ITP 30002-{01, 02} Operating System, Spring 2021

# Midterm Exam

10 problems

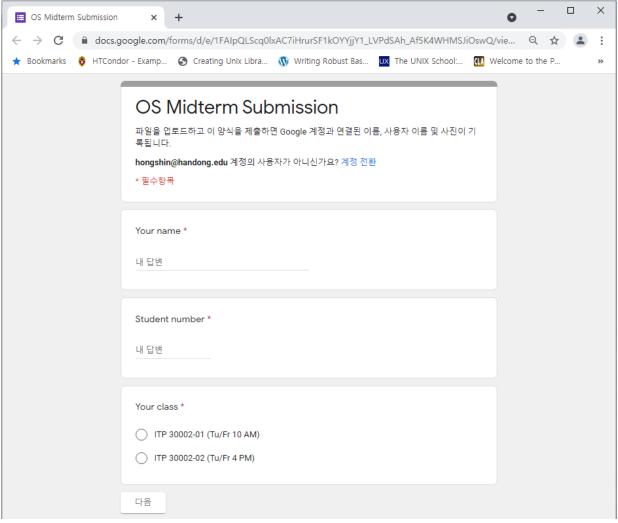
7 PM—9 PM (2 hours), 23 April 2021

## Overview

Problem 1	16 points	Problem 6	8 points
Problem 2	12 points	Problem 7	9 points
Problem 3	9 points	Problem 8	8 points
Problem 4	8 points	Problem 9	10 points
Problem 5	10 points	Problem 10	10 points

#### **Answer Submission Site**

• https://forms.gle/RL8FYjyPW5NuVcM6A



### Problem 1 (16 point)

Write in your own words a declaration that you will uphold the honor code in taking this exam. This problem is exceptional that you can write an answer in Korean.

#### c.f. the Handong CSEE Standard on Examination

- 1. Examination is an educational act necessary for evaluation of the students' achievement and for encouraging the students to absorb the material in the process of preparation.
- 2. Student should do their best to prepare for exams in order to improve her/his own knowledge and skill and should fully engage in the test during examination hour.
- 3. Accessing or providing unauthorized information, including other students' answer sheets, is regarded as cheating. The use of electronic devices, including cell phones and computers, without permission is strictly prohibited.
- 4. Entering or leaving the classroom during the examination before the finish time without permission is regarded as cheating.

#### Problem 2 (12 points)

Suppose that there is a 16-bit architecture with 512 byte pages.

How much memory would be taken by a per-process page table? And, how much memory would be taken by an inverted page table? Explain your answers in detail.

#### Problem 3 (9 points)

What kinds of instructions a computer architecture needs to provide as privileged instructions to an operating system for supporting multi-processing and paging?

Try to find them as many as you can, and support your answers.

#### Problem 4 (8 points)

Discuss how the size of a page matters to the performance of a computer system.

#### Process 5 (10 points)

An important goal of an operating system is protection between applications.

Explain what this goal is for, and also explain in detail how the operating system achieves this goal (within the scope that we have covered in the classes so far).

#### Problem 6 (8 points)

As an ordinary user of a computer system, give a way to estimate the number of the TLB entries in the computer architecture (not by checking the system attributes or the hardware specification). You can assume that the size of a page is known.

Explain the limitations of your answer if there exist.

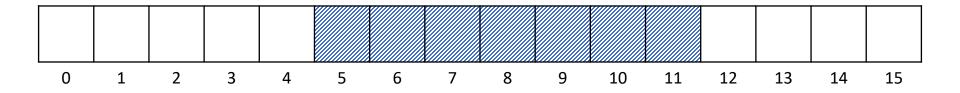
### Problem 7 (9 points)

Suppose that there is a system using a multi-level feedback queue as the process scheduler.

Discuss the relation between the number of the priority levels in the process and the overall performance

### Problem 8 (8 points)

Suppose that there is a 16-byte physical memory where a 7-byte segment is allocated (shaded in blue) as follows:



Give a scenario of segment allocation requests where the Worst-fit algorithm performs better than the Best-fit algorithm

### Problem 9 (10 points)

There is a system running a Linux Completely Fair Scheduler with schedule latency 60 ms and minimum granularity 15 ms, and the timer interrupt happens every 15 ms.

Suppose that the following workload was given to the system, and the system first scheduled Task A:

Task Name	Arrival Time	Duration	Weight
Α	0 ms	70	I
В	0 ms	90	2
С	60 ms	30	2
D	I20 ms	50	I

Give a execution scenario for the first 150 ms. You should support your answer.

### Problem 10 (10 points)

#### main.c

```
01 #include <stdio.h>
02 #include <unistd.h>
03 #include <sys/wait.h>
                                   PTD
04 int main () {
  if (fork() == 0) {
05
     putchar('A');
06
07
     if (fork() == 0) {
       putchar('B');
08
09
       return 0 ;
10
    execl("./foo","foo",(char *)0x0) ; C_1
11
12
     wait(0x0);
13
    putchar('D');
     return 0;
14
15
16 putchar('E');
17 wait(0x0);
  putchar('F');
18
19 }
```

#### foo.c

```
01 #include <stdio.h>
02 int main () {
03 putchar('C');
04 }
```

#### commands

```
$ gcc -o foo foo.c
$ gcc -o main main.c
$ ./main
```

For given programs and commands, find all possible printings to the standard output by executing main, while assuming that the compiler does not reorder any statements and putchar immediately prints a given character to the standard output. You should support your answer.