SEMESTER S4

OPERATING SYSTEMS LAB

(Common to CS/CD/CM/CR/CA/AI/CB/CN/CC/CU/CI/CG)

Course Code	**PCCSL407**	**CIE Marks**	50
Teaching Hours/Week (L: T:P: R)	0:0:3:0	**ESE Marks**	50
Credits	2	**Exam Hours**	2 Hrs. 30 Min.
Prerequisites (if any)	GYEST204	**Course Type**	Lab

Course Objectives:

1. To familiarize various Linux commands related to Operating systems.
2. To give practical experience for learners on implementing different functions of Operating systems such as process management, memory management, and disk management.

Expt. No.	Experiments
1	Familiarisation with basic Linux programming commands: ps, strace, gdb, strings, objdump, nm, file, od, xxd, time, fuser, top
2	Use /**proc** file system to gather basic information about your machine: (a) Number of CPU cores (b) Total memory and the fraction of free memory (c) Number of processes currently running. (d) Number of processes in the running and blocked states. (e) Number of processes forked since the last bootup. How do you compare this value with the one in (c) above? (f) The number of context switches performed since the last bootup for a particular process.
3	Write a simple program to print the system time and execute it. Then use the /**proc** file system to determine how long this program (in the strict sense, the corresponding process) ran in user and kernel modes.
4	Create a new process using a **fork** system call. Print the parent and child process IDs. Use the **pstree** command to find the process tree for the child process starting from the **init**

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	process.
5	Write a program to add two integers (received via the command line) and compile it to an executable named "**myadder**". Now write another program that creates a new process using a **fork** system call. Make the child process add two integers by replacing its image with the "**myadder**" image using **execvp** system call.
6	Create a new process using a **fork** system call. The child process should print the string "**PCCSL407**" and the parent process should print the string "**Operating Systems Lab**". Use a **wait** system call to ensure that the output displayed is "**PCCSL407 Operating Systems Lab**"
7	**Inter-process Communication (https://www.linuxdoc.org/LDP/lpg/node7.html)** (a) Using Pipe – Evaluate the expression $\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$. The first process evaluates b^2. The second process evaluates $4ac$ and sends it to the first process which evaluates the final expression and displays it. (b) Using Message Queue - The first process sends a string to the second process. The second process reverses the received string and sends it back to the first process. The first process compares the original string and the reversed string received from the second one and then prints whether the string is a palindrome or not. (c) Using Shared Memory - The first process sends three strings to the second process. The second process concatenates them to a single string (with whitespace being inserted between the two individual strings) and sends it back to the first process. The first process prints the concatenated string in the flipped case, that is if the concatenated string is "**Hello S4 Students**", the final output should be "**hELLO s4 sTUDENTS**"
8	Write a multithreaded program that calculates the mean, median, and standard deviation for a list of integers. This program should receive a series of integers on the command line and will then create three separate worker threads. The first thread will determine the mean value, the second will determine the median and the third will calculate the standard deviation of the integers. The variables representing the mean, median, and standard deviation values will be stored globally. The worker threads will set these values, and the parent thread will output the values once the workers have exited.
9	Input a list of processes, their CPU burst times (integral values), arrival times, and priorities. Then simulate FCFS, SRTF, non-preemptive priority (a larger priority number implies a higher priority), and RR (quantum = 3 units) scheduling algorithms on the

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	process mix, determining which algorithm results in the minimum average waiting time (over all processes).
10	Use semaphores to solve the readers-writers problem with writers being given priority over readers.
11	Obtain a (deadlock-free) process mix and simulate the banker's algorithm to determine a safe execution sequence.
12	Obtain a process mix and determine if the system is deadlocked.
13	Implement the deadlock-free semaphore-based solution for the dining philosopher's problem.
14	Simulate the address translation in the paging scheme as follows: The program receives three command line arguments in the order • size of the virtual address space (in megabytes) • page size (in kilobytes) • a virtual address (in decimal notation) The output should be the physical address corresponding to the virtual address in <frame number, offset> format. You may assume that the page table is implemented as an array indexed by page numbers. (NB: If the page table has no index for the page number determined from the virtual address, you may just declare a page table miss!)
15	Simulate the FIFO, LRU, and optimal page-replacement algorithms as follows: First, generate a random page-reference string where page numbers range from 0 to 9. Apply the random page-reference string to each algorithm, and record the number of page faults incurred by each algorithm. Assume that demand paging is used. The length of the reference string and the number of page frames (varying from 1 to 7) are to be received as command line arguments.
16	Simulate the SSTF, LOOK, and CSCAN disk-scheduling algorithms as follows: Your program will service a disk with 5,000 cylinders numbered 0 to 4,999. The program will generate a random series of 10 cylinder requests and service them according to each of the algorithms listed earlier. The program will be passed the initial position of the disk head (as a parameter on the command line) and will report the total number of head movements required by each algorithm.

