

<b>Seat No.</b>	
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**T.Y. B.Tech. (Computer Science and Engineering) (Part - III)  
(CBCS) (Semester - VI) Examination, March - 2023**

**OPERATING SYSTEM - II**

**Sub. Code : 81547**

**Day and Date : Tuesday, 27 - 06 - 2023**

**Total Marks : 70**

**Time : 10.30 a.m. to 01.00 p.m.**

- Instructions :**
- 1) All questions are compulsory.
  - 2) Figure to the right indicate full marks.
  - 3) Assume suitable data wherever necessary.

**Q1) Solve MCQs.**

**[7×2=14]**

- i) Pool of internal data buffers are called as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Memory
  - b) Free list
  - c) Buffer Cache
  - d) Pool
- ii) The kernel must write buffer contents to disk before reassigning the buffer this condition is called as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) write
  - b) delayed write
  - c) read
  - d) append
- iii) 'ialloc' assigns \_\_\_\_\_ to a newly created file.
  - a) disk inode
  - b) disk block
  - c) byte offset
  - d) none of the above
- iv) Processes can use \_\_\_\_\_ system call to position the I/O and allow random access to the file.
  - a) read
  - b) creat
  - c) mknod
  - d) lseek
- v) Every memory location of a page is addressed by :
  - a) (Virtual page number, logical page number) pair
  - b) Virtual page number
  - c) (Virtual page number, byte offset in page) pair
  - d) (Page number, byte offset in page ) pair

**P.T.O.**

- vi) The scheduler of UNIX belongs to general class of operating system schedulers known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Round robin
  - b) Multilevel round robin
  - c) Round robin with multilevel feedback
  - d) Round robin feedback
- vii) \_\_\_\_\_ have the same function as other drivers to control the transmission of data to and from terminals.
  - a) terminal driver
  - b) disk driver
  - c) device driver
  - d) stream

**Q2)** Solve any two of the following.

**[2×7=14]**

- Draw and explain block diagram of UNIX kernel.
- Explain the algorithm for conversion of pathname to Inode.
- Draw and explain the file system data structures for each statement when processes (A/B) executes following system calls:

Process A:

```
fd1=open("/etc/passwd",O_RDONLY);
fd2=open("local",O_RDWR);
fd3=open("/etc/passwd",O_WRONLY);
```

Process B:

```
fd1=open("/etc/passwd",O_RDONLY);
fd2=open("private",O_RDONLY);
```

**Q3)** Solve any two of the following.

**[2×7=14]**

- Explain the advantages and disadvantages of buffer cache.
- What is Inode? Summarize the fields from disk inode?
- Let us assume disk block contains 1024 bytes and there are 10 direct blocks, 1 single indirect block, 1, double indirect block, 1 triple indirect block. Find the maximum size of the file of a file's table of content. Write your own assumptions if any.

**Q4)** Solve any two of the following.

**[2×7=14]**

- a) With the help of state transition diagram, explain the life cycle of process?
- b) What is the use of fork system call? Explain the sequence of operations kernel executes for fork.
- c) What is demand paging? Explain data structure used for demand paging?

**Q5)** Solve any two of the following.

**[2×7=14]**

- a) What is region? Describe algorithm for allocate region?
- b) Explain system calls for time?
- c) Explain different functions of clock interrupt handler.



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