Total No. of Questions: 6

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Enrollment No.....



Faculty of Engineering End Sem (Even) Examination May-2019

CA5CO06 Operating System

Programme: MCA Branch/Specialisation: Computer Application

Duration: 3 Hrs. Maximum Marks: 60

Q.1	i.	The basic type of OS is		1		
		(a) Batch and time sharing	(b) Sequential and Time sharing			
		(c) Direct and interactive	(d) Batch and interactive			
	ii.	To access the services of provided by the	operating system, the interface is	1		
		(a) System calls	(b) API			
		(c) Library	(d) Assembly instructions			
	iii.	A memory buffer used to a called	accommodate a speed differential is	1		
		(a) Stack pointer	(b) Cache			
		(c) Accumulator	(d) Disk buffer			
	iv.	Swapping requires a		1		
		(a) Motherboard	(b) Keyboard			
		(c) Monitor	(d) Backing store			
	v.	Inter process communication	1:	1		
		(a) Allows processes to com actions when using the sa	municate and synchronize their			
			municate and synchronize their			
		actions without using the same address space.				
			only synchronize their actions without			
		(d) None of these				

P.T.O.

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	vi.	If the wait for graph contains a cycle:	1
		(a) Then a deadlock does not exist	
		(b) Then a deadlock exists	
		(c) Then the system is in a safe state	
		(d) Either deadlock exists, or system is in a safe state	
	vii.	To create a file	1
		(a) Allocate the space in file system	
		(b) Make an entry for new file in directory	
		(c) Allocate the space in file system & make an entry for new file	
		in directory	
		(d) None of these	
	viii.	Whenever a process needs I/O to or from a disk it issues a	1
		(a) System call to the CPU	
		(b) System calls to the operating system	
		(c) A special procedure	
		(d) All of these	
	ix.	A process can be	1
		(a) Single threaded (b) Multithreaded	
		(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these	
	х.	When the event for which a thread is blocked occurs,	1
		(a) Thread moves to the ready queue	
		(b) Thread remains blocked	
		(c) Thread completes	
		(d) A new thread is provided	
Q.2	i.	List out different services of Operating Systems.	2
Q.2	ii.	Define Operating Systems and discuss its role from different	3
	11.	perspectives.	J
	iii.	What do you mean by PCB? Where is it used? What are its	5
		contents? Explain	
OR	iv.	Explain the difference between long term and short term and	5
		medium-term schedulers.	
Q.3	i.	Explain swapping.	2
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	ii.	Consider the reference stream 1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 1, 5, 6, 2, 1, 2, 3, 7, 6, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 6. How many page faults while using FIFO and LRU using 2	8
ΩD	:::	frames? Explain Page replacement algorithm with example	(
OR	iii.	Explain Page replacement algorithm with example.	8
Q.4	i.	Explain solution to the Critical Section Problem.	3
	ii.	Define IPC. What are different methods used for logical implementations of message passing systems.	7
OR	iii.	Why is deadlock state more critical than starvation? Describe resource allocation graph with a deadlock, with a cycle but no deadlock.	7
Q.5	i.	Define File Structure. List types of File used by MS-DOS and UNIX.	4
	ii.	Describe various file access methods.	6
OR	iii.	Explain various disk scheduling algorithms?	6
Q.6		Attempt any two:	
	i.	Compare and contrast single-threaded and multi-threaded process.	5
	ii.	Explain about directory structure?	5
	iii.	Explain in detail the file system in LINUX system	5

Marking Scheme CA5CO06 Operating System

Q.1	i.	The basic type of OS is		1		
		(d) Batch and interactive				
	ii.	To access the services of operating system, the inter-	rface is provided	1		
		by the				
		(a) System calls				
	iii.	A memory buffer used to accommodate a speed diff	erential is called	1		
		(a) Stack pointer				
	iv.	Swapping requires a		1		
		(d) Backing store				
	v.	Inter process communication:		1		
		(b) Allows processes to communicate and synchronize their				
		actions without using the same address space.				
	vi.	If the wait for graph contains a cycle:		1		
		(b) Then a deadlock exists				
	vii.	To create a file		1		
		(c) Allocate the space in file system & make an en	ntry for new file			
		in directory				
	viii.	Whenever a process needs I/O to or from a disk it	issues a	1		
		(b) System calls to the operating system				
	ix.	A process can be		1		
		(c) Both (a) and (b)				
	х.	When the event for which a thread is b	locked occurs.	1		
	(a) Thread moves to the ready queue					
Q.2	i.	Services of Operating Systems.		2		
		For Four Services 1 mar	k			
		For Six and above + 1 mar				
	ii.	Definition of Operating Systems 1 mar		3		
		Role from different perspectives. 2 mar				
	iii.	Meaning of PCB 2 mar		5		
		Used and Contents 3 mar	ks			
OR	iv.	Difference b/w long term, short term and medium-	term schedulers.	5		
		Difference 1 mark for each (1 ma	rk * 5)			
Q.3	i.	Swapping.		2		
₹.5	ii.	FIFO 4 mar	ks	8		
	11.	LRU 4 mar		J		

OR	iii.	Explanation of PRA The First in First out Algorithm (FIFO)	2 marks	8
		The First-in-First-out Algorithm (FIFO) The Optimal Algorithm	2 marks 2 marks	
		LRU page replacement algorithm	2 marks	
		EKO page replacement algorithm	2 marks	
Q.4	i.	Explanation of critical section	1 mark	3
		Mutual Exclusion, Progress and Bounded	Waiting	
			2 marks	
	ii.	Definition IPC	3 marks	7
		Message Passing Method	4 marks	
OR	iii.	Explanation for starvation	3 marks	7
		Describe resource allocation graph	4 marks	
Q.5	i.	Definition of File Structure	1 mark	4
		List types of File	3 marks	
	ii.	File access methods		6
		Sequential Access	2 marks	
		Direct Access	2 marks	
		Index sequential Method	2 marks.	
OR	iii.	Disk scheduling algorithms		6
		Explanation FCFS	1 mark	
		SSTF	1 mark	
		SCAN	1 mark	
		CSCAN	1 mark	
		LOOK	1 mark	
		CLOOK	1 mark	
0.6		•		
Q.6		Attempt any two:		_
	i.	Single-threaded and multi-threaded proces	S.	5
		Compare and contrast 1 mark for each	(1 mark * 5)	
	ii.	Directory structure		5
		Single-level directory	1 mark	
		Two-level directory	1 mark	
		Tree-structured directory	1 mark	
		Acyclic graph directory	1 mark	
		General graph directory structure	1 mark	
	iii.	File system in LINUX system		5
		Explanation	2 marks	
		Diagram	1 mark	
		Components	2 marks	
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