

**P.E.S. College of Engineering, Mandya - 571 401***(An Autonomous Institution affiliated to VTU, Belagavi)***Fifth Semester, B.E. - Computer Science and Engineering****Semester End Examination; February / March - 2022****Operating System**

Time: 3 hrs

Max. Marks: 100

Course Outcomes*The Students will be able to:**CO1: Explain operating system structure, services, types, design and implementation of OS.**CO2: Apply the various algorithms of process scheduling.**CO3: Develop solutions to process synchronization and dead lock problems.**CO4: Analyze various memory management techniques.**CO5: Explain file system implementation and allocation methods.***Note: I) PART - A is compulsory. Two marks for each question.****II) PART - B: Answer any Two sub questions (from a, b, c) for Maximum of 18 marks from each unit.**

| Q. No. | Questions | Marks | BLs | COs | POs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|------------|--------------|------------|----------|----------------|---|---|---|----------------|---|---|---|----------------|---|---|---|----------------|---|---|---|---|----|-----|-----|
| I : PART - A | | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I a. | Define system calls. | 2 | L2 | CO1 | PO1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b. | Define process. | 2 | L2 | CO2 | PO1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c. | What is deadlock? | 2 | L2 | CO3 | PO1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d. | What is thrashing? | 2 | L2 | CO4 | PO1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e. | Describe file structure. | 2 | L2 | CO5 | PO1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| II : PART - B | | 90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UNIT - I | | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 a. | Define operating system. Explain the different types of system calls with example. | 9 | L2 | CO1 | PO1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b. | Define virtual machines. Explain virtual machine and its benefits. | 9 | L2 | CO1 | PO1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c. | List and explain the various services provided by an operating system. | 9 | L2 | CO1 | PO1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UNIT - II | | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 a. | Briefly explain the two models of interprocess communication. | 9 | L2 | CO2 | PO1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b. | Explain multi threading models in brief. Also differentiate between process and threads. | 9 | L2 | CO2 | PO1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c. | Consider the following set of processes, with the length of the CPU burst given in milliseconds: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Process</th> <th>Arrival time</th> <th>Burst time</th> <th>Priority</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>P₁</td> <td>0</td> <td>6</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P₂</td> <td>3</td> <td>5</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P₃</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P₄</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Process | Arrival time | Burst time | Priority | P ₁ | 0 | 6 | 4 | P ₂ | 3 | 5 | 2 | P ₃ | 3 | 3 | 6 | P ₄ | 5 | 5 | 3 | 9 | L3 | CO2 | PO2 |
| Process | Arrival time | Burst time | Priority | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P ₁ | 0 | 6 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P ₂ | 3 | 5 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P ₃ | 3 | 3 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P ₄ | 5 | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

i) Draw Gantt charts that illustrate the execution of these processes using priority preemptive and non-priority, SJF preemptive scheduling algorithms.

[Assume that larger number has higher priority]

ii) Calculate the average waiting time and average turnaround time for each of the scheduling algorithm

UNIT - III

18

3 a. Illustrate “TestAndSet()” and “Swap()” instructions and their use in synchronization of processes.

9 L3 CO3 PO2

b. Explain different methods to recover from deadlock.

9 L2 CO3 PO1

c. Consider the following table:

| Allocation | | | | | Max | | | | Available | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|-----------|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D |
| P ₁ | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| P ₂ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 0 | | | | |
| P ₃ | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| P ₄ | 0 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 2 | | | | |
| P ₅ | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 6 | | | | |

9 L3 CO3 PO2

Using Bankers algorithm check;

i) Compute the need matrix content

ii) Is the system is in safe state?

iii) If a request from process P₁(0, 4, 2, 0) arrives, can it be granted immediately?

UNIT - IV

18

4 a. Explain the structures of page table.

9 L2 CO4 PO1

b. Consider the following reference string: 1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 1, 5, 6, 2, 1, 2, 3, 7, 6, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 6 for a memory with five frames. Calculate the number of page faults for FIFO, LRU and optimal page replacement algorithms. Which is the most efficient among them?

9 L3 CO4 PO2

c. Memory partition of 100 kB, 500 kB, 200 kB, 300 kB and 600 kB are available in order, apply best-fit, worst-fit and first-fit algorithm to place the processes of 212 kB, 417 kB, 112 kB, 426 kB in order.

9 L3 CO4 PO2

UNIT - V

18

5 a. Define directory structure. Explain different directory structures.

9 L2 CO5 PO1

b. Explain allocation methods.

9 L2 CO5 PO1

c. Explain the access matrix model used for protection purpose.

9 L2 CO5 PO1