1. The “dispatcher” in the kernel (operating system) moves a process from the:

a) new state to the ready state,

b) the waiting state to the ready state,

c) the ready state to the running state,

d) the running state to the ready state.

2. Which of the following is an example of an involuntary interrupt:

a) system call (software interrupt),

b) exception (e.g. fault),

c) I/O interrupt,

d) none of the above.

3. As presented in the notes and text, which of the following scheduling algorithms is NOT pre-emptive:

a) first come first serve (FCFS),

b) round robin,

c) shortest remaining time first (SRTF),

d) none of the above (they are all pre-emptive).

Which of the following scheduling algorithms results in the shortest average waiting time for a set of processes:

a) shortest job first (SJF),

b) round robin (RR),

c) first come first serve (FCFS),

d) priority with pre-emption.

Unix scheduling as presented in class is best described as an example of:

a) multi-level feedback queues,

b) round robin (RR),

c) shortest remaining time first (SRTF),

d) first come first serve (FCFS).

The clock interrupt may result in the currently executing process moving from the:

a) new state to the ready state,

b) the ready state to the running state,

c) the running state to the ready state,

d) the waiting state to the ready state.