| <br>  |                           |       |                    |
|---|---------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| 完成 本测试可保存并可稍后继续。  |                           |       |                    |
| 题完成状态:  |                           |       |                    |
|   |                           |       |                    |
| D题 1  |                           | 4分    | 保存答                |
| Which of the following storage device does not belong to the tertiary storage structure?  A. CD-ROM   |                           |       |                    |
| ○ B. removable hard disks   |                           |       |                    |
| C. Tapes  |                           |       |                    |
| D. Hard disks   |                           |       |                    |
| ] 题 2   |                           | 4分    | ✓ E4               |
| a. a. "保存并提交"以保存并提交。单击"保存所有答案"以保存所有答案。<br>○ <sup>M.</sup> RAID 4  | /m +- << +- +++ ++- >4 >- | 7 d 7 | )— -'— -\- 4. 4. F |
| • B. RAID 5   |                           |       |                    |
| C. RAID 0   |                           |       |                    |
| O D. RAID 2   |                           |       |                    |
| ] 题 3   |                           | 4分    | ✓ 已得               |
| Which kind of swap space is fastest?  |                           |       |                    |
| A. A swap file on ext3  |                           |       |                    |
| C. A swap file on FAT   |                           |       |                    |
| D. A partition with sophisticated file system functions   |                           |       |                    |
|   |                           |       |                    |
| ] 题 4   |                           | 4分    | ✓ E(               |
| UNIX treats I/O devices as  O A. indexed files  |                           |       |                    |
| B. directory files  |                           |       |                    |
| • C. special files  |                           |       |                    |
| O D. regular files  |                           |       |                    |
| ] 题 5   |                           | 4分    | ✓ E4               |
| present a uniform device-access interface to the I/O subsystem, much as system calls provide a standard interface between the application a the operating system.   | and                       |       |                    |
| • A. Device drivers   |                           |       |                    |
| O B. Bus  |                           |       |                    |
| C. Kernel   |                           |       |                    |
| One D. Operating system   |                           |       |                    |
| ] 题 6   |                           | 4分    | <b>✓ E</b> (       |
| The I/O control of disk devices mainly adopt following method.  O A. DMA  |                           |       |                    |
| O B. channel  |                           |       |                    |
| ○ <sup>C.</sup> interrupt   |                           |       |                    |
| O D. polled   |                           |       |                    |
| ]   |                           | 4分    | <b>✓ E</b> (       |
| Disk access time does not include   |                           |       |                    |
| A. read/write time  B. CDU sebaduling time  |                           |       |                    |
| C. seek time  B. CPU scheduling time  C. seek time  |                           |       |                    |
| D. rotational latency time  |                           |       |                    |
| ] 题 8   |                           | 4分    | <b>∀</b> E(        |
| is used to cope with the speed mismatch between CPU and I/O devices.  |                           |       |                    |
| A. caching  |                           |       |                    |
| O B. parallel   |                           |       |                    |
| C. semaphore  D. Buffering  |                           |       |                    |
| Danoing .   |                           |       |                    |
| ]题 9  |                           | 4分    | ✓ 已伊               |
| In the disk scheduling algorithm, which algorithm may change the arm's movement direction at any moment?  A. SCAN   |                           |       |                    |
| O B. C-SCAN   |                           |       |                    |
| C. none of the above  |                           |       |                    |
| O D. SSTF   |                           |       |                    |
| ] 题 10  |                           | 24 分  | ✓ E4               |
| Suppose that a disk drive has 5000 cylinders, numbered 0 to 4999. The drive is currently serving a request at cylinder 143, and the previous request was at cylinder 125. The   | .e                        |       |                    |
| queue of pending requests, in FIFO order, is  86, 1470, 913, 1774, 948, 1509, 1022, 1750, 130  Starting from the gurrent head position, what is the total distance (in ordinal and the disk arm moves to esticit, all the non-dina requests for each of the following disk. |                           |       |                    |
| Starting from the current head position, what is the total distance (in cylinders) that the disk arm moves to satisfy all the pending requests, for each of the following disk-scheduling algorithms?   |                           |       |                    |
| a. FCFS: 7081<br>b. SSTF: 1745  |                           |       |                    |
| c. SCAN: 9769   |                           |       |                    |