



复查测验提交: 第3、4章 进程与线程 作业

用户	工科试验班 (信息) 裴弈心
课程	操作系统
测试	第3、4章 进程与线程 作业
已开始	19-10-6 下午3:14
已提交	19-10-6 下午5:50
截止日期	19-10-13 下午11:30
状态	已完成
尝试分数	得 111 分, 满分 129 分
已用时间	2 小时 35 分钟
显示的结果	所有答案, 已提交的答案, 正确答案

问题 1

得 8 分, 满分 10 分

Describe the actions taken by a kernel to context-switch between processes.

所选答案: The kernal saves context of the old process in its' PCB and load the saved context of new process to run.

正确答案: In general, the operating system must **save the state** of the **currently running process** and **restore the state** of **the process scheduled to be run next**. Saving the state of a process typically includes the values of all the CPU registers in addition to memory allocation. Context switches must also perform many architecture-specific operations, including flushing data and instruction caches

问题 2

得 10 分, 满分 10 分

Which of the following components of program state are shared across threads in a multithreaded process?

- a. Register values
- b. Heap memory
- c. Global variables
- d. Stack memory

所选答案: bc

正确答案: The threads of a multithreaded process share **heap memory** and **global variables**. Each thread has its separate set of register values and a separate stack.

问题 3

得 12 分, 满分 12 分

Using the program , identify the values of pid at lines A, B,C, and D. (Assume that the actual pids of the parent and child are 2600 and 2603, respectively.)

```
#include
#include
#include
#include

int main()
{
    pid_t pid, pid1;


    /* fork a child process */
    pid = fork();
    if (pid < 0) { /* error occurred */
        fprintf(stderr, "Fork Failed");
        return 1;
    }
    else if (pid == 0) { /* child process */
        pid1 = getpid();
        printf("child: pid = %d\n",pid); /* A */
        printf("child: pid1 = %d\n",pid1); /* B */
    }
    else { /* parent process */
        pid1 = getpid();
        printf("parent: pid = %d\n",pid); /* C */
        printf("parent: pid1 = %d\n",pid1); /* D */
        wait(NULL);
    }
    return 0;
}
```


LINE A child: pid = **[A]**


LINE B child: pid1 = **[B]**


LINE C parent: pid = **[C]**

LINE D parent: pid1 = **[D]**

A 的指定答案:  0

B 的指定答案:  2603


C 的指定答案:  2603

D 的指定答案:  2600

A 的正确答案:

评估方式	正确答案	区分大小写
 完全匹配	0	


B 的正确答案:

评估方式	正确答案	区分大小写
 完全匹配	2603	

C 的正确答案:

评估方式	正确答案	区分大小写
 完全匹配	2603	



D 的正确答案:

评估方式	正确答案	区分大小写
 完全匹配	2600	

问题 4

得 10 分, 满分 10 分



```
Including the initial parent process, how many processes are created by the
program:
#include
#include
int main()
{
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
        fork();
    return 0;
}
```

所选答案:  16
正确答案:  16
答案范围 +/- 0 (16.0 - 16.0)

问题 5

得 3 分, 满分 3 分

Which of the following statement about processes is incorrect?

- 所选答案:  A. A process is a set of instructions
- 答案:  A. A process is a set of instructions
- B. A process is dynamic
 - C. A process has a lifetime
 - D. Multiple processes may execute concurrently

问题 6

得 3 分, 满分 3 分

Which of the following item should not be in the PCB (Process Control Block)?

所选答案: ☒ B. code section

答案: A. process state

☒ B. code section

C. memory-management information

D. CPU-scheduling information

问题 7

得 3 分, 满分 3 分

Which of following descriptions about process is incorrect?

所选答案: ☒ D. process is a set of instructions and stacks

答案: A. processes can run concurrently

B. process is a dynamic concept

C. process has life-cycle

☒ D. process is a set of instructions and stacks

问题 8

得 3 分, 满分 3 分

When _____, the process may change from waiting state to ready state.

所选答案: ☒ D. the I/O completes

答案: A. none of the above

B. the time slice is

C. interruption happens

☒ D. the I/O completes

问题 9

得 3 分, 满分 3 分

操作系统中提供了一种进程间的通信机制, 把一个进程的标准输出与另一个进程的标准输入连接起来, 这种机制称为__。

所选答案: ☒ C. 管道

答案: A. 重定向

B. 共享内存

☒ C. 管道

D. socket

问题 10

得 3 分, 满分 3 分

下列哪种方法不能实现进程之间的通信?

所选答案: ☒ C. 全局变量

答案: A. 数据库
B. 共享内存
☒ C. 全局变量
D. 共享文件

问题 11

得 3 分, 满分 3 分

下面哪一种情况不会引起进程之间的切换?

所选答案: ☒ B. 进程调用本程序中定义的sinx函数进行数学计算

答案: A. 进程创建了子进程并等待子进程结束
☒ B. 进程调用本程序中定义的sinx函数进行数学计算
C. 进程处理I/O请求
D. 产生中断

问题 12

得 3 分, 满分 3 分

一个进程可以包含多个线程, 各线程_____。

所选答案: ☒ C. 共享进程的虚拟地址空间

答案: A. 必须串行工作
B. 共享堆栈
☒ C. 共享进程的虚拟地址空间
D. 是资源分配的独立单位

问题 13

得 3 分, 满分 3 分

一个由于等待键盘输入而不能运行的进程处于_____

所选答案: ☒ D. 等待状态

答案: A. 运行状态
B. 终止状态
C. 就绪状态
☒ D. 等待状态

问题 14

得 3 分, 满分 3 分

以下描述中, _____并不是多线程系统的特长。

所选答案: ☒ C.
案:

键盘驱动程序为每一个正在运行的应用配备一个线程，用来响应相应的键盘输入

- 答案:
- A. 基于GUI的应用程序用不同线程处理用户的输入、计算、输出等操作
 - B. 利用线程并行地执行矩阵乘法运算
 - ☒ C. 键盘驱动程序为每一个正在运行的应用配备一个线程，用来响应相应的键盘输入
 - D. web服务器利用线程请求http服务

问题 15

得 3 分，满分 3 分

A process will change its state from running to ready state when ____ .

