

How to prepare for
GATE CSE - 2019

GATE CSE Test Series -
2019 | Sudo GATE

Operating System |
Process
Synchronization | Set 2

PSU Recruitment
through GATE

Interprocess
Communication:
Methods

DBMS | Minimum
relations satisfying 1NF

Operating System | Process Table and Process Control Block (PCB)



While creating a process the operating system performs several operations. To identify these process, it must identify each process, hence it assigns a process identification number (PID) to each process. As the operating system supports multi-programming, it needs to keep track of all the processes. For this task, the process control block (PCB) is used to track the process's execution status. Each block of memory contains information about the process state, program counter, stack pointer, status of opened files, scheduling algorithms, etc. All these information is required and must be saved

DBMS | Categories of End Users

Introduction to memory and memory units

Computer Network | IPv4 classless Subnet equation

Computer Organization | Control Unit and design

How to identify if a language is regular or not

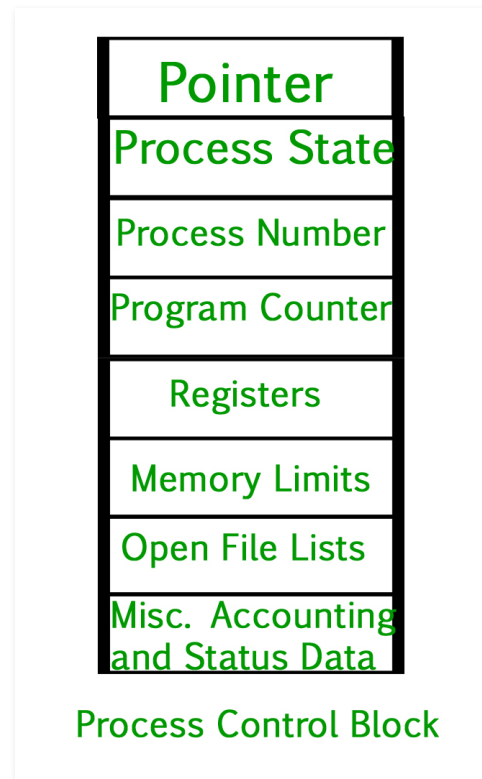
Microprocessors: RISC and CISC | Set 2

Digital Logic | Latches

Computer Organization | Horizontal micro-programmed Vs Vertical micro-programmed control unit

when the process is switched from one state to another. When the process made transitions from one state to another, the operating system must update information in the process's PCB.

A process control block (PCB) contains information about the process, i.e. registers, quantum, priority, etc. The process table is an array of PCB's, that means logically contains a PCB for all of the current processes in the system.



- **Pointer** – It is a stack pointer which is required to be saved when the process is switched from one state to another to retain the current position of the process.

Most popular in GATE CS

Language Processors:
Assembler, Compiler
and Interpreter

Digital Logic | Binary
representations

Theory of computation |
Halting Problem

Functions of Operating
System

Computer Organization
| RAM vs ROM

DBMS | Types of
Recoverability of
Schedules and easiest
way to test schedule |
Set 2

Preemptive and Non-
Preemptive Scheduling

Differences between
IPv4 and IPv6

- **Process state** – It stores the respective state of the process.
- **Process number** – Every process is assigned with a unique id known as process ID or PID which stores the process identifier.
- **Program counter** – It stores the counter which contains the address of the next instruction that is to be executed for the process.
- **Register** – These are the CPU registers which includes: accumulator, base, registers and general purpose registers.
- **Memory limits** – This field contains the information about memory management system used by operating system. This may include the page tables, segment tables etc.
- **Open files list** – This information includes the list of files opened for a process.

Miscellaneous accounting and status data – This field includes information about the amount of CPU used, time constraints, jobs or process number, etc.

The process control block stores the register content also known as execution content of the processor when it was blocked from running. This execution content architecture enables the operating system to restore a process's execution context when the process returns to the running state. When the process made transitions from one state to another, the operating system update its information in the process's PCB. The operating system maintains pointers to each process's PCB in a process table so that it can access the PCB quickly.

Gate 2019 Mock Test |
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Introduction to basic Networking
terminology

Memory Hierarchy Design and its
Characteristics

Fixed (or static) Partitioning in
Operating System

Operating System | Kernel I/O
Subsystem (I/O System)

Most visited in Operating Systems

Round Robin Scheduling with
different arrival times

Operating Systems | Need and
Functions

Memory Hierarchy Design and its
Characteristics

Check if the language is Context Free or Not

Hardwired Vs Micro-programmed Control unit | Set 2

Proof that vertex cover is NP complete

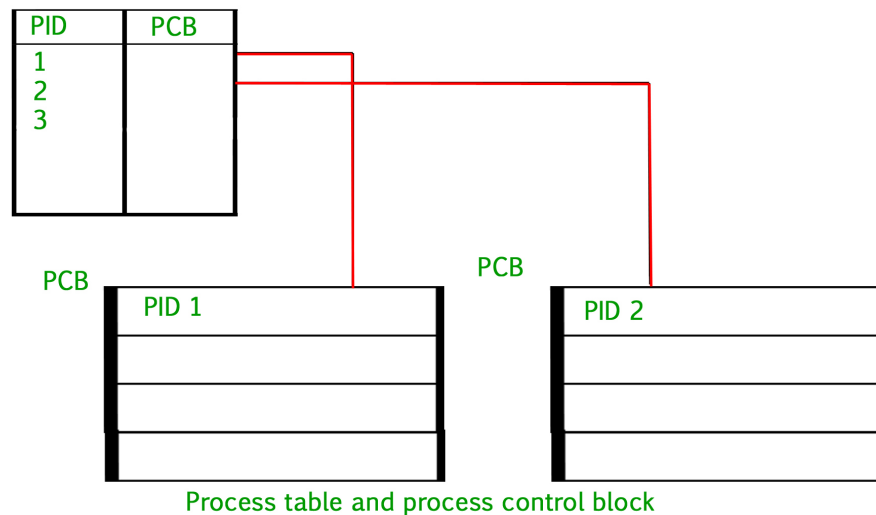
Graph measurements: length, distance, diameter, eccentricity, radius, center

DBMS | Domain Key normal form

Computer Organization | Read and Write operations in memory

Computer Network | Data encryption standard (DES) | Set 1

What are the differences between HTTP, FTP, and SMTP?



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Operating System | Process Synchronization | Set 2

Operating System | Process Scheduler

Operating System | Process Synchronization | Introduction

Operating System | Process Management | CPU Scheduling

Operating System | Lottery Process Scheduling

Operating System | Process Management | Introduction

Operating System | Process Management | Deadlock Introduction

Operating System | Process-based and Thread-based Multitasking

Operating System | Boot Block

Pass the value from child process to parent process

Process states and Transitions in a UNIX Process

Deadlock, Starvation, and Livelock

Tasks in Real Time systems



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Most visited in GATE CS

Operating System | Memory Interleaving

Mathematics | Generating Functions - Set 2



Operating Systems | States of a process
Operating System | Inverted Page Table
Operating System | Page Table Entries
Maximum number of Zombie process a system can handle

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3

Digital Logic | 5 variable K-Map

The Problem of redundancy in Database

Multilevel Cache Organisation

Computer Organization | ALU and Data Path

Computer Network | Introduction to variable length subnet mask (VLSM)

Operating System | File Access Methods

CPU Scheduling | Longest Remaining Time First (LRTF) algorithm

Computer Organization | Locality of Reference and Cache Operation

Difference between Stop and Wait, GoBackN and Selective Repeat

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