

AL-AZHAR COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, THODUPPUZHA
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

S5 CSE 2020-2024 Batch

MONTHLY ATTENDANCE-OCTOBER 2022

SLNo:	Student Name	CST 301			CST 303			CST 305			CST 307			CST 309			MCN 301			CSL 333			CSL 331		
		No.of days present	Attendance Percentage	Total:23	No.of days present	Attendance Percentage	Total:20	No.of days present	Attendance Percentage	Total:16	No.of days present	Attendance Percentage	Total:15	No.of days present	Attendance Percentage	Total:16	No.of days present	Attendance Percentage	Total:17	No.of days present	Attendance Percentage	Total:3	No.of days present	Attendance Percentage	Total:5
1	AAE20CS001 ADITYA SURESH	14	61	9	45	9	56	11	73	10	63	4	57	2	67	3	60	4	57	3	100	2	40		
2	AAE20CS002 AKHIL NATH T M	11	48	6	30	8	50	9	60	11	69	4	57	1	33	4	80	7	100	5	100	5	100		
3	AAE20CS004 ALFIYA E S	16	70	14	70	15	94	11	73	13	81	7	100	3	100	2	40	4	57	3	100	2	40		
4	AAE20CS005 ALIYA FATHIMA	17	74	18	90	11	69	10	67	15	94	5	71	3	100	5	100	7	100	3	100	5	100		
5	AAE20CS006 ANJANA SANTHOSH	20	87	16	80	13	81	14	93	15	94	7	100	3	100	5	100	10	100	3	100	5	100		
6	AAE20CS008 FAMITHA P S	13	57	11	55	11	69	11	73	11	69	4	57	3	100	3	60	4	57	3	100	3	60		
7	AAE20CS010 FARVEEN FATHIMA	17	74	15	75	10	63	10	67	14	88	4	57	3	100	5	100	7	100	3	100	5	100		
8	AAE20CS011 FATHIMA BEEVI	7	30	5	25	5	31	5	33	7	44	2	29	1	33	2	40	1	33	2	40	1	33		
9	AAE20CS012 HILAS	15	65	18	90	13	81	10	67	11	69	5	71	3	100	3	60	5	71	3	100	3	60		
10	AAE20CS014 MERIN VARGHESE	21	91	13	65	15	94	13	87	16	100	6	86	2	67	5	100	6	86	2	67	5	100		
11	AAE20CS015 MOHAMMAD RAZIN RASHI	12	52	10	50	10	63	10	67	10	63	4	57	3	100	3	60	4	57	3	100	3	60		
12	AAE20CS016 MOHAMMED AMEEN	15	65	12	60	12	75	10	67	13	81	5	71	3	100	3	60	5	71	3	100	3	60		
13	AAE20CS017 MUHAMMED ASLAM M A	12	52	11	55	11	69	11	73	13	81	5	71	3	100	3	60	5	71	3	100	3	60		
14	AAE20CS018 MUHAMMED SALIH P K	16	70	13	65	13	81	10	67	14	88	6	86	2	67	3	60	6	86	2	67	3	60		
15	AAE20CS020 NELVIN THANKACHAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16	AAE20CS021 RAIBAN FATHIMA	19	83	16	80	14	88	14	93	16	100	6	86	3	100	5	100	6	86	3	100	5	100		
17	AAE20CS022 RINSHA SHAJAHA	12	52	18	90	11	69	8	53	11	69	4	57	2	67	2	40	5	71	3	100	3	60		
18	AAE20CS023 ROHITH R	14	61	10	50	8	50	11	73	12	75	4	57	3	100	3	60	4	57	3	100	3	60		
19	AAE20CS024 SHAHZAD ALI A N	15	65	11	55	11	69	10	67	13	81	5	71	2	67	3	60	5	71	2	67	3	60		
20	AAE20CS025 SHANIYA SHAMSUDEEN	11	48	6	30	10	63	7	47	11	69	4	57	2	67	0	0	4	57	2	67	0	0		
21	AAE20CS027 SHOBITH RAJESH	11	48	8	40	8	50	9	60	11	69	4	57	3	100	2	40	4	57	3	100	2	40		
22	AAE20CS028 SNEHA G NATH	13	57	11	55	11	69	9	60	12	75	4	57	1	33	1	20	5	71	3	100	3	60		
23	AAE20CS029 THANVEER THAJUDEEN	14	61	15	75	11	69	10	67	10	63	5	71	3	100	3	60	5	71	3	100	3	60		
24	AAE20CS030 THOUFEEK S	15	65	15	75	12	75	14	93	14	88	5	71	3	100	3	60	5	71	3	100	3	60		

Class Advisor: *Dilip*

HOD: *Principals*

Principal: *Al-Azhari*

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

Continuous Assessment Test I : November 2022

Sem : S5	Program : B.Tech CSE	Course Code : CST305	Total Marks : 50	Time : 1 30Hrs.
Course Name : SYSTEM SOFTWARE				

CO : Course Outcome no

Level : Revised Bloom's taxonomy level no. (1-6)

PART A
Answer all questions (4 marks each)

Co:	Level:	Question No:	
1	2	1	Differentiate between System Software and Application Software
1	1	2	Explain the addressing mode of SIC machine
1	1	3	What are Assembler Directives? Explain with examples.
2	2	4	Explain the Data Structure used in implementation of Assemblers
2	2	5	What is a forward reference?

