Mathatma Gandhi University

BSc Computer Science IVth semester

BCS 404 Operating System

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The first batch operating system was developed in the ..... by General Motors for use on an IBM 701.

A) mid 1940's B) mid 1950's C) mid 1960's D) mid 1970's

2. Process is .....

A) A program in execution

B) An instance of a program running on a computer.

C) The entity that can be assigned to and executed

D) All of the above.

3. ..... is a facility that allows programmers to address memory from a logical point of view, without regard to the main memory, physically available.
A) Visual memory B) Real memory C) Virtual memory D) Secondary memory

4. ..... is a large kernel, including scheduling file system, networking, device drivers, memory management and more.

A) Monolithic kernel B) Micro kernel C) Macro kernel D) Mini kernel

5. A ..... architecture assigns only a few essential functions to the kernel, including address spaces, Inter process communication(IPC) and basic scheduling.

A) Monolithic kernel B) Micro kernel C) Macro kernel D) Mini kernel

6. State whether true or false.

i) Multithreading is useful for application that perform a number of essentially independent tasks that do not be serialized.

ii) An example of multithreading is a database server that listens for and process numerous client request.

A) i-True, ii-False B) i-True, ii-True C) i-False, ii-True D) i-False, ii-False

7. With ..... only one process can execute at a time; meanwhile all other process are waiting for the processer. With ..... more than one process can be running simultaneously each on a different processer.

A) Multiprocessing, Multiprogramming

B) Multiprogramming, Uniprocessing

C) Multiprogramming, Multiprocessing

D) Uniprogramming, Multiprocessing

8. The two central themes of modern operating system are .....

A) Multiprogramming and Distributed processing

B) Multiprogramming and Central Processing

C) Single Programming and Distributed processing

D) None of above

9. ..... refers to the ability of multiple process (or threads) to share code, resources or data in such a way that only one process has access to shared object at a time.

A) Synchronization B) Mutual Exclusion C) Dead lock D) Starvation

10. ..... is the ability of multiple process to co-ordinate their activities by exchange of information

A) Synchronization B) Mutual Exclusion C) Dead lock D) Starvation

Answers:

B) mid 1950's	B) i-True, ii-True
D) All of the above.	C) Multi.....Multiprocessing
C) Virtual memory	A) Multiprogra .....processing
A) Monolithic kernel	B) Mutual Exclusion
B) Micro kernel	A) Synchronization

11. ..... refers to a situation in which a process is ready to execute but is continuously denied access to a processor in deference to other processes.

A) Synchronization B) Mutual Exclusion C) Dead lock D) Starvation

12. Which of the following is not the approach to dealing with deadlock?

A) Prevention B) Avoidance C) Detection D) Deletion

13. Which of the following are the states of a five state process model?
i) Running ii) Ready iii) New iv) Exit v) Destroy

A) i, ii, iii and v only B) i, ii, iv and v only C) i, ii, iii, and iv only D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v

14. State which statement is true for Suspended process?

i) The process is not immediately available for execution.

ii) The process may be removed from suspended state automatically without removal order.

A) i only B) ii only C) i and ii only D) None

15. Following is/are the reasons for process suspension.

A) Swapping parent process B) Inter request C) Timing D) All of the above

16. The different types of tables maintained by the operating system are .....

A) memory, logical , I/O file B) memory, I/O, file, physical

C) memory, I/O, file, process D) memory, logical, I/O, physical

17. Which of the following information not included in memory table?

A) The allocation of main memory to process.

