Hall = (0)

Roll No.

Total No. of Questions: 091

[Total Pages: 08

(2035)

# 2501403

UG (CBCS) (Third Year) (Annual) **EXAMINATION, 2025** 

B.A. (COMPUTER APPLICATION)

Operating System (DSE-1A)

(Common with B.Sc. Physical Science DSE-2A)

COMP301 TH

Time: 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 70

The candidates shall limit their answer precisely within the answer-book (40 pages) issued to them and no supplementary/continuation sheet will be issued.

Note: Attempt Five questions in all, selecting one question from each Unit of Part B. Q. No. 1 (Part A) is compulsory.

#### Part A

## (Compulsory Question)

- 1. (a) Answer all each the ten questions of 1 marks each:
  - (i) What is an operating system?
    - (1) A collection of hardware components
    - (2) A software that manages hardware and software resources
    - (3) A programming language
    - (4) A type of application software
  - (ii) Which of the following is not a type of operating system?
    - (1) Batch Operating System
    - (2) Network Operating System
    - (3) Distributed Operating System
    - (4) Multithreading Programming

      Language

- (iii) What is a process ?
  - (1) A program in execution
  - (2) A function of the CPU
  - (3) A type of memory
  - (4) A data structure
- (iv) What is a process control block (PCB)?
  - (1) A program that controls processes
  - (2) A data structure storing process information
  - (3) An algorithm for scheduling
  - (4) A queue for processes
- (v) Which scheduling algorithm uses the principle of "First Come, First Serve (FCFS)"?
  - (1) Priority Scheduling
  - (2) Round Robin
  - (3) FCFS Scheduling
  - (4) Multilevel Queue Scheduling

- (vi) In which scheduling algorithm is a time quantum used?
  - (1) Round Robin
  - Priority Scheduling
  - FCFS
  - Shortest Job Next
- (vii) What is the main disadvantage of the FCFS scheduling algorithm?
  - (1) It is complex to implement
  - It leads to starvation of long processes
  - (3) Longer process in front can make shorter process wait for longer duration
  - (4) It is unfair

- (viii) What is the purpose of segmentation in memory management?
- (1) Divide memory into fixedsized blocks
  - (2) Divide memory into variablesized segments
- Prevent memory fragmentation
  - (4) Swap data to secondary memory
  - (ix) What is virtual memory?
    - (1) Physical memory directly accessible by the CPU
    - (2) An abstraction of memory space
    - The memory stored in a hard drive
    - (4) A high-speed cache

- (x) In which type of OS does the user interact directly with the hardware?
  - (1) Real-time Operating System
  - (2) Graphical Operating System
  - (3) Embedded Operating System
  - (4) Bare-metal Operating System
- (b) Answer the following questions in 25-50 words each: 5×4=20
  - (i) What is the primary purpose of an operating system?
  - (ii) What is the difference between a program and a process?
  - (iii) What is the key feature of the Round Robin scheduling algorithm?
  - (iv) Define fragmentation in memory management.
  - (v) What is starvation in process scheduling?

### Part B

#### Unit I

- 2. Explain Operating System. What is the Role of Operating system? Discuss important functions performed by Operating system. 10
- Explain Operating system design strategies.
   Discuss kernel and types of kernel. What is Kernel mode and User mode? Explain. 10

#### Unit II

- 4. Explain 5 state Model of Process Management.

  Explain each state and how operating system moves process from one state to another. 10
- 5. Calculate average waiting time using Shortest
  Remaining Time First Algorithm. 10
  Applications Process CPII Burst Time

Arrival time	Process	CPU Burst Time
0	P1	5
0	P2	6
2	P3	2
4	P4	8
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## Unit III

- 6. Explain paging scheme in detail. Discuss any2 Page Replacement algorithms.10
- 7. Explain any two the following briefly:  $4\times2.5=10$ 
  - (i) Page Table
  - (ii) MMU
  - (iii) Page Fault
  - (iv) Thrashing.

### Unit IV

- Explain different types of shells in Linux/Unix
   system.
- 9. Create a simple bash script that stores current working directory's file and folder names to a file.

