



AMITY INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

NAME Ishita Yadav

CLASS B6 SEC

ASSIGNMENT NO.

SUBJECT OSSP ROLL NO. 20102168

DATE T. SIGN.

Assignment 2

1.

Process

BT

Priority

P1

10

3

2 8 2 5

P2

1

1

✓

P3

2

3

1 ✓

P4

1

4

✓

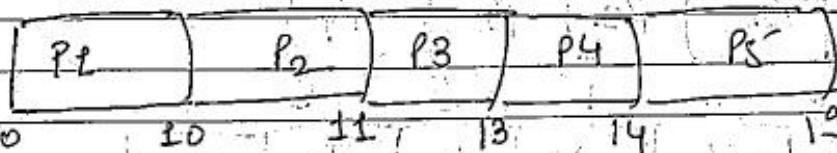
P5

5

2

4 3 2 1 -

FCFS:

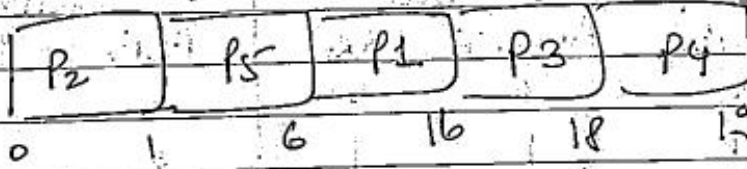


SJF:



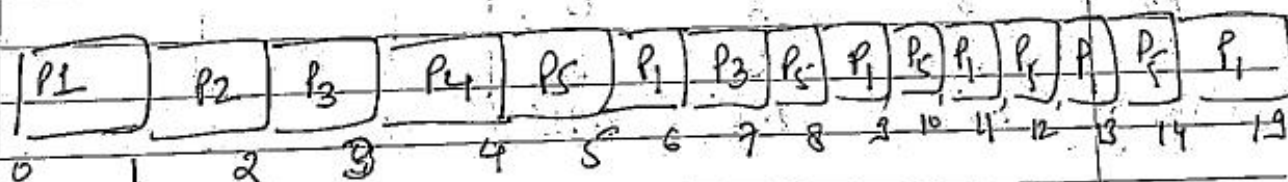
Non Preemptive:

Priority



RR:

q=1



Turnaround Time

Waiting Time

FCFS SJF Priority RR

FCFS SJF Priority RR

	FCFS	SJF	Priority	RR	FCFS	SJF	Priority	RR
P1								
P2 P1	10	19	16	19	0	9	6	9
P3 P2	11	1	1	2	10	0	0	1
P4 P3	13	4	18	7	11	2	16	5
P5 P4	14	2	19	4	13	1	18	3
P5	19	9	6	14	14	4	1	9

NAME _____

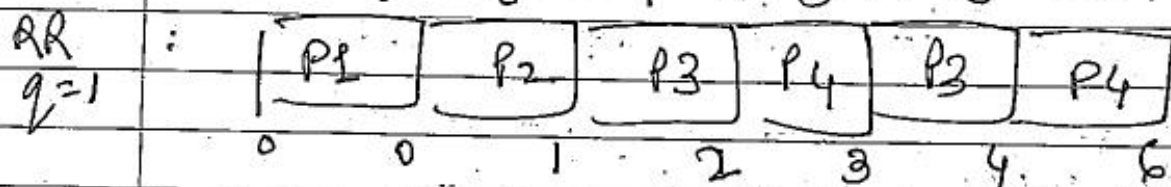
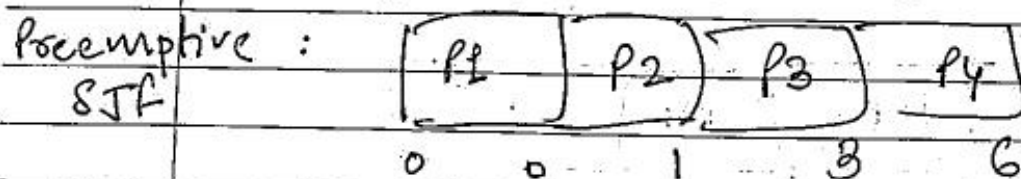
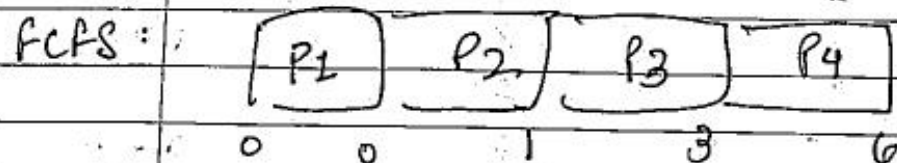
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(2)	Process	BT	Priority	
	P1	0	8	
	P2	1	4	
	P3	2	1	1
	P4	3	5	2