B) The allocation of secondary memory to process

C) Any information needed to manage virtual memory

D) Any information about the existence of file

18. Process Management function of an operating system kernel includes.

A) Process creation and termination. B) Process scheduling and dispatching

C) Process switching D) All of the above

19. The typical elements of process image are .....

i) User data ii) System Data iii) User program iv) System stack

A) i, iii and iv only B) i, ii, and iv only C) ii, iii, and iv only D) All i, ii, iii, and iv

20. Match the following mechanisms for interrupting the execution of a process and their uses.

i) Interrupt	a) Call to an operating system function
ii) Trap	b) Reaction to an asynchronous external event
iii) Supervisor Call	c) Handling of a error or an exception condition

A) i-a, ii-b, iii-c B) i-c, ii-a, iii-b C) i-b, ii-c, iii-a D) i-a, ii-c, iii-b

Answers:

D) Starvation	C) memory, I/O, file, process
D) Deletion	D) Any information..... of file
C) i, ii, iii, and iv only	D) All of the above
A) i only	A) i, iii and iv only
D) All of the above	C) i-b, ii-c, iii-a

21. Which of the following is not the function of Micro kernel?

A) File management B) Low-level memory management

C) Inter-process communication D) I/O interrupts management

22. Match the following.

i) Mutual exclusion a) A process may hold allocated resources while waiting assignment.

ii) Hold and wait b) No resource can be forcibly removed from a process holding it.

iii) No preemption c) Only one process may use a resource at a time.

A) i-a, ii-b, iii-c B) i-a, ii-c, iii-b C) i-b, ii-c, iii-a D) i-c, ii-a, iii-b

23. A direct method of deadlock prevention is to prevent the occurrences of .....

A) Mutual exclusion B) Hold and wait C) Circular waits D) No preemption

24. The methods or algorithms which are used to increase the performance of disk storage sub-system is called .....

A) Disk performing B) Disk scheduling C) Disk storing D) Disk extending

25. ..... is the time required to move the disk arm to the required track.

A) Seek time B) Rotational delay C) Latency time D) Access time

26. The ..... policy restricts scanning to one direction only.

A) SCAN B) C-SCAN C) N-Step SCAN D) Both A and B

27. ..... policy selects the disk I/O request that requires the least movement of the disk arm from its current position.

A) FSCAN B) SSTF C) SCAN D) C-SCAN

28. ..... refers to the ability of an operating system to support multiple threads of execution with a single process.

A) Multithreading B) Multiprocessing C) Multiexecuting D) Bi-threading

2 9. State whether the following statement is true.

i) It takes less time to terminate a thread than a process.

ii) Threads enhance efficiency in communication between different executing programs.

A) i-True, ii-False B) i-True, ii-True C) i-False, ii-True D) i-False, ii-False

30. ..... is a special type of programming language used to provide instructions to the monitor simple batch processing schema.

A) Job control language (JCL) B) Processing control language (PCL)

C) Batch control language (BCL) D) Monitor control language (MCL)

Answers:

A) File management	B) C-SCAN
D) i-c, ii-a, iii-b	B) SSTF
C) Circular waits	A) Multithreading
B) Disk scheduling	B) i-True, ii-True
A) Seek time	A) Job control language (JCL)

31. The unit of dispatching is usually referred to as a ……..

A) Thread B) Lightweight process C) Process D) Both A and B

32. …….. is a example of an operating system that support single user process and single thread.

A) UNIX B) MS-DOS C) OS/2 D) Windows 2000

33. State true or false.

i) Unix, support multiple user process but only support one thread per process.

ii) A java run time environment is an example of a system of one process with multiple threads.

A) True, False B) True, True C) False, True D) False, False

34. …… are very effective because a mode switch is not required to switch from one thread to another.

A) Kernel-level threads B) User-level threads C) Alterable threads D) Application level threads

35. …… is a condition in which there is a set of concurrent processes, only one of which is able to access a given resource or perform a given function at any time.

A) Mutual Exclusion B) Busy Waiting C) Deadlock D) Starvation

36. ……. Techniques can be used to resolve conflicts, such as competition for resources, and to synchronize processes so that they can cooperate.

A) Mutual Exclusion B) Busy Waiting C) Deadlock D) Starvation

37. ……. Can be defined as the permanent blocking of a set of processed that either complete for system resources or communicate with each other.

