- ○ True
- ◉ False

4

Operating System Protection refers to a mechanism for controlling access by programs, or users to system resources. *
(2 Points)

- ◉ True
- ○ False

5

The user program deals with logical addresses; it never sees the real physical addresses. *
(2 Points)

- ◉ True
- ○ False

6

Cloud computing can be defined as a new style of computing in which dynamically scalable and virtualized resources are provided as a network service. *
(2 Points)

- ◉ True
- ○ False

7

The System calls are calling for hardware interrupts. *
(2 Points)

- (●) True
- ( ) False

8

Bootstrap program is loaded after power-up or reboot. *
(2 Points)

- (●) True
- ( ) False

9

Open(Ni) – as a File operation- means: move the content of entry Ni in memory to directory structure on disk. *
(2 Points)

- ( ) True
- (●) False

10

Any process may pass data to other process. *
(2 Points)

- ( ) True
- (●) False

11

The one program running at all times on the computer is the kernel. *
(2 Points)

- (●) True
- ( ) False

12

By using the virtual memory, the logical address space can be much larger than physical address space. *
(2 Points)

- (●) True
- ( ) False

13

We can describe the Process Control Block (PCB) as: *
(2 Points)

- [ ] It is just used by operating system designers for design purpose
- [x] A way to transfer a process between different types of operating systems
- [x] Each process is represented in the operating system by a PCB
- [ ] type of addressing

14

Interrupt transfers control to the interrupt subroutine (subprogram) generally, through the: *
(2 Points)

- [x] Interrupt vector
- [ ] Interrupt service routine.
- [ ] Interrupt sector.
- [ ] Interrupt section

15

Device Queue is: *
(2 Points)

- [ ] A set of all processes in the system
- [ ] A set of all processes residing in main memory, ready and waiting to execute.
- [x] A set of processes waiting for an I/O device.
- [ ] A set of terminated processes

16

One of the scheduling optimization ways is minimizing: *
(2 Points)

- [ ] Turnaround time of each process.
- [ ] Average waiting time of processes.
- [ ] Response time for each process.

- [x] All of the above.

17

All the following are directory operations except: *
(2 Points)

- [x] Read from a File.
- [ ] Search for a file.
- [ ] Delete a file.
- [ ] Rename a file

18

Client-Server system is a type of: *
(2 Points)

- [ ] Multi-Processor systems
- [ ] Desktop Systems
- [ ] Clustered Systems
- [x] Distributed System

19

In memory management, compaction is an operation to reduce: *
(2 Points)

- [ ] Internal Fragmentation
- [x] External Fragmentation

- [ ] Overhead allocation problem
- [ ] None of the above

20

Traps or exceptions are happening because: *
(2 Points)

- [x] Error, division by zero or invalid memory access
- [ ] A process need to call an API of its operating system
- [ ] A process communicates another process
- [ ] All of the above

21

The types of addressing in a computer system: *
(2 Points)

- [x] Physical address
- [ ] Real address
- [x] Logical address
- [ ] None of the above

22

The base register is a register which include: *
(2 Points)

- [x] The first physical address of the currently running program
- [ ]

- [ ] The first logical address of the currently running program
- [ ] The first physical address of the finished program
- [ ] The first logical address of a waiting program

23

The types of deployment models of cloud – way of access to the cloud- are: * (2 Points)

- [x] Private
- [x] Public
- [x] Community
- [x] Hybrid

24

Select the file access methods from the following: * (2 Points)

- [ ] Random Access
- [x] Sequential Access
- [x] Direct Access
- [ ] None of the above

25

The Deadlock can arise if the following conditions hold simultaneously: * (2 Points)

- [x] Mutual Exclusion
- [x] Hold and wait
- [x] Circular wait
- [x] No preemption resources

26

For any modern time-sharing operating system, select the common available process operations which may be managed: *
(2 Points)

- [x] Creation/termination
- [ ] Memory compaction
- [ ] Open/close file
- [x] Going to trap module

27

Select the most appropriate statement to describe the relations between a child process and its parent process: *
(2 Points)

- [x] OS does not allow a child process to continue after termination of its parent.
- [ ] OS allows a child process to continue after termination of its parent.
- [ ] OS allows a child process to be created without parent process.
- [ ] There is no relation between a child process and its parent process.

28

The Dispatch latency is: *
(2 Points)

- [ ] Time to get a process from ready queue to be running in CPU.
- [x] Time it takes for the dispatcher to stop one process and start another running.
- [ ] Time to remove all the processes from ready queue.
- [ ] None of the above.

29

Select the advantages of virtual machines from the following: *
(2 Points)

- [x] Run operating systems where the physical hardware is unavailable
- [x] Emulate more machines than are physically available
- [ ] Enhance the memory management performance
- [x] Run legacy systems

30

Any process may be at one of the following states: *
(2 Points)

- [x] Ready
- [x] Running
- [ ] Interrupting
- [x] Waiting

31

Select the file allocation Methods from the following: *
(2 Points)

- [x] Contiguous Allocation
- [x] Linked Allocation
- [x] Indexed Allocation
- [ ] Discrete Allocation

32

Multi-tasking system is a: *
(2 Points)

- [x] Multi-programmed batch system
- [x] Time-Sharing system
- [ ] Simple Batch system
- [ ] None of the above

33

Ready Queue is: *
(2 Points)

- [ ] A set of all processes in the system
- [x] A set of all processes residing in main memory, ready and waiting to execute.
- [ ] A set of processes waiting for an I/O device.

