1. [0.5 point] Paging the page table reduces the page-table size. Explain why paging reduces the size.

Pages that have invalid entries are not included in the page table. Therefore, for these pages, OS does not allocate space inside the physical memory.

2. [1.0 point] Consider a 32-bit virtual address with the following format. This virtual address is used for a two-level page table with an 8 KB page size. The page directory has 1024 entries. How many bits are used for page table index?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page directory index</th>
<th>Page table index</th>
<th>Offset</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page size 8KB = $2^3 \times 2^{10} = 2^{13}$ (13-bit offset)
32 – 13 = 19 (19-bit VPN)
1024 = $2^{10}$ (10-bit page directory)
19 – 10 = 9 (9-bit page table index)

3. [0.25 point] How does hardware search the entries of Translation-Lookaside Buffer (TLB) for finding an address translation?
   a) Sequential
   b) In parallel
   c) Randomly

4. [0.5 point] When does a page fault occur?

Looking for a page in the memory but that page is not there.

5. [0.25 point] When TLB does not have more space to fit an address translation, a page replacement algorithm replaces an existing translation that has not been used for the longest period of time.
   What is the name of this page replacement algorithm? LRU

6. [0.25 point] Hard disk drive is slower than memory when accessing the pages of an address space.
   a) True
   b) False