**Operating System MCQ (Multiple Choice Questions)**

[Here are 1000 MCQs on Operating System (Chapterwise)](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers/#operating-system-chapters).

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  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: An Operating System acts as an intermediary between user/user applications/application programs and hardware. It is a program that manages hardware resources. It provides services to application programs.

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  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: The main function of a command interpreter is to get and execute the next user-specified command. Command Interpreter checks for valid command and then runs that command else it will throw an error.

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  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: In Operating Systems, CPU scheduling algorithms are:  
i) First Come First Served scheduling  
ii) Shortest Job First scheduling  
iii) Priority scheduling  
iv) Round Robin scheduling  
v) Multilevel Queue scheduling  
vi) Multilevel Feedback Queue scheduling  
All of these scheduling algorithms have their own advantages and disadvantages.

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  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: To access services of the Operating System an interface is provided by the System Calls. Generally, these are functions written in C and C++. Open, Close, Read, Write are some of most prominently used system calls.

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

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

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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  
View Answer

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  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: All the mentioned errors are handled by OS. The OS is continuously monitoring all of its resources. Also, the OS is constantly detecting and correcting errors.

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  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

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  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: If a process fails, most operating systems write the error information to a log file. Log file is examined by the debugger, to find out what is the actual cause of that particular problem. Log file is useful for system programmers for correcting errors.

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

Answer: b  
Explanation: VxWorks, QNX & RTLinux are real-time operating systems. Palm OS is a mobile operating system. Palm OS is developed for Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs).

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

Answer: d  
Explanation: OS X has a hybrid kernel. Hybrid kernel is a combination of two different kernels. OS X is developed by Apple and originally it is known as Mac OS X.

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  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: In Operating Systems, each process has its own address space which contains code, data, stack, and heap segments or sections. Each process also has a list of files that is opened by the process as well as all pending alarms, signals, and various signal handlers.

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  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: In a time-sharing operating system, when the time slot given to a process is completed, the process goes from the running state to the Ready State. In a time-sharing operating system, unit time is defined for sharing CPU, it is called a time quantum or time slice. If a process takes less than 1 time quantum, then the process itself releases the CPU.

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  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: Cascading termination refers to the termination of all child processes if the parent process terminates Normally or Abnormally. Some systems don’t allow child processes to exist if the parent process has terminated. Cascading termination is normally initiated by the operating system.

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  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: Suppose that a process is in “Blocked” state waiting for some I/O service. When the service is completed, it goes to the ready state. Process never goes directly to the running state from the waiting state. Only processes which are in ready state go to the running state whenever CPU allocated by operating system.

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  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: None.

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  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: None.

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

Answer: c  
Explanation: In a time sharing system, each user needs to get a share of the CPU at regular intervals.

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  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: In an effective operating system, we must verify the deadlock each time a request for resources is made at fixed time intervals.

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  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: Resource allocation states are used to maintain the availability of the already and current available resources.

21. Swapping \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be done when a process has pending I/O, or has to execute I/O operations only into operating system buffers.  
a) must never  
b) maybe  
c) can  
d) must  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

22. The main memory accommodates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) cpu  
b) user processes  
c) operating system  
d) all of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: None.

23. The operating system is responsible for?  
a) bad-block recovery  
b) booting from disk  
c) disk initialization  
d) all of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: None.

24. The operating system and the other processes are protected from being modified by an already running process because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) every address generated by the CPU is being checked against the relocation and limit registers  
b) they have a protection algorithm  
c) they are in different memory spaces  
d) they are in different logical addresses  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

25. Using transient code, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the size of the operating system during program execution.  
a) maintains  
b) changes  
c) increases  
d) decreases  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: None.

26. The operating system maintains a \_\_\_\_\_\_ table that keeps track of how many frames have been allocated, how many are there, and how many are available.  
a) memory  
b) mapping  
c) page  
d) frame  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: None.

