

Sec → 1

Q1

What do you mean by caching, spooling & error handling, explain in detail?

Explain FCFS, SCAN & CSCAN scheduling with example.

Solⁿ

Caching:

A caching is a region of fast memory that holds a copy of data. Access to the cached copy is much easier than the original file. For instance, the instruction of the current running process is stored on the disk, cached in physical memory, & copied again in the CPU's secondary & primary cache.

Spooling :-

A spool is a buffer that holds the output of a device, such as printer that cannot accept interleaved data streams. Although a printer can serve only one job at a time.

Error handling:

An OS that uses protected memory can guard against many kinds of hardware & application errors, so that a complete system failure is not the usual result of each minor mechanical glitch, device, & i/o transfers can fail in many ways.

FCFS Disk scheduling Algorithm

- As the name suggests, this algorithm entertains request in the order they arrives in the disk queue.
- It is simplest disk scheduling algo.

SCAN Disk Scheduling Algorithm

- In SCAN disk scheduling algorithm, head starts from one end of the disk & moves towards the other end
- Servicing requesting in b/w one by one & reach the other end.

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C-SCAN Disk Algorithm

Circular SCAN (C-SCAN) Scheduling algorithm is a modified version of SCAN Disk Scheduling algorithm that deals with the inefficiency of SCAN algorithm by servicing the requests more uniformly.