A) Deadlock B) Permanent lock C) Starvation D) Mutual exclusion

38. The following conditions of policy must be present for a deadlock to be possible.

i) Mutual exclusion ii) Hold and wait

iii) No preemption iv) Circular wait

A) i, ii and iii only B) ii, iii and iv only C) i, iii and iv only D) All i, ii, iii and iv

39. A direct method of deadlock prevention is to prevent the occurrence of ……..

A) Mutual exclusion B) Hold and wait C) Circular waits D) No preemption

40. State true of false.

i) With paging, each process is divided into relatively small, fixed-size pages.

ii) Segmentation provides for the use of pieces of varying size.

A) True, False B) True, True C) False, True D) False, False

Answers:

D) Both A and B	A) Mutual Exclusion
B) MS-DOS	A) Deadlock
A) True, False	D) All i, ii, iii and iv
B) User-level threads	C) Circular waits
A) Mutual Exclusion	B) True, True

41. ……. Involves treating main memory as a resource to be allocated to and shared among a number of active processes.

A) Partition management B) Memory management C) Disk management D) All of the above

42. A process that execute only in main memory is referred to as …… and that allocated in disk is referred to a …….

A) virtual memory, true memory B) virtual memory, real memory

C) real memory, virtual memory D) imaginary memory, real memory

43. In process scheduling, …… determines when new processes are admitted to the system.

A) long term scheduling B) medium term scheduling C) short term scheduling

D) none of the above

44. In process scheduling, …… determines which ready process will be executed next by processor.

A) long term scheduling B) medium term scheduling C) short term scheduling

D) none of the above

45. The sum of the seek time, and the rotational delay is called the ……..

A) reached time B) access time C) arrived time D) common time

46. The …….. policy segments the disks request queue into sub queues of the length N.

A) SCAN B) C-SCAN C) N-Step SCAN D) FSCAN

47. Which of the following are the functions of operating system?

i) recovering from errors ii) facilitating input/output

iii) facilitating parallel operation iv) sharing hardware among users

v) implementing user interface

A) i, ii, ii, and v only B) i, ii, iii, and iv only C) ii, iii, iv and v only

D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v

48. File management function of the operating system includes

i) File creation and deletion ii) Disk scheduling

iii) Directory creation iv) Mapping file in secondary storage.

A) i, ii and iii only B) i, iii and iv only C) ii, iii and iv only D) All i, ii, iii and iv

49. The ……. Determines when a page should be brought into main memory.

A) Fetch policy B) Placement policy C) Replacement policy D) Resident set management

50. With ……. A page is written out to secondary memory only when it has been selected for replacement.

A) pre-cleaning B) demand cleaning C) required cleaning D) fast cleaning

Answers:

B) Memory management	C) N-Step SCAN
C) real . virtual memory	D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v
A) long term scheduling	B) i, iii and iv only
C) short term scheduling	A) Fetch policy
B) access time	. B) demand cleaning

51. Operating System means .....
A) a set of programs which controls computer working. B) a way of computer drives works
C) a set of devices and programs D) All of the above

52. The basic types of OS are .....
A) batch and time sharing B) sequential and real time C) direct and interactive
D) batch and interactive

53. The simplest way of deadlock is to ...
A) preempt a resource B) rollback C) kill one of the processes
D) lock one of the processes

54. Throughput of a system is
A) Number of programs processed by it per unit time
B) Number of times the program is invoked by the system
C) Number of requests made to a program by the system
D) None of the above

55. Which of the following is not OS layer?
A) Kernel
B) Shell
C) Application Programs
D) Critical Section

56. Round robin scheduling is essentially the preemptive version of .....
A) first in first out
B) shortest job first
C) shortest remaining
D) longest time first

57. The process that are residing in the main memory and are waiting to execute are kept on a list called the .....
A) job queue
B) ready queue
C) wait queue
D) device queue

58. Which of the following describes the ability of an OS to support multiple, concurrent paths of execution within a single process?
A) Multithreading
B) Multiprocessing
C) Multitasking
D) Multiprogramming

59. Virtual memory is
A) an extremely large main memory
B) an extremely large secondary memory
C) an illusion of extremely large main memory
D) a type of memory used in super computers

60. A thread is a ..... precess.
A) heavy weight
B) multiprocess
C) inter thread
D) light weight

Answers:

51. A) a set of programs which controls computer working.
52. D) batch and interactive
53. C) kill one of the processes
54. A) Number of programs processed by it per unit time
55. A) Kernel
56 A) first in first out
57. B) ready queue
58 A) Multithreading
59. C) an illusion of extremely large main memory
60. D) light weight

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61. _____ is used in operating system to separate mechanism from policy

A. Single level implementation B. Two level implementation
C. Multi level implementation D. None

Answer: B

62. The operating system creates _____ from the physical computer

A. Virtual space B. Virtual computers
C. Virtual device D. None

Answer: B

63. _____ shares characteristics with both hardware and software

A. Operating system B. Software
C. Data D. None

Answer: A

64. Multiprogramming systems:

A. Are easier to develop than single programming systems
B. Execute each job faster
C. Execute more jobs in the same time period
D. Are used only one large mainframe computers.

Answer: C

65. Which is the first program run on a computer when the computer boots up?

A. System software B. Operating system
C. System operations D. None

Answer: B

66. Which is built directly on the hardware?

A. Computer Environment B. Application Software
C. Operating System D. Database System

Answer: C

67. Which of the following Operating System does not implement multitasking truly?

A. Windows 98 B. Windows NT
C. Windows XP D. MS DOS

Answer: D

68. Which runs on computer hardware and serve as platform for other software to run on?

A. Operating System B. Application Software
C. System Software D. All

Answer: A

69. Which is the layer of a computer system between the hardware and the user program

A. Operating environment B. Operating system
C. System environment D. None

Answer: B

70. The primary purpose of an operating system is:

A. To make the most efficient use of the computer hardware
B. To allow people to use the computer,
C. To keep systems programmers employed
D. To make computers easier to use

Answer: A

71. A processor
a) is a device that performs a sequence of operations specified by instructions in memory
b) is the device where information is stored
c) is a sequence of instructions
d) is typically characterized by interactive processing and time of the CPU's time to allow quick response to each other
Ans: A

72. Assembler is
a) a program that places programs into memory and prepares them for execution
b) a program that automate the translation of assembly language into machine language
c) a program that accepts a program written in a high level language and produces an object program
d) is a program that appears to execute a source program if it were machine language
Ans: B

73. A loader is
a) a program that places programs into memory and prepares them for execution
b) a program that automate the translation of assembly language into machine language
c) a program that accepts a program written in a high level language and produces an object program
d) is a program that appears to execute a source program if it were machine language
Ans: A

74. When a computer is first turned on or restarted, a special type of absolute loader is executed, called a
a) Compile and Go loader b) Boot loader c) Bootstrap loader d) Relating loader
Ans: C

75. In an absolute loading scheme, which loader function(s) is (are) accomplished by programmer
a) Allocation b) Linking c) Both a and b d) Reallocation
Ans: C

76. The primary job of the operating system of a computer is to
a) command resources b) manage resources c) provide utilities d) be user friendly
Ans: B

77. The operating system of a computer serves as a software interface between the user and
a) hardware b) peripheral c) memory d) screen
Ans: A

78. The term "operating system" means
a) a set of programs which controls computer working
b) the way a computer operator works
c) conversion of high level language into machine code
d) the way a floppy disk drives operates
Ans: A

79. Multiprogramming was made possible by
a) input/output units that operate independently of the cpu b) operating system c) both a and b d) None of the above
Ans: C

80, Which of the following is not a part of operating system?
a) supervisor b) performance monitor c) job-control program d) input/output control program
Ans: B

81. Moving Process from main memory to disk is called
a) scheduling b)caching c) swapping d) spooling
Ans: C

82. Producer consumer problem can be solved using
a) semaphores b)event counters c)monitors d) All of the above
Ans: D

83. Special software to create a job queue is called a
a)Drive b) Spooler c)Interpreter d) Linkage editor
Ans: B

84. Thrashing
a) is a natural consequences of virtual memory system
b) can always be avoided by swapping
c)always occurs on large computers
d)can be caused by poor paging algorithms
Ans: D

