Question 1. (2pts) What is the key benefit of non-contiguous memory allocation versus contiguous memory allocation? Circle the best answer.
   (a) A page table is required for each process.
   (b) Process pages can be placed anywhere in memory.
   (c) There is no need for defragmentation.
   (d) The degree of multiprogramming can be increased.

Question 2. (2pts) What is the principle of locality? Circle the best answer.
   (a) In a virtual memory scheme, if a memory access causes a page fault, the page is swapped in from disk.
   (b) In Snapchat, your phone GPS identifies your locality so others can find you and join in the Snapchat fun.
   (c) When a memory access occurs on logical page P, chances are very high that the next memory access will be on page P.
   (d) For each memory access, a page table maps the logical memory address to its corresponding physical memory address.

Question 3. (2pts) To make sure you are not a robot, please circle the best answer below.
   (a) Do not select this answer.
   (b) Do not pick this answer either.
   (c) I am not a robot.
   (d) Do not select this answer (though are you sure you’re not a robot?).

Question 4. (2pts) In a virtual memory scheme, what is the placement policy? Circle the best answer.
   (a) A policy that describes when a page is loaded into physical memory.
   (b) A policy that designates that all processes have an equal number of frames allocated.
   (c) A policy that describes where a page is loaded into physical memory.
   (d) A policy that designates that processes have a proportional number of frames allocated.

Question 5. (2pts) In a virtual memory scheme, what is the fetch policy? Circle the best answer.
   (a) A policy that describes when a page is loaded into physical memory.
   (b) A policy that designates that all processes have an equal number of frames allocated.
   (c) A policy that describes where a page is loaded into physical memory.
   (d) A policy that designates that processes have a proportional number of frames allocated.