

NAME:- KRUNAL RANK

Roll No:- V1800081

CLASS:- BITECH III, Computer Eng.

SEM:- Semester 6

Operating System Test

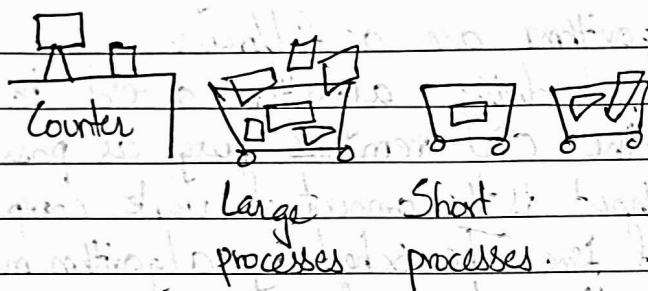
Ans 1: Some of the criteria that are necessary to evaluate CPU scheduling algorithms are as follows:-

- **CPU utilization**:- A scheduling algorithm should be designed so that the CPU remains busy as possible.
- **Throughput**:- Throughput is the amount of work completed in a unit of time. The scheduling algorithm must maximize the number of job processes per unit time to increase the throughput.
- **Response time**:- Response time is the time when CPU starts responding to the request. It should be minimized.
- **Turn around time**:- It is the time when job is completed after it was assigned. It should be minimized.
- **Waiting time**:- It is the time for which the process has to wait in the queue. It needs to be reduced as well.
- **Fairness**:- The CPU scheduling algorithm must assign each process a fair share of the CPU.

Ans 2: **Convoy Effect** is phenomenon associated with the First Come First Serve (FCFS) algorithm.

- It is the phenomenon when large processes are served before short burst time processes, due to which the average waiting time is increased.

For example, consider a queue for billing items in a mall.
 If a trolley with many items ~~are~~ is processed first, then the trollies with one or two items behind it will have to wait for longer duration.



Ans 3: The four necessary conditions for deadlock are as follows:-

- **Mutual Exclusion:** When a philosopher picks up one chopstick, it cannot be shared with others.
- **Hold and Wait:** When the philosopher tries to pick up a chopstick, he only picks up one at a time.
- **No preemption:** Once a philosopher picks up a chopstick, it cannot be taken away from him.
- **Circular Wait:** Because, all of the philosophers are sitting in a round table and each philosopher has access to the chopstick next to them, they affect the choices of other philosophers.

This situation can be fixed if two ^{philosophers} chopsticks that are not affected by their choices pick up the chopsticks and continue with the food. This goes on and deadlock will cease to exist.

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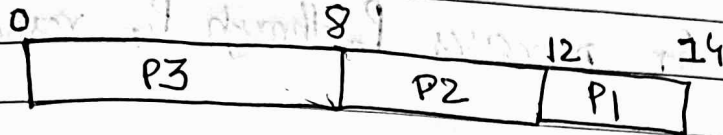
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3

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Date
Page

Ans 4. a) Gantt chart for the given case will be as follows:-



b) Turn Around Times:-

$$P1 = 14$$

$$P2 = 12$$

$$P3 = 8$$

$$\text{Average} = \frac{14 + 12 + 8}{3} = \underline{\underline{34 \text{ units}}}$$

Waiting Times:-

$$P1 = 12$$

$$P2 = 8$$

$$P3 = 0$$

$$\text{Average} = \frac{12 + 8 + 0}{3} = \underline{\underline{20 \text{ units}}}$$

Response Time:-

$$P1 = 12$$

$$P2 = 8$$

$$P3 = 0$$

$$\text{Average} = \frac{12 + 8 + 0}{3} = \underline{\underline{20 \text{ units}}}$$

Ans 5:

a) The values of Need for processes P_0 through P_4 respectively are

$(0, 0, 0, 0)$
 $(0, 7, 5, 0)$
 $(1, 0, 0, 2)$
 $(0, 0, 2, 0)$
 $(0, 6, 4, 2)$

b) Yes ~~the~~ with the available equal to $(1, 5, 2, 0)$ either process P_0 or P_3 could run.

Once, P_3 runs, it releases its resources, which allow all other existing processes to run.

c) The request can be granted immediately in the order of finish P_0, P_2, P_3, P_1 and P_4 .