

# CSE 120: Final

August 3, 2006

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Student ID: \_\_\_\_\_

Write your test number on *all* pages because the pages will be separated for grading.

No books, no notes, but calculators are allowed. If you need to make an assumption to solve a problem, state the assumption.

Problem	Score
1	/10
2	/5
3	/5
4	/10
5	/5
6	/10
7	/10
8	/10
9	/5
10	/10
11	/10
12	/10
Extra Credit	/5
Extra Credit	/10
Total	/100





5. *5 pts.* Consider a Unix-style filesystem with indexed allocation using i-nodes. What is the maximum number of disk I/O operations that could be required to read the (very small) file `/etc/rc/foo` assuming that no disk blocks are currently being cached?

6. *10 pts.* Assume we have a demand-paging system with the following characteristics

- It takes 4 milliseconds to service a page fault if there is a free frame available or if the frame to be evicted is not modified. Forty percent of page faults fall into this category.
- It takes 9 milliseconds to service a page fault if the frame to be evicted is modified. Sixty percent of page faults fall into this category.
- Main-memory access time is 100 nanoseconds.

What is the maximum page fault frequency (in faults/access) to obtain an effective memory access time of no more than 200 nanoseconds? You need not simplify your answer.



9. *5 pts.* Suppose a disk rotates at 7200 RPM. What is the average rotational latency in milliseconds? (You need not simplify).

10. *10 pts.* Assume a disk driver has requests for the following cylinders in its queue: 32 14 62 15 18 25 98 13. The disk just finished servicing a request for cylinder 40 and the previously-serviced request was for cylinder 60. Assume no new requests come in. In what order are the requests in the queue satisfied using the following disk scheduling algorithms?

(a) Shortest Seek First

(b) Look (Scan or elevator but doesn't move all the way to the outer or inner cylinder if not necessary)

(c) C-Look (no servicing requests as the disk head moves from higher cylinders to lower cylinders)

11. 10 pts. We have an architecture that uses both segmentation and paging. A 24-bit virtual address consists of:

4-bit segment number	4-bit page number	16-bit offset
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Here are the relevant tables for a specific process:

Segment Table

Segment #	Page Table
0	Page Table A
1	Page Table B
...	(Remainder invalid)

Page Table A

Page #	Frame number
0	DEAD
1	BEEF
2	ABCD
3	8282
...	(Remainder invalid)

Page Table B

Page #	Frame number
0	FEED
1	0105
2	DADA
...	(Remainder invalid)

Find the physical address corresponding to each of these virtual addresses (write "INVALID" if the virtual address is invalid):

(a) 11AABB

(b) 000000

(c) DEADEE

(d) 034567

(e) 121314

12. 10 pts. Using the reference string  $\langle 2\ 1\ 2\ 3\ 1\ 4\ 2\ 1\ 0\ 3\ 4 \rangle$ , fill in the table below (representing three page frames) using the LRU page replacement policy. How many page faults occur?




13. 5 pts. *Extra credit.*

(a) What are three things you liked most about this class?

(b) What are three things you liked least about this class?

(c) What would you like to see changed?

14. *10 pts. Extra credit.* For speed, some operating systems do disk I/O directly into a buffer provided by the user program (rather than into an intermediate kernel buffer and then copied). The user program calls a `read` system call and provides the address of the buffer and length (which must be an even multiple of the disk block size). The `read` routine is blocking: it returns when the system call is complete. Note that the disk controller works with physical memory addresses, not virtual memory addresses.

Joe suggests implementing this system call by converting the provided virtual address into a physical address, and then passing that address, along with the length to the disk controller.

In no more than three sentences, describe why Joe's suggestion won't quite work.