

NAME: _____ (FIRST NAME FIRST) SCORE: _____

COSC 4330

FIRST MIDTERM

FEBRUARY 23, 2011

This exam is **closed book**. You can have **one page** of notes. UH expels cheaters.

1. **Short questions.** Answer in a single sentence to each of the following questions: (6×5 points)

a) What is the main advantage of **modular kernels**?

They are *extensible*: new features can be added to the kernel without having to recompile it.

b) What is the function of the UNIX **signal()** system call?

The signal system call specifies what a process should do when it receives a signal from another process: this is called "catching" the signal.

c) What is one of the main purposes of **timer interrupts**?

They are used to prevent CPU-bound processes from monopolizing the kernel by assigning to each running process a time slice of CPU time after which the process is interrupted.

d) What is the main advantage of **preemptive schedulers** over non-preemptive ones?

They are used to prevent CPU-bound processes from monopolizing the kernel by assigning to each running process a time slice of CPU time after which the process is interrupted.

e) What is the main disadvantage of the **master/slave organization** for multiprocessor operating systems?

It presents a potential bottleneck as all OS requests must be handled by the master CPU.

f) Which feature of UNIX made it **more portable** than previous operating systems?

It was written in a high-level language instead of assembly language.

2. Which of the following statements apply to (a) kernel-supported threads, (b) user level threads and (c) all threads? (5 points per correct line)

	<i>Kernel-supported</i>	<i>User-level</i>	<i>Both types</i>
They allow users to write threaded applications that can run on different operating systems.	_____	<u>X</u>	_____
They share the address space of their parent.	_____	_____	<u>X</u>
They often require the use of non-blocking system calls.	_____	<u>X</u>	_____
They let the kernel allocate several processors to threads sharing an address space.	<u>X</u>	_____	_____

3. Which values of **i** will be printed by the parent process and the child process of this program? (2×5 points)

```
main() {
    int i = 0;
    fork();
    i++;
    printf("i = %d\n", i);
} // main
```

The parent process will print **i = 1** and the child process will print **i = 1**

4. What is the outcome of the following code sequence? (5 points)

```
int fd;
fd = open(thisfile, O_RDWR);
close(0);
dup(fd);
```

stdin will be redirected to the file "thisfile"

5. Which processes are good candidates for being swapped out?(5 points)

The processes that have been a long time in the waiting state

Explaining why. (2×5 points).

- a) Why do most operating systems on the market continue to use *monolithic kernels*?

Because they are faster than microkernels

- b) Why should we *prevent* users of a multi-user system from *rebooting* the OS from their own CD-ROM?

Because they might boot up an unsafe kernel that would let them access, modify or delete the files and the processes of other users.

6. Consider the following System V Release 4 scheduler where the question marks represent new priority levels: (2×10 points)

#ts_quantum	ts_tqexp	ts_slpret	ts_maxwait	ts_lwait	LEVEL
800	?	?	16000	?	# 0
400	?	?	8000	?	# 1
200	?	?	4000	?	# 2
100	?	?	2000	?	# 3

- a) What is a *good value* for the **ts_tqexp** parameter at *priority level 0* and *why*?

The ts_tqexp parameter at priority level 0 should be equal to 0 because we do not want to increase the priority of a process that exceed its CPU time slice

- b) What is a *good value* for the **ts_slpret** parameter at *priority level 2* and *why*?

The ts_slpret parameter at priority level 2 should be equal to 3 because we should increase the priority of processes that return to the ready state from the wait state as it indicates they have just completed a system call.