- [ ] A set of terminated processes

34

The Deadlock problem is: *
(2 Points)

- [x] A set of blocked processes each holding a resource and waiting to acquire a resource held by another process in the same set
- [ ] Any number of blocked processes more than 2 processes
- [ ] More than two processes wait I/O operations
- [ ] None of the above

35

Short-term schedulers used to: *
(2 Points)

- [ ] Select which job to be putting into ready queue
- [x] Select which job to be running next.
- [ ] Release all processes from Operating System.
- [ ] All of the above

36

The process which spend most of its time doing I/O requests is called: *
(2 Points)

- [ ] CPU-Bound Process
- [ ] Active Process.

- [ ] Passive Process.
- [x] I/O-Bound Process

37

Select the system calls categories from the following: *
(2 Points)

- [x] File management
- [x] Device Management
- [x] Process control
- [ ] Hardware maintenance
- [x] Communications

38

Some of the main reasons of processes cooperation are: *
(2 Points)

- [ ] Data sharing.
- [ ] Modularity.
- [ ] Speedup the performance.
- [x] All of the above

39

How to satisfy a request of size n from a list of free holes in main memory- in Dynamic Storage-Allocation technique: *
(2 Points)

- [ ] First-fit
- [ ] Best-fit
- [ ] Worst-fit
- [x] All of the above.

40

The main function of the process dispatcher: *
(2 Points)

- [x] Gives control of the CPU to the selected process to be run by the short-term scheduler.
- [ ] Takes control of the CPU from the selected process to be run by the short-term scheduler.
- [ ] Release all the processes from ready queue.
- [ ] None of the above.

41

The requirements for any process are: *
(2 Points)

- [x] CPU Burst time
- [x] Size of needed memory
- [x] The needed I/O devices
- [x] The needed files

42

The meaning of preemptive CPU scheduling schema is: *
(2 Points)

- [ ] Waiting for another process.
- [ ] Bring a process from ready queue.
- [x] Process is releasing the CPU before finishing its execution to execute another process.
- [ ] None of the above.

43

The advantages of Multi-processing system: *
(2 Points)

- [ ] Increase throughput
- [ ] Increase reliability
- [ ] If CPU fail, other CPU's pick up work
- [x] All of the above

44

Some of Scheduling Algorithms are: *
(2 Points)

- [x] First Come First Serviced.
- [ ] Ideal Job First.
- [x] Priority.
- [x] Round Robin.

45

The data file types are: *
(2 Points)

- [ ] Numeric
- [x] Character
- [x] Binary
- [ ] All of the above

46

Advantages of using virtual memory are: *
(2 Points)

- [x] Logical address space can therefore be much larger than physical address space
- [x] Allows address spaces to be shared by several processes
- [x] Allows for more efficient process creation
- [x] Start the new process very fast

47

Which of the following are file attributes: *
(2 Points)

- [x] Type.
- [ ] Delete.
- [x] Location.

☑ Protection

48

In case of using FCFS scheduling algorithm, the average waiting time for the situation is: *
(2 Points)

Process	Arrival Time	Burst Time	Pri
P1	0.0	7	
P2	5.0	8	
P3	7.0	6	
P4	8.0	2	

◉ 23/4.

○ 45/4.

○ 43/4.

○ 36/4.

49

In case of using Non-preemptive Shortest Job First (SJF) scheduling algorithm, the process P3 starts at time unit: *
(2 Points)

Process	Arrival Time	Burst Time	Pri
P1	0.0	7	
P2	5.0	8	
P3	7.0	6	
P4	8.0	2	

◉ 7.0

○ 17.0

- ◯ 27.0
- ◯ 8.0

50

In case of using preemptive Priority scheduling algorithm, the waiting time for process P3 is: *
(2 Points)

Process	Arrival Time	Burst Time	Pri
P1	0.0	7	
P2	5.0	8	
P3	7.0	6	
P4	8.0	2	

- ◉ 8
- ◯ 7
- ◯ 15
- ◯ 17

51

In case of using Round Robin scheduling algorithm (with quantum 5), the process P4 ends its work at time unit: *
(2 Points)

Process	Arrival Time	Burst Time	Pri
P1	0.0	7	
P2	5.0	8	
P3	7.0	6	
P4	8.0	2	

- ◯ 10.0

- (●) 19.0
- ( ) 17.0
- ( ) 25.0

52

In case of using preemptive Shortest Job First (SJF) scheduling, the response time for processes P1, P2, P3, P4 are: *
(2 Points)

Process	Arrival Time	Burst Time	Pri
P1	0.0	7	
P2	5.0	8	
P3	7.0	6	
P4	8.0	2	

- ( ) 0, 15, 0, 0
- (●) 0, 10, 0, 0
- ( ) 5, 10, 15, 20
- ( ) 0, 5, 3, 7

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