## Attempt ALL Questions:

## Q1) Mark each statement with T or F on the Bubble Sheet: [10 Marks] 110 Marks

- 1. Operating systems have a common device driver for all device controllers.
- 2. Multiprocessor systems have two or more processors in close communication, sharing the computer bus with separate clock, memory, and peripheral devices.

64. The turnaround time for pro

and3 MS

- 3. The hardware allows privileged instructions to be executed only in user mode.
- 4. The operating system implements the abstract concept of a file by managing mass storage media and the devices that control them. How many bits are there in
  - 5. Main memory is the only large storage area that the processor can access directly.
- Given memory partitions of 100K 6. After synchronous I/O starts, control returns to user program without waiting 69 Wim best in algorith for I/O completion.
  - 7. Program execution and resource allocation are example of operating-system services provides functions that are helpful to the user.
  - 8. Some system programs are simply user interfaces to system calls; others are considerably more complex. with size 11217 10 Vath Hist-fill algorithm, a
- 9. The fundamental idea behind a virtual machine is to abstract the hardware of different computers into a single execution environment.
  - 10. The objective of multiprogramming is to have some process running at times, to minimize CPU utilization.
- 11. The long-term scheduler may need to be invoked only when a process leaves the system.
  - 12. It is important that the CPU scheduler select CPU-bound processes more than I/O-bound processes.
  - 13. If any two processes want to communicate with each other, a communication link must exist between them. residuation is upar if the optimal page represent
  - 14. A major problem with FCFS scheduling algorithms is starvation.
  - 15. SJF is the optimal scheduling technique because it gives the minimum average waiting time for any given set of processes. 75. If the page toptace hells
  - 16. Concurrent access to shared data may result in data inconsistency.

- 17. Semaphore is a synchronization tool that requires busy waiting.
- 18. MMU is a hardware device that at run time maps physical address to logical address.
- 19. Most computers allow the page table to be very large; therefore, the page table is kept in main memory.
- 20. With FIFO page replacement, adding more frames can cause more page faults.

## Q2

23. In Unix, which system call creates the new process?  a. new b. create c. fo d. no d. no d. no c. when process is scheduled to run after some execut b. when process is unable to run until some tasks has c. when process is unable to run until some tasks has c. when process is unable to run until some tasks has c. when process is unable to run until some tasks has c. when process is unable to run until some tasks has c. when process is unable to run until some tasks has c. when process is unable to run until some tasks has c. when process is unable to run until some tasks has c. when process task does not contain a. Function parameters b. Local variables c. Re d. PIC d. A s d. A	ation program
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processes? processerily be saved on	a context switch between
- Contents of registers	
b. Translice buffer  d. All  if a process is executing in its critical section, then no executing in their critical section. This control is called	gram counter
executing in their critical section. This condition is called	of the mentioned

c. synchronous exclusion d. asynchronous exclusion a. mutual exclusion 32. Process synchronization can be done on a. hardware level c. both hardware and software level 33. Which of the following two operations are provided by the IPC facility? c. send & delete message d. receive & send message a. write & delete message b. delete & receive message 34. Which of the following are TRUE for direct communication? a. A communication link can be associated with any number of processes b. A communication link can be associated with exactly two processes c. Multiple communication links exist between each pair of processes d. Exactly two communication links exist between each pair of processes 35. . The Zero Capacity queue a. is referred to as a message system with buffering b. is referred to as a message system without buffering c. is referred to as a link d. none of the mentioned 36. Remote Procedure Calls are used a. for communication between two processes remotely different from each other on the same system b. for communication between two processes on the same system c. for communication between two processes on separate systems d. none of the mentioned 37. What is the full form of RMI? a. Remote Memory Installation c. Remote Method Installation b. Remote Memory Invocation d. Remote Method Invocation 38. . The initial program that is run when the computer is powered up is called a. boot program c. initializer b. bootloader d. bootstrap program 39. What is a traplexception? a. hardware generated interrupt caused by an error b. software generated interrupt caused by an error c. user generated interrupt caused by an error d. none of the mentioned 40. DMA is used for a. High speed devices c. Utilizing CPU cycles b. Low speed devices d. All of the mentioned 41. In the layered approach of Operating Systems a. Bottom Layer(0) is the User interface b. Highest Layer(N) is the User interface c. Bottom Layer(N) is the hardware d. Highest Layer(N) is the hardware 42. An I/O bound program will typically have a. a few very short CPU bursts c. many very short CPU bursts b. many very short I/O bursts d. a few very short I/O bursts 43. In the following cases preemptive scheduling occurs? a. When a process switches from the running state to the ready state b. When a process switches from the running state to the ready state b. When a process goes from the waiting state to the waiting state b. When a process goes from the waiting state to the waiting state c. When a process switches from the waiting state to the ready state

