



作业 复查测验提交: 第9章 虚拟内存


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用户	工科试验班 (信息) 裴奔心
课程	操作系统
测试	第9章 虚拟内存
已开始	19-12-2 上午10:03
已提交	19-12-5 下午5:53
截止日期	19-12-8 下午11:30
状态	已完成
尝试分数	得 120 分, 满分 124 分
已用时间	79 小时 50 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 4 分，满分 4 分

A demand paging system adopts the LRU page replacement algorithm. Consider a reference string 1 8 1 7 8 2 7 2 1 8 3 8 2 1 3 1 7 1 3 7. The total number of page faults given 4 initially empty page frames is _____.

所选答案:  C. 6

答案: A. 4

B. 5

✓ C. 6

D. 7

问题 2

得 12 分, 满分 12 分

Consider the following page reference string:

1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 1, 5, 6, 2, 1, 2, 3, 7, 6, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 6.

How many page faults would occur for the following replacement algorithms, assuming **three, four** frames? Remember all frames are initially empty, so your first unique pages will all cost one fault each.

1. LRU replacement
2. FIFO replacement
3. Optimal replacement

Answer: (填上缺页次数)

Number of frames	LRU	FIFO	Optimal
3	[x31]	[x32]	[x33]

4	[x41]	[x42]	[x43]
x31 的指定答案: 15			
x32 的指定答案: 16			
x33 的指定答案: 11			
x41 的指定答案: 10			
x42 的指定答案: 14			
x43 的指定答案: 8			
x31 的正确答案:			
评估方式	正确答案	区分大小写	
完全匹配	15		
x32 的正确答案:			
评估方式	正确答案	区分大小写	
完全匹配	16		
x33 的正确答案:			
评估方式	正确答案	区分大小写	
完全匹配	11		
x41 的正确答案:			
评估方式	正确答案	区分大小写	
完全匹配	10		
x42 的正确答案:			
评估方式	正确答案	区分大小写	
完全匹配	14		
x43 的正确答案:			
评估方式	正确答案	区分大小写	
完全匹配	8		

问题 3

得 0 分, 满分 4 分

In a paging memory management system, there is a page table as following:

If the page size is 4KB, then paging address hardware will convert logical address 10 into physical address _____。

Page No.	Frame No.
0	2
1	1
2	6
3	3
4	7

所选答案: ☒ A. 2058

答案: A. 2058

☒ B. 8202

C. 1034

D. 4106

问题 4

得 4 分, 满分 4 分

Implementing LRU precisely in an OS is expensive, so practical implementations often use an approximation called .

所选答案: ☒ A. NRU

答案: ☒ A. NRU

B. MRU

C. LFU

D. MFU

问题 5

得 4 分, 满分 4 分

总体上说, 请求分页(demand-paging)是个很好的虚拟内存管理策略。但是, 有些程序设计技术并不适合于这种环境。例如, _____。

所选答案: ☒ B. 二分法搜索

答案: A. 堆栈

☒ B. 二分法搜索

C. 矢量运算

D. 线性搜索

问题 6

得 4 分, 满分 4 分

After a page fault handled, _____ should be executed.

所选答案: ☒ B. the instruction caused interruption

答案: A. the instruction just before interruption

☒ B. the instruction caused interruption

C. The first instruction of this process

D. the instruction just after interruption

问题 7

得 4 分, 满分 4 分

考虑页面置换算法, 系统有 m 个页帧供调度, 初始时全空; 引用串长度为 p , 包含了 n 个不同的页面, 无论用什么缺页算法, 缺页次数不会少于_____。

所选答案: ☒ B. n

答案: A. m

☒ B. n

C. p

D. $\min(m, n)$

问题 8

得 4 分, 满分 4 分

下述_____页淘汰算法会产生Belady现象。

所选答案: ☒ D. 先进先出

答案: A. 最不经常使用

B. 最佳页面置换

C. 最近最少使用

☒ D. 先进先出

问题 9

得 4 分, 满分 4 分

首次适应算法的空闲区是_____。

所选答案: ☒ A. 按地址递增顺序连在一起

答案: ☒ A. 按地址递增顺序连在一起

B. 寻找从最大空闲区开始

C. 按大小递增顺序连在一起

D. 始端指针表指向最大空闲区

问题 10

得 4 分, 满分 4 分

assume that a task is divided into 4 equal-sized segments, and that the system builds an 8-entry

page table for each segment. Therefore, the system has a combination of segmentation and paging. Assume also that the page size is 2Kbytes.

What is the maximum logical address space for the task?

所选答案: ☒ C. 64K bytes

答案: A. 8K bytes

B. 32K bytes

☒ C. 64K bytes

D. 16K bytes

问题 11

得 4 分, 满分 4 分

Considering a system, which uses virtual memory. At what point can address binding be done?

所选答案: ☒ B. execution time

答案: A. compile time

☒ B. execution time

C. can be any of the above

D. load time

问题 12

得 4 分, 满分 4 分

Assume that the probability of page fault is 0.1%, memory access time is 100ns, and the average page fault service time is 25 ms, then the effective access time is _____.

所选答案: ☒ A. 25 μ s

答案: ☒ A. 25 μ s

B. 115 μ s

C. 125 μ s

D. 25ms

问题 13

得 4 分, 满分 4 分

Consider a paging system that maps logical address space of 8 pages with 1024 bytes each page to a physical memory of 32 frames, the logical address is of ____ and the physical address is of ____.

