

**PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATÓLICA DEL PERÚ**  
**FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS E INGENIERÍA**

**SISTEMAS OPERATIVOS**

**1ra práctica (tipo a)**  
**(Primer semestre de 2015)**

Horario 0781: prof. V. Khlebnikov

Duración: 1 h. 50 min.

Nota: No se puede usar ningún material de consulta.

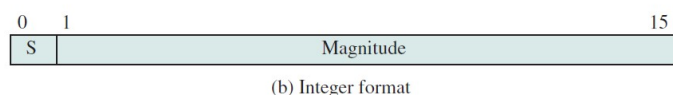
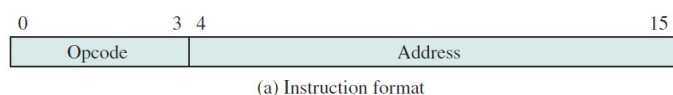
**La presentación, la ortografía y la gramática influirán en la calificación.**

Puntaje total: 20 puntos

**Pregunta 1 (4 puntos – 20 min.)** (*OSIDP7E, Chapter 1*) Suppose the hypothetical processor of Figure 1.3 also has two I/O instructions:

0011 = Load AC from I/O

0111 = Store AC to I/O



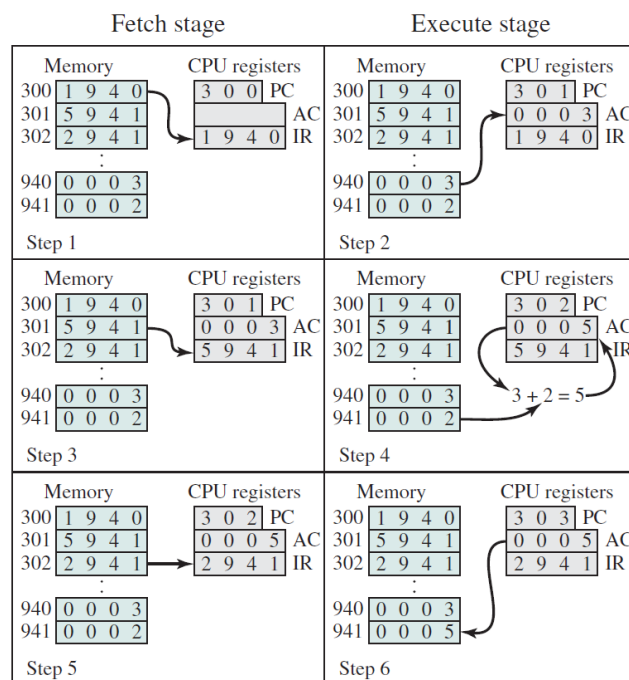
Program counter (PC) = Address of instruction  
 Instruction register (IR) = Instruction being executed  
 Accumulator (AC) = Temporary storage

(c) Internal CPU registers

0001 = Load AC from memory  
 0010 = Store AC to memory  
 0101 = Add to AC from memory

(d) Partial list of opcodes

**Figure 1.3** Characteristics of a Hypothetical Machine



**Figure 1.4** Example of Program Execution (contents of memory and registers in hexadecimal)

In these cases, the 12-bit address identifies a particular external device. Show the program execution (using format of Figure 1.4) for following program:

1. Load AC from device 5.
2. Add contents of memory location 940.
3. Store AC to device 6.

Assume that the next value retrieved from device 5 is 3 and that location 940 contains a value of 2.

**Pregunta 2 (1 punto – 5 min.)** A computer has 1 GB of RAM of which the operating system occupies 512 MB. The processes are all 256 MB (for simplicity) and have the same characteristics. If the goal is 99% CPU utilization, what is the maximum I/O wait that can be tolerated?