	Turnaround Time			Waiting Time		
	FCFS	Pr. SJF	RR	FCFS	Pr. SJF	RR
P1	0	0	0	0	0	0
P2	1	1	1	0	0	0
P3	3	3	4	1	1	2
P4	6	6	6	3	3	3
Avg:	2.5	2.5	2.75	1	1	1.25

(3)	Process	AT	BT	Priority	
	P1	0	6	4	3 ✓
	P2	3	5	2	
	P3	3	3	6	✓
	P4	5	5	3	✓

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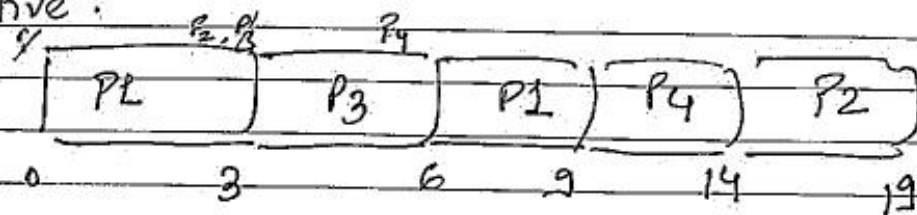
SUBJECT _____

ROLL NO. _____

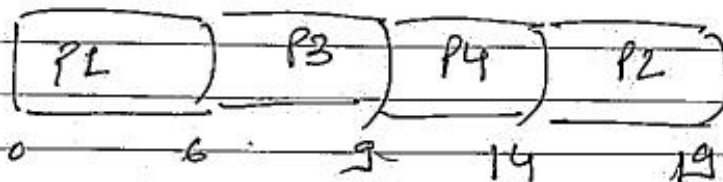
DATE _____

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Preemptive :



Non Preemptive :



(4)

Process

BT

Waiting Time

FCFS

SJF

RR

P1

10

0

10

0

P2

29

10

32

32

P3

3

✓

39

0

20

P4

7

42

3

23

P5

12

8

49

20

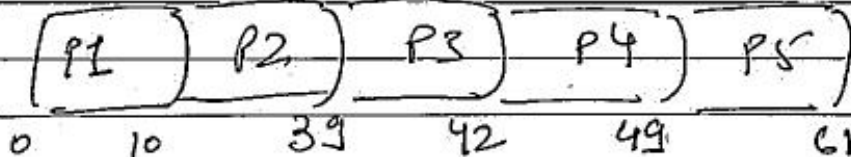
40

⇒ 28

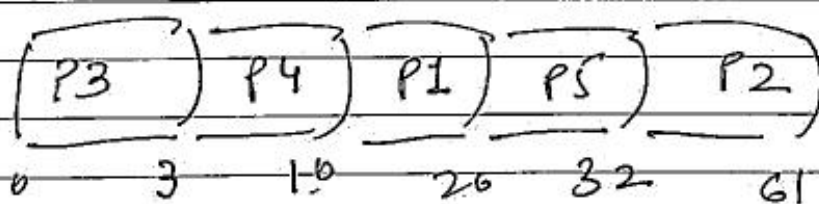
⇒ 13

⇒ 23

FCFS :

