Printed Page:-		ge:- Subject Code:- BCSEH0403
111110	ula	Roll. No:
NO	IDA	INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, GREATER NOIDA
110		(An Autonomous Institute Affiliated to AKTU, Lucknow)
		B.Tech
		SEM: IV - THEORY EXAMINATION (20 20)
7 73•	2.1	Subject: Operating Systems
		Hours Max. Marks: 50 structions:
		y that you have received the question paper with the correct course, code, branch etc.
		stion paper comprises of three Sections -A, B, & C. It consists of Multiple Choice
		MCQ's) & Subjective type questions.
		n marks for each question are indicated on right -hand side of each question.
		your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.
		uitable data if necessary. ly, write the answers in sequential order.
-		should be left blank. Any written material after a blank sheet will not be
		hecked.
SECT	ION-	<u>-A</u> 15
1. Atte	empt a	all parts:-
1-a.	R	eal-time operating systems are primarily designed to handle (CO1, K1)
	(a)	General-purpose tasks
	(b)	Time-sensitive processing
	(c)	File system management
	(d)	User-level processes
1-b.	` ,	Thoose the CPU scheduling algorithm that yields the lowest average waiting time.
1 0.		CO2, K1)
	(a)	FCFS
	(b)	SJF
	(c)	Round Robin
	(d)	Priority Scheduling
1-c.	` ′	binary semaphore can have the following values (CO3, K1)
	(a)	Any integer value
	(b)	0 and 1
	(c)	Only positive integers
	(d)	None of the above
1-d.		Variable partitioning suffers from (CO4, K1)
ı u.		
	(a)	Internal fragmentation
	(b)	External fragmentation

	(c)	Inrasning		
	(d)	Segmentation fault		
1-e.	GPUs are optimized for (CO5, K1)		1	
	(a)	Parallel computation		
	(b)	Disk management		
	(c)	Sequential task execution		
	(d)	Cache memory management		
2. Att	empt a	ıll parts:-		
2.a.	D	efine Kernel? (CO1, K1)	2	
2.b.	D	escribe the role of the dispatcher in process scheduling. (CO2, K1)	2	
2.c.	Define process synchronization in operating system. (CO3, K1)			
2.d.	Explain the term "page fault" in demand paging. (CO4, K2)			
2.e.	Ex	xplain the term rotational latency. (CO5, K2)	2	
SECT	ION-	<u>B</u>	15	
3. Ans	swer a	ny three of the following:-		
3-a.	W	rite a shell script program to find greatest among three numbers. (CO1, K4)	5	
3-b.	Ex	Explain the various components Process Control Block (PCB). (CO2, K2)		
3.c.	St K	ate dining philosopher's problem and give a solution using semaphores. (CO3, 2)	5	
3.d.	Ex	explain the concept of paging with their advantages & disadvantages. (CO4, K2)	5	
3.e.		Explain the file access mechanism with their advantages and disadvantages. (CO5, K2)		
SECT	ION-	<u>C</u>	20	
4. Ans	swer a	ny <u>one</u> of the following:-		
4-a.		explain the multi-programming and multitasking operating system with their livantages & disadvantages. (CO1,K2)	4	
4-b.	D	escribe the different types of system call with their examples. (CO1, K2)	4	
5. Ans	swer a	ny one of the following:-		
5-a.	De	efine process and also explain process states in details with diagram.(CO2, K2)	4	
5-b.		onsider the following four processes with the arrival time and CPU Burst time ven in millisecond	4	

Process Name	Arrival Time	CPU Burst Time
P1	3	2
P2	2	5
P3	0	7
P4	1	4

Calculate the average waiting time and turnaround time by using Non Preemptive SJF CPU scheduling Algorithm. (CO2, K4).

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- 6. Answer any one of the following:-
- 6-a. Explain deadlock avoidance with suitable example using banker's algorithm. (CO3, K2)
- 6-b. Explain three requirements that a solution to critical–section problem must satisfy. 4 (CO3, K2)
- 7. Answer any one of the following:-
- 7-a. Consider the following page reference string 1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 1, 5, 6, 2, 1, 2, 3, 7, 6, 3, 4, 2, 1, 2, 3, 6. How many page faults would occurs for the Least Recently Used (LRU) Page replacement algorithms, assuming three frames initially empty? (CO4, K3)
- 7-b. Define thrashing. Explain the term locality of reference and elaborate on its usefulness in presenting thrashing. (CO4, K3)
- 8. Answer any one of the following:-
- 8-a. Explain the SCAN , LOOK and SSTF disk scheduling algorithm with example. 4 (CO5,K2)
- 8-b. Define GPU and explain its basic role in computing. (CO5, K2)

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