

Code No.: 5286/S

FACULTY OF INFORMATICS B.E. 3/4 (IT) I Semester (Suppl.) Examination, June 2012 OPERATING SYSTEMS

Time: 3 Hours] [Max. Marks: 75

Note: Answer all questions from Part A. Answer any five questions from Part B.

	PART-A	(25 Mari	ks)	
1.	What is a system call ? What are its types ?		3	
2.	What is the job of a dipatcher?		2	
3.	List the status of a process.		3	
4.	What is a deadlock? What are the conditions for a deadlock to occur?		3	
5.	What is a semaphore? List various types of semaphores.		2	
6.	Compare paging and segmentation.		3	
7.	What is thrashing? How can you control it?	anita. Çili	3	
8.	What are the merits and demerits of RAID?		2	
9.	What are various types of system and network threats?		2	
10.	What is an Access matrix ?		2	
	PART-B	(50 Mari	ks)	
Approximate a second of the se	a) Describe the actions taken by a Kernel to context switch between prob) Explain the significance of fields in a process table.	cesses.	5 5	
12.) Describe the actions taken by a thread library to context switch between user level threads.			
	b) What is a thread? Explain the advantages of threads over processes.			



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13. Consider the following set of processes and their CPU burst times, calculate the average waiting time, average response time and average turnaround time for the algorithms FCFS, SJF, RR (quantum = 3) and priority scheduling.

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Process	Burst time	Priority
P,	5	4
P ₂	12. inv	√° - 4 1
P ₃	16	3
P ₄	18	2
P ₅	2	5

14. Explain the deadlock avoidance with the help of banker's algorithm.

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15. What are fixed partition and dynamic partition memory management schemes? What are the advantages and disadvantages in each of the above scheme?

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16. Suppose a disk drive has 300 cylinders, numbered 0 to 299. The current position of the drive is 90. The queue of pending requests, in FIFO order is 36, 79, 15, 120, 199, 270, 89, 170. Calculate the average cylinder monuments for the following algorithms.

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- 1) FCFS
- 2) SSTF
- 3) SCAN
- 4) C-SCAN
- 5) LOOK

17. a) Explain various directory structures.

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b) Explain various protection mechanisms.

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