27. To obtain better memory utilization, dynamic loading is used. With dynamic loading, a routine is not loaded until it is called. For implementing dynamic loading \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) special support from operating system is essential  
b) special support from hardware is required  
c) user programs can implement dynamic loading without any special support from hardware or operating system  
d) special support from both hardware and operating system is essential  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: None.

28. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ presents a uniform device-access interface to the I/O subsystem, much as system calls provide a standard interface between the application and the operating system.  
a) Device drivers  
b) I/O systems  
c) Devices  
d) Buses  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

29. In real time operating system \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) process scheduling can be done only once  
b) all processes have the same priority  
c) kernel is not required  
d) a task must be serviced by its deadline period  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: None.

30. Hard real time operating system has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jitter than a soft real time operating system.  
a) equal  
b) more  
c) less  
d) none of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: Jitter is the undesired deviation from the true periodicity.

31. For real time operating systems, interrupt latency should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) zero  
b) minimal  
c) maximum  
d) dependent on the scheduling  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: Interrupt latency is the time duration between the generation of interrupt and execution of its service.

32. Which one of the following is a real time operating system?  
a) Windows CE  
b) RTLinux  
c) VxWorks  
d) All of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: None.

33. The priority of a process will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if the scheduler assigns it a static priority.  
a) depends on the operating system  
b) change  
c) remain unchanged  
d) none of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: None.

34. What are the characteristics of Host based IDS?  
a) Logs are analysed to detect tails of intrusion  
b) The host operating system logs in the audit information  
c) Logs includes logins, file opens, and program executions  
d) All of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: None.

35. What are the characteristics of stack based IDS?  
a) It is programmed to interpret a certain series of packets  
b) It models the normal usage of the network as a noise characterization  
c) They are integrated closely with the TCP/IP stack and watch packets  
d) The host operating system logs in the audit information  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: None.

36. If the sum of the working – set sizes increases, exceeding the total number of available frames \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) the operating system selects a process to suspend  
b) the system crashes  
c) then the process crashes  
d) the memory overflows  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

37. The information about all files is kept in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) operating system  
b) separate directory structure  
c) swap space  
d) none of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: None.

38. The operating system keeps a small table containing information about all open files called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) file table  
b) directory table  
c) open-file table  
d) system table  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: None.

39. What will happen in the single level directory?  
a) All files are contained in the same directory  
b) All files are contained in different directories all at the same level  
c) Depends on the operating system  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

40. The operating system \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the links when traversing directory trees, to preserve the acyclic structure of the system.  
a) deletes  
b) considers  
c) ignores  
d) none of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: None.

41. To recover from failures in the network operations \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information may be maintained.  
a) operating system  
b) ip address  
c) stateless  
d) state  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: None.

42. On systems where there are multiple operating system, the decision to load a particular one is done by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) process control block  
b) file control block  
c) boot loader  
d) bootstrap  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: None.

43. Whenever a process needs I/O to or from a disk it issues a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) system call to the operating system  
b) a special procedure  
c) system call to the CPU  
d) all of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

44. The two steps the operating system takes to use a disk to hold its files are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) caching & logical formatting  
b) logical formatting & swap space creation  
c) swap space creation & caching  
d) partitioning & logical formatting  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: None.

45. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ program initializes all aspects of the system, from CPU registers to device controllers and the contents of main memory, and then starts the operating system.  
a) bootstrap  
b) main  
c) bootloader  
d) rom  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

46. In SCSI disks used in high end PCs, the controller maintains a list of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the disk. The disk is initialized during \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ formatting which sets aside spare sectors not visible to the operating system.  
a) destroyed blocks, partitioning  
b) bad blocks, low level formatting  
c) destroyed blocks, high level formatting  
d) bad blocks, partitioning  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: None.

47. Which principle states that programs, users, and even the systems be given just enough privileges to perform their task?  
a) principle of least privilege  
b) principle of process scheduling  
c) principle of operating system  
d) none of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

48. Network operating system runs on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) every system in the network  
b) server  
c) both server and every system in the network  
d) none of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: None.

