

# B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bengaluru-560019

Autonomous Institute Affiliated to VTU

## October 2024 Supplementary Examinations

**Programme: B.E.**

**Branch: CSE(DS),CSE(ICB),AI&DS**

**Course Code: 23DC4PCOPS**

**Course: Operating Systems**

**Semester: IV**

**Duration: 3 hrs.**

**Max Marks: 100**

**Instructions:** 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing one full question from each unit.  
2. Missing data, if any, may be suitably assumed.

<b>UNIT - I</b>			<b>CO</b>	<b>PO</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1	a)	List and explain the different system utilities which provide convenient environment for program development & execution.	<i>CO1</i>	<i>PO1</i>	<b>6</b>
	b)	A user decides to use a simple text editor to create, edit, and save his files. He initiates the process of opening a file within the editor by selecting "Open" from the menu. Explain how the operating system handles this operation.	<i>CO2</i>	<i>PO2</i>	<b>6</b>
	c)	Illustrate with a neat diagram, the transitions between user and kernel modes during system start-up followed by a user application requesting a service from the operating system.	<i>CO2</i>	<i>PO2</i>	<b>8</b>
<b>UNIT - II</b>					
2	a)	Brief out how multithreading is more efficient than creating multiple processes for handling multiple client requests in a web server with architecture and explain multithreading benefits	<i>CO2</i>	<i>PO2</i>	<b>10</b>
	b)	Explain Process Control Block (PCB) in detail. Analyze the state save and state restore for context switch of CPU from process to process during interrupts.	<i>CO2</i>	<i>PO2</i>	<b>10</b>
<b>OR</b>					
3	a)	Explain different types of multithreading models with diagrams.	<i>CO1</i>	<i>PO1</i>	<b>10</b>
	b)	Analyze the Dining Philosopher's problem with the possible solutions for the same.	<i>CO2</i>	<i>PO2</i>	<b>10</b>
<b>UNIT - III</b>					
4	a)	Discuss the approaches to CPU scheduling in a multiprocessor system.	<i>CO1</i>	<i>PO1</i>	<b>10</b>

**Important Note:** Completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages.  
Revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator will be treated as malpractice.

	b)	<p>Given below are the CPU-burst times of five processes arriving at time 0.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draw the Gantt Chart using FCFS, SJF and RR scheduling with Quantum = 10ms</li> <li>Calculate the average waiting time, average turnaround time and average response time.</li> <li>Identify which algorithm would give the minimum average waiting time</li> </ol> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Process</th><th>Burst time (msecs)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>P1</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr> <td>P2</td><td>29</td></tr> <tr> <td>P3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>P4</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr> <td>P5</td><td>12</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Process	Burst time (msecs)	P1	10	P2	29	P3	3	P4	7	P5	12	<i>CO2</i>	<i>PO2</i>	<b>10</b>
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5	a)	<p><b>OR</b></p> <p>Consider a multi-user environment in which two processes are involved in file operations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Process Setup:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Process P1:</b> Requests a lock on File X and then File Y.</li> <li><b>Process P2:</b> Requests a lock on File Y and then File X.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Resource Allocation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>P1</b> acquires a lock on File X.</li> <li><b>P2</b> acquires a lock on File Y.</li> </ul> </li> </ol> <p>Identify the conditions that the system designers and administrators should consider critical for designing robust file systems and ensuring smooth operation without any deadlocks.</p> <p>Explain how such a deadlock situation can be described using resource allocation graph.</p>	<i>CO1</i>	<i>PO1</i>	<b>10</b>												

	b)	<p>Consider 5 processes, P0 through P4, and 4 types of resources. At T0 we have the following system state:</p> <p>Max Instances of Resource Type A = 3, B = 17, C = 16, D = 12</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th><th colspan="4">Allocation</th><th colspan="4">Max</th><th colspan="4">Available</th></tr> <tr> <th>A</th><th>B</th><th>C</th><th>D</th><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>C</th><th>D</th><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>C</th><th>D</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>P0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>5</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>P1</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>P2</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>P3</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>P4</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>2</td><td>12</td><td>14</td><td>12</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>i. Use the safety algorithm to test if the system is in a safe state or not?  ii. If safe, determine the safe sequence.  iii. If a request from process P2 arrives for (1,3,4,0) can the request be granted immediately</p>		Allocation				Max				Available				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	P0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	5	2	0	P1	1	2	3	1	1	6	5	2					P2	1	3	6	5	2	3	6	6					P3	0	6	3	2	0	6	5	2					P4	0	0	1	4	0	6	5	6					Total	2	12	14	12									CO2	PO2	10
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		<b>UNIT - IV</b>																																																																																																										
6	a)	Define paging. Explain with diagram how the logical address is converted to physical address.	CO1	PO1	7																																																																																																							
	b)	Explain how paging is supported by TLB with a neat diagram. i) How TLB solves the problem of 32bit system page table entries by reducing access time.	CO2	PO2	7																																																																																																							
	c)	Explain swapping in memory management with neat diagram	CO1	PO1	6																																																																																																							
		<b>UNIT - V</b>																																																																																																										
7	a)	Discuss the building blocks that are required for efficient virtualization.	CO1	PO1	6																																																																																																							
	b)	Explain how live migration is implemented easily in virtual machine manager (VMM ) when compared to general-purpose operating systems.	CO1	PO2 1	7																																																																																																							
	c)	Describe trap-and-emulate method employed by virtual machines to transfer control from virtual user mode to virtual kernel mode	CO2	PO2	7																																																																																																							

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