SHORT

1. Goals of an Operating System

- Efficiency: Optimize resource usage.
- **Convenience**: User-friendly interface.
- **Resource Management**: Manage hardware/software resources.
- Security: Protect against unauthorized access.
- Reliability: Ensure stable operation.

2. Starvation

• A situation where a process is perpetually denied the resources it needs to proceed.

3. Inter-Process Communication (IPC)

 Mechanism for processes to communicate and synchronize actions (e.g., shared memory, message passing).

4. Thread

• The smallest unit of processing that can be scheduled, allowing for concurrent execution within a process.

5. Round-Robin Scheduling with Large Time Quantum

• First-Come, First-Served (FCFS) scheduling.

6. Scheduler for Ready Queue

• Short-Term Scheduler.

7. Return Values of fork() System Call

• Parent Process: Process ID (PID) of the child.

• Child Process: 0.

8. Throughput

• Number of processes completed in a given time period.

9. Synchronization

• Mechanism to control access to shared resources by multiple processes.

10. Mutual Exclusion

• Only one process can access a critical section at a time.

11. Operating System

• System software that manages computer hardware and software resources.

12. Interface for OS Services

• System Calls.

13. States of a Process

• New, Ready, Running, Waiting, Terminated.

14. Difference Between Thread and Process

- **Process**: Own memory space, heavier overhead.
- **Thread**: Shares memory, lighter and faster.

15. Process Affinity

• Preference for a process to run on a specific CPU/core for better performance.

16. Solution for Starvation

• Fair Scheduling, Priority Adjustment, Aging.

17. System Model for Deadlock

• Involves processes, resources, and a request graph with circular wait conditions.

18. C Program Printing 'CMRCET'

• Prints "CMRCET" four times.

19. Requirements of Critical Section

• Mutual Exclusion, Progress, Bounded Waiting, No Busy Waiting, Deadlock Freedom.

20. Semaphore

• Synchronization tool managing access to shared resources; types include **binary** and **counting**. Operations: **Wait (P)** and **Signal (V)**.