85. Memory management is
a) not used in modern operating system

b)replaced with virtual memory on current system
c) not used on multiprogramming systems
d) critical for even the simplest operating system
Ans: B

86. Which is not true about the memory management?
a)virtual memory is used in multi-user system
b) segmentation suffers from external fragmentation
c) paging suffers from internal fragmentation
d) segmented memory can be paged
Ans: A

87. In the multiprogramming system, a set of processes is deadlock if each process in the set is waiting for an event to occur that can be initialized only by another process in the set. Which of the following is not one of the four conditions that are necessary for deadlock to occur?
a) nonpreemption b) process suspension c) partial assigment of resources d)circular wait
Ans: B

88. Block or Buffer caches are used
a) to improve disk performance b) to handle interrupts c) to increase the capacity of main memory d) to speed up main memory read operation
Ans: A

89. In virtual memory systems, Dynamic address translation
a) is the hardware necessary to implemented paging
b) stores pages at a specifies location on disk
c) is useless when swapping is used.
d) is part of the operating system paging algorithm
Ans: A

90. Real time systems are
a) primarily used on mainframe computers
b) used for monitoring events as they occur
c) used for program analysis
d) used for real-time interactive
Ans: B

91) Routine is not loaded until it is called. All routines are kept on disk in a relocatable load format. The main program is loaded into memory & is executed. This type of loading is called _____
1 Static loading
2 Dynamic loading
3 Dynamic linking
4 Overlays
Ans) 3

92) Which of the following is crucial time while accessing data on the disk?

1 Seek time
2 Rotational time
3 Transmission time
4 Waiting time
Ans) 1

93) The host repeatedly checks if the controller is busy until it is not. It is in a loop that status register's busy bit becomes clear. This is called _____ and a mechanism for the hardware controller to notify the CPU that it is ready is called _____.
1 Interrupt and Polling
2 Polling and Spooling
3 Polling and Interrupt
4 Deadlock and Starvation
Ans) 3

94) Unix Operating System is an _____.
1 Time Sharing Operating System
2 Multi-User Operating System
3 Multi-tasking Operating System
4 All the Above
Ans) 4

95) Which of the following memory allocation scheme suffers from External fragmentation?
1 Segmentation
2 Pure demand paging
3 Swapping
4 Paging
Ans) 1

96) Information about a process is maintained in a _____.
1 Stack
2 Translation Lookaside Buffer
3 Process Control Block
4 Program Control Block
Ans) 3

97) Distributed OS works on the _____ principle.
1 File Foundation
2 Single system image
3 Multi system image
4 Networking image
Ans) 2

98) The problem of fragmentation arises in _____.
1 Static storage allocation
2 Stack allocation storage

3 Stack allocation with dynamic binding
4 Heap allocation
Ans) 4

99) Which file system does DOS typically use ?
1 FAT16
2 FAT32
3 NTFS
4 WNFS
Ans) 1

100) The program is known as _____ which interacts with the inner part of called kernel.
1 Compiler
2 Device Driver
3 Protocol
4 Shell
Ans) 4

101) The time taken by the disk arm to locate the specific address of a sector for getting information is called _____.
1 Rotational Latency
2 Seek Time
3 Search Time
4 Response Time
Ans) 2

102) Which file system does Windows 95 typically use ?
1 FAT16
2 FAT32
3 NTFS
4 LMFS
Ans) 2

103) Identify the odd thing in the services of operating system.
1 Accounting
2 Protection
3 Error detection and correction
4 Dead lock handling
Ans) 3

104) Cryptography technique is used in _____.
1 Polling
2 Job Scheduling
3 Protection
4 File Management
Ans) 3

105) Which of the following is not advantage of multiprogramming?
1 Increased throughput
2 Shorter response time
3 Decreased operating system overhead
4 Ability to assign priorities to jobs
Ans) 3

106) In _____ OS, the response time is very critical.
1 Multitasking
2 Batch
3 Online
4 Real-time
Ans) 4