PART B

1	1	6	a) Explain about different System Software (9 Marks)
1	3		b) Explain the difference between i) A1 RESW 3 and A1 WORD 3 ii) B BYTE C'23' and B BYTE X'23' iii) END and END LABEL (6 Marks)

OR

2	3	7	Write an SIC/XE program to read a 100- byte record from an input device to memory using subroutine (15 Marks)
1	2	8	Explain about SIC/XE machine architecture. (15 Marks)

OR

2	1	9	a) Explain about the Header record, Text record and End record of object program. (6 Marks)
2	3		b) Write down and explain the algorithm for Pass 1 of assembler. (9 Marks)

*CO1:Distinguish softwares into system and application software categories

*CO2: Identify standard and extended architectural features of machines

Bloom's Taxonomy Levels:

1. Remember
2. Understand
3. Apply
4. Analyze
5. Evaluate
6. Create





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Scheme of Evaluation

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PART A

Co :	Level :	Questio n No:	Points	Marks	Total Mark s
1	2	1	<p>System Software is the type of software that is the interface between application software and system. Low-level languages are used to write the system software. System Software maintains the system resources and gives the path for application software to run. An important thing is that without system software, the system can not run. It is a general-purpose software.</p> <p>Application Software is the type of software that runs as per user request. It runs on the platform which is provided by system software. High-level languages are used to write the application software. It's a specific purpose software. The main difference between System Software and Application Software is that without system software, the system can not run on the other hand without application software, the Low-level maintains system always runs.</p>	2	4
1	1	2	<p>Direct Addressing Explanation with example</p> <p>Indexed Addressing Explanation with example</p>	1 1 1 1	4
1	1	3	<p>Assembler directives (or pseudo instructions) are not translated into machine instructions. Instead, they provide instructions to the assembler itself.</p> <p>START Specify name and starting address for the program.</p> <p>END Indicate the end of the source program and (optionally) specify the first executable instruction in the program.</p> <p>BYTE Generate character or hexadecimal constant occupying as many bytes as needed to represent the constant.</p> <p>WORD Generate one-word integer constant.</p> <p>RESB Reserve the indicated number of bytes for a data area.</p> <p>RESW Reserve the indicated number of words for a data area.</p>	2 2	4
2	2	4	SYMTAB OPTAB	2	4



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			LOCCTR	1 1	
2	2	5	A forward reference occurs when a label is used as an operand, for example as a branch target, earlier in the code than the definition of the label. The assembler cannot know the address of the forward reference label until it reads the definition of the label.	4	4
PART B					
1	a:1	6a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operating system: Harnesses communication between hardware, system programs, and other applications. • Device driver: Enables device communication with the OS and other programs. • Firmware: Enables device control and identification. • Translator: Translates high-level languages to low-level machine codes. • Utility: Ensures optimum functionality of devices and applications. 	a)5	
1	b:3	6b)	Explanation with Example Explanation with Example	b)4 b)6	15
OR					
2	3	7	Program	15	15
1	2	8	Addressing mode Instruction format Registers Input and output	5 5 3 2	15
OR					
2	a:1	9a)	Format of Header record Format of Text record Format of End record	a)2 a)2 a)2	
2	b:3	9b)	Algorithm Explanation	b)6 b)3	15

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muhammed salih ple.

CSE ROLL No. 14

REG S5

SYSTEM SOFTWARE

~~38%~~
~~50~~

SYSTEM SOFTWARE

9, b, b algorithm for pass 1 of assembly

begin

read the first input line

if OPCODE = 'START' then

begin

SAVE # [OPERAND] as starting address

Initialize LOCCTR to starting address

write line to intermediate file

read the next input line

end {if START}

else

initialize LOCCTR to 0

while OPCODE ≠ 'END' do

begin

This is not comment or line then

begin

There is symbol in the LABEL field then

begin

search SYMTAB for LABEL

if found then

set error flag (duplicate symbol)

else

insert (LABEL, LOCCTR) to SYMTAB

end {if symbol}

Search OPTAB for OPCODE



```

ADD 3 * [OPERAND] to LOCCTR
else if OPCODE = 'RESW' then
    ADD 3 * # [OPERAND] to LOCCTR
else if OPCODE = 'RESB' then
    ADD 1 # [OPERAND] to LOCCTR
else if OPCODE = 'BYTE' then
begin
    find the length of constant byte
    ADD length to LOCCTR
END{IF BYTE}
else
    set error flag (too invalid comment codes)
END{COMMENT NOT END}
write line to intermediate file
read next instruction line
END {while not END}
write last line to intermediate file
SAVE ( LOCCTR - starting address ) to
length of program
END {Pass 1}

```

(pass 1) of assembler begin and take the first input line ~~and~~ so if OPCODE start begin then save the operand as starting address and initialize LOCCTR to starting address write the line in intermediate file and read the next input line and continue till we start ~~as~~ is end else LOCCTR as 0 while the OPCODE ≠ end do and



Add 3 to LOCCTR otherwise 3 to LOCCTR or
RESW 3 * # [operator] to OR RESB # [operator] toobyke
length to LOCCTR end byte and otherwise to intermediate
file end. Save LOCCTR - starting address length of code.