所选答案: ☒ D. 13 bits, 15 bits

答案: A. 3 bits, 15 bits

B. 13 bits, 5 bits

C. 10 bits, 5 bits

☒ D. 13 bits, 15 bits

问题 14

得 4 分, 满分 4 分

为使虚存系统有效地发挥其预期的作用, 所运行的程序应具有的特性是__。

所选答案: ☒ A. 该程序应具有较好的局部性 (Locality)

答案: ☒ A. 该程序应具有较好的局部性 (Locality)

B. 该程序的指令相关不应过多

C. 该程序的大小不应超过实际的内存容量

D. 该程序不应含有过多的I/O操作

问题 15

得 4 分, 满分 4 分

Which of the following memory management is not suitable for a multi-programming environment?

所选答案: ☒ A. single contiguous memory allocation

答案: ☒ A. single contiguous memory allocation

B. segmentation with paging

C. fix-sized partitions allocation

D. variable-sized partitions allocation

问题 16

得 4 分, 满分 4 分

The second-chance (clock) algorithm is an efficient approximation technique for _____.

所选答案: ☒ B. LRU page replacement

答案: A. benchmarking file system performance

☒ B. LRU page replacement

C. LFU page replacement

D. benchmarking raw disk I/O performance

问题 17

得 10 分, 满分 10 分

Assume we have a demand-paged memory. The page table is held in registers. It takes 8 milliseconds to service a page fault if an empty page is available or the replaced page is not modified, and 20 milliseconds if the replaced page is modified (在存在空闲页帧的条件下, 处理一次缺页的时间是8毫秒。如果没有空闲页面, 但待换出页面并未更改, 处理一次缺页的时间也是8毫秒。如果待换出页面已被更改, 则需要20毫秒。). Memory access time is 100 nanoseconds.

Assume that the page to be replaced is modified 70 percent of the time. What is the maximum acceptable page-fault rate for an effective access time of no more than **200 nanoseconds**?

答案:

所选答案: ☒ 0.000006

正确答案: ☒ 0.000006

答案范围 +/- 5.00E-07 (0.00000550 - 0.00000650)

问题 18

得 4 分, 满分 4 分

_____ memory allocation scheme may produce external fragmentation.

所选答案: ☒ A. Multiple-partition答案: ☒ A. Multiple-partition

B. system halts

C. Demand

D. None of above

问题 19

得 4 分, 满分 4 分

Dynamic relocation relies on ____.

所选答案: ☒ B. a relocation register

答案: A. relocation program

☒ B. a relocation register

C. dynamic link libraries

D. object code

问题 20

得 10 分, 满分 10 分

Assume that you have a page-reference string for a process with m frames (initially all empty). The page-reference string has length p ; and n distinct page numbers occur in it. Answer these questions for any page-replacement algorithms:

a. What is a lower bound on the number of page faults?
[a1]

答案:

b. What is an upper bound on the number of page faults?

答案: [a2]

a1 的指定答案: ☒ na2 的指定答案: ☒ p

a1 的正确答案:

评估方式

正确答案

区分大小写

☒ 完全匹配

n

a2 的正确答案:

评估方式

正确答案

区分大小写

☒ 完全匹配

p

问题 21

得 12 分, 满分 12 分

Consider the page table for a system with 12-bit virtual and physical addresses and 256-byte pages.

Page	Page Frame
0	–
1	0x2
2	0xC
3	0xA
4	–
5	0x4
6	0x3
7	–
8	0xB
9	0x0

The list of free page frames is 0x0D, 0x0E, 0x0F (that is, 0x0D is at the head of the list, 0x0E is second, and 0x0F is last). A dash for a page frame indicates that the page is not in memory.

Convert the following virtual addresses to their equivalent physical addresses in hexadecimal. All numbers are given in hexadecimal.

- a. 0x9EF
- b. 0x111
- c. 0x700
- d. 0x0FF

答案: (填写三位十六进制数)

virtual addresse physical addresse

- a. 0x9EF 0x[a1]
- b. 0x111 0x[a2]
- c. 0x700 0x[a3]
- d. 0x0FF 0x[a4]

a1 的指定答案: ☒ 0EF

a2 的指定答案: ☒ 211

a3 的指定答案: ☒ D00

a4 的指定答案: ☒ EFF

a1 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	0EF	

a2 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	211	

a3 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	D00	

a4 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	EFF	

问题 22

得 4 分, 满分 4 分

Suppose that the TLB has a 90% hit ratio, if the times for TLB searching is 20 nanoseconds, access memory is 100 nanoseconds, what is the effective memory-access time?

所选答案: ☒ C. 130 nanoseconds

答案: A. 140 nanoseconds

B. 220 nanoseconds

☒ C. 130 nanoseconds

D. 120 nanoseconds

问题 23

得 4 分, 满分 4 分

assume that a task is divided into 4 equal-sized segments, and that the system builds an 8-entry page table for each segment. Therefore, the system has a combination of segmentation and paging. Assume also that the page size is 2Kbytes.

What is the maximum size of each segment?

所选答案: ☒ B. 16K bytes

答案: A. 8K bytes

☒ B. 16K bytes

C. 4K bytes

D. 2K bytes

问题 24

得 4 分, 满分 4 分

在虚拟分页存储管理系统中, 若进程访问的页面不在主存, 且主存中没有可用的空闲帧时, 系统正确的处理顺序为 _____。

所选答案: ☒ C. 缺页中断→决定淘汰页→页面调出→页面调入

答案: A. 决定淘汰页→页面调出→缺页中断→页面调入

B. 决定淘汰页→页面调入→缺页中断→页面调出

☒ C. 缺页中断→决定淘汰页→页面调出→页面调入

D. 缺页中断→决定淘汰页→页面调入→页面调出

2020年1月4日 星期六 下午04时04分05秒 CST

← 确定