

7.3 Consider the following snapshot of a system:

	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Available</u>
	<u>A B C D</u>	<u>A B C D</u>	<u>A B C D</u>
P_0	0 0 1 2	0 0 1 2	1 5 2 0
P_1	1 0 0 0	1 7 5 0	
P_2	1 3 5 4	2 3 5 6	
P_3	0 6 3 2	0 6 5 2	
P_4	0 0 1 4	0 6 5 6	

Answer the following questions using the banker's algorithm:

- What is the content of the matrix *Need*?
- Is the system in a safe state?
- If a request from process P_1 arrives for (0,4,2,0), can the request be granted immediately?

7.22 Consider the following snapshot of a system:

	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Max</u>
	<u>A B C D</u>	<u>A B C D</u>
P_0	3 0 1 4	5 1 1 7
P_1	2 2 1 0	3 2 1 1
P_2	3 1 2 1	3 3 2 1
P_3	0 5 1 0	4 6 1 2
P_4	4 2 1 2	6 3 2 5

Using the banker's algorithm, determine whether or not each of the following states is unsafe. If the state is safe, illustrate the order in which the processes may complete. Otherwise, illustrate why the state is unsafe.

- $Available = (0, 3, 0, 1)$
- $Available = (1, 0, 0, 2)$

8.20 Assuming a 1-KB page size, what are the page numbers and offsets for the following address references (provided as decimal numbers):

- a. 3085
- b. 42095
- c. 215201
- d. 650000
- e. 2000001

8.21 The BTV operating system has a 21-bit virtual address, yet on certain embedded devices, it has only a 16-bit physical address. It also has a 2-KB page size. How many entries are there in each of the following?

- a. A conventional, single-level page table
- b. An inverted page table

8.23 Consider a logical address space of 256 pages with a 4-KB page size, mapped onto a physical memory of 64 frames.

- a. How many bits are required in the logical address?
- b. How many bits are required in the physical address?

8.25 Consider a paging system with the page table stored in memory.

- a. If a memory reference takes 50 nanoseconds, how long does a paged memory reference take?
- b. If we add TLBs, and 75 percent of all page-table references are found in the TLBs, what is the effective memory reference time? (Assume that finding a page-table entry in the TLBs takes 2 nanoseconds, if the entry is present.)

8.28 Consider the following segment table:

<u>Segment</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Length</u>
0	219	600
1	2300	14
2	90	100
3	1327	580
4	1952	96

What are the physical addresses for the following logical addresses?

- a. 0,430
- b. 1,10
- c. 2,500
- d. 3,400
- e. 4,112

- 9.1 Under what circumstances do page faults occur? Describe the actions taken by the operating system when a page fault occurs.
- 9.2 Assume that you have a page-reference string for a process with m frames (initially all empty). The page-reference string has length p , and n 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?
 - What is an upper bound on the number of page faults?

9.3 (optional)

- 9.3 Consider the page table shown in Figure 9.30 for a system with 12-bit virtual and physical addresses and with 256-byte pages. The list of free page frames is D, E, F (that is, D is at the head of the list, E is second, and F is last).

Page	Page Frame
0	—
1	2
2	C
3	A
4	—
5	4
6	3
7	—
8	B
9	0

Convert the following virtual addresses to their equivalent physical addresses in hexadecimal. All numbers are given in hexadecimal. (A dash for a page frame indicates that the page is not in memory.)

- 9EF
- 111
- 700
- 0FF

9.4 Consider the following page-replacement algorithms. Rank these algorithms on a five-point scale from “bad” to “perfect” according to their page-fault rate. Separate those algorithms that suffer from Belady’s anomaly from those that do not.

- a. LRU replacement
- b. FIFO replacement
- c. Optimal replacement
- d. Second-chance replacement

9.8 Consider the following page reference string:

1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 1, 5, 6, 2, 1, 2, 3, 7, 6, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 6.

How many page faults would occur for the following replacement algorithms, assuming one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven frames? Remember that all frames are initially empty, so your first unique pages will cost one fault each.

- LRU replacement
- FIFO replacement
- Optimal replacement

9.12 Consider a demand-paged computer system where the degree of multiprogramming is currently fixed at four. The system was recently measured to determine utilization of the CPU and the paging disk. Three alternative results are shown below. For each case, what is happening? Can the degree of multiprogramming be increased to increase the CPU utilization? Is the paging helping?

- a. CPU utilization 13 percent; disk utilization 97 percent
- b. CPU utilization 87 percent; disk utilization 3 percent
- c. CPU utilization 13 percent; disk utilization 3 percent

9.18 A certain computer provides its users with a virtual memory space of 2^{32} bytes. The computer has 2^{22} bytes of physical memory. The virtual memory is implemented by paging, and the page size is 4,096 bytes. A user process generates the virtual address 11123456. Explain how the system establishes the corresponding physical location. Distinguish between software and hardware operations.

9.19 Assume that we have a demand-paged memory. The page table is held in registers. It takes 8 milliseconds to service a page fault if an empty frame is available or if the replaced page is not modified and 20 milliseconds if the replaced page is modified. 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 nanoseconds?

9.21 Consider the following page reference string:

7, 2, 3, 1, 2, 5, 3, 4, 6, 7, 7, 1, 0, 5, 4, 6, 2, 3, 0, 1.

Assuming demand paging with three frames, how many page faults would occur for the following replacement algorithms?

- LRU replacement
- FIFO replacement
- Optimal replacement

9.31 Consider a demand-paging system with a paging disk that has an average access and transfer time of 20 milliseconds. Addresses are translated through a page table in main memory, with an access time of 1 microsecond per memory access. Thus, each memory reference through the page table takes two accesses. To improve this time, we have added an associative memory that reduces access time to one memory reference if the page-table entry is in the associative memory.

Assume that 80 percent of the accesses are in the associative memory and that, of those remaining, 10 percent (or 2 percent of the total) cause page faults. What is the effective memory access time?

CH10:

10.11 Suppose that a disk drive has 5,000 cylinders, numbered 0 to 4,999. The drive is currently serving a request at cylinder 2,150, and the previous request was at cylinder 1,805. The queue of pending requests, in FIFO order, is:

2,069, 1,212, 2,296, 2,800, 544, 1,618, 356, 1,523, 4,965, 3681

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
- b. SSTF
- c. SCAN
- d. LOOK
- e. C-SCAN
- f. C-LOOK