**Pregunta 3 (3 puntos – 15 min.)** ¿Cuál es la diferencia entre las salidas estándar de dos programas con los siguientes códigos?

```
void
func_A()
{
    pid_t pid[N];
    int i, status;

    for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
        if ((pid[i] = fork()) == 0) {
            exit(100+i);
        }
    for (i = 0; i < N; i++) {
        pid_t wpid = wait(&status);
        if (WIFEXITED(status))
            printf("%d terminated with exit status %d\n", wpid, WEXITSTATUS(status));
        else
            printf("%d terminate abnormally\n", wpid);
    }
}

void
func_B()
{
    pid_t pid[N];
    int i;
    int status;

    for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
        if ((pid[i] = fork()) == 0)
            exit(100+i);
    for (i = 0; i < N; i++) {
        pid_t wpid = waitpid(pid[i], &status, 0);
        if (WIFEXITED(status))
            printf("%d terminated with exit status %d\n", wpid, WEXITSTATUS(status));
        else
            printf("%d terminate abnormally\n", wpid);
    }
}
```

**Pregunta 4 (4 puntos – 20 min.)** ¿Cuál será la salida del siguiente programa?

**\$ cat 2015-1\_pr1.c**

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>

int
main(void)
{
    char weeks[]="0279";
    char *w=weeks;
    char p[]="/bin/date";
    char d[]="--date=. weeks Fri 11";
    int i=1;

    while (d[7]!=*w) {
        fork()? waitpid(-1,NULL,0) : execl(p,&p[5],d,(char *)0);
        w++;
    }
    exit(0);
}
```

**\$ date**

vie abr 10 11:10:00 PET 2015

**\$ date "--date=265 days"**

jue dic 31 11:10:00 PET 2015

**\$ date "--date=100 days ago"**

mié dic 31 11:10:00 PET 2014

**\$ date "--date=265 days 23:59"**

jue dic 31 23:59:00 PET 2015

**\$ ./2015-1\_pr1**

...

**Pregunta 5 (4 puntos – 20 min.)** (Minix3) La función test7a() presentada invoca a la función de procesamiento de errores e(). Explique cuáles son las 7 situaciones que se consideran erróneas (**3,5 puntos**). Explique por qué el valor inicial de la variable i (la línea 23) es 3 (**0,5 puntos**).

```
$ cat -n test7a..c
```

```

    #define ITEMS 32

    char buf[ITEMS] = {0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1,0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9};

1   void test7a()
2   {
3       int i, fd[2], ect;
4       char buf2[ITEMS+1];
5
6       subtest = 1;
7       if (pipe(fd) != 0) e(1);
8       if (write(fd[1], buf, ITEMS) != ITEMS) e(2);
9       buf2[0] = 0;
10      if (read(fd[0], buf2, ITEMS+1) != ITEMS) e(3);
11      ect = 0;
12      for (i = 0; i < ITEMS; i++) if (buf[i] != buf2[i]) ect++;
13      if (ect != 0) e(4);
14      if (close(fd[0]) != 0) e(5);
15      if (close(fd[1]) != 0) e(6);
16
17      errno = 0;
18      while (1) {
19          if (pipe(fd) < 0) break;
20      }
21      if (errno != EMFILE) e(7);
22
23      for (i = 3; i < OPEN_MAX; i++) close(i);
24  }
```

**Pregunta 6 (4 puntos – 20 min.)** (Minix3) Justifique el siguiente código explicando el objetivo de cada bloque.

```
$ cat -n test2a..c
```

```

    char buf[2048];

1   void test2a()
2   {
3       int fd[2];
4       int n, i, j, q = 0;
5
6       subtest = 1;
7       if (pipe(fd) < 0) {
8           errct++;
9           quit();
10      }
11      i = fork();
12      if (i < 0) {
13          errct++;
14          quit();
15      }
16      if (i != 0) {
17          close(fd[0]);
18          for (i = 0; i < 2048; i++) buf[i] = i & 0377;
19          for (q = 0; q < 8; q++) {
20              if (write(fd[1], buf, 2048) < 0) {
21                  errct++;
22                  quit();
23              }
24          }
25          close(fd[1]);
26          wait(&q);
27          if (q != 256 * 58) {
28              errct++;
29              quit();
30          }
31      }
```

```

31     } else {
32         close(fd[1]);
33         for (q = 0; q < 32; q++) {
34             n = read(fd[0], buf, 512);
35             if (n != 512) {
36                 errct++;
37                 quit();
38             }
39             for (j = 0; j < n; j++)
40                 if ((buf[j] & 0377) != (kk & 0377)) {
41                     printf("... %d %d %d \n ",
42                             j, buf[j] & 0377, kk & 0377);
43                 } else {
44                     kk++;
45                 }
46             }
47         exit(58);
48     }
49 }

```



Profesor del curso: (0781) V. Khlebnikov

La práctica ha sido preparada por VK  
con LibreOffice Writer en Linux Mint 17.1.

Pando, 10 de abril de 2015