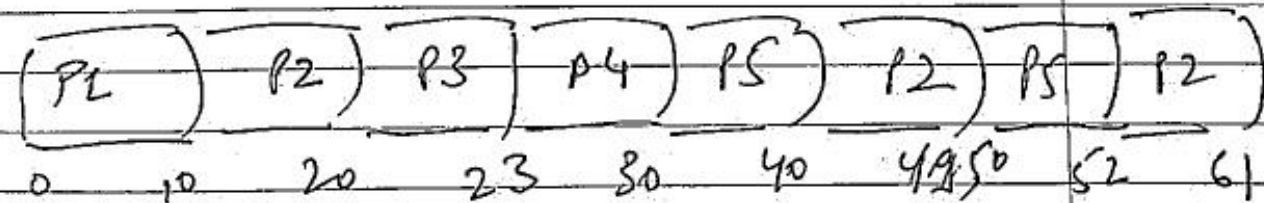


Non pr. SJF :



RR

q = 10



⇒ Non Preemptive SJF gives least avg. waiting time



NAME

Shruti Yadav

CLASS

BC

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ASSIGNMENT NO.

SUBJECT OSSP

ROLL NO. 20103168

DATE

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Assignment : 3

(1)

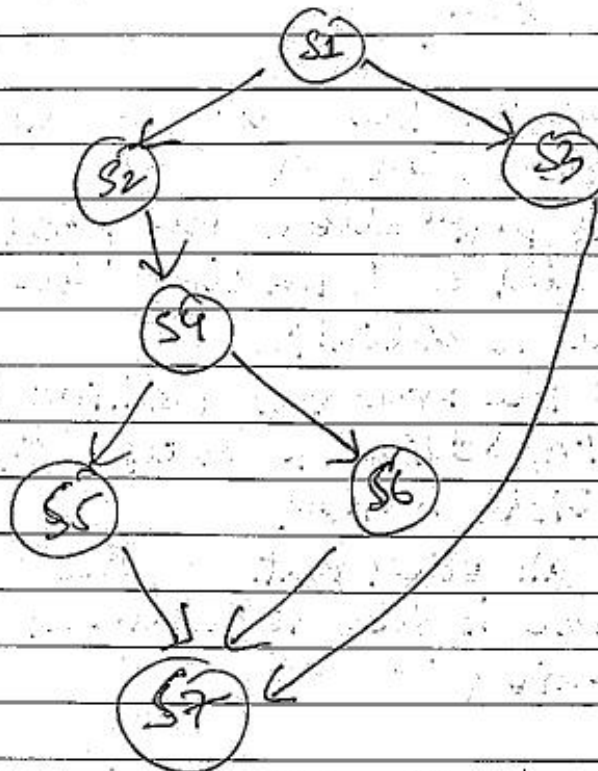
- Entry Section : decides the entry of a particular process
- Critical Section : this part allows one process to enter and modify the shared variable
- Exit Section : allows the processes waiting in the Entry Section to enter into the critical section
- Remainder Section : all other parts of the code is the remainder section

(2)

Busy Waiting means that a process is waiting for a condition to be satisfied in a tight loop without relinquishing the processor. Alternatively, a process could wait by relinquishing the processor, and block on a condition and wait to be awakened at some inappropriate time in the future.

Busy waiting can be avoided but incurs the overhead associated with putting a process to sleep and having to wake it up when the appropriate program state is reached.

