Q. Computer is a _____ which performs different functions efficiently and accurately.
A. hardware
B. machine
C. digital device
D. all of the above
Answer: D

Q. Which of the following is not a hardware?
A. Processor
B. Keyboard
C. Device Driver
D. Magnetic Disk
E. None of the above
Answer: C

Q. An OS is a _____
A. system software
B. resource manager
C. resource allocator
D. all of the above
Answer: D

Q. What are the functions of computer?
A. data storage
B. data processing
C. data movement
D. control
E. all of the above
Answer: E

Q. Which of the following is a system program?
A. compiler
B. linker
C. loader
D. assembler
E. all of the above
F. none of the above
Answer: C

Q. _____ converts high level programming language code into a low level programming language code.
A. An assembler
B. Compiler
C. Preprocessor
D. Linker
Answer: B

Q. Output of the linker is _____
A. an object code
B. an executable code
C. an intermediate code
D. an assembly language code
Answer: B

Q. Which of the following program provides graphical user interface in Windows Operating System?
A. cmd.exe
B. explorer.exe
C. command.com
D. all of the above
E. none of the above
Answer: B

Q. Which of the following program is a system program?
A. Interrupt Handler
B. Device Driver
C. Loader
D. All of the above
E. None of the above
Answer: D

Q. Which of the following is a process?
A. program.i
B. program.o
C. program.s
D. program.out
E. None of the above
F. All of the above

Q. What is the file format of an executable file in Linux Operating System?
A. ELF
B. EFL
C. PE
D. None of the above
Answer: A

Q. Which of the following section contains magic number in an executable file?
A. bss section
B. code section
C. primary header
D. symbol table
Answer: C

Q. Which of the following OS is an Open Source OS?
A. Linux
B. Windows
C. UNIX
D. MAC OS X
Answer: A

Q. Which of the following statement/s is/are false about a process?
A. Process is a running entity of a program
B. Program in main memory is reffered as a process
C. One program may has multiple running instances i.e. processes.
D. Program in execution is reffered as a process.
E. All of the above
F. None of the above
Answer: F

Q. Which of the following is not a kernel functionality?
A. Process Management
B. Hardware Abstraction
C. Protection & Security
D. Memory Management
Answer: C

Q. Which of the following is a Linux Kernel?

A. vmlinux

B. vmlinuz

C. vimlinuz

D. all of the above

E. none of the above

Answer: B

Q. During Machine Boot, process to check peripherals connectivity is called as

A. BIOS

B. POST

C. Authentication

D. None of the above

Answer: B

Q. System calls are nothing but
A. Kernel functions
B. Software Interrupts
C. Interface provided to call services made available by the Kernel
D. All of the above
E. None of the above
Answer: D

Q. Kernel mode of an operating system is also called as
A. Priviledged Mode
B. Supervisor Mode
C. Monitor Mode
D. System Mode
E. All of the above
Answer: E

Q. Which of the following is not a job of Process Control Subsystem?
A. Inter Process Communication
B. Scheduling
C. Memory Management
D. Device Management
Answer: D

Q. Which of the following system call is used to create a new process in UNIX?
A. CreateProcess()
B. fork()
C. Both A & B
D. None of the above
Answer: B

Q. Which of the following system call never fails?
A. open()
B. fork()
C. getpid()
D. All of the above
E. None of the above
Answer: C

Q. Which of the following section is not a part of process?
A. bss section
B. rodata section
C. code section
D. symbol table
Answer: D

Q. In user mode, value of mode bit is ____.
A. 0
B. 1
C. -1
D. None of the above
Answer: B

Q. In System which supports multi-threading, the CPU concurrently executes _____
A. only one thread of only one process
B. multiple threads of only one process
C. multiple threads of either one or different processes
D. All of the above
E. None of the above
Answer: C

Q. Process which is in the main memory waiting for the CPU time considered in a _____.
A. waiting state
B. new state
C. ready state
D. running state
Answer: C

Q. In which of the following case preemptive cpu scheduling takes place?
A. running -> terminated
B. running -> waiting
C. waiting -> ready
D. All of the above
E. None of the above
Answer: C

Q. _____ copies an execution context of a process which is scheduled by the scheduler from its PCB and restores it onto the CPU registers.
A. Loader
B. Interrupt Handler
C. Dispatcher
D. Job Scheduler
Answer: C

Q. Which of the following is a kernel data structure?
A. PCB
B. Ready Queue
C. Job Queue
D. All of the above

E. None of the above
Answer: D

Q. Which of the following statement is false about a thread?
A. thread is the smallest execution unit of a process.
B. thread is the smallest indivisible part of a process.
C. thread is a lightweight process.
D. the CPU can execute more than one threads at a time
Answer: D

