Infter a page fault handled, should be executed. A. the instruction just before interruption B. the instruction caused interruption	4分
C. The first instruction of this process D. the instruction just after interruption	
型 2 首次适应算法的空闲区是。 ^ ^ 卡"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。	4分
○ C. 按大小递增顺序连在一起 ○ D. 寻找从最大空闲区开始	
② 3 Considering a system, which uses virtual memory. At what point can address binding be done? A. load time B. execution time	4分
C. can be any of the above D. compile time	4分
Consider a paging system that mappes 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 A. 13 bits, 15 bits B. 13 bits, 5 bits	
C. 10 bits, 5 bits D. 3 bits, 15 bits	4分
E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。 A. 缺页中断→决定淘汰页→页面调入→页面调出 B. 决定淘汰页→页面调出→缺页中断→页面调入 C. 缺页中断→决定淘汰页→页面调出→页面调入	
D. 决定淘汰页→页面调入→缺页中断→页面调出 题 6	4分
ssume 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 egmentation and paging. Assume also that the page size is 2Kbytes. What is the maximum size of each segment? A. 4K bytes B. 16K bytes	
C. 2K bytes D. 8K bytes	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 emory-access time? A. 220 nanoseconds B. 140 nanoseconds C. 120 nanoseconds	
D. 130 nanoseconds	4分
memory allocation scheme may produce external fragmentation. A. system halts B. Demand C. None of above	
D. Multiple-partition 9 mplementing LRU precisely in an OS is expensive, so practical implementations often use an approximation called .	4分
A. NRU B. MFU C. MRU D. LFU	
题 10 Dynamic relocation relies on A. relocation program	4分
B. a relocation register C. dynamic link libraries D. object code	
题 11 Assume we have a demand-paged memory. The page table is held in registers. It takes 8milliseconds 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,上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	10分
anoseconds? 答案: 0.0000061	4分
F述页淘汰算法会产生Belady现象。 A. 先进先出 B. 最佳页面置换 C. 最不经常使用	
D. 最近最少使用 型 13 Which of the following memory management is not suitable for a multi-programming environment?	4分
A. single contiguous memory allocation B. variable-sized partitions allocation C. segmentation with paging D. fix-sized partitions allocation	
Tix—sized partitions allocation 14 Consider the following page reference string: , 2, 3, 4, 2, 1, 5, 6, 2, 1, 2, 3, 7, 6, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 6.	12 分
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 vill all cost one fault each. 1. LRU replacement 2. FIFO replacement 3. Optimal replacement	
Answer: (填上缺页次数) Sumber of frames LRU FIFO Optimal 3 15 16 11 4 10 14 8	
ussume that you have a page-reference string for a process with <i>m</i> frames (initially all empty). The page-reference string has length <i>p</i> ; and <i>n</i> distinct page numbers occur in it. Answer these questions for any page-replacement algorithms: What is a lower bound on the number of page faults? 答案: n What is an upper bound on the number of page faults? 答案: p	10分
ussume 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 A. 25μs	4分
25μs B. 125μs C. 115μs D. 25ms	
ssume 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 egmentation and paging. Assume also that the page size is 2Kbytes. What is the maximum logical address space for the task?	4分
A. 64K bytes B. 32K bytes C. 8K bytes D. 16K bytes	
18 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	4分
Page No. φ Frame No. φ 0 φ 2 φ	
1φ 1φ 2φ 6φ 3φ 3φ 4φ 7φ	
A. 1034 B. 2058 C. 8202 D. 4106	
题 19 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。 A. 该程序不应含有过多的I/O操作 B. 法程序体内有容易	4分
OB. 该程序的大小不应超过实际的内存容量 C. 该程序的指令相关不应过多 D. 该程序应具有较好的局部性(Locality)	
题 20 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。 A. p B. n	4分
C. min(m,n) D. m	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	
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 age 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) irtual addresse physical addresse 0x9EF 0x 0EF 0x111 0x 211 0x700 0x D00 0x0FF 0x EFF	
型 22 A demand paging system adopts the LRU page replacement algorithm. Consider a reference string 18178272183821317137. The total number of page faults given 4 initially empty page frames is	4分
A. 4 B. 6 C. 5 D. 7	
题 23 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,。 A. 线性搜索	4分
● ^{B.} 二分法搜索 ○ ^{C.} _{堆栈}	