

_____ is the first block on disk.

- ▶ LSN =0
- ▶ **LBA=0 (Page 240)**
- ▶ LBA=1
- ▶ Both LBA=0 and LSN=0

BIOS services understand -----.

- ▶ **LBA (page 212)**
- ▶ LSN
- ▶ Cluster #
- ▶ None

Extended BIOS function make use of ----- address

- ▶ **LBA (Page 212)**
- ▶ CHS
- ▶ LSN
- ▶ None

_____ is an absolute address relative to the start of physical drive.

- ▶ **LBA (Page 240)**
- ▶ LSN
- ▶ CHS
- ▶ None of the above

LBA address can be used in place of the CHS address.

- ▶ **True (Page 235)**
- ▶ **False**

LSN of FS Info block is available at

- ▶ BPB
- ▶ **FAT**
- ▶ Root Directory
- ▶ None of the given

To access the block within cluster using BIOS services the cluster number should be converted into _____.

- ▶ CHS
- ▶ LBA
- ▶ **LSN (Page 258)**
- ▶ None of the given

_____ is used to read a block against its LSN.

- ▶ **absread() (Page 247)**
- ▶ abswrite()
- ▶ lsnread()
- ▶ None of the given

When LSN is equal to zero (0), it means _____.

- ▶ First block of the disk
- ▶ **First block of the logical drive (Page 240)**
- ▶ First block of hidden blocks
- ▶ None of the given

_____ is relative address with respect to the start of Logical Drive.

- ▶ LBA
- ▶ **LSN (Page 240)**
- ▶ CHS
- ▶ None of the given

The first cluster number of a file can be found in-----

- ▶ BPB
- ▶ DPB
- ▶ **FCB(page 265)**
- ▶ None

Control information in files is maintained using

- ▶ BPB
- ▶ DPB
- ▶ **FCB (Page 256)**
- ▶ FPB

We can access Blocks for FAT using _____.

- ▶ BPB
- ▶ DPB
- ▶ **FCB**
- ▶ Both BPB and DPB

File control block (FCB) is _____ byte long.

- ▶ **32 [Click here for detail](#)**
- ▶ 64
- ▶ 16
- ▶ 128

Cluster number can also be referred as block number.

- ▶ True
- ▶ **False (Page 258)**

The practical limit of blocks per cluster is _____.

- ▶ 32 blocks per cluster
- ▶ **64 blocks per cluster (Page 242)**
- ▶ 128 blocks per cluster
- ▶ 256 blocks per cluster

In dos we have limit of _____ .

► **128 blocks per cluster (Page 242)**

- 256 blocks per cluster
- 32 blocks per cluster
- 64 blocks per cluster

BPB stands for _____.

► **BIOS parameter block (Page 243)**

- BIOS processing block
- Base processing block
- BIOS partition block

Drive parameter block is derived from _____.

- FCB
- FAT

► **BPB (Page 249)**

- CPB

In FAT12, the maximum range of clusters is

- 0 ~ FEFH
- 1 ~ FEFH
- **2 ~ FEFH (Page 266)**
- 3 ~ FEFH

Practically _____ entries are there in FAT 32.

- 2^{26}
- 2^{28}
- 2^{30}
- **2^{32} (Page 265)**

_____ file system keeps the backup of its boot block.

- FAT12
- FAT16
- **FAT32 [Click here for detail](#)**
- None of the given

Cluster size is reduced in _____.

- FAT12
- FAT16
- **FAT32 [Click here for detail](#)**
- None of the given

Internal fragmentation is reduced in _____.

- FAT12
- FAT16 [Click here for detail](#)
- FAT32
- None of the given

To store a cluster in FAT 32 _____ is/are needed.

- ▶ Nibble
- ▶ Byte
- ▶ 2 Bytes
- ▶ **4 Bytes [Click here for detail](#)**

For supporting long file names, _____ fragments can be supported.

- ▶ 12
- ▶ 20
- ▶ 26
- ▶ **32**

If a file is having more than one cluster then it will be managed by _____.

- ▶ FAT
- ▶ BPB
- ▶ DPB
- ▶ **None of the above**

In FAT32 _____ root directory entries are there.

