

1. 设有 n 个进程共享一个临界资源，对于两种情况：

(1) 如果每次只允许一个进程访问该临界资源；

(2) 如果最多允许 m 个进程 ($m < n$) 同时访问该临界资源。

问：所采用的互斥信号量初值是否相同？信号量值的变化范围如何？

初值为 1；变化范围： $-(n-1) \sim 1$

初值为 m ；变化范围： $-(n-m) \sim m$

2. 设有 3 个并发进程 R、M、P，它们共享一个缓冲区。R 负责从输入设备读信息，每读出一个记录后，就把它存放在缓冲区中；M 在缓冲区中加工读入的记录；P 把加工后的记录打印输出。读入的记录经加工输出后，缓冲区又可存放下一个记录。试写出它们能正确执行的程序。

```
semaphore      s1 = 1, /* 缓冲区存放的最大记录数 */
                s2 = 0, /* 缓冲区中待加工的记录数 */
                s3 = 0; /* 缓冲区中待打印的记录数 */

Process R() {
    读入一个记录;
    P(s1);
    将记录放入缓冲区;
    V(s2);
}

Process M() {
    P(s2);
    加工记录;
    V(s3);
}

Process P() {
    P(s3);
    打印记录;
    V(s1);
}
```

3. 有一阅览室，读者进入时必须先在一张登记表上进行登记。该表为每一座位列出一个表目，包括座号、姓名。读者离开时要撤销登记信息。阅览室有 100 个座位，试问：

(1) 为描述读者的动作，应编写几个程序，应该设置几个进程？进程和程序之间的对应关系如何？

(2) 试用 P、V 操作描述这些进程间的同步算法。

```
typedef int semaphore;
semaphore mutex = 1; empty = 100;
Process reader() {
    到达阅览室;
    register();
```

```

    进入阅览室;
    unregister();
    离开阅览室;
}

```

```

register() {
    P(empty);
    P(mutex);
    登记;
    V(mutex);
}

```

```

unregister() {
    P(mutex);
    撤销登记;
    V(empty);
    V(mutex);
}

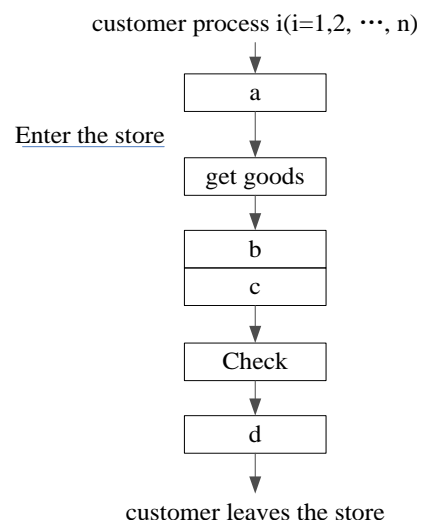
```

4. n processes shared one segment, if allow m ($m < n$) processes enter the mutual segment simultaneously, then the value range of semaphore is _____ .

- A. $-m \sim 1$
- B. $-m \sim 0$
- C. $-(n-m) \sim m$
- D. $-(m-1) \sim n$

5. A store has two consigners (发货员), one checker. when customer want to pick up the goods, if one of the consigner is idle, the customer is allowed to get into the store and take the goods. when customer leaves, the checker examines whether customer gets the right goods. To coordinate (协调) their works using PV operations, two semaphore S1 and S2 are used. The initial value of S1 is 2, and the initial value of S2 is 1. the operation in 'a' shown in the following figure should be (1); the operation in 'b', 'c' and 'd' should be (2) .

- (1) A. **P(S1)** B. P(S2)
 C. V(S1) D. V(S2)
- (2) A. P(S2)、V(S2) and V(S1)
 B. P(S1)、V(S1) and V(S2)
 C. **V(S1)、P(S2) and V(S2)**
 D. V(S2)、P(S1) and V(S1)



6. In the process management, if the initial value of semaphore S is 2 and the current value is -1, then there are ____ processes waiting for this resource.