107) An optimal scheduling algorithm in terms of minimizing the average waiting time of a given set of processes is _____.
1 FCFS scheduling algorithm
2 Round robin scheduling algorithm
3 Shorest job - first scheduling algorithm
4 None of the above
Ans) 3

108) Real time systems are _____.
1 Primarily used on mainframe computers
2 Used for monitoring events as they occur
3 Used for program development
4 Used for real time interactive users
Ans) 2

109) Which technique was introduced because a single job could not keep both the CPU and the I/O devices busy?
1 Time-sharing
2 SPOOLing
3 Preemptive scheduling
4 Multiprogramming
Ans) 4

110) Inter process communication can be done through _____.
1 Mails
2 Messages
3 System calls
4 Traps
Ans) 2

111) In Priority Scheduling a priority number (integer) is associated with each process. The CPU is

allocated to the process with the highest priority (smallest integer = highest priority). The problem of, Starvation ? low priority processes may never execute, is resolved by _____.
1 Terminating the process.
2 Aging
3 Mutual Exclusion
4 Semaphore
Ans) 2

112) CPU performance is measured through _____.
1 Throughput
2 MHz
3 Flaps
4 None of the above
Ans) 1

113) PCB =
1 Program Control Block
2 Process Control Block
3 Process Communication Block
4 None of the above
Ans) 2

114) Software is a program that directs the overall operation of the computer, facilitates its use and interacts with the user. What are the different types of this software ?
1 Operating system
2 Language Compiler
3 Utilities
4 All of the above
Ans) 4

115) A _____ is a software that manages the time of a microprocessor to ensure that all time critical events are processed as efficiently as possible. This software allows the system activities to be divided into multiple independent elements called tasks.
1 Kernel
2 Shell
3 Processor
4 Device Driver
Ans) 1

116) The primary job of the operating system of a computer is to _____.
1 Command Resources
2 Manage Resources
3 Provide Utilities
4 Be user friendly
Ans) 2

117) With the round robin CPU scheduling in a time-shared system _____.
1 Using very large time slice degenerates in to first come first served algorithm
2 Using extremely small time slices improve performance
3 Using extremely small time slices degenerate in to last in first out algorithm
4 Using medium sized time slices leads to shortest request time first algorithm
Ans) 1

118) Which of the following is a criterion to evaluate a scheduling algorithm?
1 CPU Utilization: Keep CPU utilization as high as possible.
2 Throughput: number of processes completed per unit time.
3 Waiting Time: Amount of time spent ready to run but not running.
4 All of the above
Ans) 4

119) Which of the following is contained in Process Control Block (PCB)?
1 Process Number
2 List of Open files
3 Memory Limits
4 All of the Above
Ans) 4

120) Super computers typically employ _____.
1 Real time Operating system
2 Multiprocessors OS
3 desktop OS
4 None of the above
Ans) 2

121) Consider the two statements.
(A) A network operating system, the users access remote resources in the same manner as local resource.
(B) In a distributed operating system, the user can access remote resources either by logging into the appropriate remote machine or transferring data from the remote machine to their own machine.
Which of the statement is true?
1 A true, B false
2 B true, A false
3 Both A and B false
4 Both A and B true
Ans) 3

122) Using Priority Scheduling algorithm, find the average waiting time for the following set of processes given with their priorities in the order: Process : Burst Time : Priority respectively .
P1 : 10 : 3 ,
P2 : 1 : 1 ,

P3 : 2 : 4 ,
P4 : 1 : 5 ,
P5 : 5 : 2.
1 8 milliseconds
2 8.2 milliseconds
3 7.75 milliseconds
4 3 milliseconds
Ans) 2

123) Which of the following will determine your choice of systems software for your computer ?
1 Is the applications software you want to use compatible with it ?
2 Is it expensive ?
3 Is it compatible with your hardware ?
4 Both 1 and 3
Right Ans) 4
Associate Ans) 4

124) What is a shell ?
1 It is a hardware component
2 It is a command interpreter
3 It is a part in compiler
4 It is a tool in CPU scheduling
Ans) 2

