

## Operating System MCQ (Multiple Choice Questions)

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

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

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

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

5. CPU scheduling is the basis of \_\_\_\_\_

- ☒ a) multiprogramming operating systems
- b) larger memory sized systems
- c) multiprocessor systems
- d) none of the mentioned

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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

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

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

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

10. Which one of the following is not a real time operating system?

- a) RTLinux
- ☒ b) Palm OS
- c) QNX
- d) VxWorks

11. What does OS X has?

- a) monolithic kernel with modules
- b) microkernel
- c) monolithic kernel
- ☒ d) hybrid kernel

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

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

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

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

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

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

18. The FCFS algorithm is particularly troublesome for \_\_\_\_\_

- a) operating systems
- ☒ b) multiprocessor systems
- c) time sharing systems
- d) multiprogramming systems

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

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

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

22. The main memory accommodates \_\_\_\_\_

- ☒ a) cpu
- ☒ b) user processes
- c) operating system
- d) all of the mentioned

23. The operating system is responsible for?

- a) bad-block recovery
- b) booting from disk
- c) disk initialization

☒ d) all of the mentioned

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

25. Using transient code, \_\_\_\_\_ the size of the operating system during program execution.

- a) maintains
- ☒ b) changes
- c) increases
- d) decreases

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

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

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

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

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

31. For real time operating systems, interrupt latency should be \_\_\_\_\_

- a) zero
- ☒ b) minimal
- c) maximum
- d) dependent on the scheduling

32. Which one of the following is a real time operating system?

- a) Windows CE
- b) RTLinux
- c) VxWorks
- ☒ d) All of the mentioned

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

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

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

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

37. The information about all files is kept in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) operating system
- ☒ b) separate directory structure
- c) swap space
- d) none of the mentioned

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

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

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

41. To recover from failures in the network operations \_\_\_\_\_ information may be maintained.

- a) operating system
- b) ip address
- c) stateless
- ☒ d) state

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

50. In Unix, which system call creates the new process?

- a) create
- ☒ b) fork
- c) new
- d) none of the mentioned