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

7. 桌上有一只盘子，每次只能放入一个水果。爸爸专向盘中放苹果，妈妈专向盘中放桔子。一个女儿专门等吃盘中的苹果，一个儿子专门等吃盘中的桔子。试用 P、V 操作写出他们能同步的程序。

8. 设一民航航班售票系统有 n 个售票处。每个售票处通过终端访问系统中的公用数据区，假定公共数据区中的某些单元 $x_k (k = 1, 2, \dots)$ 分别存放某月某日某次航班的现存票数。设 P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n 表示各售票处的处理进程， R_1, R_2, \dots, R_n 表示各进程执行时所用的工作单元。给出各个进程的程序代码。

```
semaphore      s = 1;
```

```
/* 进程  $P_i (i = 1, 2, \dots)$  的代码 */
```

```
按旅客订票要求找到  $x_k$ ;
```

```
P(s);          /* 进程  $P_i$  进入临界区 */
```

```
 $R_i = x_k$ ;
```

```
if ( $R_i \geq 1$ ) {
```

```
     $R_i = R_i - 1$ ;
```

```
     $x_k = R_i$ ;
```

```
    V(s);          /* 进程  $P_i$  离开临界区 */
```

```
    输出一张票;
```

```
}
```

```
else {
```

```
    V(s);          /* 进程  $P_i$  离开进入临界区 */
```

```
    输出“票已售完”;
```

```
}
```

9. Four batch jobs A through D, arrive at a computer center at 0, 2, 3, 4 second. They have estimated running time of 3, 5, 4, and 1 seconds. Their priorities are 3, 2, 1, and 4, respectively, with 1 being the highest priority. For each of the following scheduling algorithms, determine the mean process turnaround time. Ignore process switching overhead.

- (a) Round robin (quantum=1s).
- (b) Priority scheduling (Preemptive).
- (c) Priority scheduling (Nonpreemptive).
- (d) FCFS.
- (e) Shortest job first (Preemptive).
- (f) Shortest job first (Nonpreemptive).

Job s	Arrive time	Running time	Prio rity
A	0	3	3
B	2	5	2
C	3	4	1
D	4	1	4

10. 有三个进程 A、B 和 C 协作解决文件打印问题：A 将文件记录从磁盘读入主存的缓冲区 buffer1，每执行一次读一个记录；B 将缓冲区 buffer1 的内容复制到缓冲区 buffer2，每执行一次复制一个记录；C 打印缓冲区 buffer2 的内容，每执行一次打印一个记录。缓冲区的大小和一个记录大小一样。请用 P、V 操作来保证文件的正确打印。

```
semaphore  mutex1 = mutex2 = 1;
           empty1 = empty2 = 1;
           full1 = full2 = 0;
```

```
Process A() {
    从磁盘读入一个记录;
    P(empty1);
    P(mutex1);
    将记录放入缓冲区 buffer1;
    V(full1);
    V(mutex1);
}
```

```

Process B() {
    P(full1);
    P(mutex1)
    从 buffer1 中取一条记录;
    V(empty1);
    V(mutex1);
    P(empty2);
    P(mutex2);
    将记录拷入 buffer2;
    V(full2);
    V(mutex2);
}

```

```

Process C() {
    P(full2);
    P(mutex2)
    从 buffer2 中取一条记录;
    V(empty2);
    V(mutex2);
    打印记录
}

```

11.假定一磁盘有 200 个柱面,编号为 0~199,当前存取臂的位置在 143 号柱面上,并刚刚完成了 125 号柱面的服务请求,如果请求队列的先后顺序是: 86, 147, 91, 177, 94, 150, 102, 175, 130。为完成上述请求,下列算法存取臂移动的总量是多少? 写出存取臂移动的顺序。(1) FCFS; (2) SSTF; (3) 电梯调度算法。

FCFS

移臂顺序: 86, 147, 91, 177, 94, 150, 102, 175, 130

移臂总量: $57 + 61 + 56 + 86 + 83 + 56 + 48 + 73 + 45 = 565$

SSTF

移臂顺序: 147, 150, 130, 102, 94, 91, 86, 175, 177

移臂总量: $4 + 3 + 20 + 28 + 8 + 3 + 5 + 89 + 2 = 162$

电梯调度算法

移臂顺序: 147, 150, 175, 177, 130, 102, 94, 91, 86

移臂总量: $4 + 3 + 25 + 2 + 47 + 28 + 8 + 3 + 5 = 125$

12. 在系统中仅有 m 个同类资源,由 n 个进程互斥使用。如果每个进程对该类资源的最大需求量为 w ,那么当 m 、 n 、 w 分别取下表列出的值时,问在表中 (a) ~ (e) 各种情况下,哪种可能发生死锁? 如果可能死锁,请举例说明。