125) The operating system manages _____.
1 Memory
2 Processor
3 Disk and I/O devices
4 All of the above
Ans) 4

126) The Hardware mechanism that enables a device to notify the CPU is called _____.
1 Polling
2 Interrupt
3 System Call
4 None of the above
Ans) 2

127) _____ begins at the root and follows a path down to the specified file
1 Relative path name
2 Absolute path name
3 Standalone name
4 All of the above
Ans) 2

128) Process State is a part of

1 Process Control block
2 Inode
3 File Allocation Table
4 None of the above
Ans) 1

129) Virtual Memory is commonly implemented by _____.
1 Segmentation
2 Swapping
3 Demand Paging
4 None of the above
Ans) 3

130) Virtual memory is _____.
1 An extremely large main memory
2 An extremely large secondary memory
3 An illusion of extremely large main memory
4 A type of memory used in super computers.
Ans) 3

131) The kernel keeps track of the state of each task by using a data structure called __
1 Process control block
2 User control block
3 Memory control block
4 None of the above
Ans) 1

132) A binary semaphore
1 has the values one or zero
2 is essential to binary computers
3 is used only for synchronisation
4 is used only for mutual exclusion
Ans) 1

133) _____ page replacement alogorithm suffers from Belady's anamoly.
1 LRU
2 MRU
3 FIFO
4 LIFO
Ans) 3

134) A program at the time of executing is called _____.
1 Dynamic program
2 Static program
3 Binded Program p
4 A Process

Ans) 4

135) _____ is a high speed cache used to hold recently referenced page table entries a part of paged virtual memory
1 Translation Lookaside buffer
2 Inverse page table
3 Segmented page table
4 All the above
Ans) 1

136) If you don¿t know which version of MS-DOS you are working with, which command will you use after booting your operating system ?
1 Format command
2 FAT command
3 VER command
4 DISK command
Ans) 3

137) _____ OS pays more attention on the meeting of the time limits.
1 Distributed
2 Network
3 Real time
4 Online
Ans) 3

138) A process said to be in _____ state if it was waiting for an event that will never occur.
1 Safe
2 Unsafe
3 Starvation
4 Dead lock
Ans) 4

139) The removal of process from active contention of CPU and reintroduce them into memory later is known as _____.
1 Interrupt
2 Swapping
3 Signal
4 Thread
Ans) 2

140) The problem of thrashing is effected scientifically by _____.
1 Program structure
2 Program size
3 Primary storage size
4 None of the above
Ans) 1

141) Paging _____.
1 solves the memory fragmentation problem
2 allows modular programming
3 allows structured programming
4 avoids deadlock
Ans) 1

142) Real time systems are _____.
1 Primarily used on mainframe computers
2 Used for monitoring events as they occur
3 Used for program development
4 Used for real time interactive users
Ans) 2

143) A thread is a _____ process .
1 Heavy Weight
2 Mutliprocess
3 Inter Thread
4 Light wieght
Ans) 4

144) _____ allocates the largest hole (free fragmant) available in the memory.
1 Best Fit
2 Worst Fit
3 First Fit
4 None of the above
Ans) 2

145) Number of CPU registers in a system depends on _____.
1 Operating system
2 Computer Architecture
3 Computer Organization
4 None of the above
Ans) 2

146) A major problem with priority scheduling is _____.
1 Definite blocking
2 Starvation
3 Low priority
4 None of the above
Ans) 2

147) A _____ contains information about the file, including ownership, permissions, and location of the file contents.
1 File Control Block (FCB)

2 File
3 Device drivers
4 File system
Ans) 1

148) Which directory implementation is used in most Operating System?
1 Single level directory structure
2 Two level directory structure
3 Tree directory structure
4 Acyclic directory structure
Ans) 3

149) The term " Operating System " means _____.
1 A set of programs which controls computer working
2 The way a computer operator works
3 Conversion of high-level language in to machine level language
4 The way a floppy disk drive operates
Ans) 1

150) The operating system of a computer serves as a software interface between the user and the _____.
1 Hardware
2 Peripheral
3 Memory
4 Screen
Ans) 1