

## SUBJECTIVE QUESTION PAPER

**EXAMINATION FINAL:** Spring 2016  
**SUBJECT:** BSCS (Hons)  
**COURSE CODE:** CS-2205  
**Time Allowed:** 120 minutes

**SEMESTER:** 6

**TITLE:** Operating System  
**Max Marks:** 48

**Note:** Attempt any 4 questions. All Questions carry equal Marks.

**Q.2**

- (a): What is micro-kernel and how is different from layered operating system? (5)  
(b): Briefly describe following terms : cascading termination, starvation, convoy affect, system call, context switch, Paging, batch processing. (7)

**Q.3**

- (a): Briefly describe the different type of schedulers along with the differences between them. (4)  
(b): What are the different models of Inter-Process Communication? (4)  
(c): Why does Peterson's solution for critical section problem may not work correctly on modern architectures? (4)

**Q.4**

- (a): How does swapping result in better memory management? (3)  
(b): What is the function of the ready queue? (3)  
(c): What is a race condition? Give an example. (3)  
(d): What is the purpose of direct memory access structure? (3)

**Q.5:**

Draw a Gantt chart and calculate the average waiting time for the following processes by using FCFS, SJF (Preemptive and non-preemptive), SRTF and Round Robin (time quantum = 2) algorithm. (12)

Process Name	Arrival time	Burst Time
P <sub>0</sub>	1	7
P <sub>1</sub>	2	3
P <sub>2</sub>	3	5
P <sub>3</sub>	5	1

**Q.6**

- (a): What are the different types of address bindings? (5)  
(b): Consider the following resource allocation graph:  
P = {P<sub>1</sub>, P<sub>2</sub>, P<sub>3</sub>, P<sub>4</sub>}  
R = {R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>}  
E = {R<sub>1</sub> → P<sub>1</sub>, P<sub>1</sub> → R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> → P<sub>2</sub>, P<sub>2</sub> → R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> → P<sub>3</sub>, P<sub>3</sub> → R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>1</sub> → P<sub>4</sub>}  
- resource type R<sub>1</sub> has two instances  
- resource type R<sub>2</sub> has one instance  
- resource type R<sub>3</sub> has one instance  
Draw a resource allocation graph and explain the possibility for a deadlock. (7)