Q 9,9) Object program is format of object
this is format of all record
and object program has 3 record
Header record, text record & END record
Object program has a program that has
three records.

Header record

format of these record.

Header record.

Col 1 H

Col 1 2-7 Program name

Col 1 8-13 Starting address of byte (hexadecimal)

Col 1 14-19 length of the record in byte
(hexadecimal)

TEXT record

Col 1 T

Col 1 2-7 Starting address of byte its record
byte (hexadecimal)

Col 1 8-9 length of the record its record

byte (hexadecimal)

record record address of the record
byte

END record

Col 1 E



7. SIC /XE ~~to~~ read a 100-byte record from an input device to memory using subroutine

JSUB READ

READ LDX #0
LD T #100
RLOOP TD INDEV
JEQ RLOOP
RD INDEV
STCH RECORD, X
TIX T
JLS RLOOP
RSUB

INDEX 10 BYTE X'F1'

RECORD RESB 100

direct indexed

2. ~~Indirect~~ Addressing Mode of SIC machine

1. direct addressing mode

n i x b p

i

w

neither immediate

nor indirect

This address mode is direct use without any use of register. The data are directly addressed.

2. immediate Addressing mode

n = indirect

i = immediate

x = index

b = base relative

p - program counter

3. Indirect addressing mode

In this addressing mode is indirectly address the memory location address is in programs.

n	i	x	b	p
1	0	0	0	0

X

e.g:-

~~10000~~ LDA,[000]

4. Index addressing mode.

In this addressing mode index is used as α

n	i	x	b	p
1	1	1	0	0
<u> </u>				

neither immediate
indirect

5. RBA

relative addressing mode

here 2 addressing modes

base relative addressing modes &

program counter addressing modes, X

base relative addressing mode $b=1$ $T_A = \text{Displacement} + (B)$
 $p=0$

program counter addressing mode $b=0$ $T_A = \text{Displacement} + PC$
 $p=1$

base relative index addressing mode $b=1$ $x=1$
 $p=0$ $T_A = \text{Displacement} + (B) + (x)$

program counter addressing mode $T_A = \text{Displacement} + (B) + (x)$

3. Assembler directives

Assembler directives is code that are not translated into machine code the ~~as~~ code is used for itself.

1. START

- The START assembler directives is used START the operations in assembly

e.g:-

START ~~Label~~ LDX #05

X

2. END

The END assembler directives is used for END the assembler

e.g:-

END START

3. WORD

The WORD assembler directives is used a one WORD in the memory location

~~WORD~~

~~DECODED~~ WORD

ZERO WORD

↓

label

0

by value

4. BYTE

The BYTE assembler directives is used a one BYTE in the memory location



5. RESW

THE RESW IS ASSEMBLER DIRECTIVES
IS USED TO RESERVE NO. OF WORD
IN A MEMORY LOCATION.

eg:- RECORD RESW 100

6. RESB

THE RESB IS ASSEMBLER DIRECTIVES
IS USED FOR RESERVE NO. OF BYTE
IN MEMORY LOCATION

eg:- RECORD RESB 100.

1. System Software

System software are used in
computer system to connect software
and hardware

- System software are ~~in~~ ^{need in} ~~system oper~~
operation ~~perfor~~ ^{to} system performance.

- System software ~~are~~ working ~~to~~ enable
operating system

- System software ~~guide~~ ~~is~~ main of
computer system.

- ~~so~~ suppose system software is weak
it affect all over the computer system

- System software ~~is~~ uses to perform
the system functions.

Application software

- Application software uses in a application / software
- Application software uses to perform the operation of application / software.
- Application software operate in the operating system
- Application software ~~no~~ is not main in the computer system
- Suppose a ~~so~~ application software is crush it not affect operating system, system software, computer system.
- Application software used for the application function and application operation.

