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		What is EDF? Mention its disadvantages. [3]	0)
		T3 175	
		T2 350	
The state of the s		T1 100	
		Task Ts (Time Units)	
* *		ling algorithm. Th as given below. F	b)
<		Differentiate between periodic and aperiodic tasks. [2]	Q2) a)
		OR	
c) What are the standards and relevant bodies for Linux. [3]	4	What do you mean by real-time tasks? Give two examples of systems with real time tasks.	c)
[2]		T3 250	
b) Name four configuration targets or editors used to configure Linux kernel.		T2 125	
a) With help of diagram, explain the required setup for embedded Linux development. [5]	26)	Task Is (Time Units) T1 400	
OR		the average turnaround time (TAT). [5]	
c) Explain Initialization flow of control in brief. [3]		Consider a multitasking system using SJN scheduling algorithm. There are three tasks in the ready list with service time To as given helpsy. Find	6)
b) What are different outputs/files generated when Linux kernel is built using make command for a target processor? [4]		What do you mean by preemptive and non-preemptive tasks? [2]	21) a)
a) Differentiate between BIOS, Bootloader and Bootstrap loader. [3]	QS)	Assume suitable data, if necessary.	4) A
		Figures to the right indicate full marks.	
ALTER ANNALA ROUGH CANALA CONTRACTOR OF CANALACTER CONTRACTOR CONT		Answer Q1 or Q2, Q3 or Q4, Q3 or Q0. Neat diagrams must be drawn wherever necessary.	1) A 2) N
c) Explain load-store architecture of ARM [3]		ustructions to the candidates:	astruction
b) Explain interrupt handling in ARM. [4]		[Max. Marks: 30	ime : I Hour]
a) Explain advanced features of ARM. [3]	24)	(2012 Pattern) (Semester - II)	
OR		EMBEDDED OPERATING SYSTEMS (310250)	
c) Write assembly language program for ARM to add numbers 1 to 10.[5]		T.F. (Computer Engineering)	
b) Name the registers found in the register set of ARM. [3]			204
a) What is meant by 'Core' with respect to ARM architecture? [2]	Q3)	otal No. of Questions: 6] SEAT No. :	otal No. of
	TAP ICIT		

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