

OSTEP chap 15 quiz

Due Oct 25 at 11:59pm**Points** 12**Questions** 12**Time Limit** None**Allowed Attempts** Unlimited[Take the Quiz Again](#)

Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
KEPT	Attempt 2	2 minutes	12 out of 12
LATEST	Attempt 2	2 minutes	12 out of 12
	Attempt 1	12 minutes	7.67 out of 12

⚠ Correct answers are hidden.

Score for this attempt: **12** out of 12

Submitted Oct 24 at 5:56pm

This attempt took 2 minutes.

Question 1

1 / 1 pts

As shown in the book, two of the main goals of any modern operating system include

- ☒ control
- ☐ vacuum tubes
- ☐ power savings
- ☒ efficiency

Question 2**1 / 1 pts**

The idea behind _____ is simple: for the most part, let the program run directly on the hardware; however, at certain key points in time, arrange so that the OS gets involved and makes sure the “right” thing happens.

- ☐ limited direct cancelation
- ☐ direct execution
- ☐ unlimited direct execution
- ☒ limited direct execution

Question 3**1 / 1 pts**

The idea behind _____ is - the hardware transforms each memory access, changing the virtual address provided by the instruction to a physical address where the desired information is actually located.

- ☒ address translation
- ☐ virtualization of the CPU
- ☐ round robin scheduling
- ☐ address encryption

Question 4**1 / 1 pts**

Section 15.1 provided some basic assumptions for beginning the discussion of virtual memory. Those assumptions are:

- ☐ the code segment is small
- ☒ the size of the address space is not too big - smaller than main memory
- ☒ each address space is exactly the same size
- ☐ the stack is a fixed size
- ☒ user's address space must be placed contiguously in physical memory
- ☐ programs don't use the heap

Question 5**1 / 1 pts**

In the old days, when static relocation was used, it was performed by the _____ process. (look in the Aside in section 15.3)

- ☐ compiler
- ☐ linker
- ☐ flux capacitor
- ☐ translator
- ☐ assembler
- ☒ loader

Question 6**1 / 1 pts**

Address relocation that happens at runtime is called

- ☐ deallocation
- ☐ static relocation
- ☐ habitat relocation
- ☐ diabolic relocation
- ☒ dynamic relocation

Question 7**1 / 1 pts**

The hardware that hold the base and bounds registers and helps with address translation is called

- ☐ cache memory unit
- ☐ central processing unit
- ☐ floating point unit
- ☐ arithmetic logic unit
- ☒ memory management unit
- ☐ register managment unit

Question 8**1 / 1 pts**

The calculation of a physical address from a virtual address is

- ☒ $\text{physical address} = \text{virtual address} + \text{base}$

- ☐ physical address = virtual address - base
- ☐ physical address = virtual address % base
- ☐ virtual address = physical address % base
- ☐ virtual address = physical address + base

Question 9**1 / 1 pts**

The purpose of the bounds register is

- ☒ ensure that a virtual address is within the process' address space
- ☐ to expand the virtual address space
- ☐ to measure the efficiency of the physical address
- ☐ to limit power consumption

Question 10**1 / 1 pts**

MMU stands for

- ☒ memory management unit
- ☐ math management unit
- ☐ magic management unit
- ☐ memory magle unit
- ☐ management magle unit

Question 11**1 / 1 pts**

The OS kernel runs in privileged mode. This mode is also known as

- ☐ a la mode
- ☒ kernel mode
- ☐ mortal mode
- ☐ colonel mode
- ☐ user mode

Question 12**1 / 1 pts**

The operating system keeps a PCB for each process. PCB stands for

- ☐ polychlorinated biphenyl
- ☐ Pakistan Cricket Board
- ☐ printed circuit board
- ☐ principal control block
- ☒ process control block
- ☐ process cancellation block

Quiz Score: 12 out of 12