5. Forward reference.



The forward reference ~~comes~~
a label is used ~~for~~ in the
assembler the label ~~ends~~ ends the
by forward reference the operation
of label

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S5 CSE 2020-2024 Batch

CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT TEST I : November 2022

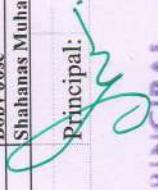
SL.No:	Register Number	Student Name	Total Marks: 50											
			CST 301	CST 303	CST 305	CST 307	CST 309	MCN 301	CST 301	CST 303	CST 305	CST 307	CST 309	MCN 301
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2	AAE20CS002	AKHIL NATH T M	14	15	18	15	8	9	11	14	12	21	13	16
3	AAE20CS004	ALFIYA E S	11	9	18	15	8	9	11	14	12	21	13	16
4	AAE20CS005	ALIYA FATHIMA	30	14	12	21	AB	14	23	26	13	38	11	21
5	AAE20CS006	ANJANA SANTHOSH	AB	23	26	13	38	16	2	15	11	11	14	21
6	AAE20CS008	FAMILTHAPS	2	15	11	11	11	21	29	27	26	22	AB	22
7	AAE20CS010	EARVEEN FATHIMA	29	27	26	22	AB	22	4	13	5	AB	AB	AB
8	AAE20CS011	FATHIMA BEEVI	4	4	13	5	AB	AB	0	8	22	15	12	17
9	AAE20CS012	HIJAS	0	8	22	15	12	17	20	AB	AB	AB	AB	38
10	AAE20CS014	MERIN VARGHESE	20	AB	AB	AB	AB	AB	10	20	20	20	12	12
11	AAE20CS015	MOHAMMAD RAZIN RASHEED	0	10	20	20	AB	AB	1	21	25	22	12	6
12	AAE20CS016	MOHAMMED AMEEN	1	1	21	25	22	12	1	7	5	0	3	6
13	AAE20CS017	MUHAMMED ASLAM M A	1	7	5	0	AB	AB	45	31	39	25	25	AB
14	AAE20CS018	MUHAMMED SALIHP K	45	31	39	25	25	AB	AB	AB	AB	AB	AB	AB
15	AAE20CS020	NELVIN THANKACHAN	AB	AB	AB	AB	AB	AB	10	15	14	29	20	AB
16	AAE20CS021	RAIBAN FATHIMA	10	15	14	29	20	AB	16	22	15	14	20	12
17	AAE20CS022	RINSHA SHAJAHAN	16	22	15	14	AB	AB	22	20	12	24	15	20
18	AAE20CS023	ROHITH R	22	20	9	AB	AB	AB	18	4	21	21	21	AB
19	AAE20CS024	SHAHZAD ALI A N	20	20	12	24	AB	AB	4	21	3	30	AB	8
20	AAE20CS025	SHANIYA SHAMSUDEEN	4	21	3	30	AB	AB	20	16	10	AB	33	21
21	AAE20CS027	SHOBITH RAJESH	2	16	9	AB	AB	AB	4	22	8	18	23	8
22	AAE20CS028	SNEHA G NATH	4	22	8	AB	AB	AB	5	20	7	15	20	AB
23	AAE20CS029	THANVEER THAJUDEEN	5	20	7	15	20	AB	30	26	13	28	34	AB
24	AAE20CS030	THOUFEEK S	30	26	13	28	AB	AB	30	26	13	28	34	AB

SL.NO SUBJECT CODE SUBJECT NAME

1	CST 301	Formal Languages and Automata Theory
2	CST 303	Computer Networks
3	CST 305	System Software
4	CST 307	Microprocessors and Microcontrollers
5	CST 309	Management of Software Systems
6	MCN 301	Disaster Management

Faculty	Deniva Varchese
	Banu Sumaya S
	Anju Pathrose
	Kala O S
	Boby Jose
	Shahanas Muhammed

Class Advisor: 

Principal: 

HOD: 

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Continuous Assessment Test II : December 2022

Sem : S5	Program : B.Tech CSE	Course Code : CST305	Total Marks : 50	Time : 1 30Hrs.
Course Name : SYSTEM SOFTWARE				Level : Revised Bloom's taxonomy level no. (1-6)

CO : Course Outcome no

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PART A

Answer all questions (4 marks each)

Co :	Level	Questio n No:	
3	2	1	What is a load and go assembler?
3	1	2	Differentiate between control sections and program blocks with the help of an example.
3	1	3	Explain any one example of assembler implementation.
4	2	4	What is the use of bitmask in program relocation? Illustrate with example.
4	2	5	Give the algorithm for an absolute loader.

PART B

(9 Marks)

3	1	6	a) Explain program relocation with examples.
3	3		b) Is there a need to use modification records for the given SIC/XE program segment? Explain your answer. If yes, show the contents of modification record.

```

0000 COPY START 0
.....
0006 +JSUB RDREC
000A LDA LENGTH
.....
0033 LENGTH RESW 1
.....
1036 RDREC CLEAR X

```

M, 0007, OS, +RDREC

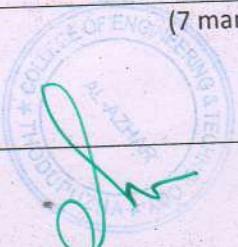
(6 Marks)

OR

(15 Marks)

4	3	7	Explain about machine-dependent loader features <i>Relocation, Program linking, Algo of data structure of a linking loader</i>
3	2	8	a) What is a multi pass assembler?

