

3. a) Provide the solution for Reader/Writer problem using semaphores with no busy waiting. (3)
- b) Describe bit map approach in free space management : Use block diagrams. List advantages and disadvantages. (2)
4. a) What is disk scheduling?
- b) When is it used?
- c) Why is it used?
- d) Who is performing the disk scheduling?
- e) What disk scheduling algorithms do you know? (5)
5. Given the following information :

Job Number	Arrival time	CPU Cycle	Priority
1	0	75	3
2	10	40	1
3	10	25	4
4	80	20	5
5	85	45	2

Draw a timeline for each of the following scheduling algorithms and determine which one gives the best results.

- 1) FCFS
 - 2) SJF
 - 3) Round Robin (using a time quantum of 15)
 - 4) Priority scheduling.
- Assume a small integer means higher priority. (5)
6. a) What causes a process/thread to change the state?
 - i. From running to ready?
 - ii. From ready to running?
 - iii. From running to blocked?
 - iv. From blocked to ready? (3)
 - b) Describe dynamic partitioning. What is the main problem in dynamic partitioning? How is it solved? (2)

SECTION-C

7 Consider a system consisting of m resources of the same type, being shared by n processes. Resources can be requested and released by processes only one at a time. Show that the system is deadlock-free if the following two conditions hold :

- The maximum need of each process is between 1 and m resources
- The sum of all maximum needs is less than $m + n$ (10)

8 a) Consider the following snapshot of a system :

	Allocation	Max	Available
	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
P0	0 0 1 2	0 0 1 2	1520
P1	1000	1750	
P2	1354	2356	
P3	0632	0652	
P4	0014	0656	

Answer the following question using the banker's algorithm :

- What is the content of the matrix *Need*? (5)
 - Why are segmentation and paging sometimes combined into one scheme? (5)
- 9 a) Discuss Peterson's solution for critical section problem. What are the limitations of this solution and how it can be resolved? (5)
- b) Consider the following segment table :

Segment	Base	Length
0	219	600
1	230	014
2	90	100
3	1327	580
4	1952	96

What are the physical addresses for the following logical addresses? Explain .

- 0,430
- 1,10
- 2,500
- 3,400
- 4,112 (5)