

suspend ready - Let's say ready queue is full and then a high priority task comes, medium term scheduler (MTS) transfers some tasks to suspend ready.

If suspend I/O block has read the file ~~can~~ but wait block is full, then the process transfers $\$$ to suspend ready / ready queue ~~(suspend)~~. This is called backing store.

L-1.6 Important Linux commands

- chmod $\underbrace{r\ w\ x}_u$ $\underbrace{r\ w\ x}_g$ $\underbrace{r\ w\ x}_o$ user u
group g
others o

permissions users \rightarrow read, write, execute
r, w, ~~o~~ x

(8) which command is used to assign only Read permission to all categories of file 'note'.

(A) `chmod a-rw` - means taking away permission

(B) `chmod go+r` note

(C) `chmod ugo=r` note + means giving permission.

(D) `chmod u+r, g+r, o-r` note.

(Q) chmod 'ugo+rwo note' command can be (9)
represented in octal notation as.

- (A) chmod 555 note ~~u g r~~
- (B) chmod 666 note u r 4
- (C) chmod 333 note g w 2
- (D) chmod 444 note o x 1

r is given number 4, $w \rightarrow 2$, $x \rightarrow 1$.

so, if rw is to be given, we give $4+2=6$

so, (B) option is correct

(Q) Suppose you have a file "f1" whose contents are.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 a b c d e f g h i j

here "lseek" is used two times sequentially

`lseek (n, 10, SEEK_CUR)`

`lseek (n, 5, SEEK_SET);`

n is file descriptor.

what will be the current position of R/W head?

- (A) 0 (B) 5 (C) 10 (D) 15

→ By default R/w head P is at 0 index.
Lseek P is used to move R/w head.

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→ lseek (n, 10, seek-wh)

go 10 positions ahead of curr - pos.

→ lseek (n, s, seek_set)

set position to 5th posi.

→ Thus, answer is 5.