

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**UNDERSTANDING**

1. Process execution cycle consist of which of the following
 - a. Only CPU Execution
 - b. Only I/O Wait
 - c. **Both CPU Execution and I/O Wait**
 - d. None of the above

2. Process execution starts with
 - a. **CPU burst**
 - b. Input burst
 - c. Output burst
 - d. I/O wait

3. Process execution ends with
 - a. **CPU burst**
 - b. Input burst
 - c. Output burst
 - d. I/O wait

4. Which Scheduling does this “Once a CPU is allocated to process, the process keeps the CPU until it releases the CPU either by terminating or by switching to waiting state”.
 - a. Preemptive
 - b. **Non- Preemptive**
 - c. Both The above
 - d. None of the above

5. Which Scheduling does this “Once a CPU is allocates to process, the process can be forcibly be taken away from the CPU can be allocated to the new process”.
 - a. **Preemptive**
 - b. Non- Preemptive
 - c. Both The above
 - d. None of the above

6. Which of the following gives control of CPU to process selected by short term scheduler
- a. **Dispatcher**
 - b. Switching Context
 - c. User mode
 - d. None of the above
7. Which of the following are functions of dispatcher
- a. Switching context
 - b. Switching to user mode
 - c. Jumping to the proper location in the user program to restart that program
 - d. **All the above**
8. The time taken by the dispatcher to stop one process and start another process is called as
- a. **Latency**
 - b. CPU Utilization
 - c. Throughput
 - d. None of the above
9. Which criteria says we want to keep the CPU as busy as possible.
- a. **CPU utilization**
 - b. Throughput
 - c. Turnaround time
 - d. Waiting time
10. The number of processes completed per time unit is called as
- a. CPU utilization
 - b. **Throughput**
 - c. Turnaround time
 - d. Waiting time
11. The interval from the time of submission of a process to the time of completion is

- a. CPU utilization
- b. Throughput
- c. Turnaround time**
- d. Waiting time

12. The amount of time that a process spends waiting in the ready queue is called

- a. CPU utilization
- b. Throughput
- c. Turnaround time
- d. Waiting time**

13. The time interval between submission of a request and the first response is called

- a. CPU utilization
- b. Throughput
- c. Turnaround time
- d. Response time**

APPLICATIONS

14. Give the Full form of FCFS

- a. FIRST-COME, FIRST-SERVED**
- b. FIRST-COME, FIRST-Scan
- c. FIRST-Case, FIRST-SERVED
- d. FIRST-Case, FIRST-Scan

15. Full form of SJF

- a. Shortest Job First**
- b. Simple Job First
- c. Shortest Job Fine
- d. Simple Job Fine

16. Equal Priority process are processed in which order

- a. FCFS**
- b. SJF- preemptive

- c. SJF Non-Preemptive
 - d. None of the above
17. Which Scheduling algorithm takes time slice
- a. FIRST-COME, FIRST-SERVED
 - b. Shortest Job First
 - c. Round Robin**
 - d. Multi-level Queue Scheduling
18. A small Unit of time is called
- a. Time gap
 - b. Time Slice**
 - c. Nano Time
 - d. None of the above
19. Which Scheduling algorithm allows the process to move between queue
- a. FIRST-COME, FIRST-SERVED
 - b. Shortest Job First
 - c. Round Robin
 - d. Multi-level feedback Queue Scheduling**
20. Which among the following partitions the ready queue into several separate Queue
- a. FIRST-COME, FIRST-SERVED
 - b. Shortest Job First
 - c. Round Robin
 - d. Multi-level Queue Scheduling**
21. Which is the technique used for gradually increasing the priority of process that waits for a long time
- a. Starvation
 - b. Aging**
 - c. Fragmentation
 - d. None of the above

22. What is the problem called when a process is ready to run but lacks CPU and is Blocked-waiting for the CPU

- a. **Starvation**
- b. Aging
- c. Fragmentation
- d. None of the above

23. Round Robin Scheduling algorithm is especially design for which system

- a. Batch Processing System
- b. Multi Programming Systems
- c. **Time Sharing System**
- d. Real Time System

24. Which of the following is correct

- a. **foreground or interactive**
- b. background or interactive
- c. foreground or batch
- d. None of the above

25. Which scheduling algorithm moves process to lower priority queue if it uses too much

- a. CPU time
- b. FIRST-COME, FIRST-SERVED
- c. Shortest Job First
- d. **Multi-level feedback Queue Scheduling**

FOUR MARKS QUESTIONS

UNDERSTANDING

1. Give a brief outline about CPU Schedulers.
2. Briefly explain different scheduling criteria
3. Explain multi-level Queue Scheduling.
4. Explain multi-level feedback Queue Scheduling.
5. Explain the working of First-come First Served scheduling with example
6. Explain the working of Shortest job first scheduling with example

APPLICATIONS

7. Explain the working of pre-emptive Shortest job first scheduling with example
8. Explain the working of non-pre-emptive Shortest job first scheduling with example
9. Explain the working of Priority Scheduling with example
10. Explain the working of Round Robin scheduling with example
11. Consider the following set of process, with the length of CPU-burst time given in milliseconds

Process	Burst Time
P1	24
P2	3
P3	3

Draw Gantt chart and find average waiting time using FCFS scheduling.

12. Consider the following set of process, with the length of CPU-burst time given in milliseconds

Process	Burst Time	Arrival Time
P1	8	0
P2	4	1
P3	9	2
P4	5	3

Draw Gantt chart and find average waiting time using SJF Non-Pre-emptive scheduling.

13. Consider the following set of process, with the length of CPU-burst time given in milliseconds

Process	Burst Time	Arrival Time
P1	8	0
P2	4	1
P3	9	2
P4	5	3

Draw Gantt chart and find average waiting time using SJF Pre-emptive scheduling.

14. Consider the following set of process, with the length of CPU-burst time given in milliseconds. Quantum Time is 4ms

Process	Burst Time
P1	24
P2	3
P3	3

Draw Gantt chart and find average waiting time using Round Robin scheduling.

15. Consider the following set of process, with the length of CPU-burst time given in milliseconds

Process	Burst Time	Priority
P1	10	3
P2	1	1
P3	2	4
P4	1	5
P5	5	2

Draw Gantt chart and find average waiting time using Priority scheduling.