(2)



Initial Semaphores :

sem 1 (1)

sem 2 (0)

sem 3 (0)

sem 4 (0)

sem 5 (0)

```

while (1) {
    wait (sem1)
    S1
    signal (sem2)
}
  
```

```

while (1) {
    wait (sem2)
    S2
    signal (sem3)
}
  
```

```

while (1) {
    wait (sem2)
    S3
    signal (sem4)
}
  
```

```

while (1) {
    wait (sem3)
    S4
    signal (sem5)
}
  
```

```

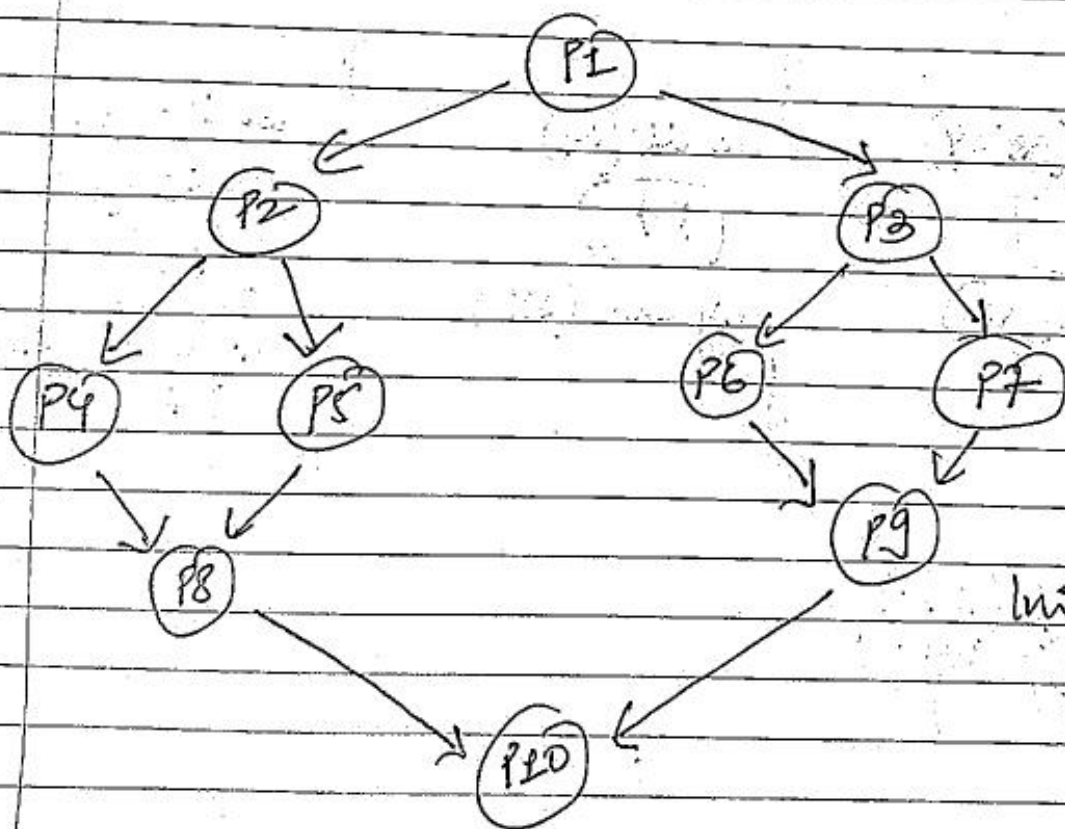
while (1) {
    wait(sem5)
    S5
    signal(sem4)
}
    
```

```

while (1) {
    wait(sem5)
    S6
    signal(sem4)
}
    
```

```

while (1) {
    wait(sem4)
    S7
    signal(sem4)
}
    
```



Initial Semaphores :

S1(1)	S2(1)	S6(0)
S2(0)	S7(0)	
S3(0)	S8(0)	
S4(0)	S9(0)	
S5(0)	S10(0)	

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{	wait (S1)	{	sig wait (S2)	{	wait (S2)
	[P1]		[P2]		[P3]
}	signal (S2)	}	signal (S3)	}	signal (S4)

{	wait (S3)	{	wait (S3)	{	wait (S5)
	[P4]		[P5]		wait (S6)
}	signal (S5)	}	signal (S6)	}	[P8]
					signal (S7)

{	wait (S8 S4)	{	wait (S4)	{	wait (S8)
	[P6]		[P7]		wait (S9)
}	signal (S8)	}	signal (S9)	}	[P9]
					signal (S10 S10)

{	wait (S7)
	wait (S10)
	[P10]
}	

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(4) File sort utility, is often used as a filter in a pipe.
`ls -l | sort` would have sorted the lines of the output from `ls`. `sort` would read the output of `ls` since it was not given any specific filename to read from & is reading from the standard input stream, which is connected to the output stream of `ls` via the pipe.
`ls -l | sort > sort.txt` attempts to store the sorted list in `sort.txt` which is impossible.