(7 marks)



20

3	2		b)	Employ multipass assembler to evaluate the following expressions.	
			Expression No.	Loc	Source Statement
			1		HALFSZ EQU MAXLEN/2 500
			2		MAXLEN EQU BUFEND-BUF 1000
			3		PREVBT EQU BUFFER-I 4033
			4	4034	BUFFER RESB 4096
			5	5034	BUFEND EQU *
					(8 Marks)
				OR	
4	1	9	a)	Given an idle computer with no programs in memory, how do we get things started . Expl'n with algorithm.	(6 Marks)
4	3		b)	Explain machine-independent loader features.	(9 Marks)

*CO3: Identify machine dependent features of system software

*CO4: Identify machine independent features of system software.

*CO5: Design algorithms for system softwares and analyze the effect of data structures.

Bloom's Taxonomy Levels:

1. Remember
2. Understand
3. Apply
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Scheme of Evaluation

Sem : S5	Program : B.Tech CSE	Course Code :CST305	Total Marks : 50	Time : 1 30Hrs.
Course Name : System Software				

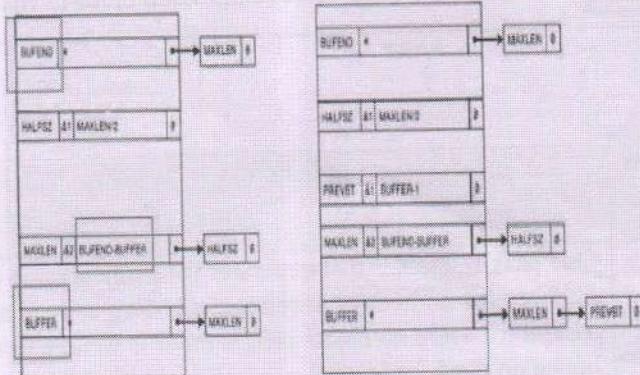
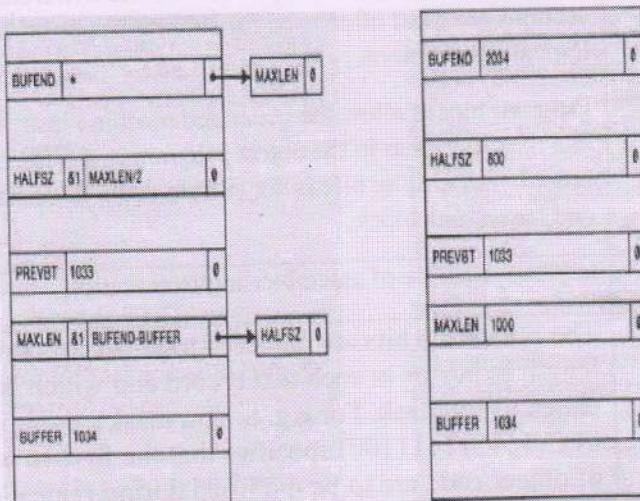
CO: Course Outcome no

Level: Revised Bloom's taxonomy level no. (1-6)

PART A					
Co:	Level:	Question No:	Points	Marks	Total Marks
3	2	1	One pass assembler that generates their object code in memory for immediate execution is known as load and go assembler. Here no object programmer is written out and hence no need for loader.	4	4
3	1	2	A control section is a part of the program that maintains its identity after assembly; each control section can be loaded and relocated independently of the others. Different control sections are most often used for subroutines or other logical subdivisions. Program blocks allow the generated machine instructions and data to appear in the object program in a different order by separating blocks for storing code, data, stack, and larger data block.	2 2	4
3	1	3	any one example of assembler implementation	4	4
4	2	4	The relocation bits are gathered together following the length indicator in each text record and which is called as bit mask. For e.g. the bit mask FFC(11111111100) specifies that the first 10 words of object code are to be modified during relocation.	4	4
4	2*	5	Algorithm	4	4

PART B

3	a:1	6a)	Relocation is the process of connecting symbolic references with symbolic definitions. For example, when a program calls a function, the associated call instruction must transfer control to the proper destination address at execution. In other words, relocatable files must have information that describes how to modify their section contents, thus allowing executable and shared object files to hold the right	9	
---	-----	-----	--	---	--

			information for a process's program image. Relocation entries are these data.		15
3	b:3	6b)	Yes. For the address 0006	6	
OR					
4	3	7	Explain about machine-dependent loader features	15	15
3	a:2	8a)	Explanation of a multi pass assembler	7	
3	b:2	8b)	 2 MAXLEN EQU BUFEND-BUFFER 3 PREVBT EQU BUFFER-1	8	15
			 4 BUFFER RESB 4096 5 BUFEND EQU *		
OR					
4	a:1	9a)	Bootstrap loader	6	15
4	b:3	9b)	Explanation of machine-independent loader features.	9	

*CO3: Identify machine dependent features of system software

*CO4: Identify machine independent features of system software.