49. What are the types of distributed operating systems?  
a) Zone based Operating system  
b) Level based Operating system  
c) Network Operating system  
d) All of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: None.

50. In Unix, which system call creates the new process?  
a) create  
b) fork  
c) new  
d) none of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: In UNIX, a new process is created by fork() system call. fork() system call returns a process ID which is generally the process id of the child process created.

**Chapterwise Multiple Choice Questions on Operating System**



Our 1000+ MCQs focus on all topics of the Operating System subject, covering 100+ topics. This will help you to prepare for exams, contests, online tests, quizzes, viva-voce, interviews, and certifications. You can practice these MCQs chapter by chapter starting from the 1st chapter or you can jump to any chapter of your choice.

1. [Processes](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers/#processes)
2. [Distributed Communication](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers/#distributed-communication)
3. [CPU Scheduling](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers/#cpu-scheduling)
4. [Process Synchronization](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers/#process-synchronization)
5. [Deadlocks](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers/#deadlocks)
6. [Memory Management](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers/#memory-management)
7. [I/O Systems](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers/#io-systems)
8. [Real Time Operating Systems(RTOS)](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers/#real-time-operating-systems-rtos)
9. [Multimedia Systems](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers/#multimedia-systems)
10. [Security](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers/#security)
11. [The Linux System](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers/#linux-system)
12. [Virtual Memory](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers/#virtual-memory)
13. [File Systems and their Implementation](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers/#file-systems-implementation)
14. [Mass-Storage Structures](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers/#mass-storage-structures)
15. [Protection](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers/#protection)
16. [Distributed Operating System](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers/#distributed-operating-system)
17. [Distributed File Systems](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers/#distributed-file-systems)

**1. Processes**

The section contains multiple choice questions and answers on different concepts of Processes. These include Process Control Block, Scheduling Queues, Synchronization, Creation and Inter Process Communication.

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|  [Basics](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers-basics/)   [Processes](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers-processes/)   [Process Control Block](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-process-control-block/)   [Process Scheduling Queues](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-process-scheduling-queue/) |  [Process Synchronization](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers-process-synchronization/)   [Process Creation](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-process-creation/)   [Inter Process Communication](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-inter-process-communication/) |

**2. Distributed Communication**

The section contains questions and answers on concept of Distributed Communication. They include Remote Procedure Calls and Structures.

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|  [Remote Procedure Calls](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-process-rpc/) |  [Structures](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-process-structures/) |

**3. CPU Scheduling**

The section contains MCQs on phenomenon of CPU Scheduling. They include CPU Scheduling Benefits and CPU Scheduling Algorithms.

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|  [CPU Scheduling](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers-cpu-scheduling/)   [CPU Scheduling Benefits](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-cpu-scheduling-benefits/) |  [CPU Scheduling Algorithms – 1](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-cpu-scheduling-algorithms-1/)   [CPU Scheduling Algorithms – 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-cpu-scheduling-algorithms-2/) |

**4. Process Synchronization**

The section contains multiple choice questions and answers on Process Synchronization concept. These include questions on The Critical Section (CS), Semaphores, Synchronization Problems, Monitors and Atomic Transactions.

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|  [The Critical Section (CS) Problem and Solutions](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-critical-section-problem/)   [Semaphores – 1](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-semaphores-1/)   [Semaphores – 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-semaphores-2/) |  [Classic Synchronization Problems](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-classic-sync-problems/)   [Monitors](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-process-sync-monitors/)   [Atomic Transactions](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-atomic-transactions/) |

**5. Deadlocks**

The section contains questions and answers on Deadlocks. The sub-topics include Deadlock Prevention, Avoidance, Detection and Recovery.

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|  [Deadlock](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers-deadlock/)   [Deadlock Prevention](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-deadlock-prevention/)   [Deadlock Avoidance](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-deadlock-avoidance/) |  [Deadlock Detection](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-deadlock-detection/)   [Deadlock Recovery](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-deadlock-recovery/) |

**6. Memory Management**

The section contains MCQs on various concepts of Memory Management. These include Swapping Processes, Memory Management and Allocation, Paging and Segmentation.