one process or t	thread to another
44. The switching of the CPU from one process or t	c. context switch d. all of the mentioned
a proces	d. all of the
a. the total time taken from submission time to the total time taken from submission time taken from the total time taken from the taken from the total time taken from the t	4
d. none of the mentioned  46. With round robin scheduling algorithm in a time  a. using very large time slices converts it into	e shared system First come First served scheding
a. using very large time slices converts algorithm b. using very small time slices converts	it into First come First sered
c. using extremely small time slices increase	s performance o Shortest Job First algorithm
47. The strategy of making processes that	
a. Non preemptive scheduling	c. Shortest job first d. First come First served
48. An SJF algorithm is simply a priority algorithm	where the priority is
a. the predicted next CPU burst b. the inverse of the predicted next CPU burs c. the current CPU burst d. anything the user wants	
49. A solution to the problem of indefinite blockage	e of low - priority processes is
a. Starvation b. Wait queue	c. Ready queue d. Aging
50. Which of the following scheduling algorithms (	gives minimum average waiting
a. FCFS b. SJF	c. Round – robin d. Priority
51. What is the advantage of dynamic loading?  a. A used routine is used multiple times b. An unused routine is never loaded c. CPU utilization increases d. All of the mentioned	
52. The major part of swap time is time.	
a. waiting b. execution	c. transfer
53. Which one of the following is the address gene	d. none of the mentioned erated by CPU?
b. absolute and register halps	c. logical address d. none of the mentioned
a. providing  a. providing  b. a different address space to process  c. to protect the address spaces of processes  d. none of the mentioned  d. reagmentation will not	
d. none of the december of the	
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	sed	swill alwa	narts The
	c. worst fit is used d. no matter which algorithm derey address generated by the	is used, it will ded in	to two porton mey are
	d. no matter wanerated by the	e CPU is divided	-o offens
56. E	very address go		c. page offset & frame bit
	a. frame bit & page number		d. frame offset & page offset
	a. frame bit a page offse	ettation	
	a. frame bit & page number b. page number & page offse b. page number is no	fragmentation.	c. either type of
57. W	lith paging		anne of the mentioned
	a. internal	- then it is	s known as a
	a. internal b. external a page number is not found a page number	in the TLB, then it i	c. TLB hit
58. If	a page numbers a. Buffer miss		d. All of the mentioned
	a. Buffer IIII		The state of the s
	b. TLB miss he segment limit contains the	е	
59. TI	he segment limit a. starting logical address o	f the process	memory
	4	of the segment in I	memory.
	b. starting broken c. segment length c. segment length	The Park Street	
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0U A	a. it is spending more time p	paging than execut	ing
	L Wie enenging less time pi	aging than executir	ng salata s
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University of	·	rooult for	each of the follow
3) Sele	ect an appropriate	e result for	each of the follow
	blems on the Bub	ble Sheet:	[15 Mai
pro	DIEITIS OII AIG BOX		initialized to 1 Each process
All pr	ocesses share a semaphor	ing the critical cost	initialized to 1. Each process
execu	ite wait(mutex) before enter	ing the critical scot	HOTT GITTE GITTE
61. Su	ippose a process executes	in the following ma	anner.
	signal(mutex);		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
	****		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
	critical section		DT50
			THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY
			3200
	wait(mutex);		
	this situation:		
а	a deadlock will occur		
6	manage will starve to	enter critical section	on
	several processes maybe	e executing in their	ir critical section
d	all of the mentioned	in the faller to	nannar.
62. Sur	ppose a process executes	in the following n	namer:
	wait(mutex);		
	wait(iiitteA);		
	****		
	critical section		
	****		
	wait(mutex);		
In	this situation:		
a,	a deadlock will occur	enter critical	ion in the second
b.	processes will starve to	e execution sect	ion
C.	several processes mayo	executing in the	eir critical section
d.	all of the mentioned		

