

Operating Systems Homework #3

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- 1) a) Yes, because multiple processes can be created from the same executable file.
- b) No, because each process has its own address space.
- 2) a) A blocking system call.
- b) Hardware or timer interrupt.
- 3) a) No, because child processes are inherited by the init process.
- b) No, because its process ID becomes available for reuse, making it not become a zombie.
- 4) True
- 5) system, which executes a bash shell command
strlen, which returns the length of a string
- 6) A blocking system call
- 7) The system call exit, to terminate the current process.
False
- 8) True
- 9) Voluntary context switch
- 10) False
- 11) False
- 12) False
- 13) The process is context-switched out and a separate kernel process starts execution.
- 14) a) The value of the variable a as printed in the child process is 5. when the parent value of a changes to 6, then it is scheduled next.
- b) Yes, since we are in child class. If we were in parent class, it would not succeed.
- 15) The value of count printed by the code above is 0.
- 16) With copy-on-write fork, the value of count printed by the code above is 0.
- 17) Whether the parent will block or not will depend on the system call variant and the options with which it is invoked.
- 18) fork - execwait
- 19) Ready

20) When P4 terminates, ~~and~~ the process that must wait for and reap P4 should be process P3.

21) False

22) $(M/K) * P$ bytes

23) False

24) True

25) The probability that the access results in a TLB hit and a subsequent page fault is $(6/9)(1) = 2/3 = 0.66$

26) $\frac{2^{33}}{2^{12}} = 2^{21}$

$$\frac{2^{32}}{2^{12}} = 2^{20} \quad 2^{20} * (2^{21} + 10) = 4 \text{ MB}$$

$$\frac{2^{12}}{2^8} = 2^{10} = 4 \text{ GB} + 4 \text{ MB}$$

27) a) 0/16, 1/16, 20/16, 2/16, 20/16, 21/16, 32/16, 31/16, 6/16, 60/16, 0/16, 0/16, 16/16, 1/16, 17/16, 18/16, 32/16, 31/16, 0/16, 6/16

0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 2, 1, 0, 3, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 2, 1, 0, 3

b) 20, 2, 21, 32, 31, 60, 16, 17, 18, 61 10 ~~pages~~ virtual addresses using FIFO

c) ~~Page fault~~ LRU page replacement algorithm = 6

d) The lowest number of pages faults achievable would be 6 for both replacement optimal page algorithm and for optimal algorithm.

28)	20	40
	↓	↓
	10100	101000
	↓	↓
	00110100	10111000
	↓	↓
	52	184