K8	48 M	K8 K8	K8	K8	
K8	M. Tech I Se REAL	TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVI emester Examinations, June/J TIME OPERATING SYSTI (Embedded Systems)	July - 2018 EMS		
K8	Part B consists of 5 Ur	ns two parts A and B. which carries 25 marks. Ans nits. Answer any one full q and may have a, b, c as sub que PART - A	uestion from each stions.	unit. Each	
			5 × 5	Marks = 25	
K 8	 1.a) Differentiate between fork b) Define message queue and c) What is I/O subsystem? Ho d) Explain the nature of spurion e) List out the applications of 	explain its application. ow it matters to the performancous interrupts in RTOs.	e of Operating Syste	[5] m? [5] [5] [5]	
		PART - B			
		TAKI - D			
		TAKT - D	5 × 10	Marks = 50	
K8	commands? Give the applieDescribe the evolution of I	ve, open lose, read, write ar cations of above commands. OR Linux. "Most of the large IT co	nd 10 control a file	using Unix [10]	
K8	3. Describe the evolution of I entirely on the Linux OS".	ve, open lose, read, write ar cations of above commands. OR Linux. "Most of the large IT collustify this statement.	nd IO control a file	using Unix [10] ofrastructure [10]	
K8	3. Describe the evolution of I entirely on the Linux OS".	ve, open lose, read, write ar cations of above commands. OR Linux. "Most of the large IT collustify this statement. al Time Operating system a	nd IO control a file	using Unix [10] ofrastructure [10]	
K8	3. Describe the evolution of I entirely on the Linux OS". 4.a) Differentiate between Resystem. b) What are the task synchron	ve, open lose, read, write are cations of above commands. OR Linux. "Most of the large IT control of	ompanies run their in	using Unix [10] frastructure [10] Coperating	
K8 K8	3. Describe the evolution of I entirely on the Linux OS". 4.a) Differentiate between Resystem. b) What are the task synchron 5.a) What are the principles of concurrency. b) Explain Interprocess comm 6.a) Draw the architecture of I/O Explain typical uses of Even	ve, open lose, read, write arcations of above commands. OR Linux. "Most of the large IT collustify this statement. al Time Operating system a nization tools in RTOS? OR Concurrency in RTOS? Explainment registers. OR	ain the problems end	using Unix [10] Infrastructure [10] Properating [5+ 5] Countered in [5+ 5]	
K8 K8	3. Describe the evolution of I entirely on the Linux OS". 4.a) Differentiate between Resystem. b) What are the task synchron 5.a) What are the principles of concurrency. b) Explain Interprocess comm 6.a) Draw the architecture of I/O Explain typical uses of Even	ve, open lose, read, write ar cations of above commands. OR Linux. "Most of the large IT collustify this statement. al Time Operating system a nization tools in RTOS? OR Concurrency in RTOS? Explanation in RTOs. O Subsystem and explain. ent registers.	ain the problems end	using Unix [10] Infrastructure [10] Properating [5+ 5] Countered in [5+ 5]	
K8 K8	3. Describe the evolution of I entirely on the Linux OS". 4.a) Differentiate between Respective System. b) What are the task synchron concurrency. b) Explain Interprocess community. 6.a) Draw the architecture of I/O Explain typical uses of Every 7.a) What is device driver? Is in RTOS?	ve, open lose, read, write arcations of above commands. OR Linux. "Most of the large IT collustify this statement. al Time Operating system a nization tools in RTOS? OR Concurrency in RTOS? Explainment registers. OR	ompanies run their in and Non Real Time ain the problems end	using Unix [10] Infrastructure [10] Properating [5+ 5] Countered in [5+ 5]	

