- What are I/O system goals?
- a) Only to offer users a simplified logical view.
- b) Only to optimize I/O.
- c) Only to facilitate peripherals management.
- d) All of them.

- · Which one is a block device.
- a) Mouse
- b) Disk
- c) Keyboard
- d) Display

- What are the characteristics of a disk?
- a) Block device, Sharable, Read-only
- b) Char device, Sharable, Read-only
- c) Block device, Random, Read-write
- d) Block device, Dedicated, Read-write.

- A traditional PCI bus is:
- a) A bus interconnecting CPU and memory
- b) A bus for connecting I/O devices
- c) A SAN bus
- d) A bus interconnecting CPU with its caches.

- Memory-mapped I/O can be used for communicating between a device controller and a CPU.
- a) True
- b) False



- A port is
- a) a connection point
- b) a socket
- c) a pipe
- d) a bus

- A device controller is:
- a) a driver
- b) an operating system module
- c) a hardware that manages a device

- What is true about polling?
- a) It means concurrently requesting data to multiple devices.
- b) It is appropriate if the I/O device is slow.
- c) It means busy waiting until the data are ready.
- d) It means that an I/O process that directly writes data to the memory to avoid the CPU to miss the data, and then wait for them.

- What is the advantage of DMA?
- a) Less operations to memory.
- b) Less interaction CPU-controller.
- c) More cache in the device.
- d) Makes use of programmed I/O

- Which is the preferred way of CPU-Controller interaction for a block device?
- a) Polling.
- b) Interrupts.
- c) Direct Memory Access
- d) I/O channel