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Course Assessment Method
(CIE: 50 marks, ESE: 50 marks)

Continuous Internal Evaluation Marks (CIE):

Attendance	Preparation/Pre-Lab Work experiments, Viva and Timely completion of Lab Reports / Record (Continuous Assessment)	Internal Examination	Total
5	25	20	50

End Semester Examination Marks (ESE):

Procedure/ Preparatory work/Design/ Algorithm	Conduct of experiment/ Execution of work/ troubleshooting/ Programming	Result with valid inference/ Quality of Output	Viva voce	Record	Total
10	15	10	10	5	50

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- ***Submission of Record: Students shall be allowed for the end semester examination only upon submitting the duly certified record.***
- ***Endorsement by External Examiner:*** *The external examiner shall endorse the record*

Course Outcomes (COs)

At the end of the course students should be able to:

Course Outcome		Bloom's Knowledge Level (KL)
CO1	Illustrate the use of various systems calls in Operating Systems.	**K3**
CO2	Implement process creation and inter-process communication in Operating Systems	**K3**
CO3	Compare the performance of various CPU scheduling algorithms	**K4**
CO4	Compare the performance of various disk scheduling algorithms	**K4**

Note*: K1- Remember, K2- Understand, K3- Apply, K4- Analyse, K5- Evaluate, K6- Create*

CO- PO Mapping (Mapping of Course Outcomes with Program Outcomes)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12
CO1	3	3	3	3				3				3
CO2	3	3	3	3				3				3
CO3	3	3	3	3				3				3
CO4	3	3	3	3				3				3
CO5	3	3	3	3				3				3

1: Slight (Low), 2: Moderate (Medium), 3: Substantial (High), -: No Correlation

Text Books				
Sl. No	**Title of the Book**	**Name of the Author/s**	**Name of the Publisher**	**Edition and Year**
1	Operating Systems: Three Easy Pieces	Andrea Arpaci-Dusseau, Remzi Arpaci-Dusseau	CreateSpace	1/e, 2018
2	Linux Kernel Development	Robert Love	Pearson	3/e, 2018
3	Unix Network Programming - Volume 2: Interprocess Communications	Richard Stevens	Prentice Hall	2/e, 1999

Reference Books/Websites				
Sl. No	**Title of the Book**	**Name of the Author/s**	**Name of the Publisher**	**Edition and Year**
1	The Design of the UNIX Operating System	Maurice J. Bach	Prentice Hall of India	1/e, 1994
2	The Little Book of Semaphores	Allen B. Downey	Green Tea Press	1/e, 2016

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Video Links (NPTEL, SWAYAM…)	
Module No.	**Link ID**
1	https://archive.nptel.ac.in/courses/106/105/106105214/
2	https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLDW872573QAb4bj0URobvQTD41IV6gRkx

Continuous Assessment (25 Marks)

1. **Preparation and Pre-Lab Work (7 Marks)**
   - Pre-Lab Assignments: Assessment of pre-lab assignments or quizzes that test understanding of the upcoming experiment.
   - Understanding of Theory: Evaluation based on students' preparation and understanding of the theoretical background related to the experiments.
2. **Conduct of Experiments (7 Marks)**
   - Procedure and Execution: Adherence to correct procedures, accurate execution of experiments, and following safety protocols.
   - Skill Proficiency: Proficiency in handling equipment, accuracy in observations, and troubleshooting skills during the experiments.
   - Teamwork: Collaboration and participation in group experiments.
3. **Lab Reports and Record Keeping (6 Marks)**
   - Quality of Reports: Clarity, completeness and accuracy of lab reports. Proper documentation of experiments, data analysis and conclusions.
   - Timely Submission: Adhering to deadlines for submitting lab reports/rough record and maintaining a well-organized fair record.
4. **Viva Voce (5 Marks)**
   - Oral Examination: Ability to explain the experiment, results and underlying principles during a viva voce session.

Final Marks Averaging: The final marks for preparation, conduct of experiments, viva, and record are the average of all the specified experiments in the syllabus.

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Evaluation Pattern for End Semester Examination (50 Marks)

1. **Procedure/Preliminary Work/Design/Algorithm (10 Marks)**

- Procedure Understanding and Description: Clarity in explaining the procedure and understanding each step involved.
- Preliminary Work and Planning: Thoroughness in planning and organizing materials/equipment.
- Algorithm Development: Correctness and efficiency of the algorithm related to the experiment.
- Creativity and logic in algorithm or experimental design.

2. **Conduct of Experiment/Execution of Work/Programming (15 Marks)**

- Setup and Execution: Proper setup and accurate execution of the experiment or programming task.

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3. **Result with Valid Inference/Quality of Output (10 Marks)**

- Accuracy of Results: Precision and correctness of the obtained results.
- Analysis and Interpretation: Validity of inferences drawn from the experiment or quality of program output.

4. **Viva Voce (10 Marks)**

- Ability to explain the experiment, procedure results and answer related questions
- Proficiency in answering questions related to theoretical and practical aspects of the subject.

5. **Record (5 Marks)**

- Completeness, clarity, and accuracy of the lab record submitted