ROLL	NO.		

Code: AC72/AT72/AC117/AT117 Subject: LINUX INTERNALS

## **AMIETE - CS/IT (Current & New Scheme)**

Time: 3 Hours JUNE 2016 Max. Marks: 100

PLEASE WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE SPACE PROVIDED ON EACH PAGE IMMEDIATELY AFTER RECEIVING THE QUESTION PAPER.

NOTE: There are 9 Questions in all.

- Question 1 is compulsory and carries 20 marks. Answer to Q.1 must be written in the space provided for it in the answer book supplied and nowhere else.
- The answer sheet for the Q.1 will be collected by the invigilator after 45 Minutes of the commencement of the examination.
- Out of the remaining EIGHT Questions, answer any FIVE Questions. Each question carries 16 marks.
- Any required data not explicitly given, may be suitably assumed and stated.

Q.1	Choose the correct or the best alternative in the following:	$(2\times10)$
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- a. The part of the Unix operating system that interacts with the hardware is called
  - (A) GNU project

**(B)** The kernel

(C) The shell

- (D) Linux
- b. The commonly used UNIX commands like date, ls, cat, etc. are stored in
  - (A) /dev directory

(B) /bin and /usr/bin directories

(C) /tmp directory

- **(D)** /unix directory
- c. Use the following command to save and exit from Vi editor.

(A) ZZ

**(B)**:wq

(**C**) :q!

- **(D)** Both **(A)** and **(B)**
- d. The command to count the number of files in the current directory by using pipes, is

(A) ls | wc

**(B)** ls -1 | wc -1

(C) ls | wc -w

- **(D)** ls | ws -c
- e. A file with permission status of RWXR\_XR\_\_ indicates
  - (A) The owner has all permissions, the group has only Read permissions.
  - **(B)** The owner has only Read and Execute permissions.
  - **(C)** The owner has all permissions, the group has only Read and Execute permissions.
  - **(D)** The group has all permissions, the owner has only Read and Execute permissions.
- f. Which command is used to terminate all processes in your own system except the login shell?

(**A**) kill 1

**(B)** kill 0

(C) cancel all

- **(D)** cancel 1
- g. The purpose of the PATH variable is to
  - (A) Show the current directory
  - **(B)** Show the directory path of a file
  - (C) Tells the shell what directories to search when a command is entered
  - **(D)** Both **(A)** and **(C)**

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	h. To find out a file's inode number, use this option on the "ls" command.					
	(A) -i	(B) -inode				
	(C) -num	<b>(D)</b> -in				
	i. The "nice" command is used to					
	(A) Communicate with other users					
	(B) Improve relationships (C) Change Priority levels of running	o processes				
	<ul><li>(C) Change Priority levels of running processes</li><li>(D) Create processes</li></ul>					
	j. New users are added into this file.					
	(A) /passwd	<b>(B)</b> /usr				
	(C) /etc/passwd	( <b>D</b> ) /home				
	Answer any FIVE Questions	out of EIGHT Questions.				
	Each question car					
<b>Q.2</b>	a. LINUX is freely available UNIX Typ	pe OS. Comment. List the essential				
	characteristics of LINUX operating s	system.	<b>(8)</b>			
	b. Write and discuss the compiling step	s of a kernel.	<b>(8)</b>			
Q.3	a. Explain the following system calls:		(8)			
	(i) Nice (ii) Exit		. ,			
	(iii) Wait (iv) Fork					
	b. Discuss the concept of signals, interr	upts and scheduler in process managemen	nt. <b>(8)</b>			
Q.4	a. What is the difference between static	and dynamic memory allocation in the k	ernel			
	segment?		<b>(8)</b>			
	b. What is paging under LINUX explain	n in detail?	<b>(8)</b>			
Q.5	a. Explain the types of interprocess Cor	nmunication Supported by LINUX.	<b>(8)</b>			
	b. What is the basic difference between pipes and FIFOs? How does ptrace help in					
	debugging?		<b>(8)</b>			
<b>Q.6</b>			ic			
	arrangement of a typical UNIX inode	e table.	<b>(8)</b>			
	b. Explain the structure of Ext2 file system. Name any four file systems being use		sed by			
	LINUX operating system.		<b>(8)</b>			
<b>Q.7</b>	a. Discuss character and block oriented	devices in detail.	<b>(8)</b>			
	b. Explain the various transfer modes o	f DMA controller.	(8)			
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<b>Q.8</b>		nctions of UDP and TCP in LINUX netw				
	implementation.		(8)			
	b. What is a socket structure? Explain the	he general structure of a socket address.	(8)			
Q.9	a What is debugging? Discuss various	methods of debugging for LINUX kernel	(8)			
Q.,	a. That is debugging: Discuss various	medicus of deougging for LiftOA Kelliel	. ( <b>U</b> )			
	b. Discuss the Intel multi-processor specification. Also discuss the problems					
	associated with multiprocessor system	ms.	<b>(8)</b>			