CSE 3320.002

Fall 2014

Name:		
UTA ID:		
"I certify that the fo	llowing work is my work alone and I will follow the highest standard integrity and uphold the spirit of the Honor Code"	s of
Signature:		

Directions: This is a closed book, closed notes exam. You may use a hand written 3x5 notecard with notes. Please answer the questions briefly. Complete sentences are not necessary. Write your answers legibly. Unreadable answers will be counted wrong. You may write on back if needed.

1. [8pts] Briefly explain the difference between cooperative and pre-emptive multitasking?

2. [5pts] Draw the process used to translate from the logical address generated by the CPU to the physical address. You do not need to include the TLB or MMU.

3. [5pts] For the following code, describe what happens, in what order, and what will get printed (in what order). For return values from fork use any integer that makes sense from a system standpoint.

```
pid = fork();
if (pid == 0)
  execl( "/bin/gcc", "/bin/gcc", "main.c", NULL );
  printf("Compilation finished\n");
else
  printf("Your executable is compiling.\n");
int status;
wait( &status );
pid = fork();
if (pid == 0)
 execl( "/bin/rm", "/bin/rm", "main.c", NULL );
execl( "/bin/cp", "/bin/cp", "a.out", "main", NULL );
}
else
  int status;
 wait( &status );
 printf("Build process done!\n");
 exit( 0 );
```

4. [10 pts] Explain the difference between external fragmentation and internal fragmentation	
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Process ID	Arrival Time	Runtime (seconds)	Priority
1	0	6	5
2	1	4	4
3	4	3	1
4	6	2	4
5	10	3	1
6	15	7	2
7	17	4	1

5. [5 pts] Show the GANTT chart for a Shortest Job Next (SJN) scheduler.

6. [3 pts] What is the average wait time?

7. [10 pts] Briefly compare and contrast contiguous allocation and indexed allocation. How do each address file access, fragmentation, any additional overhead, etc.

8. [5 pts] Given a file system that uses inodes to represent files. Disk blocks are 16 KB in size, and a pointer to a disk block requires 4 bytes. This file system's index nodes have 16 direct disk blocks, as well as a single second level indirect disk block. What is the largest file that can be held using this inode layout?

9.	[5 pts]	Given a	page requ	est reference	string	of:
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ABDACEABADAB

and a page table size of four, calculate how many page faults will occur with the optimal page replacement algorithm. Assume no pages initially loaded into the page table automatically. If all pages are equally replaceable pick the first available.

10. [5 pts] Given a page request reference string of:

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and a page table size of four, calculate how many page faults will occur with the LRU page replacement algorithm. Assume no pages initially loaded into the page table automatically. If all pages are equally replaceable pick the first available.

11 [10 pts] In a virtual memory environment with 4 GB addressable space, where pages are 1KB bytes in size:

- 1. How many entries are in the page table (maximum)?
- 2. How would 32-bit addresses be used (how many page bits, how many offset bits)?

12. [5 pts] Given the following request queue -- 8, 17, 4, 76, 42, 20 98, 41 with the disk head initially at the track 90 initially moving in the negative direction (towards 0). The beginning of the disk at 0 and the end of the disk is at 100. Assume all disk reads are in the positive direction (towards 100) Calculate the travel time for the C-LOOK algorithm.

13. [10 pts] Alice wants to send an encrypted message to Bob. She may choose a symmetric key (shared) or asymmetric key (public) algorithm.

For each case:

- (1) how many keys, in total are used
- (2) how do Alice and Bob use those keys to encrypt and then read the message?

14. [7 pts]

- 1. If it takes 16 milliseconds to read or write a page to disk and it takes 10 nanoseconds to execute a TLB lookup, and the hit rate of the translation look aside buffer is 90%, what is the average memory access time (EAT) 1 millisecond = 1,000,000 nanoseconds.
- 2. How much would lookups take if there was no TLB?

15. [7 pts] List the 7 layers of the OSI network model

Bonus Questions

[5 pts] - Given the following request queue -- 8, 17, 4, 76, 42, 20 94, 41 with the disk head initially at the track 90 initially moving in the negative direction (towards 0). The beginning of the disk at 0 and the end of the disk is at 100. Assume all disk reads are in the positive direction (towards 100). Calculate the travel time for the C-SCAN algorithm.

[5 pts] The following is a list of processes

Process ID	Arrival Time	Runtime (seconds)	Priority
1	0	5	5
2	0	4	4
3	4	3	1
4	6	2	4
5	10	1	1
6	15	7	2
7	17	4	1

Lower priority values are higher priority. When arrival time is the same, select lowest process number first, if more than one process can be selected use "most fair" - allow next (newest) process to run next.

Please show the GANTT chart for a Priority Preemption scheduler.

What is the average wait time?