	of processes,	the arrival time ar	nd the length of the CPU burst Burst time	
Consider the followi	ng sel	Arrival time	Burst time	
time diver		0	Burst time	
diring Burat time		2	8	
a feet to the same	P2 P3	5	7	
	P4	7	3	
1 3 3 1 1 5 1	-hoduled wit	th the RR (time qua	ntum: 2) scheduling algorithm.	
the process	ses are school P1 is		ntum: 2) scheduling algorithm.	
an The waiting Un	IN TO MAS	C. 10 MS	d. 21 MS	
a. 9 MS	for process P	215		
64. The turnaroun	b. 13 MS d time for process P b. 15 MS	c. 21 MS	d. 23 MS	
65. The waiting tin	ne for process P4 is b. 3 MS	c. 5 Ms	d. 12 MS	
a. 2 MS	- 4 time is	_		
a. 2 MS 66. The average to	irnaround time	c. 15 MS	d. 25 MS	
a 7 MS	b. 9 MS	LA 20000 040 LC	each, mapped onto a physical	
d. I me	deress space of eig	ht pages of 2 KE	each, mapped onto a physical	
memory of 64 frame 67. How many bits	8.	ical address?		
67. How many bits	s are there in the	c. 14 bits	d. 17 bits	
a. 4 bits	b. 7 bits	inal address?		
bilds	are there in the phy	ysical address r		
68. How many bit	b. 7 bits	c. 14 bits	d. 17 bits	
a. 4 bits	FOOK	300K, and 600K	(in order).	
a. 4 bits Given memory parti	tions of 100K, 500K	with size 228K w	ill put in the partition	
so With best-fit a	Igorithm, a process	***************************************		
100K	b. 300K	c. 500K	d. 600K	
a. 100K	tweethm a proces	s with size 112K	will put in the partition	
			d. 600K	
was series their fit al	porithm, a process	with size 112K w	ill put in the partition	
ANNI	b. 300K	C. 50011		
A process refers to	5 pages, in the ord	er: A, B, C, D, A,	B, E, A, B, C, D, L.	
72. If the page rep	lacement algorithm	n is FIFO, the nur	nber of page faults with an emp	aty
internal store			d. 10	
a. 6	b. 7	c. 9		an
73. If the page rep	lacement algorithm store of 3 frames	n is LRU, the nun	ber of page replacements with	
	h 7	- 0	d. 10	with
74. If the optimal	page replacement mal store of 3 fram	algorithm is use	ed, the number of page faults	
- della	h 7		d. 10	
75. If the page rep	lacement algorithm	n is FIFO the nu	mber of page replacements wil	th al
a. 6	b. 7	_	d. 10	
0.0		C. 9 Page 7 of 10		

Q4) Why is it that, on a system with paging, a process cannot access memory it does not own? Why it is easier to share a reentrant module using segmentation than it is to do so when paging is used? Why it is easier to apply virtual memory using paging than it is to do so [6 Marks] when segmentation is used? edase histopy to be the message foss histopy of the comments over the branches on the comment of the co S CHARLES WHO CHARLES AND COMPANIES OF THE STREET CHARLES OF THE STREET A STATE OF THE DECISES AND SERVICE AND SECURE OF THE SECUR cherract Acoa become call an account the anematic of the constitution of the constitut of analysis of Limnes storage means and me as the come transs storage a noncomo destata and enclose any expension services destato and and and and cesta O's enterior margie rotate ( a) Topic I makedown on the name Shatzing My 100 A service of the serv THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF STREET, AND THE PROPERTY OF TH THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY The property of the state of th A SERVICE OF THE OWN OF THE STATE OF THE STA control of the contro

