| Name: | _ (FIRST NAME FIRST) | ) <b>S</b> CORE: |
|-------|----------------------|------------------|
|-------|----------------------|------------------|

## COSC 6360 FIRST MIDTERM FEBRUARY 21, 2008

This exam is **closed book**. You can have **two pages** of notes. UH expels cheaters.

- **1.** Advantages and disadvantages: You will get no credit if you mention a disadvantage when an advantage is asked and vice versa. I will read the first three lines of each answer. (6×5 points)
  - a) What is the major advantage of *clustered page tables* over other hashed page tables?
  - b) What is the main disadvantage of the *LRU cache replacement policy*?
  - c) What is the main disadvantage of *very large block sizes* in a file system?
  - d) What is the main disadvantage of using the *valid bit* to simulate the *page-referenced bit*?
  - e) What is the main advantage of Munin's *shared write protoco*l?
  - f) What is the main advantage of *shared libraries*?
- 2. What is the main disadvantage of using a **fork()/exec()** pair to create new processes? (5 points) Why is this problem more severe today than it was when UNIX was running on a small minicomputer? (5 points) What does Mach do to solve this problem? (5 points)
- **3.** What is disk fragmentation? (5 points) How does it happen? (5 points) What does the UNIX Fast File System do to fight disk fragmentation? (5 points)
- **4.** Check the properties that apply to each of these three approaches to kernel security. (3 points per correct line, no partial credit)

| Property  |   | PCC | Nooks |
|---|---|-----|-------|
| Allows extensions to be written in any programming language |   | ×   | ×     |
| Protects against malicious extensions                       | × | Х   |       |
| Has a very low run-time overhead                            | × | ×   |       |
| Restarts extensions that crashed                            |   |     | ×     |
| Works with existing extensions                              |   |     | ×     |

- **5.** Munin is said to have an *eager release* policy. Describe this policy (10 points) and explain how it differs from a *lazy release* policy. (5 points)
- 6. What is the difference between *partial subblocking* and *complete subblocking*? (10 points)

  Partial subblocking requires all pages of a subblock to occupy contiguous locations (page frames) in main memory while complete subblocking does not have that restriction.

| т | OTA  |  |  |
|---|------|--|--|
|   | ()IA |  |  |