

Quiz1

1. Which is (are) the correct definition(s) for the Operating System? (Multiple Selections)

- A. Middleware between the hardware and the various applications
- B. Hardware drivers
- C. A resource allocator
- D. A control program



2. Please fill the following blanks to boot up an operating system.

- (1) Load _____
- (2) Select boot from Hard Disk Drive (HDD)
- (3) Read Master Boot Record (MBR) Information
- (4) Load _____
- (5) Initialize Operating System

答案 : bootstrap program, GRUB/LILO/OS boot options

3. Which is (are) Volatile Memory(Memories)? (Multiple Selections)

- A. Hard Disk Drives (HDDs)
- B. Static Random Access Memory (SRAM)
- C. Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM)
- D. Solid State Disks (SSDs)



4. Which option(s) will cause an Interrupt? (Multiple Selections)

- A. Finishing read data from a Hard Disk Drive (HDD)
- B. Execute an instruction `DIV 100 % 0 /*calculate 100 % 0 */`
- C. Execute an instruction `LOAD R1 100 /*load a data into R1 register with an address is 100 */`
- D. Finishing printing the related data into monitor

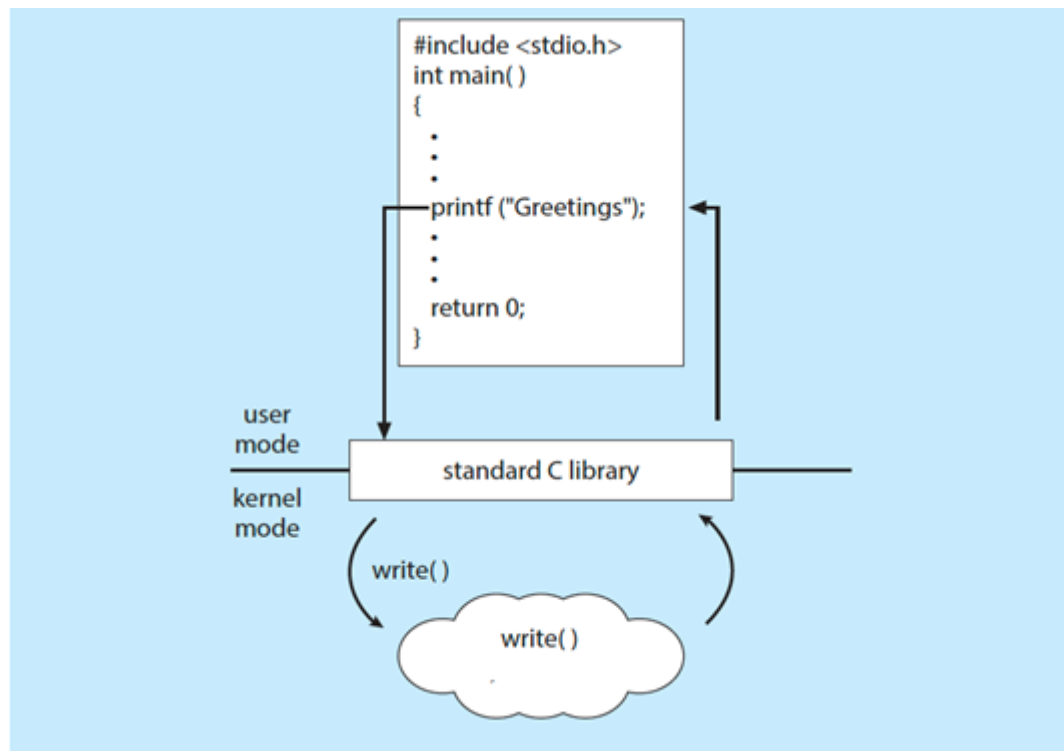


5. Which is (are) Correct for Direct Memory Access (DMA)? (Multiple Selections)

- A. DMA is controlled by CPU
- B. DMA can decrease the interrupts
- C. DMA transfers data without CPU intervention
- D. DMA can speed up the data transfer



