Os question paper 2020 pdf

Author: Administrator 10:53 p.m. Comments Don't Share This: Facebook Twitter Google Stumble Digg AMCAT Operating System Basics 2020 (CSE affiliate): Aside from logical reasoning, quantitative ability and English, computer science is an optional section. Therefore, it is important that all IT candidates who want to take up this module are familiar with the basics of the AMCAT operating system. Estimates in this section also attract the attention of the recruiter. Obviously, this increases the chances of receiving immediate calls. AMCAT Computer Programming Issues Documents AMCAT Operating System Basics 2020 As seen, the three parts are covered in the AMCAT computer science section- Operating System and Computer Architecture, Process Management and Sync, Memory and I/O Management. Here we will explore in detail the concepts of the operating system, as well as related issues. Currently, 2-3 questions come from this topic, the level of complexity of which varies from light to moderate. About the Basics of operating system 2020 AMCAT Operating System Basics In addition, you will get an overview of the operating system, its types and functionality. What is an operating system? To emphasize, the operating system is the first program that starts working on the computer. After all, every computer should have an operating system to run other programs and applications. Computer operating systems perform all the basic tasks, such as recognizing input from the keyboard, sending output to the display screen. It also tracks files and directories on storage drives and manages peripherals such as printers. AMCAT CSE Issue Documents Types and Operating System features OS Batch Users of the batch operating system interact with the computer indirectly. Each user prepares their own set of tasks or tasks on an off-line device, such as punches. This is presented by a computer operator. To speed up processing, jobs with similar operations come together and run in a package or group. Disadvantages - There is no interaction between the user and the job. The processor is idle most of the time because the speed of mechanical devices is slower than the processor. The difficult priority work of first time-sharing operating systems is a method that allows many people located at different terminals to use a specific computer system at the same time. Time sharing or multitasking is a logical extension of multiprogramming. When the CPU's time is divided between multiple users at the same time, it's called a timeshare. The main difference between multi-programme batch systems and timeshare systems is that The goal of multi-program batch systems is to maximize the use of processors, while in timeshare systems the goal is to minimize response time. AMCAT Exam Pattern and Sillabus Distributed System It uses multiple central processors to serve multiple applications in real time and multiple users. Accordingly, data processing jobs are distributed among processors. Processors communicate with each other on different lines of communication (e.g. high-speed buses or telephone lines). They are called loosely connected systems or distributed systems. Processors in a distributed system can vary in size and function. These processors are also called sites, nodes, computers. The AMCAT Discount Code is available here as the network operating system operating system runs on the server. This gives the server the ability and ability to manage data, users, groups, security, applications, and other network functions. The main purpose of the network operating system is to share files and printers between multiple computers on the network, usually the local network (LAN), private network or other networks. Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Microsoft Windows Server 2008, UNIX, Linux, Mac OS X, Novell NetWare and BSD are examples of network operating systems. The benefits of centralized servers are very stable. The server manages security upgrades to new technologies and the hardware makes it easier to remotely access servers from different locations and system types in real-time operating system It is defined as a data processing system in which the time interval required to process and respond to inputs is so small that it controls the environment. The time the system has taken to respond to input and display the necessary updated information is called response time. Thus, in this method, the response time is very less compared to online processing. There are two types of operating systems in real time. 1, tough real-time systems These systems ensure that critical tasks are performed on time. In hard real-time systems, recycling is limited and data is stored in ROM. There is no virtual memory in these systems. 2. Soft systems in real time These systems are less restrictive. A critical task in real time takes precedence over other tasks and keeps it a priority until it is completed. Soft systems in real time have less utility than rigid systems in real time. For example, multimedia, virtual reality, advanced scientific projects such as underwater research and planetary rovers, etc. Download AMCAT questions about the basics of OS PDF 2020 Click below link to download an amcat sample question paper for better preparation. AMCAT Operating System Issues PDF download Sample questions on OS 2020 AMCAT Operating System Basics Issue 1 System which combines separately composed program modules into a form suitable for performing A. Build B. Communication loader C. Cross compiler D. Load and Go E. None of the above AnswerOption B Issue 2 Process A. A. The program in high-level language is stored on Disc B. Content Content The basic memory S. Program performed by D. Work in Secondary Memory E. None of the above