(5) A pipe usually connects only 2 processes, although any no. of child processes can be connected to each other and their related parent by a single pipe. So yes, children and grandchildren can use a pipe.

(6) (7) A race condition occurs when a device or system attempts to perform 2 or more operations at the same time, but because of the nature of the system, the operations must be done in the proper sequence. The presence of a race condition is considered a bad design because invalid executions and software bugs can occur due to this.

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Assignment : 4

(1.)

Paging

- Program is divided into fixed sized pages

- OS is accountable
- Page size is determined by hardware
- Faster
- Internal fragmentation

Segmentation

- Program is divided into variable size section

- Compiler is accountable
- Section size is given by user
- Slower
- External fragmentation

(2.)

SegmentBaseLength

0	330	124
1	876	211
2	111	99
3	498	302

(a.)

0, 99

↳ offset

Limit of 0 is 124

Range $\Rightarrow [0, 124 - 1] = [0, 123]$ Physical Address : $330 + 99 = 429$

(b.)

2, 78

Physical Address : $111 + 78 = 189$

(c.)

1, 265

↳ offset out of range

↳ segment fault

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(d) 3, 222

→ Physical Address : $222 + 498 = 720$

(e) 0, 111

→ Physical Address : $111 + 330 = 440$ (3) Physical Memory : 2^{24} LAS : $2^{56} = 2^8$ Page size : 2^{10} Logical Address Space = $2^8 \times 2^{10} = 2^{18}$ bytes

→ 18 bit address is required

(4) Virtual Address Space : $8 \times 2^{29} = 2^{32}$ No. of pages in : $2^{29} = 2^{21}$ each segment 2^8

offset within the page : 8 bits

(5) (a) LRU

+ 2 3 4 2 1 5 6 2 1 2 3 7 6

1 2 3 4 2 1 5 6 2 1 2 3 7 6 3 2 1 2 3 6

3 frames	Frame 1	1		4		5		1		7		2							
	Frame 2	2				6				3									
	Frame 3		3		1		2			6									
																			6

⇒ 15 faults

4 frames	F1	1								6									
	F2		2																
	F3			3		5				3									
	F4				4		6		7		7								

⇒ 10 faults

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		DATE _____ T. SIGN. _____																			
		1	2	3	4	2	1	5	6	2	1	2	3	7	6	3	2	1	2	3	6
5 faults	F1	1																			
	F2		2																		
	F3			3					6												
	F4				4																
	F5													3							
								5							7						
		⇒ 8 faults																			

6 frames	P1	1					
	P2		2				
	P3			3			
	P4				4		
	P5					5	7
	P6						6

⇒ 7 faults (fewest)

		FIFO										
3 frames	(b.)											
	F1	1	4		6		3		2		6	
	F2	2		1		2		7		1		
	F3		3		5		1		6		3	
		⇒ 16 faults										

4 frames	FL	1	8	3	1	
	FL	2	6	7		3
	FL	3	2	6		
	FL	4	1	2		

$\Rightarrow 14$ faults

5 fautes	P1	1	6	
	P2	2	1	
	P3	3	2	
	P4	4	3	
	P5	5	7	

⇒ 10 fautes

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		1	2	3	4	2	1	5	6	2	1	2	3	7	6	3	2	1	2	3	6
6 faults	P1	1												7							
	P2		2														1				
	P3			3															2		
	P4				4															3	
	P5						5														
	P6							6													

⇒ 10 faults

(c) optimal

P1	1								3												
P2		2								7			2								
P3			3	4			5	6								1				6	

⇒ 11 faults

P1	1													7					1		
P2		2																			
P3			3																		
P4				4			5	6													

⇒ 8 faults

P1	1																				
P2		2																			
P3			3																		
P4				4										7							
P5							5	6													

⇒ 7 faults.