13. Five batch jobs A through E, arrive at a computer center at almost the same time. They have estimated running times of 10, 6, 2, 4 and 8 minutes. Their priorities are 3, 5, 2, 1 and 4, respectively, with 5 being the highest priority. For each of following scheduling algorithms, determine the mean process turn-around time. Ignore process switching overhead. (a) Round robin; (b) Priority scheduling; (c) First-come, first-served (run in order 10, 6, 2, 4, 8); (d) Shortest job first

For (a) assume that the system is multiprogrammed, and that each job gets its fair share of the CPU. For (b) through (d) assume that only one job at a time runs, until it finishes. All jobs are completely CPU bound.

14. Consider a swapping system in which memory consists of the following hole size in memory order: 10KB, 4KB, 20KB, 18KB, 7KB, 9KB, 12KB, and 15KB. Which hole is taken for successive segment requests of 12KB, 10KB, 9KB for first fit? Now repeat for best fit, worst fit and next fit.

	First fit	Best fit	Worst Fit	Next fit
(a) 12KB	20KB	12KB	20KB	20KB
(b) 10KB	10KB	10KB	18KB	18KB
(c) 9KB	18KB	9KB	15KB	9KB

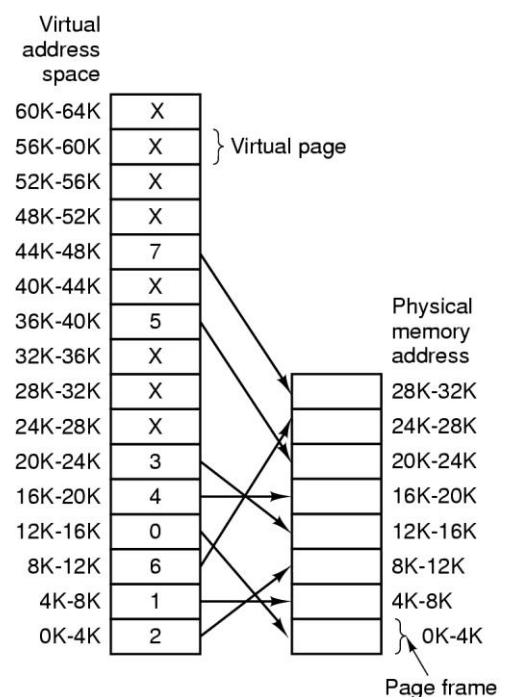
15. 根据右图，指出对应于下列十进制虚拟地址的物理地址：

20

4100

8300

先计算出每个虚拟地址对应的虚拟页面号和偏移量；再根据图中的映射关系计算物理地址。



虚拟地址	页号	偏移量	页帧(起始地址)	物理地址
20	0	20	2 (8K)	$8K+20 = 8212$
4100	1	4	1 (4K)	$4K+4 = 4100$
8300	2	108	6 (24K)	$24K+108 = 24684$

16. 设某进程的执行过程中有以下的页面号引用串(页面走向): 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5

(1) 当为进程分配 3 个页帧时, 分别给出采用 OPT (最优页面置换)、FIFO、LRU 算法时的页面置换过程。

(2) 当为进程分配 4 个页帧时, 分别给出采用 FIFO、LRU 算法时的页面置换过程。

17. 考虑一个 460 字的程序的下述内存访问序列: 10, 19, 154, 170, 54, 334, 185, 245, 247, 456, 458, 378 假定页面大小为 100 字, 试给出页面访问串。假定内存中有 200 个字可供程序使用且采用 FIFO 算法, 那么有关该访问串的页面失效次数是多少? 若采用 LRU 算法, 那么有关该访问串的页面失效次数是多少?