Q. System in which the CPU time gets shared among all running programs is reffered as
A. multi-programming system
B. multi-tasking system
C. time sharing system
D. both multi-tasking as well as time sharing
E. both multi-programming as well as time sharing
F. None of the above
Answer: D

Q. Which of the following is not a CPU scheduling criteria?
A. Waiting Time
B. Response Time
C. CPU Burst Time
D. Turn-Around-Time
Answer: C

Q. Which of the following statement is not true about scheduling criterias?
A. CPU utilization must be as max as possible
B. Waiting Time must be as max as possible
C. Turn-Around-Time must be as min as possible
D. Response Time must be as min as possible
Answer: B

Q. Which of the following CPU scheduling algorithm is non-preemptive?
A. SJF
B. FCFS
C. Priority
D. All of the above
E. None of the above
Answer: B

Q. Convoy effect occures in _____ scheduling algorithm.
A. Priority
B. Shortest Remaining Time First
C. Shortest Next Time First
D. None of the above
Answer: D

Q. Which of the following CPU scheduling algorithm ensures minimum waiting time?
A. FCFS
B. SJF
C. Priority
D. Round Robin
Answer: B

Q. Which of the following CPU scheduling algorithm lead to starvation?
A. FCFS
B. Shortest Job First
C. Round Robin
D. None of the above
E. All of the above
Answer: B

Q. If a resource can be acquired by more than one processes then which of following synchronization tool is used for synchronization?
A. Binary Semaphore
B. Mutex Object
C. Classic Semaphore
D. All of the above
E. None of the above
Answer: C

Q. Which of the following statement is true in an IPC?
A. under shared memory model processes can communicates directly with each other.
B. any process can sends signal to an OS.
C. by using pipe() system call processes can send as well as recieve message.
D. by using pipe command only related processes can communicates.
Answer: D

Q. Critical Section Problem can be resolved by using
A. Binary Semaphore
B. Mutex Object
C. Classic Semaphore
D. Both A & B
E. None of the above
Answer: D

Q. Which of the following signal an OS send to a process for forcefull termination?
A. SIGTERM
B. SIGEND

C. SIGSTOP
D. SIGKILL
Answer: D

Q. Which of the following ipc mechanism is used for communication across the systems?
A. pipe
B. message queue
C. chatting application
D. socket
E. shared memory model
Answer: D

Q. Processes which shares data with another processes referred as
A. related processes
B. cooperative processes
C. indepedent processes
D. all of the above
E. none of the above
Answer: A

Q. MMU is a _____ that converts logical address into the physical address.
A. system program
B. application program
C. firmware
D. all of the above
E. none of the above
Answer: E

Q. what is/are neccessary and sufficient condition/s to occure deadlock.
A. resource can be allocated for any one process at a time
B. control of any resource cannot be taken away forcefully from a process
C. each process is holding one resource and requesting for a resorce which is held by another process.
D. circular wait
E. all of the above
Answer: E

Q. To recover system from deadlock, process which gets terminated is referred as a
A. terminated process
B. target process
C. victim process
D. all of the above
Answer: C

Q. Which one of the following field of a process in its PCB remains static?
A. base & limit values
B. an execution context

C. priority
D. pid
Answer: D

Q. Memory remains unused which is internal to the partition then it is referred as _____.
A. an external fragmentation
B. an internal fragmentation
C. both options A & B
D. none of the above
Answer: B

Q. To swapout processes from the main memory into swap area and to swapin processes from swap area into the main memory is done by _____
A. MMU
B. Memory Manager
C. Swapper
D. None of the above
Answer: B

Q. In _____ memory management scheme there is no external fragmentation.
A. variable size partitioning
B. fixed size partitioning
C. segmentation
D. paging
Answer: D

Q. Which of the following memory allocation method is faster?
A. best fit
B. first fit
C. worst fit
D. none of the above
Answer: B

Q. To keep track on all the pages of same process an OS maintains one table per process called as
A. paging table
B. page table
C. page-frame table
D. frame table
Answer: B

Q. In which of the following page replacement algorithm page will not get used in near future will be replaced by requested page?
A. LRU Page Replacement Algorithm
B. FIFO Page Replacement Algorithm
C. Optimal Page Replacement Algorithm
D. MFU Page Replacement Algorithm

E. None of the above
Answer: C

Q. Information about the file can be kept inside one structure called as _____.
A. File Table
B. File Control Block
C. FileSystem Table
D. All of the above
Answer: B

Q. Which of the following block of filesystem contains information about filesystem i.e. metadata
A. Master File Table
B. Data Block
C. Boot Block
D. Volume Control Block
Answer: D

Q. _____ is an unique identifier of each file in a filesystem.
A. File Name
B. File Address
C. iNode Number
D. File ID
Answer: C

Q. Which of the following is not a filesystem of Windows?
A. FAT
B. NTFS
C. exFAT
D. HFS
Answer: D