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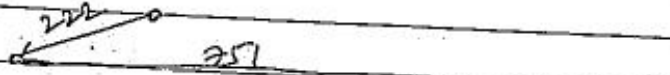
T. SIGN. _____

Assignment: 5

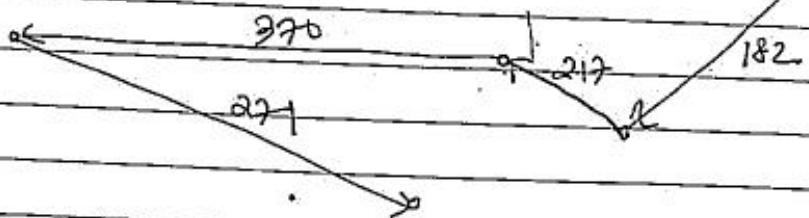
①

0 105 123 345 376 475 692 874 999

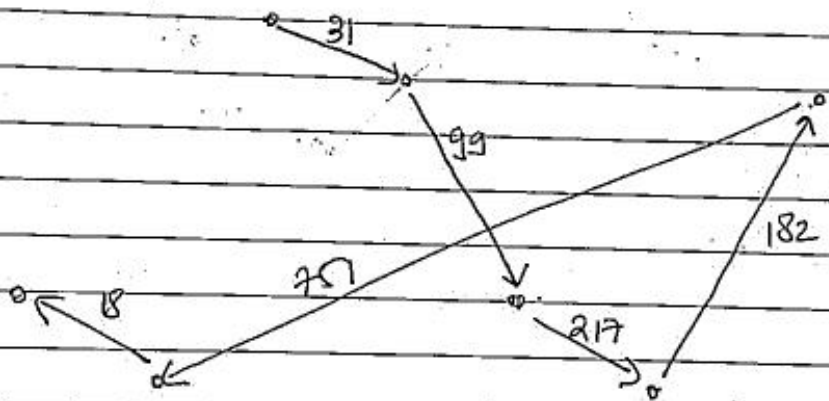
PCFS:



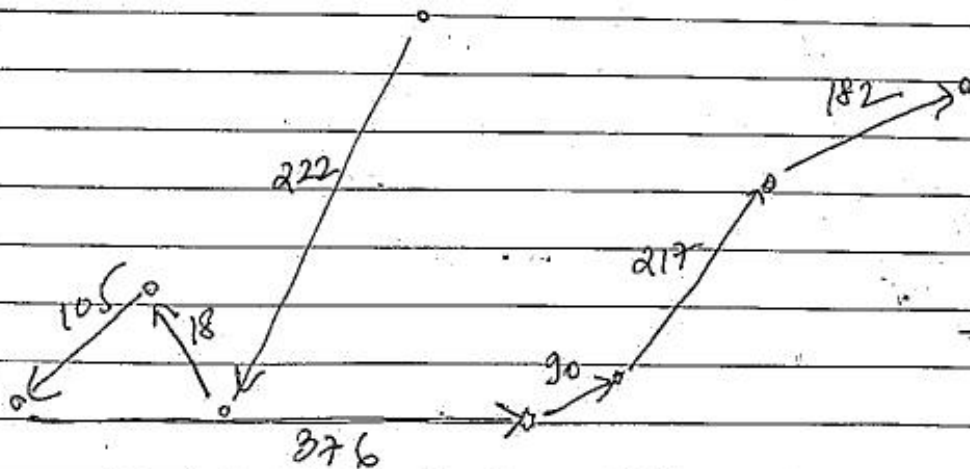
FCFS:

R/W Movement
⇒ 2013 tracks

SSTF:

R/W Head
Movement
⇒ 1298 tracks

SCAN:

