CSCI 144 Chapter 2 Quiz

Which mode does the processor check each instruction before 1 point executing?
○ Kernel-Mode
O Dual-Mode
O User-Mode
○ Safe-Mode
In Kernel Mode, the operating system executes with protection 1 point checks turned off.
True
○ False
What 3 things must hardware support? Check all that apply: 3 points Privileged Instructions
Dual Mode Operation
☐ Kernel Mode
Memory Protection
Memory Fragmentation
Timer Interrupts

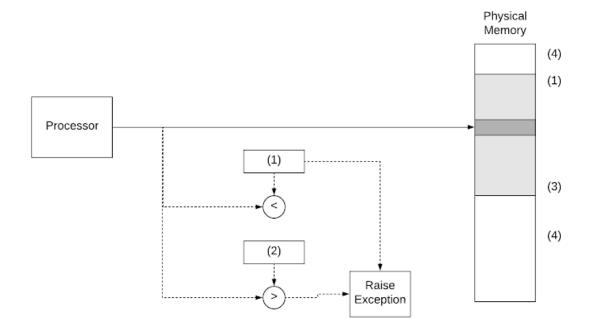
In addition to the 3 things, the hardware must also provide a way to safely from user mode to kernel mode and back. (2 words)						
Your answer						
Match the definitions with the definition:						
	Privileged Instructions	Dual Mode Operation	Kernel Mode	Memory Protection	Memory Fragmentation	Timer Interrupts
All potentially unsafe instructions are prohibted when executing in user mode.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regardless of what the process does, the kernel must have a way to periodically regain control form the current process	0	0	0	0	0	0
All memory accesses outside of a process's valid memory region are prohibited when executing in user mode	0	0	0	0	0	0
While application programs can use only a subset of the full opints instruction set, the operating system executes in kernel mode with the full power of the hardware						
True						
False						

What happens if an application attempts to access restricted memory or attempts to change its privilege level? It will cause a:

Your answer

Please label Figure 2.5: "(1), (2), (3), (4)"

4 points



Your answer

Please check all the features physically addressed base and 4 points bound registers do not provide

- Expandable Heap and Stack
- ☐ Virtual Addressing
- Memory Sharing
- Memory Fragmentation
- Physical Memory Addresses

specified delay (either in time or after some number of instructions have been executed) is called a:	1 point		
Your answer			
The kernel knows if an application is in an infinite loop	1 point		
○ True			
○ False			
What are the 3 reasons for the kernel to take control from a user process?	3 points		
Processor exceptions			
New process			
Resume after an Interrupt			
Interrupts			
Switch to a different process			
System calls			
User-level upcall			
An interrupt is when the kernel loops, checking each I/O device 1 point to see if an event has occurred that requires handling.			
O True			
○ False			

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of I/O requests.	1 point
○ True	
○ False	
A processor exception is a hardware event caused by user program behavior that causes a transfer of control to the kernel.	1 point
○ True	
○ False	
Check all examples of processor exceptions:	4 points
A process attempts to perform a privileged instruction	
A process accesses memory outside of its own memory region	
A process divides an integer by zero	
A process attempts to write to read only memory	
Any procedure provided by the kernel that can be called from user level is a:	1 point
Your answer	
Operating systems can NOT provide more than one system call	1 point
○ True	
○ False	

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What are 4 reasons	for the Kernel t	to transition to the	User? 4 points		
Processor exception	าร				
New process					
Resume after an Inte	errupt				
Interrupts					
Switch to a different	nrocess				
	. p100000				
System calls					
User-level upcall					
Please label Figure 2.9: "(1), (2), (3)"					
	(1)	(2)	(3)		
User Stack	Proc2 Proc1 Main	Proc2 Proc1 Main	Syscall Proc2 Proc1 Main		
Kernel Stack		User CPU State	I/O Driver Top Half Syscall Handler User CPU State		
Your answer					

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Interrupt masking is when interrupts are disabled during the handling of the existing interrupt and re-enabled when the processing is done	1 point
○ True	
False	
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