

Quiz 8

Course: cs241 - System Programming, CS Department

Date: April 7, 2006

Netid:

Name:

UIN:

Note: Completion of quiz is an individual effort. The quiz takes 10 minutes. The student gets additional 5 points for taking the quiz. *Each question has ONLY ONE ANSWER!!!*

1. (1 Point) Unix stores encrypted passwords in a password file and the key required to convert the encrypted passwords back into normal text form is stored in the OS kernel. This statement is :
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. (1 Point) A student wrote a program which is used by many users on his system. Since he made only the object code available, they did not realize for a long time that this program added a line to their .rhosts file allowing him access to their account. This is an example of a
 - a. Trojan horse
 - b. Lack of encryption
 - c. Asynchronism

3. (1 Point) You had a file on the system which could be read by ALL users. Then you removed all permissions for group and others for this file. Next you made some modifications to this file. There might be some users (other than yourself) in the system who can still read this file. This statement is:
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. (1 Point) The Unix file system uses the concept of
 - a. Access matrix
 - b. Access list
 - c. Capability list
 - d. (a) and (b)
 - e. (b) and (c)

5. (1 Point) Protection pointers are most closely related to
 - a. Access matrix
 - b. Access list
 - c. Capability list

6. (1 Point) Which of the following free space management schemes allows a large number of free blocks to be found quickly?
 - a. Bit vector
 - b. Free list
 - c. Linked list of indices

7. (1 Point) MBR (Master Boot Record) includes
 - a. The program that loads the operating system in the active partition
 - b. The partition table
 - c. The file system inodes

8. (1 Point) Given a file of 100 blocks, what is the minimum number of disk I/O operations to insert a block in the middle of the file if contiguous allocation is used (assume the block to be inserted is already in memory)?
 - a. 2
 - b. 52
 - c. 101
 - d. 151

9. (1 Point) FAT (File Allocation Table) improves the performance of which file allocation scheme:
 - a. Contiguous allocation
 - b. Linked list allocation
 - c. Indexed allocation

10. (1 Point) The most common technique(s) to reduce disk accesses is/are
 - a. Block caching
 - b. Scheduling
 - c. Block ahead reading
 - d. (a) and (b)
 - e. (b) and (c)
 - f. (a) and (c)