- ▶ 128
- ▶ 256
- ▶ 512
- ▶ **None of the given [Click here for detail](#)**

Using the _____ entry and the FAT we can access the contents of file.

- ▶ Reserved blocks
- ▶ **Root Directory (Page 269)**
- ▶ Number of FAT copies
- ▶ None of the given

In FAT32, lower _____ bits are used.

- ▶ 26
- ▶ **28 (Page 292)**
- ▶ 30
- ▶ 32

NTFS volume can be accessed directly in DOS.

- ▶ True
- ▶ **False (Page 310)**

In NTFS first ----- entries are reserved.

- ▶ 4
- ▶ 6
- ▶ **16 (page 303)**
- ▶ 32

Service 21H/52H service returns the address of DOS internal data structures in ES: BX

_____ behind the address returned lies the far address of the first MCB in memory.

- ▶ 2-bytes
- ▶ **4-bytes (Page 322)**
- ▶ 6-bytes
- ▶ 8-bytes

What will be the value of DL register when we are accessing C drive using undocumented o

- ▶ 0
- ▶ 1
- ▶ 2
- ▶ **3 (Page 249)**

To access drive parameter block we use undocumented service _____

- ▶ 09H/32H
- ▶ 11H/32H
- ▶ 17H/32H
- ▶ **21H/32H (Page 249)**

The size of FS Info block is

- ▶ 64byte
- ▶ 128 byte
- ▶ 256 byte
- ▶ **512 byte(page 300)**

Boot block consists of _____ bytes.

- ▶ 64
- ▶ 128
- ▶ 256
- ▶ **512 (Page 242)**

The size of DPB data structure is _____ bytes.

- ▶ 16
- ▶ 32
- ▶ 64
- ▶ **128 click here for detail**

File control block (FCB) is _____ byte long.

- ▶ **32 Click here for detail**
- ▶ 64
- ▶ 16
- ▶ 128

The size of FCB data structure is _____ bytes.

- ▶ **16 Click here for detail**
- ▶ 32
- ▶ 64
- ▶ 128

To store a UNICODE character ____ is/are needed.

- ▶ Nibble
- ▶ Byte
- ▶ **2 Bytes [Click here for detail](#)**
- ▶ 4 Bytes

Jump code part contains ____ bytes in boot block.

- ▶ **3 (Page 302)**
- ▶ 5
- ▶ 8
- ▶ 11

Operating system name contains ____ bytes in boot block.

- ▶ 3
- ▶ 5
- ▶ **8 (Page 257)**
- ▶ 11

A single DMA can transfer _____ operands to and from memory in a single a bus cycle.

- ▶ **8-bits (Page 186)**
- ▶ 16-bits
- ▶ 32-bits
- ▶ 12-bits

On the execution of IRET instruction, number of bytes popped from stack is

- ▶ 4 bytes
- ▶ 6 bytes
- ▶ **8 bytes [Click here for detail](#)**
- ▶ 10 bytes

Each entry in the IVT is _____ in size.

- ▶ **4-bytes (Page 12)**
- ▶ 6-bytes
- ▶ 8-bytes
- ▶ 2-bytes

In NTFS, total sizes of MFT entries are _____.

- ▶ **16-bytes (Page 303)**
- ▶ 20-bytes
- ▶ 26-bytes
- ▶ 32-bytes

In parallel communication, the maximum numbers of bits we can send between two computers are _____.

- ▶ 2-bits
- ▶ 4-bits
- ▶ 6-bits

► **8-bits**

Total No. of bytes that can be stored in Keyboard Buffer is ____.

► 16

► **32 (Page 54)**

► 64

► 128

_____ Register can be used to show that the channel is single transfer, block transfer or demand transfer mode.

► DMA Command register

► DMA Request Register

► DMA Mode Register

► **DMA controller Register (Page 187-188)**

The partition table uses the extended _____ service.

► **13H (p234)**

► 14H

► 15H

► 16H

_____ is Disk interrupt.

► 10H

► 11H

► **13H (Page 42)**

► 14H

_____ used to determine the amount of conventional memory interfaced with the processor in kilobytes.

► INT 10 H

► INT 11 H

► **INT 12 H (Page 162)**

► INT 13 H

The keyboard input character scan code is received at ____ port.

