

UIT1502 - Principles of Operating  
Systems.

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Class: IT - 'A'

1) Write a C program in using unix system calls and functions that will change permissions on file.

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
int main() {
```

```
    char filename[16] = "file.txt";
```

```
    char cmd[32];
```

```
    int ret = 0;
```

```
    printf(cmd, "chmod 666 %s", filename);
```

```
    ret = system(cmd);
```

```
    if (ret == 0)
```

```
        printf("permission of file changed successfully\n");
```

```
    else
```

```
        printf("Unable to change permissions\n");
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

2)

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <pthread.h>
```

```
int sum = 0 ;
int num;
int numcount;
int max = -100000;
int min = 100000;
int i ;
float avg;
```

```
void * avg_runner(void * avg)
```

```
{ int i ;
  for(i = 0; i < numcount; i++) {
    scanf("%d", &num);
```

```
    sum += num;
    avg = sum / sum-count; }
  pthread_exit(0); }
```

```
void * avg_min_runner(void * avg) {
```

```
  int i ;
  for(i = 0; i < numcount; i++) {
```

```
    printf("The program find the maximum, minimum,
    average of a series of numbers.\n");
```

```
    printf("%d", &numcount);
```

```
    printf("Enter the number\n");
```

```
int avg = atoi(argv[1]);
int min = atoi(argv[2]);
int max = atoi(argv[3]);
pthread_attr_t attr;
pthread_attr_init(&attr);
pthread_t thread1;
pthread_t thread2;
pthread_t thread3;
pthread_create(&thread1, &attr, avg_runner, &avg);
pthread_create(&thread2, &attr, min_runner, &min);
pthread_join(thread1, NULL);
pthread_join(thread2, NULL);
pthread_join(thread3, NULL);
printf("The average is : %.f\n", avg);
printf("The minimum is : %.d\n", min);
printf("The maximum is : %.d\n", max);
return 0; }
```



3)

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <conio.h>
```

```
int state[N]
```

```
int phil[N] = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4};
```

```
sem_t mutex;
```

```
sem_t s[N];
```

```
void test (int phnum) {
```

```
    if (state[phnum] == HUNGRY || state[left] != Eating ||
        state[right] != Eating) {
```

```
        state[phnum] = Eating;
```

```
        sleep(2);
```

```
        printf("Philosopher %d take fork %d and %d\n",
```

```
                phnum+1, left+1, phnum+1);
```

```
        printf("Philosopher %d is eating\n", phnum+1);
```

```
        sem_post(&s[phnum]); }
}
```

```
void take_fork(int phnum)
```

```
{ sem_wait(&mutex);
```

```
  state[phnum] = HUNGRY;
```

```
  printf("Philosopher %d is hungry\n", phnum+1);
```

```
  test(phnum);
```

```
  sem_post(&mutex);
```

```
  sem_wait(&s[phnum]);
```

```
  sleep(0); }
```

```

void put-fork (int phnum);
{ sem-wait (&mutex);
  state[phnum] = THINKING;
  printf("philosopher %d putting fork %d, %d down\n",
    phnum, phnum, phnum);
  test (&left);
  test (&right);
  sem-post (&mutex); }

```

```

void * philosopher (void * num) {
  while (1) { int * i = num;
    sleep (1);
    take-fork (&i);
    sleep (1);
    put-fork (&i); } }

```

```

int main() {
  int i;
  pthread_t thread-id[N];
  sem-init (&mutex, 0, 1);
  for (i=0; i<N; i++) {
    sem-init (&s[i], 0, 0);
    for (i=0; i<N; i++) {
      pthread-create (&thread-id[i], NULL, philosopher,
        &s[i]);
      printf ("philosopher %d is thinking\n", i+1);
    }
    pthread-join (thread-id[i], NULL); } }

```

4)

a)

Converting virtual address (in hexadecimal) to equivalent physical address.

Number of bits in logical address. = 16 bits.

Page size = 4096 bytes. =  $2^{12}$  bytes.

Logical address consists of page number, offset.

Number of bits used in offset =  $\log_2$  (Page size).

$$= \log_2 2^{12} = 12 \text{ bits}$$

Given, physical address : 0xE12C.

Binary = 1110 0001 0010 1100.

Page number is E (1110) - offset is 12C (0001 0010 1100)

$\therefore$  physical address is 312C.

\* ) Given, virtual address is  $0x3A9D$ .

Binary =  $0011 \ 1010 \ 1001 \ 1101$ .

Page number is  $3(0011)$ , offset  $A9D(1010 \ 1001 \ 1101)$

Physical Address  $AA9D$

\* ) Virtual address is  $0xA9D9$ .

Binary =  $1010 \ 1001 \ 1101 \ 1001$

Page number is  $A(1010)$ , offset is  $9D9(1001 \ 1101 \ 1001)$

Physical address =  $59D9$ .

\* ) Virtual address  $0x7001$ .

Binary =  $0111 \ 0000 \ 0000 \ 0001$

Page number is  $7(0111)$  offset  $001(0000 \ 0000 \ 0001)$

$\therefore$  physical address  $F001$ .

\* ) Virtual address is  $0xACA1$ .

Binary =  $1010 \ 1100 \ 1010 \ 0001$ .

Page number is  $A(1010)$ , offset  $CA1(1100 \ 1010 \ 0001)$

Physical address  $5CA1$

b)  $0x4ABC$ .

4th page is not available in memory so any memory add rem starting with 4 will lead to page fault.

c) 3, A, 15, 5.



5)

Method	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total
FCFS	2150	2069	1212	2296	2800	544	1618	356	1523	4965	3681				13011.
SSTF	2150	2069	2296	2800	3681	4965	1618	1523	1212	544	356				7586
SCAN	2150	2296	2800	3681	4965	4999	2069	1618	1523	1212	544	356		356	7492
C-SCAN	2150	2296	2800	3681	4965	4999	0	356	544	1212	1523	1618	2069	1618	9137
LOOK	2150	2296	2800	3681	4965	2069	1618	1523	1212	544	356				7494
C-LOOK	2150	2296	2800	3681	4965	356	544	1212	1523	1618	2069				9137

In SCAN, C-SCAN, 4999 indicates that disk head has to move to last track 4999. In C-SCAN disk head only scans in one direction.

As a result, after the disk head visits last track 4999, it has to be moved back to first track and scans in same direction.