R/W Head
Movement
⇒ 1219 tracks



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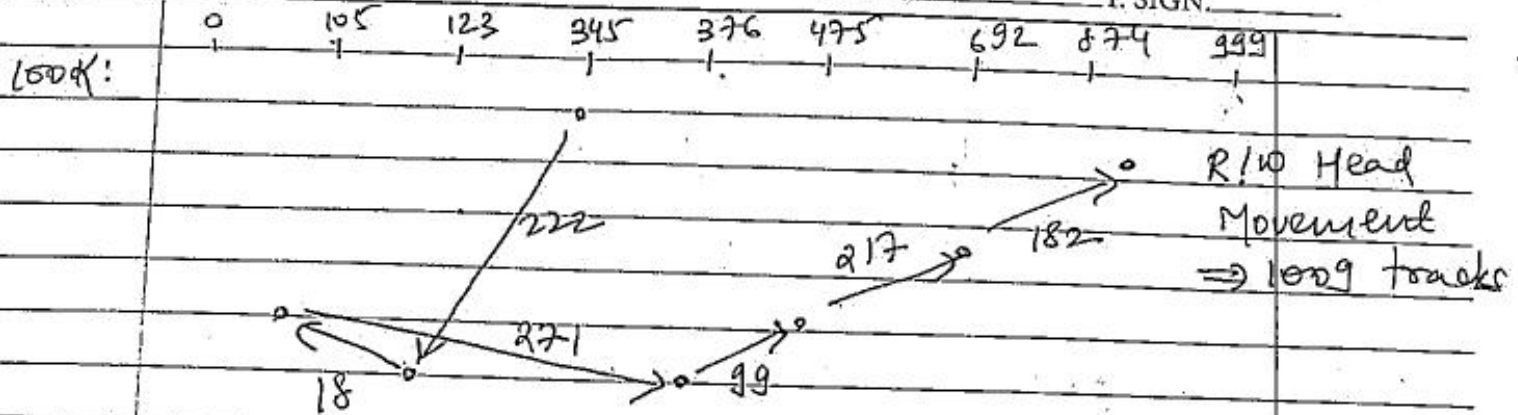
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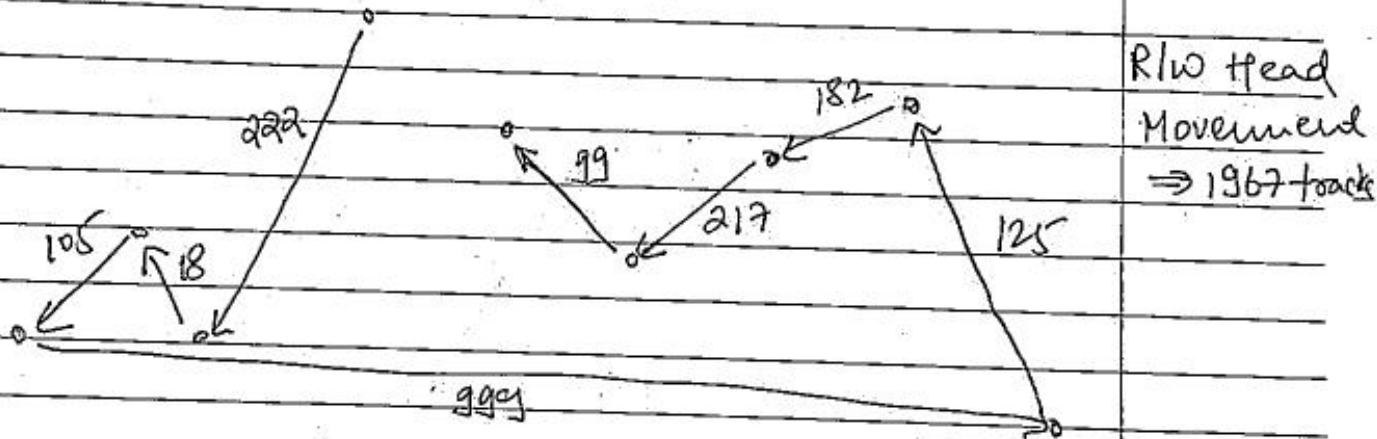
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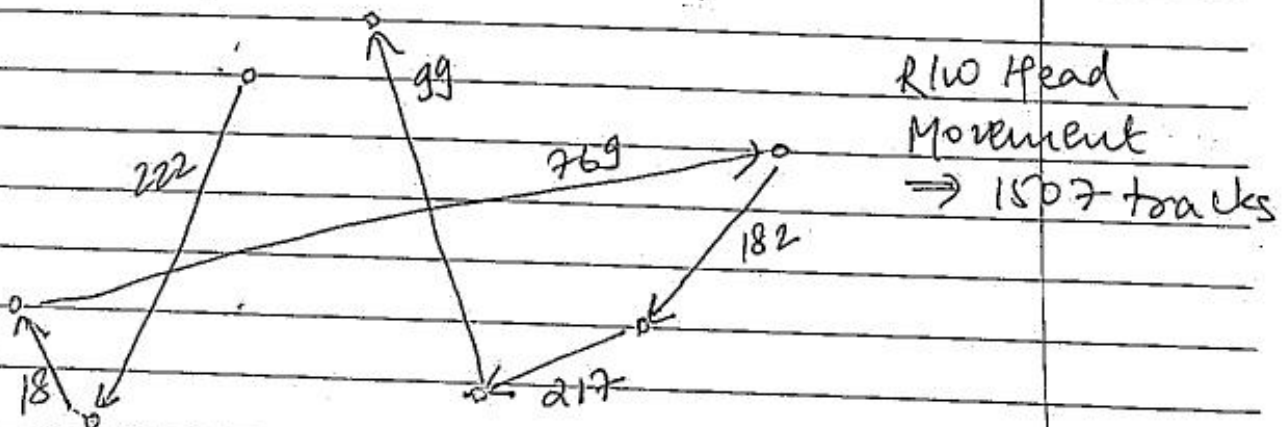
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CSCAN:



