



End Term (Even) Semester Examination May-June 2025

Roll no.....

Name of the Program and semester: BCA - II Sem
Name of the Course: Introduction to Operating Systems
Course Code: TBC-203
Time: 3 hour

Maximum Marks: 100

Note:

- (i) All the questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Answer any two sub questions from a, b and c in each main question.
- (iii) Total marks for each question is 20 (twenty).
- (iv) Each sub-question carries 10 marks.

Q1. (2X10=20 Marks)

- a. What is process scheduling? Why it is needed? Define any two types of preemptive scheduling algorithms in short.
- b. Discuss the Bakery Algorithm for the critical section with its working for critical section.
- c. What is the situation of Deadlock? Define the necessary conditions of deadlock with the help of an example.

Q2. (2X10=20 Marks)

- a. Consider the following page reference string: 2,3,1,2,5,6,7,7,1,0,5,4,6,2,3,0,1.
Assuming demand paging with three frames, how many page faults would occur for the **FCFS** page replacement algorithm.
- b. What is the need of "Multi-Level Feedback Queue Algorithm". Define in detail.
- c. What is Page Fault? Explain the process with the help of a diagram. Also, define swapping. define with the help of a diagram.

Q3. (2X10=20 Marks)

- a. Define the following in short :

- I. Multi level queue scheduling algorithm
- II. Critical Section
- III. Hypervisor
- IV. Paging
- V. Thrashing

- b. What is the need of disk scheduling algorithm? Define C-SCAN disk scheduling algorithm with example.
- c. Differentiate "kernel" and Shell" in at least 10 points.



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- Q4. (2X10=20 Marks)
a. What is the average waiting time and average turn around time of all processes for FCFS, SJF algorithm? CO2

Processes	Burst Time	Arrival
P1	10	3
P2	1	1
P3	2	0
P4	1	4
P5	5	2

- b. Define How 'UNIX' operating system works. Define in detail.
- c. Define Starvation. Which algorithm works with minimum starvation in OS Process Scheduling Algorithms.

- Q5. (2X10=20 Marks)
a. What are threads? Discuss different types of threads. What resources are used when a thread is created? How do they differ from those used when a process is created?

- b. Define the following :
- Process Control Block
 - Dual Mode Operating
 - System Call
 - Semaphore
 - UNIX
- c. Define how memory management works in an operating system.