Operating system MCQ

1. What is an operating system?
a) interface between the hardware and application programs
b) collection of programs that manages hardware resources
c) system service provider to the application programs
d) all of the mentioned

Ans: d

2. What is the main function of the command interpreter?
a) to provide the interface between the API and application program
b) to handle the files in the operating system
c) to get and execute the next user-specified command
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: c

3. In Operating Systems, which of the following is/are CPU scheduling algorithms?
a) Priority
b) Round Robin
c) Shortest Job First
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

4. To access the services of the operating system, the interface is provided by the _____
a) Library
b) System calls
c) Assembly instructions
d) API

Answer: b

5. CPU scheduling is the basis of _____
a) multiprogramming operating systems
b) larger memory sized systems
c) multiprocessor systems
d) none of the mentioned
Answer: a

6. Which one of the following is not true?
a) kernel remains in the memory during the entire computer session
b) kernel is made of various modules which can not be loaded in running operating system
c) kernel is the first part of the operating system to load into memory during booting
d) kernel is the program that constitutes the central core of the operating system

Answer: b

7. Which one of the following errors will be handle by the operating system?
a) lack of paper in printer
b) connection failure in the network
c) power failure
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d

8. Where is the operating system placed in the memory?
a) either low or high memory (depending on the location of interrupt vector)
b) in the low memory
c) in the high memory
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

9. If a process fails, most operating system write the error information to a _____
a) new file
b) another running process
c) log file
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: c

10. Which one of the following is not a real time operating system?
a) RTLinux
b) Palm OS
c) QNX
d) VxWorks

Answer: b

11. What does OS X has?
a) monolithic kernel with modules
b) microkernel
c) monolithic kernel
d) hybrid kernel

Answer: d

12. In operating system, each process has its own _____
a) open files
b) pending alarms, signals, and signal handlers
c) address space and global variables
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d

13. In a timeshare operating system, when the time slot assigned to a process is completed, the process switches from the current state to?
a) Suspended state
b) Terminated state
c) Ready state
d) Blocked state

Answer: c

14. Cascading termination refers to the termination of all child processes if the parent process terminates _____
a) Normally or abnormally
b) Abnormally
c) Normally
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

15. When a process is in a “Blocked” state waiting for some I/O service. When the service is completed, it goes to the _____
a) Terminated state
b) Suspended state
c) Running state

d) Ready state

Answer: d

16. Transient operating system code is a code that _____
a) stays in the memory always
b) never enters the memory space
c) comes and goes as needed
d) is not easily accessible

Answer: c

17. The portion of the process scheduler in an operating system that dispatches processes is concerned with _____
a) assigning ready processes to waiting queue
b) assigning running processes to blocked queue
c) assigning ready processes to CPU
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: c

18. The FCFS algorithm is particularly troublesome for _____
a) operating systems
b) multiprocessor systems
c) time sharing systems
d) multiprogramming systems

Answer: c.

19. For an effective operating system, when to check for deadlock?
a) every time a resource request is made at fixed time intervals
b) at fixed time intervals
c) every time a resource request is made
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

20. A deadlock avoidance algorithm dynamically examines the _____ to ensure that a circular wait condition can never exist.
a) operating system
b) resources
c) system storage state
d) resource allocation state

Answer: d