# CS 162, Fall 1992 <br> Midterm 1 <br> Professor A. Smith 

## Problem \#1

Explain the difference between a process and a thread. (10 points)

## Problem \#2

This question is multiple choice. Please place your answers at the bottom.(22 points)
i. A typical rotation time for a magnetic disk is:
A) 1.5 ms B) 15 ms C$) 15$ microsec. D) 5 ms
ii. A typical transfer rate for high performance reel to reel tape is:
A) $100 \mathrm{~KB} / \mathrm{sec}$. B) $500 \mathrm{~KB} / \mathrm{sec}$. C) $1.25 \mathrm{~KB} / \mathrm{sec}$. D) $4 \mathrm{MB} / \mathrm{sec}$.
iii. The width of an interrecord gap on reel to reel magnetic tape is approximately:
A) 0.1 inch B) 0.6 inch C) 1.1 inches D) 3 inches E) 0.01 inch
iv. The read/write speed of an Exabyte tape is approximately:
A) $10 \mathrm{~KB} / \mathrm{sec}$. B) $50 \mathrm{~KB} / \mathrm{sec}$. C) $200 \mathrm{~KB} / \mathrm{sec}$. D) $1 \mathrm{MB} / \mathrm{sec}$. E) $5 \mathrm{MB} / \mathrm{sec}$.
v. A typical average seek time for a magnetic disk is:
A) 1 usec B) 15 usec C) 1 ms . D) 15 ms .
vi. The maximum storage capacity of an IBM type cartridge tape is approximately:
A) 10 MB. B) 50 MB. C) 200 MB D) 1 GB E) 5 GB F) 10 GB
vii. Writing a read/write optical disk takes X as long as reading it:
A) the same: B) twice C) half D) ten times
viii. The record size for a line printer is:
A) 80 bytes B) 120 bytes C) 132 bytes D) 144 bytes E) 212 bytes.
ix. A typical number of tracks per inch on the surface of a platter for a magnetic disk is:

## A) 10 B) 100 C) 1000 D) 10000 E) 100000

x. A typical tape speed for a high performance tape drive using reel to reel tape is:
A) 7.5 ips B) 50 ips . C) 200 ips . D) 500 ips .
xi. The ratio of the capacity of a DAT tape to a $12^{\prime \prime}$ reel to reel tape recorded at 1600 bpi with maximum block size is roughly:
A) 0.1 B) 1.0 C) 5.0 D) 10.0 E) 20.0 F) 50.0 G) 100.0

## Problem \#3

Assume that you have a page that consists of 16 words. The TLB is set associative with 2 sets and two elements/set; i.e. it is 2-way set associative and has a total size of 4 . The TLB uses LRU replacement per set. Memory holds 4 pages. Assume that the virtual address is 20 bits long. The following is the sequence of memory addresses referenced (work addresses) in hexadecimal:

## 13A41 13A35 13A27 13A1A 13A4C 13A32 13A58 13A49 13A32 13A29 13A10 13A5F

For parts $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ and C of this question, give the number of page faults for the given page replacement algorithm. For part D, give the number of TLB misses. Show your work - you will not receive credit if your work is not shown, or if it does not show how you got your answer. (28 points)

## A. LRU

## B. FIFO

D. TLB Misses

## Problem \#4

What are the particular difficulties in doing I/O when the operating system uses virtual memory and paging? (I.e. as compared to a system which only had real memory.) Be complete and explain. (10 points)

## Problem \#5

Is the following a stack algorithm (why/why not; explain)? There are 26 pages and 3 page frames. Each page is assigned a letter a....z. A list is maintained as follows: Whenever a page fault occurs, the letter of the page is moved to the front of the list, and the remainder are sorted alphabetically.

## Problem \#6

There are two ways to implement capabilities. What are they? Explain how they work ( 10 problems)

## Problem \#7

What is the inference control problem? Give an example. Explain why it is such a difficult problem to solve. (10 problems)

## Posted by HKN (Electrical Engineering and Computer Science Honor Society) University of California at Berkeley <br> If you have any questions about these online exams please contact mailto:examfile@hkn.eecs.berkeley.edu