- 所选答案: ☒ A. its time slice is finished
- 答案:
- ☒ A. its time slice is finished
 - B. the event it has been waiting for has occurred
 - C. it has been selected for execution by scheduler
 - D. it waits for some event

问题 16

得 3 分，满分 3 分

A running process may be switched to release CPU, when one of following events occurs EXCEPT:

- 所选答案: ☒ D. The process calls a subroutine
- 答案:
- A. An interrupt occurred
 - B. The process issues an I/O request
 - C. The process creates a sub-process and waits for its termination
 - ☒ D. The process calls a subroutine

问题 17

得 3 分，满分 3 分

An operating system manages processes by ____ .

- 所选答案: ☒ C. process control block
- 答案:
- A. process priority
 - B. process text section
 - ☒ C. process control block
 - D. file control block

问题 18

得 3 分，满分 3 分

In following descriptions of process, _____ is not proper.

所选答案: ☒ B. A process is a program

答案: A. A kernel-level thread is like a lightweight process

☒ B. A process is a program

C. A process is the basic unit in allocating resources

D. A process includes code, data, stack, and PCB

问题 19

得 3 分, 满分 3 分

Threads belonging to the same process share the ____ .

所选答案: ☒ B. data section

答案: A. register set

☒ B. data section

C. stack

D. thread ID

问题 20

得 3 分, 满分 3 分

When a process is waken up, it means that ____ .

所选答案: ☒ D. its state is changed into ready state

答案: A. its priority is becoming the highest

B. the process is provided with CPU again

C. its PCB is moved to the head of ready queue

☒ D. its state is changed into ready state

问题 21

得 0 分, 满分 3 分

Which of following process state changing is impossible to occur?

所选答案: ☒ D. Running→Ready

答案: A. Ready →Running

☒ B. Waiting→Running

C. Running→Waiting

D. Running→Ready

问题 22

得 3 分, 满分 3 分

A message-passing system is ____ .

所选答案: ☒ C. A kind of inter-process communication

- 答案:
- A. A kind of low-level communication
 - B. A kind of symmetrical communication
 - ☒ C. A kind of inter-process communication
 - D. A kind of direct communication

问题 23

得 0 分, 满分 3 分

A computer has only one CPU, however with multiprogramming operating system. At a snapshot, it is running in user mode and has 5 user processes loaded. Therefore, at most ____ user processes that are in ready status

- 所选答案: ☒ C. 5
- 答案:
- ☒ A. 4
 - B. 0
 - C. 5
 - D. 1

问题 24

得 10 分, 满分 10 分

Consider the following code segment:

```
pid_t pid;
pid = fork();
    if (pid == 0) { /* child process */
        fork();
        thread_create( . . . );
    }
fork();
```

- a. How many unique processes are created? (包括第一次运行改程序的进程) [x171]
- b. How many unique threads are created? (没有主线程) [x172]

- x171 的指定答案: ☒ 6
- x172 的指定答案: ☒ 2

x171 的正确答案:		
评估方式	正确答案	区分大小写
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 完全匹配	6	
x172 的正确答案:		
评估方式	正确答案	区分大小写
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 完全匹配	2	

问题 25

得 10 分, 满分 10 分

Consider the following the program ,uses the Pthreads API. What would be the output from the program at LINE C and LINE P?

```
#include "pthread.h"
#include "stdio.h"
#include "unistd.h"
#include "wait.h"
#include "sys/types.h"

int value = 0;


void *runner(void *param); /* the thread */


int main()
{
    pid_t pid;
    pthread_t tid;
    pthread_attr_t attr;
    pid = fork();
    if (pid == 0) { /* child process */
        pthread_attr_init(&attr);
        pthread_create(&tid, &attr, runner, NULL);
        pthread_join(tid, NULL);
        printf("CHILD: value = %d", value); /* LINE C */
    }
    else if (pid > 0) { /* parent process */
        wait(NULL);
        printf("PARENT: value = %d", value); /* LINE P */
    }
}

void *runner(void *param) {
    value = 10;
    pthread_exit(0);
}
```

LINE C: CHILD: value = [x4191]

LINE P: PARENT: value = [x4192]

x4191 的指定答案:  10x4192 的指定答案:  0**x4191 的正确答案:**

评估方式	正确答案	区分大小写
 完全匹配	10	

x4192 的正确答案:

评估方式	正确答案	区分大小写
 完全匹配	0	

问题 26

得 0 分, 满分 10 分

Using the program shown in following , explain what will be output at Line A (value) .



```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
int value=8;
int main()
{
    pid_t pid;

    /* fork a child process */
    pid = fork();

    if (pid == 0) { /* child process */
        value +=15;
    }
    else { /* parent process */
        /* parent will wait for the child to
complete */

        wait(NULL);
        printf(" Parent :value=
%d\n",value);/*LINE A*/
        exit(0);
    }
}
```

#在空格中填入value变量的值

所选答案:  23正确答案:  8

答案范围 +/- 0 (8.0 - 8.0)

2020年1月4日 星期六 下午03时58分45秒 CST

← 确定