(i) Outline four disk operating system commands that could be used to manage 1. (a) files in a computer. (4 marks) (ii) Explain two advantages of Network Operating Systems. (4 marks) (b) Differentiate between stacks and heaps in respect to memory management by operating (4 marks) system. A group of students were discussing the following terms during an operating system (c) to the best own shell. - deals with were confired (2 marks) (ii) (2 marks) James intends to change attributes of computer files in a network so as to control their (d) access. Explain two file access modes he would consider t apply. (4 marks) 2. Define each of the following terms in respect to computers' input/output devices: (a) (i) spooling; (1 mark) (ii) caching: (1 mark) (iii) buffering. (1 mark) (iv) device controller. (1 mark) (b) Computer systems use different disk file systems to control data storage and retrieval. Describe three examples of such file systems. (6 marks) Input/output device controllers are associated with computer peripheral devices. Explain three functions of these controllers. (6 marks) (d) Figure 1 represents an architecture of an operating system. Identify the parts labelled (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv). (4 marks) (i)

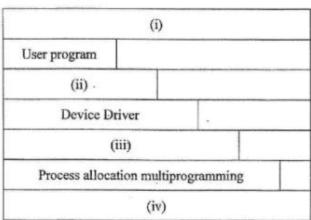


Figure 1

3.	(a)	(i)	Explain two types of inter-process communication in operating	systems. (4 marks)
		(ii)	Differentiate between automatic repeat request and forward erroperating systems.	4
	(b)	With	the aid of a diagram, outline a two-level directory structure.	(4 marks)
	(c)	Internal fragmentation occurs during file storage. Explain two disadvantages of		
	(d)	The administrator of a computer intends to identify the properties of files in a directory.  State eight file properties that he may identify. (4 marks)		
4.	(a)	Outline four objectives of computer memory management in regards to relocation.  (4 marks)		
4.	(b)	Expla	in two categories of computer input/output devices in respect to da	ita transfer.
*	(c)	Explain two circumstances that would cause user level threading during process execution. (4 marks		
	(d)	A computer technician intends to manage computer files. Explain <b>four</b> file he could perform during this process.		
5.	(a)	Outlin	e three components of the process scheduler.	(3 marks)
	(b)		in two advantages of memory overlay.	(4 marks)
	(c)	The CPU passes information to and from an input/output device using the computer		
	(d)		he aid of a diagram, outline the five-state process model.	(6 marks) (7 marks)
6.	(a)	Outline four essential approaches used when implementing mutual exclusion to manage shared resources. (4 marks)		
	(b)	Differentiate between least frequently used and most frequently used page replacement algorithms. (4 marks)		
	(c)	Explain two circumstances under which biometric security system could be used for the purpose of file security. (4 marks)		
	(d)	With the aid of a block diagram, outline the layers of the input/output software system.  (8 marks)		
7.	(a)	Outline	e four computer disk head scheduling algorithms.	(4 marks)
	(b)		n two functions of computer directories in a computer system.	
	(c)	Distinguish between <i>logical file system</i> and <i>basic file system</i> in file systems structure.  (4 marks)		
	(d)	Files are allocated disk space by the operating system using linked allocation method.  Explain four characteristics of this method. (8 marks)		

8. (a) Explain two emerging trends in respect to computer hard disks.

(4 marks)

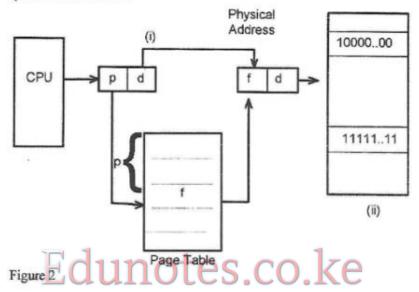
(b) Distinguish between virtual memory and primary memory of the computer system.

(4 marks)

(c) An operating system is required to choose the process that should be executed in order to avoid deadlocks. Outline four criteria used to choose the best scheduling policy.

(4 marks)

(d) Figure 2 represent paging mechanism in a hardware device. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



(i) Identify the parts labelled (i) and (ii).

(4 marks)

(ii) Explain two causes of fault pages in paging.

(4 marks)

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