LOOK:





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(2)	Next request to be serviced	No. of cylinders travelled	Average seek length
FCFS:	55	45	
	58	3	
	39	19	498 = 55.3
	18	21	9
	90	72	
	160	70	
	150	10	
	38	112	
	184	146	
SSSF	90	10	
	58	32	
	55	3	
	39	16	27.5
	38	1	
	18	20	
	150	182	
	160	10	
	184	24	
SCAN	150	50	
	160	10	
	184	24	
	90	94	27.8
	58	32	
	55	3	
	39	16	
	38	1	
	18	20	

CSCAN	150	56	
	160	10	35.6
	184	24	
	18	166	
	38	20	
	39	1	
	55	16	
	58	3	
	90	32	

(3) 1 track \rightarrow 1 revolution \Rightarrow 11.11 ms
 Seek time $\Rightarrow (19456 - 1) \times 2 = 398 \text{ sec}$
 Total = 3498 sec
 \Rightarrow 58 min

(4) $1024 \times 16 \times 63 \times 512 = 528 \text{ million bytes}$
 $= 504 \text{ MB}$

(5) (a) SSTF : Shortest Seek Time First. Selects the request which is closest to the current head position before moving the head away to service other requests.

(b) FCFS : First Come First Serve Scheduling. Automatically executes the queued processes and requests in the order of their arrival. It allocates the job that first arrived in the queue to the CPU, then 2nd and so on.



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(c) SCAN : head starts from one end of the disk and moves towards the other end, servicing requests in between one by one and reach the other end. Then the direction is reversed & the process continues as head continuously scans back and forth to access the disk.

(d) CSCAN : modified version of SCAN disk that services the requests more uniformly. Moves the head from one end servicing all the requests to the other end. However, as soon as the head reaches the other end, it immediately returns to the beginning of the disk and starts servicing again.