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|  [Swapping Processes – 1](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-memory-management-swapping-1/)   [Swapping Processes – 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-memory-management-swapping-2/)   [Memory Management](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers-memory-management/)   [Memory Allocation – 1](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-memory-allocation-1/) |  [Memory Allocation – 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-memory-allocation-2/)   [Paging – 1](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-memory-management-paging-1/)   [Paging – 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-memory-management-paging-2/)   [Segmentation](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-memory-management-segmentation/) |

**7. I/O Systems**

The section contains multiple choice questions and answers on I/O Systems like Application Interfaces and Kernel Subsystems.

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|  [I/O System – Application I/O Interface – 1](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-application-io-interface-1/)   [I/O System – Application I/O Interface – 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-application-io-interface-2/) |  [I/O System – Kernel I/O Subsystems](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-kernel-io-subsystems/) |

**8. Real Time Operating Systems(RTOS)**

The section contains questions and answers on Implementation of Real Time Operating Systems and Real Time CPU Scheduling.

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|  [RTOS](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers-rtos/)   [Implementing Real Time Operating Systems – 1](https://www.sanfoundry.com/realtime-operating-system-mcqs-1/)   [Implementing Real Time Operating Systems – 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/realtime-operating-system-mcqs-2/) |  [Real Time CPU Scheduling – 1](https://www.sanfoundry.com/realtime-operating-system-mcqs-CPU-scheduling-1/)   [Real Time CPU Scheduling – 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/realtime-operating-system-mcqs-CPU-scheduling-2/) |

**9. Multimedia Systems**

The section contains MCQs on Compression of Multimedia Systems, Network Management of Multimedia Systems and Disk Scheduling of Multimedia Systems.

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|  [Multimedia Systems](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-question-answers-multimedia-systems/)   [Multimedia System – Compression – 1](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-multimedia-system-compression-1/)   [Multimedia System – Compression – 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-multimedia-system-compression-2/) |  [Multimedia System – Compression – 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-multimedia-system-compression-3/)   [Multimedia System – CPU and Disk Scheduling](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-multimedia-system-CPU-disk-scheduling/)   [Multimedia System – Network Management](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-multimedia-system-network-management/) |

**10. Security**

The section contains multiple choice questions and answers on different aspects of Security. These include security of System Threats, Detection of Intrusions, making systems and facilities secure and the concept of Cryptography used for Security.

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|  [Security – User Authentication](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-security-user-authentication/)   [Security – Program and System Threats](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-security-program-system-threats/)   [Security – Securing Systems and Facilities](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-security-system-facility/) |  [Security – Intrusion Detection](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-security-intrusion-detection/)   [Security – Cryptography](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-security-cryptography/)   [Secondary Storage](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers-secondary-storage/) |

**11. The Linux System**

The section contains questions and answers on various aspects of Linux Operating Systems. These include Threading and their respective models, various system calls like exec and fork, Thread Pools and Cancellation.

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|  [Linux](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers-linux/)   [Threads](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers-threads/)   [User and Kernel Threads](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-threads-ult-klt/)   [Multi Threading Models](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-multi-threading-models/) |  [The fork and exec System Calls](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-threads-fork-exec/)   [Thread Cancellation](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-threads-cancellation/)   [Signal Handling](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-threads-signal-handling/)   [Thread Pools](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-threads-pools/) |

**12. Virtual Memory**

The section contains MCQs on various concepts of Virtual Memory, Demand Paging, certain Page Replacement Algorithms and Thrashing.

