

Course outline

How does an NPTEL online course work?

Week 0

Week 1

Week 2

Week 3

Week 4

Week 5

Week 6

Week 7

● Lecture 32 : Introduction to Multiprocessor and Distributed Systems

● Lecture 33 : Static Allocation of Tasks

● Lecture 34 : Dynamic Allocation of Tasks

● Lecture 35 : Centralized Clock Synchronization in Distributed RT Systems

● Lecture 36 : Distributed Clock Synchronization in R-T Systems

● Lecture Materials

○ Quiz: Week 7 : Assignment 7

● Feedback Form of Week 7

Week 8

Week 9

Week 10

Week 11

Week 12

Assignments Solution

Download Videos

Live Interactive Session

Week 7 : Assignment 7

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2021-09-15, 23:59 IST.

As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

1) In the context of multiprocessors, UMA stands for

1 point

- a. Union Memory Access
- b. Uniform Memory Access
- c. Union Multiprocessor Access
- d. Uniform Multiprocessor Access
- e. United Memory Access

- ☐ a.
- ☐ b.
- ☐ c.
- ☐ d.
- ☐ e.

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

b.

2) Which of the following are disadvantages of message passing communication?

1 point

- a. Hardware for communication and synchronization are much simpler
- b. Precise identification of the processes with which communication is to occur.
- c. Explicit communication
- d. Explicit calls to operating system
- e. Implicit synchronization

- ☐ a.
- ☐ b.
- ☐ c.
- ☐ d.
- ☐ e.

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

b.

d.

3) Which one of the following algorithms is NOT used for static task allocation in multi-processor systems?

1 point

- a. Utilization Balancing Algorithm
- b. Next-fit algorithm for RMA
- c. Buddy Algorithm
- d. Bin packing algorithm for EDF

- ☐ a.
- ☐ b.
- ☐ c.
- ☐ d.

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

c.

4) In which of the following task allocation algorithms, the tasks with similar utilization are allocated to the same processor?

1 point

- a. Utilization Balancing Algorithm
- b. Buddy Algorithm
- c. Next-fit algorithm for RMA
- d. Bin packing algorithm for EDF

- ☐ a.
- ☐ b.
- ☐ c.
- ☐ d.

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

c.

5) In Next fit algorithm for RMA, suppose the tasks are to be divided into 4 classes. Then, the utilization grid for the different classes can be found as:

1 point

- a. {Class 1: (0.41, 1), Class 2: (0.26, 0.41), Class 3: (0.19, 0.26), Class 4: (0, 0.19)}
- b. {Class 1: (0.89, 1), Class 2: (0.59, 0.89), Class 3: (0.49, 0.59), Class 4: (0, 0.49)}
- c. {Class 1: (0.89, 1), Class 2: (0.79, 0.89), Class 3: (0.59, 0.79), Class 4: (0, 0.59)}
- d. {Class 1: (0.91, 1), Class 2: (0.79, 0.91), Class 3: (0.69, 0.79), Class 4: (0, 0.69)}

- ☐ a.
- ☐ b.
- ☐ c.
- ☐ d.

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

a.

6) Simulation studies show that first-fit random algorithm requires at most ----- times the optimum number of processors.

1 point

- a. 1.70
- b. 2.34
- c. 1.22
- d. 1.34

- ☐ a.
- ☐ b.
- ☐ c.
- ☐ d.

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

a.

7) Which one of the following bin-packing algorithms allocates a new task to the non-empty bin with lowest index?

1 point

- a. First Fit Algorithm
- b. Next Fit Algorithm
- c. Best Fit Algorithm
- d. Worst Fit Algorithm

- ☐ a.
- ☐ b.
- ☐ c.
- ☐ d.

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

a.

8) In the context of clock synchronization, UTC stands for:

1 point

- a. Universal Time Constraints
- b. Universal Coordinated Time
- c. Universal Temperature Constraints
- d. Universal Time Communication

- ☐ a.
- ☐ b.
- ☐ c.
- ☐ d.

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

b.

9) Suppose we need to synchronize six distributed clocks, using the centralized synchronization scheme. Assume that, the rate of drift between any two clocks is restricted to $\rho = 5 \times 10^{-6}$. The maximum drift between any two clocks is to be restricted to $\epsilon = 1\text{mSec}$. Determine the message overhead per hour.

1 point

- a. 80
- b. 90
- c. 100
- d. 180

- ☐ a.
- ☐ b.
- ☐ c.
- ☐ d.

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

d.

10) Suppose in a distributed real-time system, there are 10 clocks. In order to approximately synchronize the good clocks, at most how many clocks can be Bad or Byzantine?

1 point

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4
- e. 5

- ☐ a.
- ☐ b.
- ☐ c.
- ☐ d.
- ☐ e.

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

c.

11) Which of the following is false regarding the utilization-balancing algorithm for task allocation in multiprocessors?

1 point

- a. In the resultant allocation, the typical utilization of each processor is different from the average utilization of the processors
- b. It is a greedy algorithm
- c. It is a non-optimal algorithm
- d. It is typically used when the tasks assigned to the individual processors are to be scheduled using rate monotonic schedulers
- e. It is typically used when the tasks assigned to the individual processors are to be scheduled using earliest deadline first (EDF) scheduler

- ☐ a.
- ☐ b.
- ☐ c.
- ☐ d.
- ☐ e.

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

d.

12) Assume that six periodic hard real-time tasks are to be scheduled on a four-core processor. The processor utilization of these tasks are 0.1, 0.2, 0.25, 0.3, 0.35, 0.6 respectively. Allocate the tasks to processors using the next-fit algorithm. Assume that the individual processors are to be scheduled using RMA algorithms. What would be the utilization of the four processors after the allocation?

1 point

- a. 0.45, 0.45, 0.45, 0.45
- b. 0.1, 0.45, 0.65, 0.6
- c. 0.35, 0.45, 0.45, 0.55
- d. 0.35, 0.4, 0.45, 0.6
- e. 0.14, 0.35, 0.25, 0.2

- ☐ a.
- ☐ b.
- ☐ c.
- ☐ d.
- ☐ e.

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

b.