

## Assignment No-1



Q-1 Justify the Following, Processes can exercise crude control of their scheduling priority by using `nice()` system call function.

→ The kernel implements a fair-share scheduling algorithm that gives process a share of CPU time based on priorities assigned to them, depending on the nature of the task. Higher priority process get scheduled more often and receive more CPU time but the process can exercise crude control of its scheduling by using the system call `nice()` as follows:  
process priority is the function of this `nice` value.

process priority = Recent CPU usage a constant + its base priority + nice value.  
this algorithm gives algorithm group A twice the slot of group B, three times that of C and four times that of D, where user processes are grouped by priority.

Q-2 Justify the Following processes and process.

→ True

The PID 0 is reserved for the Swapper process and 1 for the init process. The startup function for the kernel establishes memory management, detects the type of CPU and only additional



functionality such as floating point capabilities and then switches to non architecture specific linux kernel functionality via call to start\_kernel(). init is the father of the process

Q-3 Justify the Following. At the kernel level support for protected process is two fold.

— True

At the kernel level support for protected process is two fold. First, the bulk of process creation occurs in kernel mode to avoid injection attacks.

Second protection protected processes have special bit set in their EPROCESS structure that modifies the behaviour of security related routines in the process manager to deny certain access rights that would normally be granted to administrators.

Q-4 Justify the Following in linux the file is usually accessed via file names.

— The actually are not directly associated with such names.

Instead, a file is referenced by an inode which is assigned a unique numerical value. This value is called ~~the~~ inode number or i-number.



Q-5 Explain the behaviour of following C program

```
main()
{
    int status;
    if (fork() == 0)
        execl("/bin/date", "date", 0);
    wait(&status);
}
```

The fork system call in unix creates a new process. The new process inherits various properties from its parent that is Environmental Variables. File descriptors. After a successful fork call, two copies of the original code will be running. The return value of fork will be the process ID of the child in the new child process. The return value of fork will be 0. When we type date on the unix command line, the same command line interpreter i.e. shells are running.

Q-6 write a C program to open a file in write append mode the size of the file in n bytes At the  $(n+100)^{th}$  byte the same file write the string unix.



→

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{
    int fd;
    char *buf = "UNIX";
    fd = open ("File.c", 'a');

    if (fd == -1)
        perror ("error");

    fseek (fd, 0, SEEK_END);
    fseek (fd, 100, SEEK_CUR);
    write (fd, buf, 5);
    close (fd);
}
```