*CO5: Design algorithms for system softwares and analyze the effect of data structures.

Bloom's Taxonomy Levels:

1. Remember
2. Understand
3. Apply
4. Analyze
5. Evaluate
6. Create



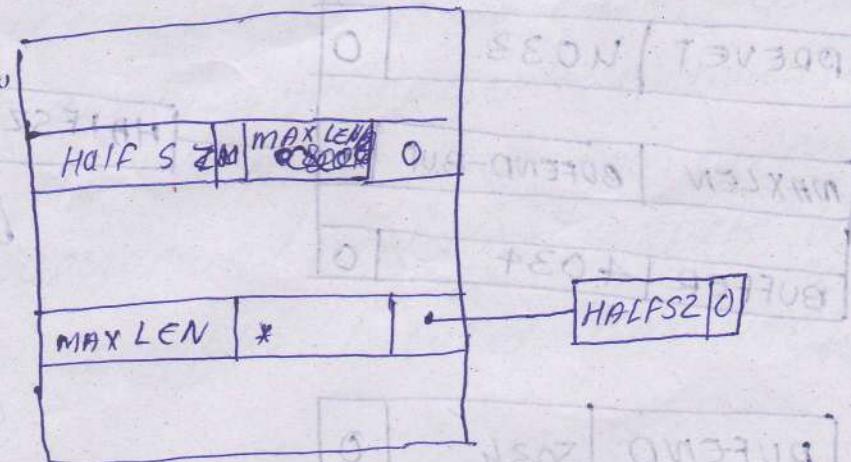
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Muhammed Salih Pe
CSE 14 S5
System Software

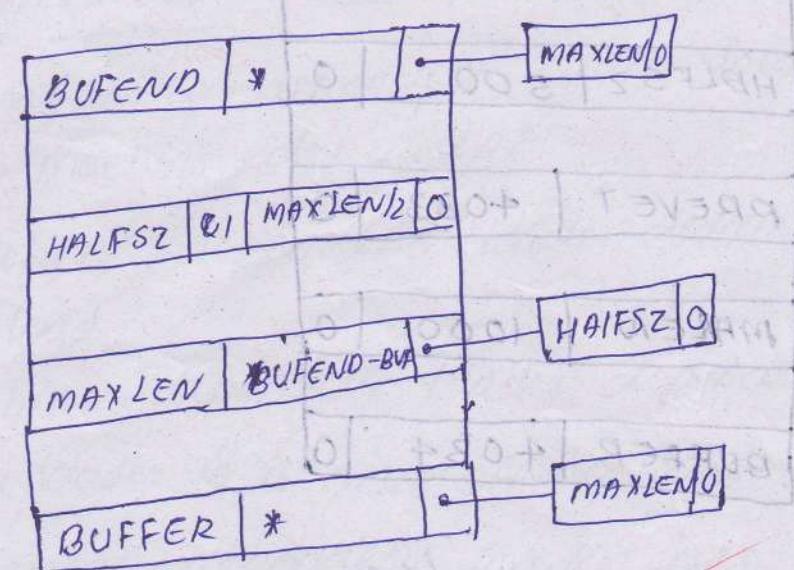
~~20%~~
~~50~~

8. b,

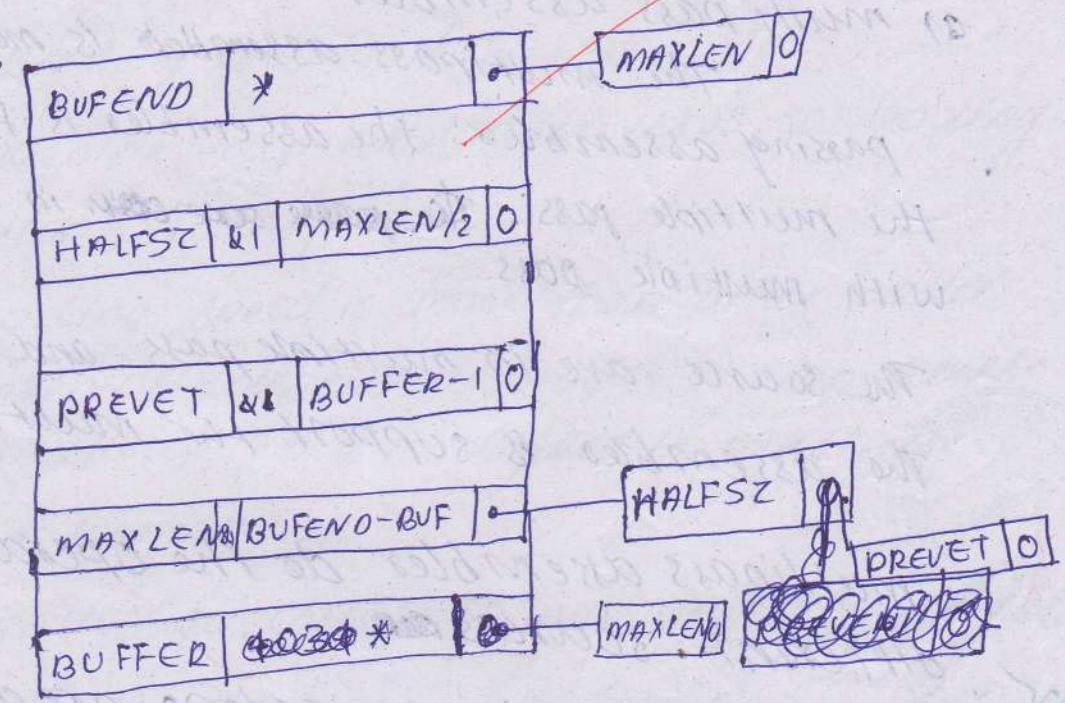
a)



