

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY

End Semester Examination

January/February 2024

26 JAN 2024

Level : B.E/B.Sc.
Year : III
Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

Course : COMP 307
Semester : I
F.M. : 40

SECTION "B"

[6Q. × 4 = 24 marks]

Attempt ANY SIX questions.

- You're assigned to work in an operating system for a real-time distributed system in an organization. Highlight the role of system calls, system programs, and the system structure in this context. Additionally, discuss the significance of a virtual machine in ensuring smooth operation across diverse hardware.
- Consider a multi-threaded application with two threads, Thread A and Thread B, sharing a common resource. Both threads need access to the resource to perform their tasks. Thread A has a higher priority than Thread B.
 - Discuss the potential issues that may arise in this scenario related to process scheduling and resource sharing. [2]
 - Propose a synchronization mechanism to address the issues identified and explain the advantages and disadvantages of your proposed synchronization mechanism. [2]
- Consider the set of 5 processes whose arrival time and burst time are given below:

Process ID	Arrival time	Burst Time	Priority
P1	0	4	2
P2	1	3	3
P3	2	1	4
P4	3	5	5
P5	4	2	5

If the CPU scheduling policy is priority preemptive, calculate the average waiting time and average turnaround time, along with the Gantt chart. (Note: **Higher number represents higher priority**).

OR

Consider a system with four processes P1 to P4 and four resource types A, B, C and D. Resource type A has 7 instances, resources type B has 6 instances, resources type C has 9 instances and resource type D has 5 instances. At time T0, the system has following matrix of allocation and requirements

Allocation				
	A	B	C	D
P1	1	1	1	1
P2	2	0	1	0
P3	2	0	2	2
P4	0	2	1	1

Max				
	A	B	C	D
P1	3	1	3	1
P2	2	4	3	2
P3	5	4	2	2
P4	0	3	4	1

At time T1 process P3 made a request for (2, 2, 0, 0) resources. After granting this request, determine whether the system will still be in safe state? Justify your answer.

4. Explore the concept of deadlock recovery in an operating system. Discuss the trade-offs involved in choosing between various recovery strategies, such as process termination and resource preemption.
5. Compare and contrast contiguous allocation and paging as memory allocation strategies. Highlight the key differences, advantages, and disadvantages of each approach in managing memory space.
6. Write in brief about memory mapped I/O and Direct Memory Access.
7. Differentiate between parallel system and distributed system in terms of computing.

SECTION "C"
[2Q. × 8 = 16 marks]

Attempt *ANY TWO* questions.

8.
 - a. Name and describe each of the four necessary conditions for deadlock and illustrate with an example from the dining philosophers problem with an appropriate pseudo code. [3+2]
 - b. Describe the various I/O interfaces used in modern operating systems and compare the advantages and disadvantages of these I/O interfaces. [3]
9.
 - a. Discuss in brief about file implementation techniques in computer systems. [3]
 - b. Compare and contrast the advantages and disadvantages of demand paging in terms of system responsiveness, resource utilization, and overall efficiency. [2]
 - c. Which page replacement algorithm will be better in the following sequence of page requests among FCFS and LRU. [3]
1 4 3 2 5 7 3 4 1 4 6 7
10.
 - a. Explain Semaphore with a suitable real time example and algorithm. [4]
 - b. Implement Bankers' Algorithm where there are 3 resources A, B and C of instances 5, 7 and 4 respectively having the following max and allocation matrix. [4]

Process	Allocation(A,B,C)	Max (A,B,C)
p1	1 2 1	3 3 3
p2	0 0 1	1 2 1
p3	2 1 1	3 2 2
p4	1 1 0	4 2 2
p5	0 2 0	5 5 4

Can Request (1,1,2) by P4 be granted?

10. Computational migration in distributed Operating system transfer computation across the system through _____.
- remote procedure calls
 - messaging system
 - load balancing techniques
 - either RPC or messaging system
11. Logical and physical memory are same in _____
- Load and Dynamic address binding techniques
 - Compile and Symbolic binding techniques
 - compile and load time address binding techniques
 - Relocatable address binding techniques
12. Swap memory exists in _____.
- Primary memory
 - Cache
 - RAM
 - Secondary memory
13. In the Round Robin algorithm, if quantum size is very small then it can _____.
- increase context switching
 - decrease context switching
 - increase CPU utilization
 - enhance I/O jobs.
14. Process executes its instruction in _____ state.
- Ready
 - Running
 - Waiting
 - new
15. _____ invokes system calls in the OS kernel.
- System call interface
 - System libraries
 - Dynamic link libraries
 - Compiler
16. _____ system structure moves operations from kernel to user space.
- Modular
 - Layered
 - Unix
 - Microkernel
17. Total seek time of SCAN(toward the larger) in the request pattern of 16, 24, 43, 82, 140 and 170 with arm at 45 in the disk is _____
- 332
 - 337
 - 339
 - 398
18. In the context of scheduling terminologies, which of the following is true?
- $WT = TAT + BT$
 - $WT = CT - BT - AT$
 - $WT = CT - BT$
 - $WT = CT - AT$
19. Among FCFS, RR with Quantum size of 3 and SJF based on average waiting time, _____ is better in the following process sequence.
- Arrival time sequence: 0, 1, 3*
- Burst time sequence: 5, 7, 4*
- FCFS
 - RR
 - SJF
 - RR and SJF
20. This section contains global and static variables of PCB.
- Data
 - Heap
 - Stack
 - Text