheduler chooses this program to run → **Q2**, the process is in ready state and in ☐ user ☒ kernel mode. (**Q3**, please choose the right mode from the above options)

```
    for (i=1; i<=24; i++)
    { scanf ("%d %d %d", &t1, &t2, &t3);
```

-- **Event:** I/O statement → **Q4**, the process is in waiting state.

Before state transition, switch to ☒ user ☐ kernel mode to handle scanf. (**Q5**, please choose the correct mode).

Q6, in the multiprogramming environment, will the OS switch to execute another process? Yes [**YES**] No [☐]

-- **Event:** I/O is done, I/O device sends an interrupt. Interrupt makes the current running process stops temporarily. **Q7**, CPU switches to interrupt handler and puts this process to ready state. CPU continues to execute the original running process (we are assuming non-preemptive scheduling is used)

-- **Event:** scheduled to run → This process runs. (There is a context switch)

```
    scanf ("%d %d %d ", &P1, &P2, &P3);
    scanf ("%d %d %d", &m1, &m2, &m3);
    scanf ("%d %d %d %d", &h1, &h2, &h3, &h4);
```

-- **Event:** I/O statement → **Q8**, the process is in waiting state.

-- **Event:** I/O completion → **Q9**, the process is in ready state.

-- **Event:** scheduled to run → running (context switch)

```
    Project_total = (P1+P2+P3);
    Homework_total = (h1+h2+h3+h4) / 4;
    Exam_total = exam_grade(m1, m2, m3);
```

-- **Event:** procedure call, the process is in running state and