



# FIRST QUIZ ANSWERS

COSC 6360

Fall 2018



# WHITE QUIZ



# First question

- Given that nearly all modern kernels are written in a high-level language, why does Unix/Linux remain the most favored platform to perform OS research?



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- Given that nearly all modern kernels are written in a high-level language, why does Unix/Linux remain the most favored platform to perform OS research?
  - ***Because its source code is available (and can be modified).***



# Second question

- What is the purpose of the Unix/Linux **mount** command?



## Second question

- What is the purpose of the Unix/Linux **mount** command?
  - ***To make a disk partition appear as a subdirectory of another partition.***



# Third question

- Where does Unix/Linux store its ***access control lists***?



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- Where does Unix/Linux store its ***access control lists***?
  - ***In the i-node of each file.***





# Fourth question

- Which bad things can happen if a user creates a program that is writable by other users and has its set user ID bit on?



# Fourth question

- Which bad things can happen if a user creates a program that is writable by other users and has its set user ID bit on?
  - ***Other users can gain access to all the files of the owner of the file.***



# Fifth question

- An FFS has 32-bit addresses and 4KB blocks. Which is the largest file that be can be accessed with one level of indirection or less?



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- An FFS has 32-bit addresses and 4KB blocks. Which is the largest file that be can be accessed with one level of indirection or less?

- ***Can access***

- ***Directly from the i-node:***

- $$12 \times 4\text{KB} = 48 \text{ KB}$$

- ***With one level of indirection:***

- $$(4\text{KB}/4\text{B}) \times 4\text{KB} = 4\text{MB}$$



# Sixth question

- What policy does FFS use to maintain the consistency of the file system?
  
- What is the main drawback of that policy?



# Sixth question

- What policy does FFS use to maintain the consistency of the file system?
  - ***Blocking writes for all metadata updates***
- What is the main drawback of that policy?
  - ***Results in many seeks***
  - ***Slow down disk access***



# Seventh question

- Why is copy-on-write said to be a *lazy policy*?



# Seventh question

- Why is copy-on-write said to be a *lazy policy*?
  - ***Because it delays the action to be taken for as long as possible in the hope it will not be needed .***





# Eighth question

- In addition to their code segments, which other entities are shared by the parent and the child processes after a **fork()**?



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- In addition to their code segments, which other entities are shared by the parent and the child processes after a **fork()**?
- *All the opened file descriptors.*



# Ninth question

- How does FreeBSD differentiate between interactive and non-interactive threads?



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- How does FreeBSD differentiate between interactive and non-interactive threads?
- ***By looking at their normalized sleep time over running time ratios***



# Tenth question

- In the FreeBSD page replacement policy, what does the hand of the clock do when it encounters a page frame that has its activity bit set?



# Tenth question

- In the FreeBSD page replacement policy, what does the hand of the clock do when it encounters a page frame that has its activity bit set?
  - ***Clears the bit***
  - ***Increments the usage count by the number of references to the page***



# PINK QUIZ



# First question

- What is the purpose of a superblock in Unix-like file systems





# First question

- What is the purpose of a superblock in Unix-like file systems?
  - ***It describes the organization of a disk partition (“filesystem.”)***



# Second question

- How do Unix-like file systems implement random access?



# Second question

- How do Unix-like file systems implement random access?
  - ***It uses lseek() to change the location to be accessed in a given file.***



# Fifth question

- An FFS has 32-bit addresses and 4KB blocks. Which is the largest file that be can be accessed with two levels of indirection or less?



# Fifth question

- An FFS has 32-bit addresses and 4KB blocks. Which is the largest file that be can be accessed with two levels of indirection or less?
  - *With two levels of indirection:*  
 $(4\text{KB}/4\text{B})^2 \times 4\text{KB} = \underline{4\text{GB}}$
  - *The maximum file size in a 32-bit system*



# Sixth question

- Which journaling file systems guarantee both the consistency of the file system and the durability of updates?
- Which ones only guarantee its consistency?



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- Which journaling file systems guarantee both the consistency of the file system and the durability of updates?
  - ***Journaling file systems with synchronous updates***
- Which ones only guarantee its consistency?
  - ***Journaling file systems with asynchronous updates***



# Tenth question

- In the FreeBSD page replacement policy, what does the hand of the clock do when it encounters a page frame that has its activity bit cleared?





# Tenth question

- In the FreeBSD page replacement policy, what does the hand of the clock do when it encounters a page frame that has its activity bit cleared?
  - *It decrements the page usage count*
  - *Expels it if usage count becomes zero*