

iv. formula to find size of page table, $NP \times PTES$

v. file control block,

vi. one of the responsibility of O.S is to use computer hardware efficiently, so look algorithm for disk scheduling,

marks 3:

i. structure of 2-level page table,

ii. if a process exits but its threads are still running, will they continue?

iii. one advantage and one disadvantage (internal fragmentation) of using a large block size to store file data,

iv. three major frames of allocation scheme, fixed proportional, priority based.

v. in round robin scheduler deadlock and starvation can happen,

However, in a more general case, deadlock can occur in RR scheduling. Consider two processes and two locks. Process A acquires lock 1 and then yields the processor to Process B. Process B then acquires lock 2 and attempts to acquire lock 1. Because lock 1 belongs to Process A, process B will then sleep. Process A awakes and attempts to acquire lock 2. Lock 2 still belongs to process B, so neither process can move forward and you have a deadlock.

vi. three types of access modes and classes of users in UNIX protection,

marks 5:

i. A file system must keep track of free blocks on disk. Name two schemes for doing this, and one advantage for each,

ii. find max. bits for page and frame where pages=16, frame=32

iii. possible criteria to decide that which process should be terminated while dead lock detection and recovery, best of luck,

and remember me in your prayer,

and any one from you are in MCS 3rd semester plz contact with me,

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q list down 2 major benefits of virtual memory

q what are the possible system for the input redirection in the UNIX/LINUX system

q what is the purpose of stud in dynamic linking ,give answer with respect to memory

q what is use of mounting in file system

q the scan algorithm is sometime called elevator . why ?

q how operating attacks the " no preemption " condition necessary for feedback in order to solve the problem of deadlock

q what is pager ? give answer with respect to virtual memory

q what does the following command do in the LINUX/UNIX operating system

`$mkdir/courses/cs604/program`

q how u can differentiate between external and internal fragmentation

q how page fault frequency can be used as a method of thrashing

q 3 major frame allocation scheme

q consider the round robin technique .do u think that the deadlock or starvation can happen in the round robin tech scheduling

q explain the work of copy on write with respect to virtual memory

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2 marks questions:

Problem occur while trying to avoid the condition of hold and wait for deadlock?

Write Disadvantages of dynamic loading?

Write name of common file structure?

Is it possible to install virtual machine on windows platform to run LINUX and how?

What Difference between outer page and inner page table?

3 marks questions:

What are the three stages/times when the address is bound to instructions and data?

Write difference between binary and counting semaphore?

If we create a pipe and a pipe return a numeric value -1 what does it means?

Will CPU utilization is decrease due to high page fault rate?

If average page fault time is 20 milliseconds and memory access time is 100 nanoseconds

Then calculate effective access time?

5 marks questions:

Explain page fault and how to handle?

Write advantages of dynamic loading?

Explain page fault frequency model how to control page thrashing?

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