1. hard link:在某個目錄下的 block 多寫入一個關聯資料(即使刪除其中一個關連資料,其他關連資料仍可正常讀取檔案),不會改變磁碟空間與 inode數目。

symbolic link:建立一個獨立的檔案(會佔用 block 與 inode),讓資料的讀取 指向 link 到的檔案內容,可以連結目錄(hard link 只能連結檔案),但來源 檔被刪除時 symbolic link 的檔案會打不開。

## 2. case1 (原本的):

5 msec + (10 msec + 0.02 msec) = 15.02 msec(access time per block)

15.02 msec \* 100 = 1.502 sec (100 blocks access time)

case2 ( cluster related blocks ) :

(0.1 msec \* 2) + (10 msec + 0.02 msec) = 10.22 msec (access time per block)

10.22 msec \* 100 = 1.022 sec (100 blocks access time)

## 3. (a)

frames	1	2	2	1	5	6	7
Traines	_		J	7	J	U	,
LRU	20	18	15	10	8	7	7
replacement							
(b)							

(b)

frames	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
optimal	20	15	11	8	7	7	7
replacement							

4.

	contiguous	linked	Indexed
(a)	201	1	1
(b)	101	52	1
(c)	1	3	1
(d)	198	1	0
(e)	98	52	0

5. the page size is  $2^{12}$ , the page table size is  $2^{32-12} = 2^{20}$ 

virtual	0001	0001	0001	0010	0011	0100	0101	0110
address								
used as	offset into the page table				offset into the page			

The offset bits are then concatenated to the resulting physical page number (from the page table), to form the final address.