

No rough sheet given as rough is not available

735

# OPERATING SYSTEM (CS-205)

Mid-1, Fall 2016

Date: September 21, 2016

Marks: 50

Time: 60 min

Roll No: 113-S-848

Section: A

Instructions: There is no need for a separate answer sheet. Your answers should be concise enough to take only the space given to you. You can ask for a sheet for rough work, where you can first write the answers, attend to numerous cases, but only write on this sheet when you are sure. Cutting on this sheet will reduce your marks.

Question 1 (5 points): List down the four layers of a computer system.

1. Hardware
2. Application programs

3. Operating system
4. User

Question 2 (5 points): We know that it is hard to define the boundaries of an Operating System. Still, there are few components of an operating system which are essential to use a computer hardware properly. You are required to list these three components. (Hint: think about the microkernel.)

1. Kernel
2. Application software

3. Memory

Question 3 (10 points): What happens when a user presses a key on the keyboard? List the steps which take the key code from the hardware (key board) and hand it over to the application. Each step you write here, you must mention one component of the Operating System responsible for completing that action.

- passes the key code to keyboard buffer (driver)
- moves that code from buffer to memory (keyboard buffer)
- generates interrupt (keyboard controller)
- asks for CPU to resume the routine (interrupt)
- ~~then goes to~~ checks interrupt vector table
- picks the address of the keyboard routine from I
- services the routine (CPU)
- passes the key code to application (from memory)
- returns control to CPU
- goes back to the next instruction to be executed

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Question 4 (5 points): Briefly explain the difference between a program and a process.

Program is passive as it resides in secondary storage and can be accessed even when CPU is rebooted whereas

Process is active entity as it resides in primary memory and is responsible for getting the program's execution and does not depend on the scheduling.

Question 5 (3 points): Define "dispatch latency". What is the effect of scheduling algorithm on "dispatch latency"?  
Does a scheduling algorithm increase or decrease "dispatch latency"?

dispatch latency - it is basically the time to remove one process and load another process. High dispatch latency is affected by scheduling algorithm as multiple processes are being removed and loaded. It decreases dispatch latency.

Question 6 (10 points): List the steps involved in creating a new process.

- saves the state of the previous process in PCB.
- loads the <sup>new</sup> process into PCB.
- allocate the resources to a ~~new~~ process (e.g., memory) etc.
- brings the process to the main memory (RAM).
- executes the process.
- removes the process from memory after execution.
- goes to the saved state of previous process.
- gives memory to that process.
- executes the process.
- restores the state.

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Mat-1, Fall-2016

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Time: 40 min

Question 7 (5 points): Where does the kernel store the information about a process? List the main elements of that information.

In a process control block (PCB)

Address  
priority number  
previous process state  
current process state

2/

Question 8 (5 points): The first table shows the arrival times of processes. The second table shows which process runs and which quantum according to round robin scheduling algorithm. Calculate the average waiting time in this case.

Process Name	Arrival Time	Required Run Time
P <sub>1</sub>	0	10
P <sub>2</sub>	20	20
P <sub>3</sub>	40	10

Quantum Number (each 10 cycles)	Running process's name
1	P <sub>1</sub>
2	P <sub>1</sub>
3	P <sub>1</sub>
4	P <sub>1</sub>
5	P <sub>1</sub>
6	P <sub>1</sub>
7	P <sub>1</sub>
8	P <sub>1</sub>
9	P <sub>1</sub>
10	P <sub>1</sub>



Average waiting time = 13.33

P<sub>1</sub> = 10

P<sub>2</sub> = 20

P<sub>3</sub> = 10

(As observed  
by the 17  
arrival time  
and calculation  
on calculation)

Avg waiting time

=  $\frac{10 + 20 + 10}{3}$

= 13.33