6. According to the figure, fill the blank with the name of a system call.



7. Which is (are) the benefits for microkernel? (Multiple Selections)
- A. Reduce the communications between User mode and Kernel mode
 - B. Easier to extend
 - C. Easier to adapt new computer architectures
 - D. More reliable and secure



8. Which command(s) can shows the version of the current Linux system? (Multiple Selections)
- A. # uname -a
 - B. # ls -a
 - C. # cat /proc/version
 - D. # cat /etc/issue
 - E. # lsb_release -a



下面是运行示例

```
[root@localhost ~]# uname -a
```

```
Linux bogon 2.6.32-504.el6.x86_64 #1 SMP Wed Oct 15 04:27:16 UTC 2014 x86_64 x86_64
```

x86_64 GNU/Linux

```
[root@localhost /]# cat /proc/version
```

```
Linux version 2.6.32-504.el6.x86_64 (mockbuild@c6b9.bsys.dev.centos.org) (gcc version 4.4.7
20120313 (Red Hat 4.4.7-11) (GCC) ) #1 SMP Wed Oct 15 04:27:16 UTC 2014
```

```
[root@localhost /]# cat /etc/issue
```

```
CentOS release 6.6 (Final)
```

```
Kernel \r on an \m
```

```
[root@localhost /]# lsb_release -a
```

```
LSB Version: :base-4.0-amd64:base-4.0-noarch:core-4.0-amd64:core-4.0-noarch:graphics-
4.0-amd64:graphics-4.0-noarch:printing-4.0-amd64:printing-4.0-noarch
```

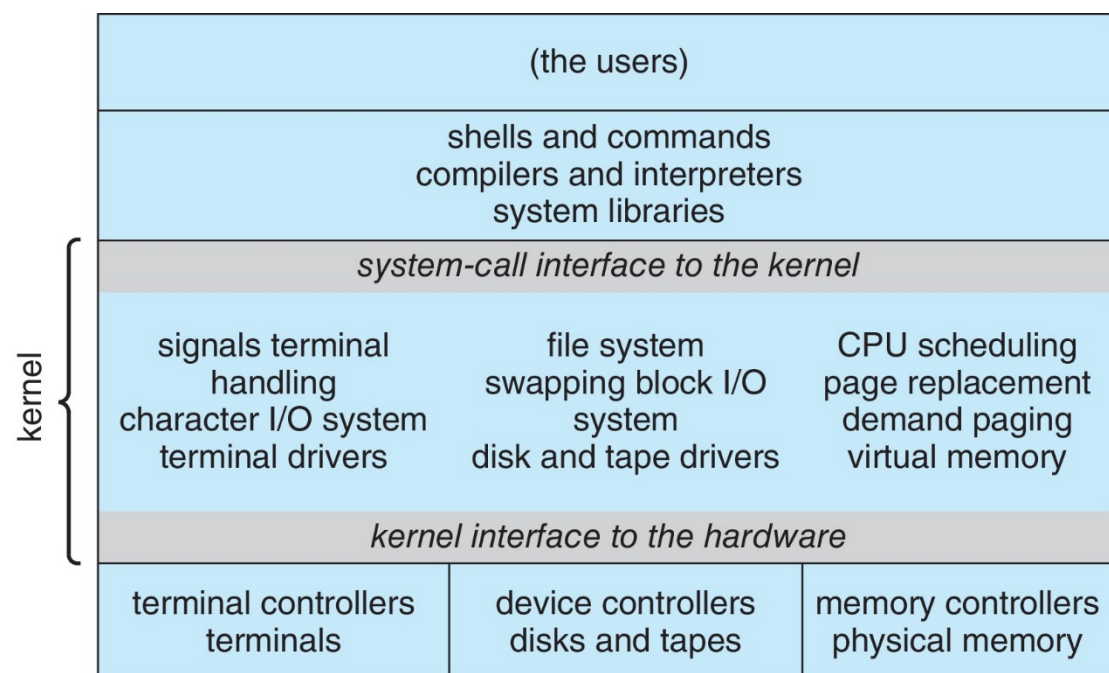
```
Distributor ID: CentOS
```

```
Description: CentOS release 6.6 (Final)
```

```
Release: 6.6
```

```
Codename: Final
```

9. As we know, the traditional UNIX system is designed based on layered approach, fill the following blanks based on the following figure.



