Week 6

1) The decision as to which available process will be executed by the processor:

a. I/O scheduling

**b. short-term-scheduling**

c. long-term scheduling

d. medium-term scheduling

2) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ determines which process, among ready processes, is selected next for execution.

a. decision mode

b. long-term scheduler

c. TAT

**d. selection function**

3) Response time in an interactive system is an example of:

a. system-oriented criteria for short-term scheduling policies

b. user-oriented criteria for long-term scheduling policies

**c. user-oriented criteria for short-term scheduling policies**

d. system-oriented criteria for long-term scheduling policies

4) The main objective of long-term scheduling is to allocate processor time in such a way as to optimize one or more aspects of system behavior.

**False**

5) FCFS performs much better for short processes than long ones.

**False**

6) Which of the following scheduling policies allow the O/S to interrupt the currently running process and move it to the Ready state?

**a. preemptive**

b. FCFS

c. non-preemptive

d. FIFO

7) The strategy that schedules processes based on their group affiliation is generally referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a. shortest process next

b. simulation modeling

c. queuing analysis

**d. fair share scheduling**

8) The objective of a fair-share scheduler is to monitor usage to give fewer resources to users who have had more than their fair share, and more to those who have had less than their fair share.

**True**

9) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ specifies the instants in time at which the selection function is exercised.

a. medium-term scheduling

**b. decision mode**

c. TAT

d. ready state

10) A risk with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the possibility of starvation for longer processes, as long as there is a steady supply of shorter processes.

a. FIFO

b. FCFS

**c. SPN**

d. SRT

11) In a multiprogramming system multiple processes exist concurrently in main memory.

**True**

12) The operating system must make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ types of scheduling decisions with respect to the execution of processes.

a. four

b. five

c. six

**d. three**

13) Round robin is particularly effective in a general purpose time sharing system or transaction processing system.

**True**

14) This is a decision whether to add a new process to the set of processes that are currently active:

a. medium-term scheduling

**b. long-term scheduling**

c. I/O scheduling

d. short-term scheduling

15) Scheduling affects the performance of the system because it determines which processes will wait and which will progress.

**True**

16) In most interactive operating systems adequate response time is the critical requirement.

**True**

17) The medium-term scheduler is invoked whenever an event occurs that may lead to the blocking of the current process or that may provide an opportunity to preempt a currently running process in favor of another.

**False**

18) One problem with a pure priority scheduling scheme is that lower-priority processes may suffer starvation.

**True**

19) Typically, the swapping-in function for processes is based on the need to manage \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a. I/O requirements

**b. the degree of multiprogramming**

c. virtual memory

d. process priorities

20) The key to multiprogramming is scheduling.

**True**