## **Understanding Operating Systems 7th Edition McHoes Test Bank**

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Chapter 2: Memory Management: Simple Systems

## TRUE/FALSE

1. Single-user systems in a non-networked environment allocate, to each user, access to all available main memory for each job, and jobs are processed sequentially, one after the other.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 30-31

2. A single-user system supports multiprogramming.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 31

3. The first attempt to allow for multiprogramming used fixed partitions.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 31

4. Single-user contiguous allocation schemes have the problem of partition intrusion..

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 31

5. The algorithm used to store jobs into memory in a fixed partition system requires a few more steps than the one used for a single-user system because the size of the job must be matched with the size of the partition to make sure it fits completely.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 32

6. The fixed partition scheme does not require that the entire program be stored contiguously and in memory from the beginning to the end of its execution.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 32

7. The fixed partition scheme works well if all of the jobs run on the system are of the same size or if the sizes are known ahead of time and don't vary between reconfigurations.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 33

8. In a fixed partition scheme, large jobs will need to wait if the large partitions are already booked, and they will be rejected if they're too big to fit into the largest partition.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 33

9. The best-fit allocation method keeps the free/busy lists organized by memory locations, low-order memory to high-order memory.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 36

10. A large job can have problems with a first-fit memory allocation scheme.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 38

11. The first-fit algorithm assumes that the Memory Manager keeps only one list containing free memory blocks.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 38

12. One of the problems with the best-fit algorithm is that the entire table must be searched before the allocation can be made because the memory blocks are physically stored in sequence according to their location in memory.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 39

13. Research continues to focus on finding the optimum allocation scheme.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 40

14. For a fixed partition system, memory deallocation is relatively complex.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 41

15. In a dynamic partition system, a null entry in the busy list occurs when a memory block between two other busy memory blocks is returned to the free list.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 44

16. In the relocatable dynamic partitions scheme, the Memory Manager relocates programs to gather together all of the empty blocks and compact them to make one block of memory large enough to accommodate some or all of the jobs waiting to get in.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 45

17. Memory defragmentation is performed by the operating system to reclaim fragmented space.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 45

18. After relocation and compaction, both the free list and the busy list are updated.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 46

19. The bounds register is used to store the highest (or lowest, depending on the specific system) location in memory accessible by each program.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 48

20. Compaction should always be performed only when there are jobs waiting to get in.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 50

## **MULTIPLE CHOICE**

- 1. Main memory is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. single-user memory

c. finite memory

- b. random access memory d. vi
- d. virtual memory

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 3	30
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2.	In a single-user system, jobs are processeda. sequentiallyc.b. intermittentlyd.				randomly in order of longest job to shortest job
	ANS: A	PTS:	1	REF:	30
3.	Fixed partitions are a. complete b. static	also call	ed	partitions. c. d.	direct sized
	ANS: B	PTS:	1	REF:	31

- 4. In the fixed-partition memory management scheme, the table that the Memory Manager uses to keep track of jobs is composed of the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. partition size, memory address, and status
  - b. status, access, and memory address
  - c. partition size, status, and access
  - d. partition size, memory address, access, and status

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 32

- 5. The fixed partition scheme works well when \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. all jobs are of similar size
  - b. jobs have different sizes
  - c. job sizes are not known in advance
  - d. all jobs are under 100K

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 33

6. The phenomenon of less-than-complete use of memory space in a fixed partition is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. dynamic fragmentation c. external fragmentation
- b. internal fragmentation d. fixed fragmentation

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 33

7 consists of fragments of free memory between blocks of allocated memory						
	a.	An inefficient fit	с.	External fragmentation		
	b.	Indirect partitioning	d.	Internal fragmentation		

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 34

- 8. The \_\_\_\_\_ method keeps the free/busy lists organized by memory locations, from low-order memory to high-order memory.
  a. fixed partition allocation
  c. dynamic fit memory allocation
  - b. first-fit memory allocation d. best-fit memory allocation

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 36

The goal of the \_\_\_\_\_ memory allocation algorithm is to find the smallest memory block into which a job will fit.
 a smallest fit

a.	smallest-fit			с.	dynamic-fit
b.	first-fit			d.	best-fit
AN	IS: D	PTS:	1	REF:	39

10.	<ul> <li>The release of memory space by the Memory Manager is called</li> <li>a. fragmentation c. free memory</li> </ul>					
	b. relocation			d.	deallocation	
	ANS: D	PTS:	1	REF:	41	
11.	A(n) in the bus returned to the free li	y list oc ist.	curs when a m	emory ł	block between two other busy memory blocks is	
	<ul><li>a. blank line</li><li>b. null entry</li></ul>			c. d.	joined entry empty entry	
	ANS: B	PTS:	1	REF:	44	
12.	of memory is p space.	erforme	ed by the opera	ting sys	tem to reclaim fragmented sections of the memory	
	<ul><li>a. Deallocation</li><li>b. Redirection</li></ul>			с. d.	Compaction Reallocation	
	ANS: C	PTS:	1	REF:	45	
13.	Memory compaction a. defragmentation b. collection	is also	referred to as _	 c. d.	reallocation dynamic allocation	
	ANS: A	PTS:	1	REF:	45	
14.	Single-user, fixed pa characteristics that w a. deallocation b. best-fit algorithm	rtition, a ere reso	and dynamic particular dynamic particular block of the constraint	artition develop c. d.	memory schemes share unacceptable fragmentation ment of relocatable dynamic partitions null entry accounting	
	ANS: C	PTS:	1	REF:	45	
15.	When reading an inst location in the line an	truction nd the o	, the operating peration code.	system	can tell the of each group of digits by its	
	a. function b. value			с. d.	order assignment	
	ANS: A	PTS:	1	REF:	46	
16.	In a relocatable dyna try to access memory a. relocation registe b. load register	mic par / locatic er	tition scheme, ons that don't b	the elong to c. d.	ensures that, during execution, a program won't o it. compaction register bounds register	
	ANS: D	PTS:	1	REF:	48	
17.	In a relocatable dyna address referenced in after relocation.	mic par 1 a prog	tition scheme, ram so that the	the system	_ contains a value that must be added to each will be able to access the correct memory addresses	
	<ul><li>a. bounds register</li><li>b. load register</li></ul>			c. d.	relocation register compaction register	
	ANS: C	PTS:	1	REF:	48	

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18.	By compacting and in throughput. However in this chapter.	relocatin r, it also	ng, the Mer	nory Manag nore th	er optimizes the use of memory and thus improves an the other memory allocation schemes discussed
	a. null entries			с.	main memory
	b. segmentation			d.	overhead
	ANS: D	PTS:	1	REF:	50
19.	One approach to per	forming	compactio	n is to do it	when a certain of memory becomes busy.
	a. byte			с.	bit
	b. percentage			d.	area
	ANS: B	PTS:	1	REF:	50
20.	The four memory ma entire program being	anagem g execut	ent techniq ed must be	ues presente	ed in this chapter share the requirement that the
	a. loaded into mem	ory		с.	written in a single language
	b. stored on disk	-		d.	relocatable
	ANS: A	PTS:	1	REF:	50

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