页面访问串: 001103122443

页帧数: 2

18.如果某进程使用5个虚拟页面(编号从0到4),页面访问次序为012301401234。采用FIFO页面置换算法,在分配4个页帧和3个页帧时,分别会产生多少次页面失效。假设初始时页帧是空的。

19.Four batch jobs A through D, arrive at a computer center at 0, 2, 3, 4 second. They have estimated running time of 3, 5, 4, and 1 seconds. Their priorities are 3, 2, 1, and 4, respectively, with 1 being the highest priority. For each of the following scheduling algorithms, determine the mean process turnaround time. Ignore process switching overhead.

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20.假定一磁盘有200个柱面,编号为0~199,当前存取臂的位置在143号柱面上,并刚刚完成了125号柱面的服务请求,如果请求队列的先后顺序是:86, 147, 91, 177, 94, 150, 102, 175, 130。为完成上述请求,下列算法存取臂移动的总量是多少? 写出存取臂移动的顺序。(1)FCFS; (2)SSTF; (3)电梯调度算法。

21. The barber shop has one barber, one barber chair, and n chairs for waiting customers.

If there are no customers present, the barber sits down in the barber chair and falls asleep.

When a customer arrives, he has to wake up the sleeping barber.

If additional customers arrive while the barber is cutting a customer's hair, they either sit down (if there are empty chairs) or leave the shop (if all chairs are full)

```
#define CHAIRS 5                /* # chairs for waiting customers */

typedef int semaphore;          /* use your imagination */

semaphore customers = 0;        /* # of customers waiting for service */
semaphore barbers = 0;         /* # of barbers waiting for customers */
semaphore mutex = 1;           /* for mutual exclusion */
int waiting = 0;               /* customers are waiting (not being cut) */

void barber(void)
{
    while (TRUE) {
        down(&customers);      /* go to sleep if # of customers is 0 */
        down(&mutex);          /* acquire access to 'waiting' */
        waiting = waiting - 1;  /* decrement count of waiting customers */
        up(&barbers);          /* one barber is now ready to cut hair */
        up(&mutex);            /* release 'waiting' */
        cut_hair();            /* cut hair (outside critical region) */
    }
}

void customer(void)
{
    down(&mutex);              /* enter critical region */
    if (waiting < CHAIRS) {    /* if there are no free chairs, leave */
        waiting = waiting + 1; /* increment count of waiting customers */
        up(&customers);        /* wake up barber if necessary */
        up(&mutex);            /* release access to 'waiting' */
        down(&barbers);        /* go to sleep if # of free barbers is 0 */
        get_haircut();         /* be seated and be serviced */
    } else {
        up(&mutex);            /* shop is full; do not wait */
    }
}
```

22. 在系统中仅有 m 个同类资源，由 n 个进程互斥使用。如果每个进程对该类资源的最大需求量为 w ，那么当 m 、 n 、 w 分别取下表列出的值时，问在表中 (a) ~ (e) 各种情况下，哪种可能发生死锁？如果可能死锁，请举例说明。

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
m	2	2	2	4	4

n	1	2	2	3	3
w	2	1	2	2	3

23

■ 假设某系统中有5个进程P1、P2、P3、P4、P5；4类资源(R1, R2, R3, R4)。每个进程的最大资源需求数和已分配到的资源数如下表所示。系统中当前可用资源为(2, 1, 0, 0)，根据银行家算法回答下列问题：

- 当前状态是否是安全状态？
- 如果进程P3发出资源请求(0, 1, 0, 0)，系统能否将资源分配给它？

进程	已分配到的资源	最大资源需求
P1	(0, 0, 1, 2)	(0, 0, 1, 2)
P2	(2, 0, 0, 0)	(2, 7, 5, 0)
P3	(0, 0, 3, 4)	(6, 6, 5, 6)
P4	(2, 3, 5, 4)	(4, 3, 5, 6)
P5	(0, 3, 3, 2)	(0, 6, 5, 2)

24.有 3 个进程 P1、P2 和 P3 并发工作。进程 P1 需用资源 S3 和 S1；进程 P2 需用资源 S1 和 S2；进程 P3 需用资源 S2 和 S3。

- (1) 若对资源分配不加限制，会发生什么情况？为什么？
- (2) 为保证进程正确工作，应采用怎样的资源分配策略？为什么？