四川大学期末考试试题(闭卷)

2016~2017 学年第 2 学期

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课程	呈号: <u></u>	3110060	40 课程	名称: <u> </u>	炸系统			任	课教师: _		
适用专业年级: 软件工程 2015 级					学	<u>.</u> :		<u>姓名</u> :			
						考试须知	<u> </u>				-
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人员				,严格按照						(D) (1 (1)	□/·1// 1 mm :
题	号	— (:	22%)	二(:	15%)	1-1	Ξ(25%)		四(38%)	3	卷面成绩
得	分										
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注意				学院、姓名		任课教师	姓名等信息	息准确填写	在试题纸	和添卷纸	上;
				写在本试题 式题纸、添		: 亩 4/厂 11/ 7	∖ ∕∕∪∕ , ✓	læ			
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ì	平阅教师	得分	一、单	项选择题	[(本大	题共 11	小题,包	小题 2 :	分,共2	2分)	
	•••••	***************************************		在每小题列			7只有一个	是符合题	目要求的,	请将其	代码填写在
İ	•••••		卜表 甲	。错选、多	选或未选	5均尤分。					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	The tv	vo basic s	teps used	d by the pro	ocessor ir	n instructi	on proces	sing are:			
	(A	A) Fetch a	and Execu	ıte cycles							
	(E	3) Instruct	tion and E	xecute cyc	cles						
	(C	C) Fetch a	and Instru	ction cycles	S						
_	•) None o							1.1		
2.	A com syster	•	dware tea	ature that is	s vital to th	ne effectiv	e operation	on of a mu	ıltıprogran	nming op	perating
	•	N) Veryla	rae mema	nrv							
		3) Multiple									
		c) I/O inte									
	•	•	•	J DIVIA							
3.	•	D) All of the Process Im		ent that co	ontains th	e modifia	ble part of	the user	space is c	alled the):
	(A	A) System	n Stack								
	(E	B) Proces	s Control	Block							
	(C	C) User P	rogram								
	([) None c	of the abov	ve							

注: 试题字迹务必清晰,书写工整。 本题共 5 页,本页为第 1 页

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课程名称:**操作系统** 姓名:

- The basic thread operation related to the change in thread state that occurs when a thread needs to wait for an event is referred to as the:
 - (A) Unblock operation
 - (B) Block operation
 - (C) Spawn operation
 - (D) None of the above
- The Reader/Writer problem requires that certain conditions be satisfied, such as:
 - (A) Readers may read from the file while writers are writing to it
 - (B) Multiple writers may write to the file simultaneously
 - (C) Any number of readers may simultaneously read from the file
 - (D) None of the above
- A problem with the largely obsolete Fixed Partitioning memory management technique is that of:
 - (E) Allowing only a fixed number of Processes
 - (F) Internal fragmentation
 - (G) Inefficient use of memory
 - (H) All of the above
- In the Resource Allocation Denial approach to Deadlock Avoidance, a safe state is defined as one in which:
 - (A) At least one potential process sequence does not result in a deadlock
 - (B) All potential process sequences do not result in a deadlock
 - (C) Several potential process sequences do not result in a deadlock
 - (D) None of the above
- The fetch policy that exploits the characteristics of most secondary memory devices, such as disks, which have seek time and rotational latency is called:
 - (A) Demand paging
 - (B) Prepaging
 - (C) Swapping
 - (D) None of the above
- One difficulty with the Shortest Remaining Time (SRT) scheduling technique is:
 - (A) The need to know or estimate required processing times for each process
 - (B) The lack of preemption
 - (C) The starvation of shorter processes
 - (D) All of the above
- 10. The disk cache replacement strategy that replaces the block that has experienced the fewest references is called:
 - (A) Least Referenced (LR)
 - (B) Least Recently Used (LRU)
 - (C) Least Frequently Used (LFU)

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- (D) None of the above
- 11. The file directory information element that holds information such as the identity of the creator of the file is the:
 - (A) Access control information element
 - (B) Usage information element
 - (C) Address information element
 - (D) None of the above

评阅教师	得分	

二、名词解释题(本大题共5小题,每小题3分,共15分)。

提示: 解释每小题所给名词的含义, 若解释正确则给分, 若解释错误则无分, 若解 释不准确或不全面,则酌情扣分。

- 1. normalized turnaround time
- 2. external fragmentation
- 3. reusable resource
- 4. critical section
- 5. process image

评阅教师	得分

三、简答题(本大题共5小题,每小题5分,共25分)。

- 1. What role does the operating system play in a computer?
- 2. Please describe the page replacement policy of clock strategy employing a use bit and modified bit.
- 3. Describe the difference between user-level threads and kernel-level threads.
- 4. List and explain the conditions for deadlock.
- 5. Draw a figure to show address translation in a segmentation/paging system and give a brief description.

评阅教师 得分

四、问答题(本大题共3小题,共38分)。

1. For the following sequence of disk track requests: 90, 60, 65, 930, 750, 950, 510, 45, 780, 100. Assume that a disk with 1000 tracks (0~999), the disk head is initially positioned over track 150 and is moving in the direction of increasing track number. Compute the averages seek length and

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学号: 姓名: 任课教师: 赵奎、赵辉、梁刚、胡晓勤、陈文

detail step of each. (共12分)

课程名称:操作系统

FIFO	C_8	SCAN			SCAN			SSTF	
Next Number of	Next track	Number	of	Next	Number	of	Next	Number	of
track tracks		tracks		track	tracks		track	tracks	
Average seek length:	Average seek	length:		Average	e seek length:		Average	seek length:	

2. There are three Process R1, R2 and C. Process R1 reads a series of integers from file1 then put them into buffer B1, Process R2 reads a series of integers from file2 and put them into buffer B2. Process C calculates the integers in buffer B1 and B2. Finish following program to coordinate these four processes to avoid losing data and repeating calculation. (共 12 分)

Semaphore S0 = 1;

Semaphore S1 = 1;

Semaphore S2 = 0;

Semaphore S3 = 0;

Integer B1, B2;

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process R1 ()	process R2 ()	process W1()		
{	{	{		
Integer i;	Integer i;	Integer r;		
while (true) {	while(true) {	while (true) {		
//从 file1 读一个数到 i;	//从 file2 读一个数 i;	[];		
ReadAnInt (file1, i);	ReadAnInt (file2, i);	[];		
[];	[];	//计算B1和B2;		
B1 = i;	B2 = i;	r = Calculate (B1, B2);		
[];	[];	[];		
}	}	[];		
}	}	Printout(r);		
		}		
		}		

3. Suppose that the following processes arrive for execution at the times indicated, each process will run the listed amount of time. (共14分)

2 6.1.10 6.1.10 1 (7 , 1 , 2)								
	Process	Arrival Time	Service Time					
	A	0	4					
	В	3	5					
	C	4	6					
	D	6	2					

- (A) Draw Gantt charts that illustrate the execution of these processes using first-come-first served (FCFS), round-robin (RR), shortest process next (SPN), Shortest remaining time (SRT) and Highest response ratio next (HRRN). (10分)
- (B) Calculate Turnaround time (Tr) and Tr/Ts of each process for each of the scheduling algorithm. (4 分)

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