► **60H (Page 179)**

► 61H

► 62H

► 63H

Keyboard uses port _____ as status port.

► **64H (Page 177)**

► 66H

► 67H

► 69H

The keyboard can perform _____ serial I/O.

► asynchronous

► **synchronous**

► Multiple

► Single

Bit number _____ of coprocessor control word is the Interrupt Enable Flag.

► **7 (Page 168)**

► 8

► 9

► 10

Bit # _____ of Eflag is used for alignment check

► 12

► 14

► 15

► **18 (page 164)**

Bit number 2 of port 64H Status register used for output buffer full.

► True

► **False 178**

Bit number _____ can declares the parity error of port 64H Status register.

► 4

► 5

► 6

► **7**

Bit number _____ of port 64H Status register used for input buffer full.

► **0 (wrong it is used to the output buffer full)**

► **1 (true page 178)**

► 2

► 3

In counter register bit no. 3 changes its value between 0 and 1 with in _____ clock cycles

► 1

► 2

► 4

► **16 (Page 69)**

In NTFS, Backup of boot block is stored at block # _____.

► 2

► 6

► **8**

► 10

The interval timer can operate in _____ modes.

- ▶ Five
- ▶ Seven
- ▶ Four
- ▶ **Six (Page 72)**

_____ is LED control byte.

- ▶ 0xFD
- ▶ **0xED (Page 181)**
- ▶ 0xFF
- ▶ 0xEE

_____ means typematic rate will be sent in next byte.

- ▶ **0xF3 (Page 180)**
- ▶ 0xF4
- ▶ 0xF5
- ▶ 0xF6

File can be _____ viewed as organization of data.

- ▶ Physically
- ▶ **Logically (Page 256)**
- ▶ Both logically and physically
- ▶ None of the give

File can be _____ viewed as collection of clusters or blocks.

- ▶ **Physically (Page 256)**
- ▶ Logically
- ▶ Both physically and logically
- ▶ None

First cluster in user data is numbered in a FAT based system.

- ▶ 0
- ▶ 1
- ▶ **2 (page 258)**
- ▶ 3

When we talk about FAT based file system, in user data area first cluster number is _____.

- ▶ 0
- ▶ 1
- ▶ **2 (Page 258)**
- ▶ None of the given

Int 14H _____ can be used to set the line parameter of the UART or COM port.

- ▶ **Service # 0 (Page 119)**
- ▶ Service # 1
- ▶ Service # 2
- ▶ None of the given options

Int 14H _____ can be used to send a byte

- ▶ Service#0
- ▶ **Service#1 (Page 121)**
- ▶ Service#2
- ▶ None of the given option

Int 14H _____ can be used to receive a byte.

- ▶ Service # 0
- ▶ Service # 1
- ▶ **Service # 2 (Page 121)**
- ▶ None of the given options

Interrupt _____ is used to get or set the time.

- ▶ 0AH
- ▶ **1AH (Page 136)**
- ▶ 2AH
- ▶ 3AH

----- is used to read time from RTC

- ▶ **1A\02H (Page 137)**
- ▶ 1A\03H
- ▶ 1A\04H
- ▶ 1A\05H

_____ is used to set time.

- ▶ 1A/02H
- ▶ **1A/03H (Page 138)**
- ▶ 1A/04H
- ▶ 1A/05H

----- is used to read date from RTC

- ▶ 1A\02H
- ▶ 1A\03H
- ▶ **1A\04H (Page 138)**
- ▶ 1A\05H

At IRQ 7 Interrupt # ____ is used.

- ▶ 0x0A
- ▶ 0x0B
- ▶ 0x0C
- ▶ **0x0F (Page 95)**

When LSN is equal to zero (0), it means _____.

- ▶ First block of the disk
- ▶ **First block of the logical drive (Page 240)**
- ▶ First block of hidden blocks
- ▶ None of the given

When LBA is equal to zero (0), it means _____.

▶ **First block of the disk (Page 240)**

▶ First block of the logical drive

▶ First block of the hidden block

▶ None of the given

Interrupt service number is usually placed in _____ register.

▶ CH

▶ CL

▶ **AH (Page 26)**

▶ AL