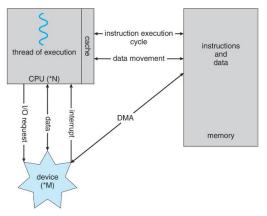
Operating System Exam 2024/10/24

- 1. (5%) What is an Operating System? [請說明作業系統是什麼]
 A program that serves as a middle layer between a computer's user and its hardware, managing and coordinating the use of hardware resources among different applications and users.
- 2. (4%) What is a trap in OS? [請說明什麼是 trap]
 A trap is a software-generated interrupt caused either by an error or a user request
- 3. (6%) What is DMA and what is the main advantage of using DMA? [請解釋 DMA 是什麼技術,使用 DMA 能有甚麼好處]

Device controller transfers blocks of data from buffer storage directly to main memory without CPU intervention

Used for high-speed I/O devices able to transmit information at close to memory speeds

(主要用於資料的大量傳輸,負責 I/O devices 和 memory 間的資料傳輸,不須 CPU 的監督,相較於一個 byte 一個 byte ,DMA 是一個 block 一次 interrupt,可以提升 CPU 的效能)



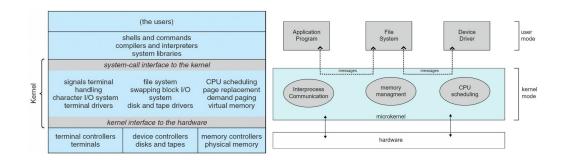
A von Neumann architecture

4. (5%) Is modifying entries in device-status table a privileged instruction? Explain your answer. 請問修改設備狀態表中的項目是特權指令嗎?請解釋你的答案。]

Yes, because the device-status table is shared among processes, only kernel can modify the entries.

- 5. (6%) Please list two benefits of using multiprocessor architecture. [請舉出兩個使用多處理器架構的好處]
 - Increased throughput:提高產量:藉由 CPU 數目的增加,可縮短工作 執行時間,增加單位時間工作量
 - Economy of scale: 降低成本:因 CPU 共享系統中的週邊裝置、儲存裝置、以及電源供應器等裝置
 - Increased reliability: 提高可靠度:多顆 CPU 若其中一顆故障,其他 CPU 仍可繼續工作(提升系統可靠性 or 穩定性)
- 6. (9%) Operating system provides various services to users, please describe three of them. [作業系統提供使用者各式各樣的系統服務,請列舉出其中三個。]
 1. User interface、 2. Program execution、 3. I/O operations、 4. File-system manipulation、 5. Communications、 6. Error detection、 7. Resource allocation、 8. Logging(Accounting)、 9. Protection and security
- 7. (6%) Describe two methods that user program can use to pass parameters to the operating system while issues a system call. [請舉出兩種方式讓使用者程式在使用 system call 時能將所需的參數傳遞給作業系統]
 - Register: 傳入 register 中。
 - Stack: 堆疊參數(By Stack):使用者程式將參數推入(Push)堆疊(Stack),作業 系統再由堆疊將参數彈出(Pop)使用。
 - Table or block: 參數以區塊或表的方式存在記憶體中,而此區塊的位址
 是以 register 中的參數傳遞。
- 8. (5%) Please explain why dual-mode (user mode/kernel mode) or multi-mode operation is needed? [請解釋作業系統為何需要提供 dual-mode 或 multi-mode operation]
 - 避免資源濫用與不當使用,為了讓執行的工作有權限與級別之分,用以保護作業系統系統本身與共享的資源,以避免沒有授權的存取,以及保護使用者的程序不會互相干擾。
- 9. (4%) What is the main difference between monolithic kernel (e.g. Unix) and

microkernel(e.g. Mach)?[請說明 monolithic kernel 與 microkernel 主要的差異為何]

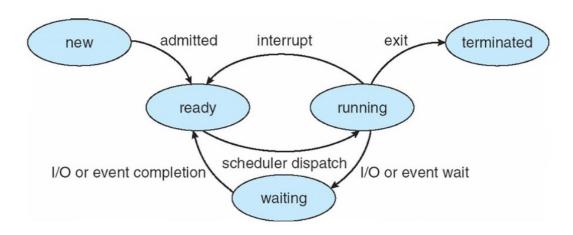


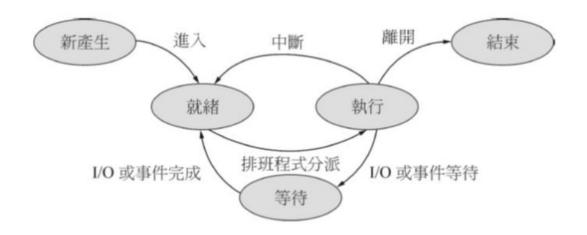
在與 kernel 溝通上,差異在於核心所提供的功能, monolithic kernel (Unix) 將大多數的功能都包含在核心中,需要透過 system call interface 來控制硬體。而 microkernel(Mach)則是僅提供少量且必要的功能,且任務(應用程式之間)需透過 message passing 來溝通。

10. (8%) Please describe two benefits of using microkernel system structure. [請舉 出兩個使用 microkernel 的好處]

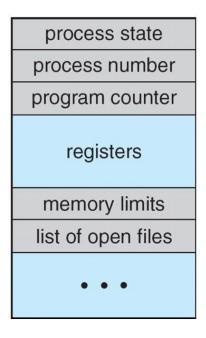
易於移植擴充、安全性更好、更好的可靠性

11. (15%) Fill in the blanks of the following diagram of process state. [下列是 process 狀態圖,請針對底線空白處填入適當的狀態或訊息]



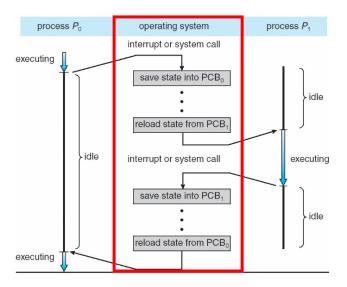


- 12. (9%) A process control block contains many pieces of information associated with a process, describe three of them. [PCB 會記錄許多 process 相關的資訊,請舉出其中三個]
 - Process state (new, ready, ..etc.),
 Program counter,
 CPU registers,
 CPU scheduling information,
 Memory-management information,
 Accounting information,
 I/O status information



13. (6%) Please explain the meaning of context switch. [請說明什麼是 context switch]

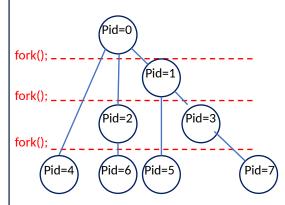
CPU 切換進程(程序, process)時,必須保存舊進程狀態並載入新進程保存狀態的行為。



14. (4%) How many processes will be created in the following program? [在下列程

式中,總共會有幾個 process 被產生?]

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include<unistd.h>
int main()
{
    fork();
    fork();
    fork();
    return 0;
}
```



共8個

15. (6%) What would be the output from the following program at LINE C and LINE P?

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
int value=15;
int main(){
    pid_t pid;

    pid =fork();
    if (pid==0) { /* child process */
        value+=15;
        printf("CHILD: value = %d", value); /*LINE C*/
        return 0;}
    else if (pid >0) { /* parent process */
        wait (NULL);
        printf("Parent: value =%d", value); /*LINE P*/
        return 0;}
}
```

LINE C = 30LINE P = 15