#1: What is “process scheduling”?

#2: What are the three different levels of “process scheduling” (just name the three)?

#3: What is “the long-term process scheduling”?

#4: What are the two major reasons the long-term scheduling rejects starting a new process?

#5: Technically explain how “multi-tasking” can improve the processor utilization.

#6: In the following sentence: “The long-term scheduler is the main component that controls _________ in multitasking operating systems”, fill out the blank by a word that best fits to the blank.

#7: What are the two states in “the long-term process scheduling”?

#8: What is “Blocked” state in “the long-term process scheduling”?

#9: What is “the short-term process scheduling”?

#10: What are the three states in “the short-term process scheduling”?

#11: What is “Ready” state in “the short-term process scheduling”?

#12: What is “Running” state in “the short-term process scheduling”?

#13: What is “Blocked” state in “the short-term process scheduling”?

#14: What is “the medium-term process scheduling”?

#15: Show a sketch of the integration of the short-term, medium-term, and long-term process scheduling as a directed state-transition diagram.

#16: How does “FCFS” process scheduling algorithm work?

#17: How does “RR” process scheduling algorithm work?
#18: How does “SJF” process scheduling algorithm work?

#19: How does “SRTF” process scheduling algorithm work?

#20: What is “preemptive process scheduling”?

#21: What is “non-preemptive process scheduling”?

#22: What is “throughput” (in the context of process scheduling)?

#23: What is “response time” (in the context of process scheduling)?

#24: What is “turnaround time” (in the context of process scheduling)?