

1) 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

2) 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

3) 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

4) 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

5) Which of the following memory allocation scheme suffers from External fragmentation?

- 1 Segmentation
- 2 Pure demand paging
- 3 Swapping
- 4 Paging

Ans ) 1

6) Information about a process is maintained in a \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1 Stack
- 2 Translation Lookaside Buffer

3 Process Control Block

4 Program Control Block

Ans ) 3

7) Distributed OS works on the \_\_\_\_\_ principle.

1 File Foundation

2 Single system image

3 Multi system image

4 Networking image

Ans ) 2

8) 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

9) Which file system does DOS typically use ?

1 FAT16

2 FAT32

3 NTFS

4 WNFS

Ans ) 1

10) 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

11) 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

12) Which file system does Windows 95 typically use ?

1 FAT16

2 FAT32

3 NTFS

4 LMFS

Ans ) 2

13) 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

14) Cryptography technique is used in \_\_\_\_\_.

1 Polling

2 Job Scheduling

3 Protection

4 File Management

Ans ) 3

15) 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

16) In \_\_\_\_\_ OS, the response time is very critical.

1 Multitasking

2 Batch

3 Online

4 Real-time

Ans ) 4

17) 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 Shortest job - first scheduling algorithm

4 None of the above

Ans ) 3

18) 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

19) 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

20) Inter process communication can be done through \_\_\_\_\_.

1 Mails

2 Messages

3 System calls

4 Traps

Ans ) 2

21) 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

22) CPU performance is measured through \_\_\_\_\_.

1 Throughput

2 MHz

3 Flaps

4 None of the above

Ans ) 1

23) PCB =

1 Program Control Block

2 Process Control Block

3 Process Communication Block

4 None of the above

Ans ) 2

24) 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

25) 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

26) 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

27) 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

28) 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

29) 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

30) Super computers typically employ \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1 Real time Operating system
- 2 Multiprocessors OS
- 3 desktop OS
- 4 None of the above

Ans ) 2

31) Round robin scheduling is essentially the preemptive version of \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1 FIFO
- 2 Shortest job first
- 3 Shortes remaining
- 4 Longest time first

32) A page fault occurs

- 1 when the page is not in the memory
- 2 when the page is in the memory
- 3 when the process enters the blocked state
- 4 when the process is in the ready state

33) 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

34) Let S and Q be two semaphores initialized to 1, where P0 and P1 processes the

following statements wait(S);wait(Q); ---; signal(S);signal(Q) and wait(Q); wait(S);---;signal(Q);signal(S); respectively. The above situation depicts a \_\_\_\_\_ .

- 1 Semaphore
- 2 Deadlock
- 3 Signal
- 4 Interrupt

35) 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

36) 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

37) In the blocked state

- 1 the processes waiting for I/O are found
- 2 the process which is running is found
- 3 the processes waiting for the processor are found
- 4 none of the above

38) What is the memory from 1K - 640K called ?

- 1 Extended Memory
- 2 Normal Memory
- 3 Low Memory
- 4 Conventional Memory

39) 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.

40) The process related to process control, file management, device management, information about system and communication that is requested by any higher level language can be performed by \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1 Editors
- 2 Compilers



### 3 System Call 4 Caching

41) If the Disk head is located initially at 32, find the number of disk moves required with FCFS if the disk queue of I/O blocks requests are 98,37,14,124,65,67.

1 310

2 324

3 315

4 321

42) Multiprogramming systems \_\_\_\_\_.

1 Are easier to develop than single programming systems

2 Execute each job faster

3 Execute more jobs in the same time

4 Are used only on large main frame computers

43) Which is not the state of the process ?

1 Blocked

2 Running

3 Ready

4 Privileged

44) The solution to Critical Section Problem is : Mutual Exclusion, Progress and Bounded Waiting.

1 The statement is false

2 The statement is true.

3 The statement is contradictory.

4 None of the above

45) The problem of thrashing is effected scientifically by \_\_\_\_\_.

1 Program structure

2 Program size

3 Primary storage size

4 none of the above

46) The state of a process after it encounters an I/O instruction is \_\_\_\_\_. 1 Ready

2 blocked/Waiting

3 Idle

4 Running

47) The number of processes completed per unit time is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

1 Output

2 Throughput

3 Efficiency

4 Capacity

48) \_\_\_\_\_ is the situation in which a process is waiting on another process, which is also

waiting on another process ... which is waiting on the first process. None of the processes involved in this circular wait are making progress.

- 1 Deadlock
- 2 Starvation
- 3 Dormant
- 4 None of the above

49) Which of the following file name extension suggests that the file is Backup copy of another

file ?

- 1 TXT
- 2 COM
- 3 BAS
- 4 BAK

50) 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

- 51) A Process Control Block(PCB) does not contain which of the following :
- a) Code
  - b) Stack
  - c) Heap
  - d) Data
  - e) Program Counter
  - f) Process State
  - g) I/O status information
  - h) bootstrap program
- 52) The number of processes completed per unit time is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Output
  - b) Throughput
  - c) Efficiency
  - d) Capacity
- 53) The state of a process is defined by :
- a) the final activity of the process
  - b) the activity just executed by the process
  - c) the activity to next be executed by the process
  - d) the current activity of the process
- 54) Which of the following is not the state of a process ?
- a) New
  - b) Old
  - c) Waiting
  - d) Running
  - e) Ready
  - f) Terminated
- 55) The Process Control Block is :
- a) Process type variable
  - b) Data Structure
  - c) a secondary storage section
  - d) a Block in memory
- 56) The entry of all the PCBs of the current processes is in :
- a) Process Register
  - b) Program Counter
  - c) Process Table
  - d) Process Unit
- 57) The degree of multi-programming is :
- a) the number of processes executed per unit time

- b) the number of processes in the ready queue
- c) the number of processes in the I/O queue
- d) the number of processes in memory

View Answer

58) A single thread of control allows the process to perform :

- a) only one task at a time
- b) multiple tasks at a time
- c) All of these

59) The objective of multi-programming is to : (choose two)

- a) Have some process running at all times
- b) Have multiple programs waiting in a queue ready to run
- c) To minimize CPU utilization
- d) To maximize CPU utilization