Layer 0: _____

Layer 1: _____

Layer 2: _____

Layer 3: _____

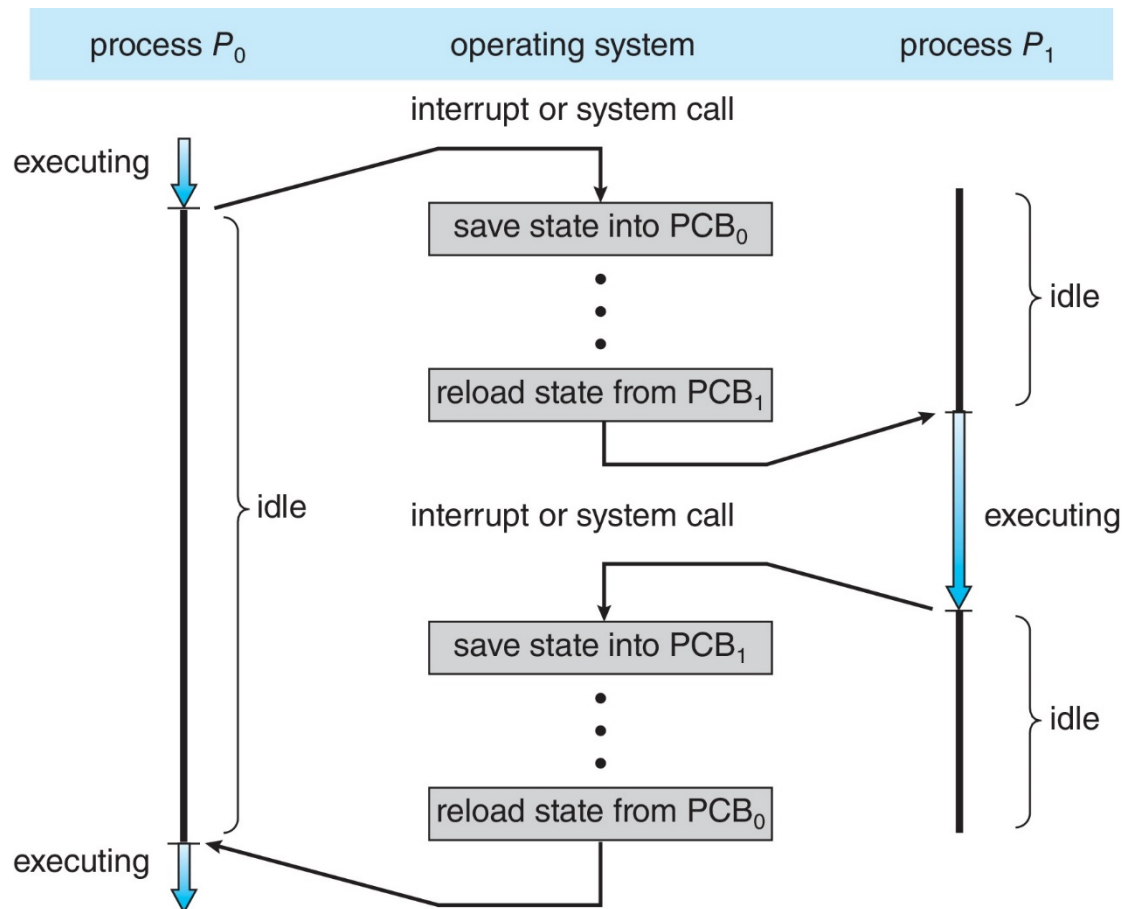
Layer 4: _____

Layer 5: _____

答案：



10. Which is (are) correct for the following context switch? (Multiple Selections)



- A. The saving state of PCB_0 is the same as the reloading state of PCB_0
- B. The saving state of PCB_1 is the same as the reloading state of PCB_1
- C. When P_0 becomes idle, the corresponding process state should be changed
- D. The context switches have additional overhead for OS