AnswerOption C Issue 3 To avoid the state of the race, the number of processes that can be simultaneously within their critical section A. 8 B. 1 C. 16 D. 0 E. None of the above AnswerOption B Issue 4 Buffer Memory Register (MBR) A. is a memory device that is the current and performs the current B. is a group of electrical circuits (hardware) that performs instructions as a keepsake. C. contains the address of the place of memory that must be read or stored in. D. contains a copy of the assigned location of the memory specified by MAR after reading or new memory content before writing. E. None of the above AnswerOption D Issue 5 Interprocess communication A. is required for all B processes. is usually done using disk C. never required, D. allows the processes of synchronization of the activities of AnswerOption D issue 6 LRU Algorithm: pages from pages that have been used recently by pages from the first page in this area of the pages that have been the least used in recent pages that have not been used in recent times. List of different process states: New process start process of the finished process Process Process Process, please publish a comment for any requests to AMCAT Operating System Basics Issues. If you plan to take the amcat test, then try the below discount coupon. Elitemus or Cocubes or AMCAT-What's Best for Fresh Details More Topics on AMCAT CSE Module Issue Documents: Operating System and Computer Architecture DBMS (Database Management System) Relational Algebra and Normalization S'L, Architecture, Computer Network Indexing Basics networks and communications OSI, TCP/IP layers and network device protocols and routing algorithms Download Visvesvaraya University of Technology (VTU) BE (Bachelor of Engineering) CSE 2015 Scheme 2020 January Previous issue Document 6 Sem 15CS64 Operating Systems USN SOC L1BRA. R.Y CHIKOCI U 15CS64 Sixth semester BC Degree exam, Dec. .1-7.- n.2020 Operating Systems Time: 3 hours. Max. Marks: 80 Note: Answer any five fall questions by selecting one complete question from each module. Module-1 1 ? What is an operating system? Explain how to multiprogram and share time. (06 marks) b. Explain the dual operating system mode with a neat block diagram. (05 marks) c. What are system calls? Briefly point to its types. (05 marks) OR 2 a. Explain the state of the process by a state transition chart. Also explain the PCB with a neat diagram. What is interprocessor communication? Explain its types. (05 marks) c. With a neat chart, explain virtual virtual For the process listed below, draw Gantt diagrams using a proactive and non-proactive priority planning algorithm. A larger number of priorities have a higher priority. Calculating the average (06 marks) b. Do you need to plan a processor? Discuss five different planning criteria used in the computational planning mechanism. (05 marks) c. Explain multi-read models. (05 marks) Jobs Arrival Time Blast Time Priority J1 0 6 'I - V:) re) J2 3 5 J3 3 3 J4 5 or 4 a. Identify semaphores. Explain its use and implementation. b. Explain the Reader-Write problem with semaphore in detail. C. What are monitors? Explain the Philospher solution with a monitor. (06 marks) (05 marks) The system consists of five jobs (J1, J2, J3.11, J5) and three resources (R1, R2, R3). The R1 resource type has 10 copies, the R2 resource type has 5 copies and R3 has 7 copies. The following snapsh Find you need a matrix and calculate a safe sequence using the banker's algorithm. Mentioning the above system is safe or not safe. (06 marks) 1 of 2 vacancies Distribution Maximum available R1 R2 R3 R1 R1 R3 Ji J2 J3 J4 J5 O C?1 M CV 0 CN1 (k, 1 t - en ON CNI kr) r? I 0 CA en ce) CN1 N (NI re) 3 3 2 FirstRanker.com - FirstRanker's ChoiceUSN SOC L1BRA. R.Y CHIKOCI U 15CS64 Sixth semester BC Degree exam, Dec. .1-7.- n.2020 Operating Systems Time: 3 hours. Max. 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Explain how RAG is very helpful in describing deadly hugs when considering its own example. (05 marks) OR 6 a. What is the transfer of load towards the buffer (TLB)? Explain TLB in detail with a simple paging system with a neat diagram. (06 marks) b. Given the 100 K memory sections, 500 K, 200 K, 300 K and 600 K apply first fit, best suited and the worst-suited algorithms for seating 212K, 417K, 112K and 426K. (05 marks) c. Describe both internal and external fragmentation problems that are encountered in the defined memory distribution scheme. (05 marks) Module-4 7 a. Consider the following page reference stream: 7, 0, 1, 2, 0, 3, 0, 4, 2, 3, 0, 3, 2, 2, 0, 1, 7, 0, 1. How many page errors will happen for LRU and FIFO replacement algorithms, assuming 3 frames, assuming 3 frames? Which of the above is most effective? (06 Maroc' b. explain the demand for paging systems. (05 marks).? C. What is thrashing? How can it be controlled? (05 marks) OR 8 a. Briefly explain the various operations performed in the files. (06 marks) b. Explain the different methods of file access. (05 marks) c. Explain the different distribution methods when implementing file systems. (05 marks) Module-5 9 a. Explain by example the various disk planning algorithms. (08 marks) b. Explain the method of system protection access matrix. (08 marks) OR 10 with a neat diagram explain in detail the components of the Linux system. (06 marks) h Explain the various IPC mechanisms available in Linux. (05 marks) e. Explain the planning of processes in the Linux system. (05 marks) ..,10-e., ,''47 ,- :--:, 9, \-;. ---.---:::,-I....-.. s, ';?:/ ? .:-.! --, ? 1. N. . 5) ., . , ?.. T..... p?...) ?,. I'm'. ?-- tons of ,..?; Lee; 1..reN ? i r) » ?? 7) - 'Ai ?-Ci::? '"???? ...---,'< j/ ? Rl. --/ rf E .:m.1v .,' '.7,,... '" ' .. 1-...' -;:- .. .. - ----- 2 of 2 FirstRanker.com - FirstRanker's Choice