OS_CIA3_Component 2_MCQ

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In round robin CPU scheduling as time quantum is increased th turnaround time	e average
decreases	
increases	
remains constant	
varies irregularly	
	Clear selection
At a particular time of computation the value of a counting sen 20 WAIT operations and 15 SIGNAL operations were completed semaphore. The resulting value of the semaphore is:	·
O 7	
O 12	
O 42	
2	
	Clear selection



Semaphore is a/an to solve the critical section problem	
special program for a system	
integer variable	
None of these	
hardware for a system	
Clear selection	
Consider a uniprocessor system where new processes arrive at an average of five processes per minute and each process needs an average of 9 seconds of service time. What will be the CPU utilization?	
O 30 %	
75 %	
80 %	
60 %	
Clear selection	

Solve the following problem

Consider the following set of processes, with the length of the CPU burst time given in milliseconds and arrival time as given in the following table. Time Quantum (q=20 ms).

Process ID	Arrival Time	Burst Time
1	0	53
2	0	17
3	0	68
4	0	24

Calculate the average response time for these processes using Round Robin scheduling algorithm.

- 30.5 ms
- 28.5 ms
- 25.6 ms
- 24.8 ms

Clear selection

Match the following

Match the following

List-I

- a. Multilevel feedback queue
- b. FCFS
- c. Shortest process next
- d. Round robin scheduling
- a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
- a-i, b-iii, c-ii, d-iv
- a-iii, b-i c-iv, d-ii
- a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i

List - II

- i. Time-slicing
- ii. Criteria to move processes between queues
- iii. Batch processing
- iv. Exponential smoothening

Clear selection

What is Dispatch latency?
the time of dispatching a process from running to ready state and keeping the CPU idle
the time to stop one process and start running another one
the speed of dispatching a process from running to the ready state
one of the mentioned
Clear selection
To overcome difficulties in Readers-Writers problem, which of the following statement/s is/are true? (i) Writers are given exclusive access to shared objects (ii) Readers are given exclusive access to shared objects (iii) Both Readers and Writers are given exclusive access to shared objects (i) only
(iii) only
O Both (ii) and (iii)
(ii) only
Clear selection
Which of the following condition is required for deadlock to be possible?
all of the mentioned
on no resource can be forcibly removed from a process holding it
a process may hold allocated resources while awaiting assignment of other resources
mutual exclusion
Clear selection

Cached and interleaved memories are ways of speeding up memory access between CPU's and slower RAM. Which memory models are best suited (i.e. improves the performance most) for which programs? (i) Cached memory is best suited for small loops.(ii) Interleaved memory is best suited for small loops(iii) Interleaved memory is best suited for large sequential code.(iv) Cached memory is best suited for large sequential code.	
(i) and (ii) are true	
(i) and (iii) are true	
(iv) and (ii) are true	
(iv) and (iii) are true	
Clear selection	
Multithreaded programs are :	
O lesser prone to deadlocks	
onot at all prone to deadlocks	
more prone to deadlocks	
None of the mentioned	
Clear selection	
What is the degree of multiprogramming?	
the number of processes executed per unit time	
O the number of processes in memory	
the number of processes in the I/O queue	
the number of processes in the ready queue	
Clear selection	

A process is selected from the queue by the executed.	scheduler, to be
wait, long term	
ready, long term	
ready, short term	
oblocked, short term	
	Clear selection
The two atomic operations permissible on semaphores are	e : (choose two)
stop	
hold	
wait	
✓ signal	

Solve the following problem

20.4 ms

17.4 ms

Consider the following set of processes, with the length of the CPU burst time given in milliseconds and the arrival time as given in the following table.

Process ID	Arrival Time	Burst Time
1	0	4
2	1	7
3	2	6
4	3	5
5	4	10

What is the average tumaround time for these processes using FCFS scheduling?

15.2 ms	
16.8 ms	
	Clear selection
An I/O bound program will typically have	
many very short I/O bursts	
a few very short I/O bursts	
a few very short CPU bursts	
many very short CPU bursts	
	Clear selection

Binding of instructions and data to memory a	addresses can be done at
All of the mentioned	
C Load time	
Compile time	
Execution time	
	Clear selection
A situation where several processes access a concurrently and the outcome of the executi in which access takes place is called:	
race condition	
O data consistency	
aging	
starvation	
	Clear selection
The dining – philosophers problem will occur	in case of :
6 philosophers and 5 chopsticks	
5 philosophers and 5 chopsticks	
3 philosophers and 5 chopsticks	
4 philosophers and 5 chopsticks	

Consider five processes, P1, P2, P3, P4 and P5, with CPU burst times of 10, 24, 3, 17, and 12 milliseconds respectively. Arrival order P1, P2, P3, P4, P5. What is the average waiting time of processes using Shortest Job First(SJF) algorithm.	
17.4 ms	
● 18.6 ms	
O 16.6 ms	
15.7 ms	
Clear selection	
REGISTER NUMBER *	
2041107	
Which of the following conditions does not hold good for a solution to a critical section problem?	
No two processes may be simultaneously inside their critical sections	
No assumptions may be made about speeds or the number of CPUs.	
Processes do not wait forever to enter its critical section.	
Processes running outside its critical section may block other processes.	
Clear selection	

If all processes I/O bound, the ready queue will almost always be Short term Scheduler will have a to do.	and the
empty, lot	
full, lot	
full, little	
empty, little	
	Clear selection

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