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|  [Virtual Memory](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers-virtual-memory/)   [Demand Paging](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-virtual-memory-demand-paging/)   [Page Replacement Algorithms – 1](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-virtual-memory-page-replacement-algorithms-1/) |  [Page Replacement Algorithms – 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-virtual-memory-page-replacement-algorithms-2/)   [Allocation of Frames](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-virtual-memory-frame-allocation/)   [Thrashing](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-virtual-memory-thrashing/) |

**13. File Systems and their Implementation**

The section contains multiple choice questions and answers on the implementation of file systems, certain access methods, directory structures, mounting and sharing and certain allocation methods.

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|  [File System](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers-file-system-concepts/)   [File System Implementation](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers-file-system-implementation/)   [File System Interface Access Methods – 1](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-file-system-interface-access-methods-1/)   [File System Interface Access Methods – 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-file-system-interface-access-methods-2/)   [File System Interface Directory Structure – 1](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-file-system-interface-directory-structure-1/)   [File System Interface Directory Structure – 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-file-system-interface-directory-structure-2/)   [File System Interface Mounting and Sharing](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-file-system-interface-mounting-sharing/)   [File System Interface Protection](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-file-system-interface-protection/) |  [File System – Allocation Methods – 1](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-file-system-allocation-methods-1/)   [File System – Allocation Methods – 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-file-system-allocation-methods-2/)   [File System – Allocation Methods – 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-file-system-allocation-methods-3/)   [File System – Performance](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-file-system-free-space-performance/)   [File System Implementation – Recovery](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-file-system-recovery/)   [Network File System – 1](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-network-file-system-1/)   [Network File System – 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-network-file-system-2/) |

**14. Mass-Storage Structures**

The section contains questions and answers on Scheduling of disks, Swap space management, various structures of RAID and other tertiary storage structures.

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|  [I/O Subsystem](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers-io-subsystem/)   [Disk Scheduling – 1](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-disk-scheduling-1/)   [Disk Scheduling – 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-disk-scheduling-2/)   [Disk Management](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-disk-management/) |  [Swap Space Management](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-swap-space-management/)   [RAID Structure – 1](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-mass-storage-RAID-1/)   [RAID Structure – 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-mass-storage-RAID-2/)   [Tertiary Storage](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-mass-storage-tertiary-storage/) |

**15. Protection**

The section contains MCQs on various sub-topics of Protection. It includes Access Matrix, protection of memory and revocation of access rights.

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|  [Protection – Access Matrix](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-protection-access-matrix/)   [Protection](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers-protection-concepts/)   [Security](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers-security/) |  [Protection – Memory Protection](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-protection-memory-protection/)   [Protection – Revocation of Access Rights](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-mcqs-protection-revocation-access-rights/) |

**16. Distributed Operating System**

The section contains multiple choice questions and answers on Distributed Operating System, Sharing of Resources and Robustness of Distributed Operating System, Network Structure and Topology.

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|  [Distributed Operating System](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers-distributed-operating-system/)   [Types & Resource Sharing](https://www.sanfoundry.com/distributed-operating-system-mcqs-types-resource-sharing/) |  [Network Structure & Topology](https://www.sanfoundry.com/distributed-operating-system-mcqs-network-structure-topology/)   [Robustness of Distributed Systems](https://www.sanfoundry.com/distributed-operating-system-mcqs-robustness/) |

**17. Distributed File Systems**

The section contains questions and answers on properties of Distributed File Systems, Distributed Coordination and Synchronization.

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|  [Distributed File System – 1](https://www.sanfoundry.com/distributed-operating-system-mcqs-file-system-1/)   [Distributed File System – 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/distributed-operating-system-mcqs-file-system-2/)   [Distributed File System – 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers-distributed-file-system/) |  [Distributed Coordination](https://www.sanfoundry.com/distributed-opererating-system-mcqs-coordination/)   [Distributed Synchronization](https://www.sanfoundry.com/operating-system-questions-answers-distributed-synchronization/) |

If you would like to learn "Operating System" thoroughly, you should attempt to work on the complete set of 1000+ MCQs - multiple choice questions and answers mentioned above. It will immensely help anyone trying to crack an exam or an interview.