b.



c.



d)

BUFEND	5034	0	MAXLEN	0
HALFSZ	81	MAXLEN12	0	
PREVET	4033	0		
MAXLEN	BUFEND-BUF		HALFSZ	1
BUFFER	4034	0		PREVET

e)

BUFEND	5034	0
HALFSZ	500	0
PREVET	4033	0
MAXLEN	1000	0
BUFFER	4034	0

a) multipass assembler.

The multipass assembler is multiple passing assembler. The assembler is to execute the multiple pass. ~~The pass are done in a system with multiple pass~~

The source are in multiple pass and location the assembler is support the multiple pass

Multipass assembler do the operation from different sources ~~one~~



2/2

In the multipass assembler the source and memory space reserved are in different pass. In all the pass is in one multipass assembler. The assembler ~~can~~ can call the different source from different pass and operation / execution complete by assembler. This assembler is called a multipass assembler.

7. machine-dependent loader

The machine-dependent loader ~~loading~~ works with machine-dependent

- machine-dependent loader dependent machine and load
- machine-dependent loader dependent the machine so the loader ~~is~~ is more efficiently work.
- machine-dependent loader uses so any kind machine ~~to~~ to load.
- ~~as~~ machine-dependent loader uses so loading function is easy
- loading speed is more than other loader
- machine-dependent loader it can ~~execute~~ suitable with ~~a~~ loading ~~to~~ to machine.
- no waiting time
- location get correct so load properly and correctly

..... Loading various with machine

instruction in record

- So we uses relocation bit. All the instruction are specified with relocation bit

The relocation bits are 3 hexadecimal symbols
represent in text record

The relocation bit is ~~0000~~ 12 bit

relocation bit are write with bit mapping length
Text-record

01 - Text record

2 - 7 → starting address

8 - 9 → length (byte)

11 - 12 → relocation bit

13 - 72 → Opcode.

4

In the program relative address is not uses so we can modify all string we cant do all instruction write in record so uses relocation bit

relocation bit is only 3 hexadecimal
one of instruction are 4 bit

e.g:- suppose.

T, 0000014, 05, 0DEA0041

↑
relocation bit

load and go assembler.

The Assembler load and go is means that Assembler load the instruction and go to back.

The assembler is load the source and go back

2

control sections

control sections needs independently

- different control section for derivation of all ~~program~~
- they not use same control section
- create new new control section for each program block
- ~~control~~ control sections needs independently but program block not in independently

2/1

- no different program block
- program block destroy in one of the program
- they use same program block
 - not need for different ~~the~~ program block
 - not create a new program block for each.

Absolute loader

Absolute loader is loader to load the instruction to the system

e.g:- Boot strap ~~to~~ loader

- load ~~the~~ when system boot first boot strap ~~to~~ - load operating system bootstrap by boot strap loader.

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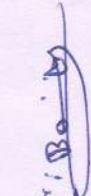
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S5 CSE 2020-2024 Batch

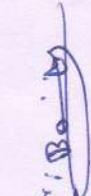
CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT TEST II : December 2022

