OPERATING SYSTEM

IMP

Priority 1: Highly Important (Must Master)

These topics appear in almost every paper and often involve both theoretical explanations and numerical problems.

1. CPU Scheduling Algorithms (Numerical & Theoretical)

- o **Frequency:** Appeared in all 5 papers.
- Details: FCFS, SJF (preemptive and non-preemptive), Priority (preemptive and non-preemptive), Round Robin (RR). Calculation of Average Waiting Time and Average Turnaround Time is consistently asked.
- Action: Practice a wide range of problems for all these algorithms. Understand how to draw Gantt charts accurately.

2. Deadlock (Banker's Algorithm - Numerical & Theoretical)

- Frequency: Appeared in 4 out of 5 papers.
- Details: Banker's Algorithm (determining safe state, safe sequence, need matrix, resource requests). Also, necessary conditions for deadlock.
- Action: Thoroughly understand and practice Banker's algorithm numerical problems.
 Be able to explain the conditions for deadlock.

3. Page Replacement Algorithms (Numerical)

- o **Frequency:** Appeared in 4 out of 5 papers.
- Details: FIFO, LRU, Optimal page replacement algorithms. Determining the number of page faults.
- Action: Practice many problems for these algorithms. Understand their working and be able to compare their efficiency.

4. Operating System Services / Functions / Activities

- o **Frequency:** Appeared in 4 out of 5 papers.
- Details: Explaining services with respect to programs and users, listing and describing different services, major activities in Process Management, File Management, Main Memory Management, Secondary Storage Management.
- Action: Prepare comprehensive notes on the various functions and services of an OS.

Priority 2: Very Important (Should Focus On)

These topics appear frequently and are important for a good score, often involving explanations or specific problem types.

1. Disk Scheduling Algorithms (Numerical & Theoretical)

- o **Frequency:** Appeared in 3 out of 5 papers.
- Details: FCFS, SSTF, SCAN, C-SCAN, LOOK, C-LOOK. Calculating total head movement.
 Advantages of each.
- Action: Understand the working of each algorithm and practice numerical problems to calculate total distance.

2. File Allocation Methods

- Frequency: Appeared in 3 out of 5 papers.
- Details: Contiguous, Linked, Indexed allocation methods. Explanation with diagrams, merits and demerits.
- Action: Be able to explain and illustrate these methods clearly. There was also a numerical problem related to disk accesses for file insertion.

3. Critical Section Problem & Solutions

- o **Frequency:** Appeared in 3 out of 5 papers.
- Details: Peterson's Solution, requirements for a solution. Semaphore-based solutions (e.g., Readers-Writers problem).
- Action: Understand the problem, its requirements, and be able to explain Peterson's solution and semaphore usage for common synchronization problems.

4. Paging (Mechanism & Concepts)

- Frequency: Appeared in 3 out of 5 papers.
- Details: Demand Paging , handling page fault with diagrams , TLB's role , logical vs. physical address bits calculation.
- Action: Understand the paging mechanism thoroughly, including how page faults are handled and the function of TLB. Practice logical/physical address bit calculations.

5. Process Control Block (PCB)

- Frequency: Appeared in 2 out of 5 papers.
- Details: Describing the contents of PCB.
- o **Action:** Know the structure and information stored in a PCB.

6. Threads (User-level vs. Kernel-level)

Frequency: Appeared in 2 out of 5 papers.

- Details: Definition of thread, differentiation between user-level and kernel-level threads. Context switching between kernel-level threads.
- o Action: Understand the concept of threads and the distinctions between their types.

Priority 3: Moderately Important (Review and Understand)

These topics appear occasionally but are still part of the core syllabus.

1. Types of Operating Systems:

- Frequency: Real-time OS appeared once. Microkernel OS appeared once. Virtual Machine appeared twice.
- Details: Real-time OS (types, advantages, examples), Microkernel structure, Virtual Machines (definition, concept, benefits, structure).
- Action: Have a basic understanding of these different OS structures and their characteristics.

2. System Calls:

- Frequency: Appeared once.
- o **Details:** Explanation of system calls and their categories with examples.
- o **Action:** Understand what system calls are and their role in OS.

3. Inter-process Communication (IPC)

- Frequency: Appeared twice.
- Details: Explanation of IPC and its types. Shared memory and message passing mechanisms.
- o **Action:** Understand the different mechanisms for processes to communicate.

4. Schedulers (Long, Short, Medium Term)

- o **Frequency:** Appeared once.
- o **Details:** Role of different types of schedulers.
- o **Action:** Know the function of each type of scheduler.

5. Memory Management Concepts (Fragmentation, Working Set Model)

- Frequency: Fragmentation appeared once. Working set model appeared once.
 Memory layout of multiprogramming OS appeared once.
- o **Action:** Be familiar with these concepts, even if they aren't numerical.

6. File Concepts and Operations:

- o **Frequency:** Appeared once.
- Details: Concept of a file, various file operations. File types.

o **Action:** Understand basic file system concepts.

7. Free Space Management:

- Frequency: Linked allocation type disk free space management appeared once. Note
 on free space management appeared once. Bit map explanation asked once.
- Action: Understand methods like linked allocation and bitmap for managing free disk space.

8. Storage System Hierarchy:

- o **Frequency:** Appeared once.
- o **Details:** Explanation with neat diagram.
- o **Action:** Be able to explain and draw the storage hierarchy.

Priority 4: Least Frequently Asked (Review if Time Permits)

These topics appeared only once or were very specific.

- 1. Command Interpreter vs. Kernel:
- 2. Multiprocessor System Advantages:
- 3. Dining Philosopher's Problem:
- 4. **Inodes and Maximum File Size Calculation:** (This is a specific numerical problem, could reappear, but less frequent than other numerical types).
- 5. Boot-control block and Volume-control block terminology:
- 6. Resource Allocation Graph (RAG) in Deadlock Detection:
- 7. Swap instruction pseudocode: