CS 692   Capstone Exam   Algorithms   Fall 2019: Choose any 2 of the 3 problems.

1) Consider the implementation of a closed hash table a[0]..a[n-1] to store distinct positive integers, using quadratic probing to resolve collisions. A value of 0 indicates that a hash table location is currently unused. The hash function is $h(x) = x \% n$.

Write a function that searches the table for a given integer *x*. If found, the function returns the index of where *x* exists in the table. Return -1 if *x* is not found in the table. The average runtime of your routine should be according to the usual hashing standards.

2) Consider an ordered linked list with *n* entries in ascending order. Each entry has 2 components: a key component of type int and the usual next link component.

a) Write a function to insert a new entry with key *x* into its proper place. Note that a key may be added as the new first or last entry in the list, and so there are *n*+1 locations where *x* could be inserted.

b) Assume that each of the *n*+1 possibilities is equally likely. Determine the average number of times ints are compared in the above insertion algorithm. Your answer should be a precise function of *n*. An asymptotic answer (such as one that uses big-oh, big-theta, etc.) is not acceptable.

3) For each function with input argument *n*, determine the asymptotic number of "fundamental operations" that will be executed. Note that `fd` is recursive. Choose each answer from among the following. You do not need to explain your choices.

$\theta(1)$ $\theta(\log n)$ $\theta(n)$ $\theta(n \log n)$ $\theta(n^2)$ $\theta(n^2 \log n)$ $\theta(n^3)$ $\theta(2^n)$ $\theta(n!)$

a)
```
void fa(int n) {
  for(k = 1; k < n; k++)
    for(i = k+1; i <= n; i++)
      for (j = k+1; j <= n; j++)
        Perform 1 fundamental operation;
      //endfor j
    //endfor i
  //endfor k
}
```

b)
```
void fb(int n) {
  for(i = 1; i <= n; i = 2*i)
    Perform 1 fundamental operation;
  //endfor i
}
```

c)
```
void fc(int n) {
  for(i = n; i > 0; i = i-2)
    Perform 1 fundamental operation;
  //endfor i
}
```

d)
```
void fd(int n) {
  if (n > 1) {
    fd(n/3);
    fd(n/3);
    fd(n/3);
    Perform n fundamental operations;
  }//endif
}
```

SYSTEMS EXAM

Fall 2019

90 minutes

Check which problems you are submitting:

- ❑ #1
- ❑ #2
- ❑ #3

How many pages total? ______

Please do not write on the back of any pages.

____

(print name)

____

(signature)

____

(NetId)

Problem #1

a) (4pts) List the **four** conditions of **deadlock**:

b) (16pts) Below is a **semaphore** solution for the producer/consumer problem. The buffer can hold **n** items. Semaphores are X, Y , and Z.

// The buffer is initialized to be empty and is processed as a first in first out
// queue

// PRODUCER CODE

while (true)

{

1. getItem();
2. wait(X);
3. wait(Z);
4. addItemToBuffer();
5. signal(Z);
6. signal(Y);

}

// CONSUMER CODE

while(true)

{

1. wait(Y);
2. wait(Z);
3. readItemFromBuffer();
4. signal(Z);
5. signal(X);
6. processItem();

}

There is a problem with each of the semaphore initializations below. **Give a sequence of statements showing how an error might occur.**

For instance, can the Producer and Consumer be in their critical sections at the same time? Will deadlock occur?

Please note, for full credit, you must you must list a sequence of statements that lead to an error. You will not get credit for guessing.

1) X = 0, Y = 0, Z = 1
2) X = n, Y = 0, Z = 0
3) X = n Y = 0, Z = 2
4) X = 0, Y = n, Z = 1

Problem #2 Resource Allocation Banker's algorithm

(3pts) What is meant by a "**safe state**?"

(14pts) Show **a safe state process sequence** for the following:

Resources: X, Y, Z where available is X = 12, Y = 6, Z = 7

	Allocated	Max	Available
	X Y Z	X Y Z	X Y Z
P0	4 1 1	7 3 2	0 1 1
P1	3 1 2	5 2 7	
P2	2 2 3	2 2 4	
P3	2 2 0	4 4 1	

(3pts) If a request for **P2** arrives for **(3,2,4)** can it be granted? Why or why not?

#3 Memory Management Paging

a) (4pts) Given a **3** level page table with a **Translation Lookaside Buffer (TLB)** hit ratio of **95%**, What is the **effective access time** given that a TLB access is **75ns** and a memory access time is **100ns**?

b) (4pts) Assume a **32** bit logical address space and **3** level paging system. The first **12 bits** are for the 1st level page table, the next **8** bits are for the 2nd level page table, the next **6** bits are for the 3rd level page table and remaining **6** are for the offset. **How much virtual memory can be accessed?**

c) (12pts) Which **page replacement strategy** will work best with the following page references assuming there are **4** page frames? **FIFO** or **LRU**. **Work must be shown for credit. Please show your work.**

Reference sequence 1 2 3 4 1 2 5 1 2 3 4 5

Theory Exam

Answer **ANY TWO** of the following three questions:

1. Give a context-free grammar generating the following language over $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$:

$$\{0^m 1^n 0^k : k \geq m;\ m, n, k \geq 0\}$$

2. A *Hamiltonian circuit* in an undirected graph is a cycle that visits each node exactly once. A *cycle* in a graph is a non-empty path in which the only repeated node is the first and last.

   Consider the following problem:

   HAMCIRCUIT = {V, E : G = (V,E) is an undirected graph containing a Hamiltonian circuit}

   Show that **HAMCIRCUIT**$\in$NP.

3. Answer **TRUE** or **FALSE** for each of the following statements to indicate whether the conclusion is **<u>always</u> true**. If you do not know the answer, do not guess.
   <u>Scoring</u>: +2 points for correct answer; 0 point for no answer; -1 point for wrong answer.

   a. If $A \leq_p \overline{B}$ and B$\in$co-NP, ***then A$\in$NP.***
   b. If $A \leq_p B$ and A$\in$NP-Complete, ***then B$\in$NP-hard.***
   c. If $A \leq B$ and B is not decidable, ***then A is not acceptable.***
   d. If $A \leq B$ and B$\in$P, ***then A is acceptable***
   e. If $A \leq_p B$ is B$\in$NP, ***then A$\in$EXPTIME.***
   f. If $A \leq_p B$ and B$\in$NP-Complete, ***then A$\in$P.***
   g. If $A \leq_p B$ is and B is decidable, ***then A is decidable***.
   h. If $A \leq_p B$ and B$\in$NP-Complete, ***then A$\in$NP-Complete.***
   i. If $A \leq B$ and B is co-acceptable, ***then A is co-acceptable.***
   j. If $A \leq B$ and A is not co-acceptable, ***then B is not decidable.***