SL.No:	Register Number	Student Name	CST 301			CST 303			CST 305			CST 307			CST 309		
			Total Marks: 50														
1	AAE20CS001	ADITYA SURESH	15	10	2	15	15	27	16	22	24	34	34	34	26	26	25
2	AAE20CS002	AKHIL NATH T M	27	23	13	13	13	9	10	14	14	28	28	28	23	23	25
3	AAE20CS004	ALFIYA E S	14	13	13	13	13	9	10	10	14	14	14	14	10	10	10
4	AAE20CS005	ALIYA FATHIMA	28	9	16	9	16	22	10	15	15	AB	AB	AB	24	24	23
5	AAE20CS006	ANJANA SANTHOSH	3	AB	14	14	14										
6	AAE20CS008	FAMILTHA P S	9	9	7	9	7	7	11	11	11	11	11	11	30	30	30
7	AAE20CS010	FARVEEN FATHIMA	17	20	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	32	32	32
8	AAE20CS011	FATHIMA BEEVI	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	8
9	AAE20CS012	HIJAS	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	5	5	5
10	AAE20CS014	MERIN VARGHESE	32	38	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	36	36	38
11	AAE20CS015	RASHEED	16	4	15	4	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	33	33	6
12	AAE20CS016	MOHAMMED AMEEN	22	9	20	9	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	12	12	12
13	AAE20CS017	MUHAMMED ASLAM M A	0	2	8	2	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	20	20	2
14	AAE20CS018	MUHAMMED SALIH P K	34	30	21	30	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	31	31	42
15	AAE20CS020	NELVIN THANKACHAN	AB														
16	AAE20CS021	RAIBAN FATHIMA	AB	20	20	20											
17	AAE20CS022	RUNSHA SHAJAHAN	2	10	20	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	22	22	22
18	AAE20CS023	ROHITH R	AB	22	22	22											
19	AAE20CS024	SHAHZAD ALIA N	11	13	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	7
20	AAE20CS025	SHANIYA SHAMSUDEEN	1	6	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	26	26
21	AAE20CS027	SHOBITH RAJESH	2	26	6	26	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	29	29	29
22	AAE20CS028	SNEHA G NATH	1	7	4	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	20	20	20
23	AAE20CS029	THANVEER THAJUDEEN	2	5	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	15	15	15
24	AAE20CS030	THOUFFEEK S	14	22	16	22	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	AB	AB	AB

SL.NO:	SUBJECT CODE	SUBJECT NAME															
		Faculty															
1	CST 301	Deniya Varghese															
2	CST 303	Bantu Sunayya S															
3	CST 305	Anju Pathrose															
4	CST 307	Kala O S															
5	CST 309	Boby Jose															
6	MCN 301	Shahana Muhammed															

Class Advisor: 
Principal:

Principal:


HOD: 

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
SEMESTER : S4
BATCH:2020-2024

University Examination Result Analysis

SL No	REGISTER NUMBER	NAME OF STUDENT	MAT206	CST202	CST204	CST206	HUT200	MCN202	CSL202	CSL204
1	AAE20CS001	Aditya Suresh	F	F	D	E	P	P	F	P
2	AAE20CS002	Akhil Nath T M*	C	B	C	C+	B	C	C+	C+
3	AAE20CS004	Alfiya E S	F	F	F	F	F	D	D	F
4	AAE20CS005	Aliya Fathima	C+	D	C	C	D	D	A+	D
5	AAE20CS006	Anjana Santhosh	F	P	D	P	D	D	F	F
6	AAE20CS008	Famitha P S	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	B
7	AAE20CS010	Farveen Fathima	A	D	B	P	C	D	S	F
8	AAE20CS011	Fathima Beevi	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	B
9	AAE20CS012	Hijas	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
10	AAE20CS014	Merin Varghese	B	P	C+	E	B+	B+	A	B+
11	AAE20CS015	Mohammad Razin Rasheed	F	F	F	F	D	D	F	F
12	AAE20CS016	Mohammad Ameen	F	F	F	F	C+	D	F	F
13	AAE20CS017	Muhammad Aslam M A	F	F	F	F	P	F	F	F
14	AAE20CS018	Muhammad Salih P K	C	C	D	C	B+	B+	A+	A+
15	AAE20CS020	Nelvin Thankachan	FE	FE	FE	FE	ABSENT	F	ABSENT	ABSENT
16	AAE20CS021	Raihan Fathima	F	F	P	F	P	P	A	D
17	AAE20CS022	Rinsha Shajahn	F	Withheld	F	Withheld	C	D	Withheld	Withheld
18	AAE20CS023	Rohith R	D	P	F	F	D	D	C+	D
19	AAE20CS024	Shahzad Ali A N	F	F	D	F	D	D	F	F
20	AAE20CS025	Shaniya Shamsudheen	F	FE	FE	P	D	F	F	F
21	AAE20CS027	Shobith Rajesh	C+	P	F	F	B	C+	C+	P
22	AAE20CS028	Sneha G Nath	F	ABSENT	F	F	F	F	D	D
23	AAE20CS029	Thanveer Thajudeen	F	F	P	F	D	A+	D	D
24	AAE20CS030	Thoufeek S	C	P	C	P	B+	A+	A+	D



✓

Name of Faculty	Subject	No of Students Registered	No of Students Passed	Pass Percentage
Anjali Prasad K P	MAT206 GRAPH THEORY	23	8	35
Banu Sumayya S	CST202 COMPUTER ORGANISATION AND ARCHITECTURE	22	9	41
Boby Jose	CST204 DATABASE MANAGEMENT SY	22	11	50
Asla M P	CST206 OPERATING SYSTEMS	22	4	18
Boby Jose	HUT200 PROFESSIONAL ETHICS	24	15	63
Shahanas Muhammed	MCN202 CONSTITUTION OF INDIA	24	18	75
Banu Sumayya S	CSL202 DIGITAL LAB	24	12	50
Asla M P	CSL204 OPERATING SYSTEMS LAB	24	13	54

Number of Students Registered	24
Number of Students Passed	3
Total Pass Percentage	13%



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