

科目：作業系統 (Operating System) 第一頁 共三頁 (page 1 of 3)

1. (15 %) Suppose a thread is running in a critical section of code. It means that the thread has acquired all the locks through proper arbitration. Can this thread get context switched? Please explain the reasons.
2. (20%) Assume you have a system with a static priority CPU scheduler. Assume the scheduler supports preemption. Describe what the program below prints in sequence, where the priorities are set such that T2 has a high priority, T1 has the middle priority, and T0 has the low priority. Assume the system starts with only T0 executing. Assume the semaphore mutex is initialized to 1.

```
void T0 () {           void T1 () {           void T2 () {  
    printf ("T0-Start \n");    printf ("T1-Start \n");    printf ("T2-Start \n");  
    StartThread (T1);        P (mutex);        P (mutex);  
    printf ("T0-End \n");     printf ("T1-A \n");     printf ("T2-A \n");  
}                      StartThread (T2);    V (mutex);  
                         printf ("T1-B \n");    printf ("T2-End \n");  
                         V (mutex);  
                         printf ("T1-End \n");  
}
```

3. (15%) Are the following statements true or false? For each statement, you will get 3 points for correct answer, zero point for blank, or -2 point for incorrect answer.
 - (1) Because of the 32-bit IPv4 address space, it is impossible for more than 2^{32} computers to communicate over the internet.
 - (2) You can use a socket to communicate between two processes on the same machine
 - (3) ICMP protocol is used to find the hardware address of a local device.
 - (4) If the sender is a host and it wants to send a packet to another host on another network, the logical address that must be mapped to a physical address is the destination IP address in the header.
 - (5) Network Address Translation (NAT) is used to map MAC addresses to IP addresses.

- 4.(30%)There are two example program, the following one(figure 5.9, 5.10) uses semaphore to implement it.(p240, Fig 6.10/6.11 8th edition,p269, Fig 6.9/6.10 9th edition)
4-a.(5%) What is the critical section in figure 5.9, 5.10 ?4-b(5%)Please complete the code in produce/remove an item area. Such that multiple producers and consumers can be parallel running correctly in figure 5.9, 5.10?

In another consumer-producer example program figure 3.13 and 3.14, a ring buffer queue is used to store the produced item that will be take off by the consumer later.

```
int n;
semaphore mutex = 1;
semaphore empty = n;
semaphore full = 0

do {
    . . .
    /* produce an item in next_produced */
    . . .
    wait(empty);
    wait(mutex);
    . . .
    /* add next_produced to the buffer */
    . . .
    signal(mutex);
    signal(full);
} while (true);
```

Figure 5.9 The structure of the producer process.

```
do {
    wait(full);
    wait(mutex);
    . . .
    /* remove an item from buffer to next_consumed */
    . . .
    signal(mutex);
    signal(empty);
    . . .
    /* consume the item in next_consumed */
    . . .
} while (true);
```

Figure 5.10 The structure of the consumer process.

4-c.(5%)The following figure 3.13 and 3.14 are another example program. What are the critical section in these producer and consumer program?

4-d.(15%)If the bounded buffer sharing is supported with hardware test&set locking. Please implement the primitive that can support multiple cooperation programs concurrently and effectively running in multiprocessor/multicore system. (p118, fig 3.14/3.15 8th edition,p123/124 9th edition)

```
#define BUFFER_SIZE 10

typedef struct {
    ...
} item;

item buffer[BUFFER_SIZE];
int in = 0;
int out = 0;

while (true) {
    /* produce an item in next_produced */

    while (((in + 1) % BUFFER_SIZE) == out)
        ; /* do nothing */

    buffer[in] = next_produced;
    in = (in + 1) % BUFFER_SIZE;
}
```

Figure 3.13 The producer process using shared memory.

```
item next_consumed;

while (true) {
    while (in == out)
        ; /* do nothing */

    next_consumed = buffer[out];
    out = (out + 1) % BUFFER_SIZE;

    /* consume the item in next_consumed */
}
```

Figure 3.14 The consumer process using shared memory.

5.(5%) If kernel monitor(R.C.A. Hoare Monitor) approach is adopted to support producer and consumer program. Any processes that can not call consumer or producer function in monitor simultaneously. That means the monitor restricts the parallel processing of these two functions. What is your suggestion to support multiprocessor parallel processing?

6.(15%)-a(5%)Show how to implement the mutual exclusion operations in multiprocessor environments using the swap() instruction. 6-b(10%)The solution should exhibit minimal busy waiting . Please proof the three requirements for this lock operation.