

MCA (Revised) / BCA (Revised)

Term-End Examination

December, 2014

06134

MCS-022 : OPERATING SYSTEM CONCEPTS AND NETWORKING MANAGEMENT

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

(Weightage 75%)

Note : Question no. 1 is compulsory. Answer any three questions from the rest.

1. (a) Explain the collision avoidance mechanism of CSMA/CD. Also, differentiate between CSMA/CD and token passing access methods. 8
- (b) Describe the concept and advantages of using EFS services in Windows 2000. 7
- (c) What option in Registry Management will be useful in tracking who accessed the registry, from where, and when ? Also, write the steps for enabling this option. 5
- (d) How does Windows 2000 manage the domains ? Also, explain how the trust relationship is created and managed between domains. 9
- (e) Explain the steps for configuring the Local Area Network (LAN) in LINUX system. 7
- (f) List the IPv4 class formats and its uses. 4

2. (a) Explain the built-in groups supported by Windows 2000. Also, discuss the group policies of each group. 8
- (b) Explain the process of encryption and decryption in symmetric key, asymmetric key crypto systems. 8
- (c) Write the advantages of Virtual Private Network. 4
3. (a) Compare and contrast between Network operating systems and Distributed operating systems. Also, list the advantages of Distributed operating systems over Centralized operating systems. 8
- (b) Write a Shell script which will delete the temporary files from all local users after 24 hours of their creation/modification. Also, make the flow chart of this Shell script. 10
- (c) Differentiate between bridges and gateways. 2
4. (a) Explain the file systems supported by LINUX systems. Compare these file systems with NTFS. 8
- (b) Compare and contrast the 'Mandatory Access Control' and 'Discretionary Access Control' mechanisms in Windows. 5
- (c) What is print server ? Write the steps to configure a print server in LINUX system. 7

5. Write short notes on the following (any *four*) :

$4 \times 5 = 20$

- (a) Proxy Server
 - (b) DNS
 - (c) RAID
 - (d) Network Topologies
 - (e) TCP/IP
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