University of Mumbai

Examinations Summer 2022

Course Code: 40505

Course Name: Operating System

Semester: IV

Time: 2 hour 30 minutes

Max. Marks: 80

Q1.	Choose the correct option for following questions. All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks	
1.	Which of the following is not an operating system?	
Option A:	Windows	
Option B:	Linux \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	
Option C:	Dos STATESTAL	
Option D:	Oracle State	
2.	Windows uses graphics to make program use to use, such graphics is known as	
Option A:	GUI () S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	
Option B:	IR BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB	
Option C:	DOS	
Option D:	IBM NORSKORE STANKER	
	8.85.78.88.88.89.89.85.88.8	
3.	Which of the following is not the state of a process?	
Option A:	New Section 1997	
Option B:	Old	
Option C:	Waiting	
Option D:	Running	
10,400		
45 5 6	What will happen when a process terminates?	
Option A:	It is removed from all queues	
Option B:	It is removed from all, but the job queue	
Option C:	Its process control block is de-allocated	
Option D:	Its process control block is never de-allocated	
5.00	Which of the following algorithm is used in real time system?	
Option A:	FCFS	
Option B:	Round Robin	
Option C:	SJF	
Option D:	Priority Scheduling	
6.	If the resources are always preempted from the same process can occur	
Option A:	Deadlock	
Option B:	System crash	
Option C:	Starvation	
Option D:	Aging	

Option A: Karl's algorithm Option B: Round-robin algorithm Option C: Elevator algorithm Option D: Banker's algorithm 8. CPU generates Option A: Physical address Option B: Logical address Option C: Base Address Option D: Offset Address Option D: Offset Address 9. Virtual memory allows Option A: execution of a process that may not be completely in memory Option B: a program to be smaller than the physical memory Option C: a program to be larger than the secondary storage Option D: execution of a process without being in physical memory 10is not data transfer technique. Option A: Programmed I/O Option B: Interrupt Driven I/O Option C: Direct Memory Access		
Option B: Round-robin algorithm Option C: Elevator algorithm Option D: Banker's algorithm 8. CPU generates Option A: Physical address Option B: Logical address Option C: Base Address Option D: Offset Address Option D: Offset Address 9. Virtual memory allows Option A: execution of a process that may not be completely in memory Option B: a program to be smaller than the physical memory Option C: a program to be larger than the secondary storage Option D: execution of a process without being in physical memory 10is not data transfer technique. Option A: Programmed I/O Option B: Interrupt Driven I/O Option C: Direct Memory Access		Which algorithm is used to avoid a deadlock?
Option C: Elevator algorithm Option D: Banker's algorithm 8. CPU generates Option A: Physical address Option B: Logical address Option C: Base Address Option D: Offset Address Option D: Offset Address 9. Virtual memory allows Option A: execution of a process that may not be completely in memory Option B: a program to be smaller than the physical memory Option C: a program to be larger than the secondary storage Option D: execution of a process without being in physical memory 10is not data transfer technique. Option A: Programmed I/O Option B: Interrupt Driven I/O Option C: Direct Memory Access	Option A:	Karl's algorithm
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Option B: Interrupt Driven I/O Option C: Direct Memory Access	10.	is not data transfer technique.
Option C: Direct Memory Access	Option A:	Programmed I/O
	Option B:	Interrupt Driven I/O
Ontion D: Message Passing	Option C:	Direct Memory Access
Option D. Intersuge I doming	Option D:	Message Passing

Q2					
A	Solve any Two		5 marks each		
i.		What is an operating system? Explain various functions of an operating			
ii.	Explain process state	diagram in detail.			
iii.		organization methods.			
BSS	Solve any One	7.75.8.8.9	10 marks each		
		Consider the following set of processes, with the length of the CPU burst given in milliseconds:			
#23523	Process	Burst Time	Priority		
	P1	10	3		
	P2	1	1		
	200 200 200 P3	2	3		
	8 8 8 8 P4 C C	1	4		
	788 P5 8 5	5	2		
	The processes are assumed to have arrived in the order P1, P2, P3, P4, P5 all at time 0. a. Draw four Gantt charts that illustrate the execution of these processes using the following scheduling algorithms: FCFS, SJF, non-preemptive priority (a smaller priority number implies a higher priority), and RR (quantum = 1). b. What is the turnaround time of each process of the scheduling algorithms in part a? c. What is the waiting time of each process of the scheduling algorithm?				

ii.	Considering a system with five processes P ₀ through P ₄ and three resources
	of type A, B, C. Resource type A has 10 instances, B has 5 instances and
	type C has 7 instances. Suppose at time t ₀ following snapshot of the system
	has been taken:

Process	Allocation	Max	Available
	АВС	АВС	АВС
P ₀	0 1 0	7 5 3	3 3 2
P ₁	2 0 0	3 2 2	
P ₂	3 0 2	9 0 2	
P ₃	2 1 1	2 2 2	
P ₄	0 0 2	4 3 3	

- a. What will be the content of the Need matrix?
- b. Is the system in a safe state? If Yes, then what is the safe sequence?
- c. Can the request be granted if process P_1 requests one additional instance of resource type A and two instances of resource type B

Q3	Solve any Two Questions out of Three	10 marks each
A	A Explain the hardware support for paging with TLB in detail.	
В	Suppose that a disk drive has 5000 cylinders, numbered 0 to 4999. The drive is currently serving a request at cylinder 143, and the previous request was at cylinder 125. The queue of pending request	
C	Define Semaphore. Explain different types of semaphore in detail.	

Q4		
SEASSE	Solve any Two	5 marks each
	Explain various I/O Buffering Techniques.	
	Define thread and discuss different types of threads.	
iii.	Explain PCB with respect to context switching.	
B	Solve any One	10 marks each
	Define Deadlock, Explain the four necessary conditions to occur deadlock? Explain deadlock prevention technique.	
Solve ii.	Explain various characteristics of memory system in detail.	