

國立臺北科技大學  
九十九學年度研究所碩士在職專班入學考試

電腦與通訊研究所  
甲組：計算機結構試題

填准考證號碼

第一頁 共一頁

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注意事項：

1. 本試題共【4】題，配分共 100 分。
2. 請按順序標明題號作答，不必抄題。
3. 全部答案均須答在試卷答案欄內，否則不予計分。

1. In multiprogramming environment, more than one program could be executed concurrently. Describe the main features of the following schemes: (32%)  
(a) *paging*, (b) *demand paging*, and (c) *demand segmentation*, respectively, used for multiprogramming. (8% each)  
(d) State the impact of *thrashing* on a multiprogramming system. (8%)
2. Assume that a memory system used a 225-MHz clock. The memory transmitted a 7-word data at the rate of 1 word per cycle, and the word size is 4 bytes. (24%)  
For *read* from memory, the accesses occur as following steps.  
Step-1: 1 cycle to accept the address,  
Step-2: 2 cycles of latency, and  
Step-3: 7 clock cycles to read a 7-word data.  
For *write* to memory, the accesses occur as following step.  
Step-1: 1 cycle to accept the address,  
Step-2: 2 cycles of latency,  
Step-3: 7 clock cycles to write a 7-word data, and  
Step-4: 4 cycles to recover and write the error correction code.  
Calculate the *maximum data bandwidth* in megabytes per second (MBps) for the

following different access patterns,  $P1$  to  $P3$ , respectively.

- (a)  $P1$ : All *reads* to memory. (8%)
- (b)  $P2$ : All *writes* from memory. (8%)
- (c)  $P3$ : A mix of 70% *reads* from memory and 30% *writes* to memory. (8%)

3. Some computer contained a cache, main memory, and a hard disk used for virtual memory. If a referenced word is in the cache, system takes 40 ns to access it. If the word is in main memory but not in the cache, system takes 160 ns to load it to the cache, and then starts the reference again. If it is not in memory, system takes 1.06 ms to fetch it from the hard disk, followed by 160 ns to copy it to the cache, and then starts the reference again.  
Suppose that the cache hit ratio is 0.75, and the main-memory hit ratio is 0.6. Calculate the *average time* (in microsecond) required to access a referenced word on this system. (20%)
4. Let a nonpipelined processor have a clock rate of 3.0 GHz and an average CPI (cycles per instruction) of 4. An upgrade to processor introduces a 5-stage pipeline. However, due to internal pipeline delays, such as latch delay, the clock rate of the new processor must be reduced to 2.48 GHz. (24%)  
(a) What is the speedup achieved for a typical program with 100 instructions to be processed. (8%)  
(b) What is the MIPS rate for each processor? (8%, 8%)