

Quesito N. 1

Accertamento degli aspetti motivazionali e attitudinali connessi con le attività riferite al ruolo da ricoprire:

È la sua prima settimana di lavoro e il suo responsabile le ha affidato il compito di accompagnare un collega senior ad un'importante riunione di lavoro. Durante la riunione si rende conto che il collega senior condivide una serie di informazioni imprecise rispetto al rilascio di un nuovo software che lei conosce molto bene. Le informazioni che sta fornendo il collega potrebbero portare il gruppo di lavoro a prendere decisioni sbagliate. Quali riflessioni fa e come affronta la situazione?

Quesito specialistico

DB-Bio: come risolvere il problema di collo di bottiglia in DB federati

Info-Tech1: spiegare cosa sia una Distribuzione di software (per esempio Debian, Ubuntu, Fedora..)

Legislazione Universitaria

I Dipartimenti universitari dopo la riforma Gelmini: compiti e funzioni

Quesito N. 2

Accertamento degli aspetti motivazionali e attitudinali connessi con le attività riferite al ruolo da ricoprire:

È stato inserito, da due settimane, in un nuovo ufficio che sta lavorando ad un progetto. Il gruppo di lavoro concorda sul fatto che le sue proposte non debbano essere presentate alla riunione prevista con il responsabile perché sono idee non applicabili al contesto Unibo. Quali riflessioni fa e come affronta la situazione?

Quesito specialistico

DB-Bio: Che metodologia applicherebbe, per la geo-localizzazione a posteriori, dei dati di presenza di organismi viventi da utilizzare in modelli distribuzionali?

Info-Tech2: Esistono molteplici linguaggi di programmazione, sceglierne alcuni fra quelli conosciuti dal candidato spiegarne caratteristiche salienti e campi di applicazione.

Legislazione Universitaria

Gli Organi di un Dipartimento universitario: compiti e funzioni

Preface at “Operating System Concepts”

Silbershatz Galvin Gagne – Wiley, 2005.

Operating systems are an essential part of any computer system. Similarly, a course on operating systems is an essential part of any computer science education. This field is undergoing rapid change, as computers are now prevalent in virtually every arena of day-to-day life— from embedded devices in automobiles through the most sophisticated planning tools for governments and multinational firms. Yet the fundamental concepts remain fairly clear, and it is on these that we base this book. We wrote this book as a text for an introductory course in operating systems at the junior or senior undergraduate level or at the first-year graduate level. We hope that practitioners will also find it useful. It provides a clear description of the concepts that underlie operating systems. As prerequisites, we assume that the reader is familiar with basic data structures, computer organization, and a high-level language, such as C or Java. The hardware topics required for an understanding of operating systems are covered in Chapter 1. In that chapter, we also include an overview of the fundamental data structures that are prevalent in most operating systems. For code examples, we use predominantly C, with some Java, but the reader can still understand the algorithms without a thorough knowledge of these languages. Concepts are presented using intuitive descriptions. Important theoretical results are covered, but formal proofs are largely omitted. The bibliographical notes at the end of each chapter contain pointers to research papers in which results were first presented and proved, as well as references to recent material for further reading. In place of proofs, figures and examples are used to suggest why we should expect the result in question to be true. The fundamental concepts and algorithms covered in the book are often based on those used in both commercial and open-source operating systems. Our aim is to present these concepts and algorithms in a general setting that is not tied to one particular operating system. However, we present a large number of examples that pertain to the most popular and the most innovative operating systems, including Linux, Microsoft Windows, Apple Mac OS X, and Solaris. We also include examples of both Android and iOS, currently the

two dominant mobile operating systems. The organization of the text reflects our many years of teaching courses on operating systems, as well as curriculum guidelines published by the IEEE Computing Society and the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM). Consideration was also given to the feedback provided by the reviewers of the text, along with the many comments and suggestions we received from readers of our previous editions and from our current and former students.