Overall Assignment Questions

1. Which of the following is an application?
2. Microsoft word
3. Memory Manager
4. Despatcher
5. Scheduler
6. What happens to a process whose parent is dead?

A. it also gets killed because related process have to die together

B. init adopts the process as it becomes an orphan

C. it becomes a zombie

D. it never dies even after system is shutdown as it goes into limbo

1. During a system call, the control flow is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Sequential
3. Looping
4. Concurrent
5. Non-sequential
6. What is TRUE about interrupts?
7. Interrupt handler is executed
8. Processor execution mode switches to protected/kernel mode
9. Both a and b
10. None of the above
11. how many new processes are created

main()

{

fork();

fork();

fork();

}

A. 7

B. 3

C. 16

D. 15

1. Answer : AWhich of the following is a real time OS?
2. Unix
3. VxWorks
4. Linux
5. windows
6. Which of the following is a volatile memory?
7. Magnetic Tapes
8. RAM
9. Magnetic Disc
10. Compact Disc
11. Which \_\_\_\_\_\_ process is first started when OS boots

A. init

B. login

C. getty

D. bash

1. Answer : AWhich of the following are services of an OS?
2. Concurrency control
3. Interprocess communication
4. Memory management
5. All the above
6. A system call is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. An API
8. An interface for the services of the OS
9. An interrupt
10. Function call
11. Which of the following is a not a System call related to file?
12. Read
13. Write
14. Open
15. fork
16. Which of the following is a file management system call?
17. Mmap
18. Brk
19. Close
20. Munmap
21. What does the return value of the read system call signify?
22. Number of bytes read successfully.
23. 0 indicating successful read
24. 1 indicating successful write
25. None of the above
26. Linux Operating System is an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Time Sharing Operating System

B. Multi-User Operating System

C. Multi-processing Operating System

D. All from options

1. A PCB does not contain\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information

A. Process state

B. Process ID

C. process name

D. Interrupt Status

1. Answer : DLinux OS is an example for
2. Micro Kernel
3. Monolithic kernel
4. Hybrid kernel
5. None of the above
6. Process Control Block consists of
7. Process ID
8. Stack Pointer
9. Open file Descriptors
10. All the above
11. Each threads have different
12. PCB
13. Stack pointer
14. Process ID
15. Parent process
16. Swapper process in Linux is responsible for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
17. Paging
18. Initialization and booting
19. Logging
20. None of the above
21. Creation of a process is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
22. Forking
23. Duplicating
24. Producing
25. None of the above
26. How many times will "amazon" get printed in the following code snippet?

#include<stdio.h>

main()

{

int i = 0;

printf("hi\n");

fork();

printf("hello\n");

fork();

printf("amazon\n");

}

A. zero times

B. two times

C. three times

D. four times

1. The system call used to get the process id of itself is \_\_\_\_\_\_ and its parent process is \_\_\_\_\_
2. getpid(), getppid()
3. getppid(), getpid()
4. getuid(), geteuid()
5. None of the above
6. If a process has many children, and wishes to wait for a particular child process, which system call can be used?
7. wait()
8. sleep()
9. waitpid()
10. return()
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ process performs the job of context switching.
12. Dispatcher
13. Scheduler
14. Event handler
15. Interrupt handler
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an overhead and should be avoided or minimized.
17. Context switch time
18. Scheduler overhead time
19. paging overhead
20. All of the above
21. Multithreading helps when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
22. Multiple cores
23. Multiple processors
24. a and b
25. None of the above
26. How does a running thread find its thread id?

A. pthread\_self()

B. pthread\_create()

C. pthread\_attr()

D. pthread\_detatch()

1. Which of the following is an important functions of an OS?

A. Memory management

B. Processor management

C. Device management

D. all of the options

1. Answer DThe data structure used for the ready queue in Complete Fair Scheduler is
2. Linked list
3. Circular doubly linked list
4. Red-black tree
5. Arrays
6. Threads are called as light weight process because
7. They share most of the resources through proc structure
8. They are efficient
9. They are fast
10. None of the above
11. Priority inversion is used to solve the problem of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. Progress
13. Deadlock
14. Synchronization
15. semaphore
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_ IPC supports broadcasting

A. Pipe

B. Shared Memory

C. FIFO

D. Message Queue

1. Shmget() system call is used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. creates shared memory id.
3. Create a message queue
4. Create a FIFO
5. Create a pipe
6. Sockets make use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to differentiate between two different systems.
7. IP Address
8. Port Number
9. Socket ID
10. All of the above
11. “The outcome of the execution depends on the order of execution”, this property is called,
12. Race condition
13. Deadlock condition
14. Threshold condition
15. All of the above
16. A critical section is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
17. The segment of code in which the process may be changing common variables
18. The section of code in which the process requests permission to access the common variables
19. The section of code in which the process notifies the end of its use of the common variables
20. None of the above
21. The variables turn and flag is used to give a solution to the critical section in
22. Peterson’s solution
23. Banker’s algorithm
24. Bakery algorithm
25. None of the above
26. If there are 3 printers to be shared among a list of users, which semaphore will be applicable?
27. Binary semaphore
28. Counting Semaphore
29. Mutex
30. Lock
31. What is the command to add write permissions for a file for the group members?

A. chmod +g

B. chmod grp+wrt

C. chmod g+w

D. chmod -w -g

1. Which is not a necessary condition for deadlock?
2. Mutual inclusion
3. Mutual exclusion
4. Hold and wait
5. No preemption
6. Advantage of message queue is

A. multiple message transfer

B. fast

C. race condition

D. Broadcasting possible

1. If \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ does not occur, the system is said to be in safe state.
2. Mutual exclusion
3. Progress
4. Deadlock
5. crash
6. Disabling interrupts can solve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ problem.
7. the critical section
8. the deadlock
9. the starvation
10. the delay
11. The base register and limit register is used for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. Memory access
13. Memory limitation
14. Memory sharing
15. Memory protection
16. The logical address is the address generated by the \_\_\_\_\_\_
17. MMU
18. CPU
19. ALU
20. None of the above
21. Shared data bug is present because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A.semaphores

B.mutex

C.interrupts

D.shared memory

1. Answer : CCompaction and paging can solve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. External fragmentation
3. Internal fragmentation
4. Both a and b
5. Neither a nor b
6. Fixed size blocks in physical memory is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Frame
8. Page
9. Either a or b
10. Neither a nor b
11. the system call to create a child process:

A. fork()

B. child()

C. children()

D. create()

1. The problem of external fragmentation and paging can be solved with
2. Paging
3. Segmentation
4. Variable memory allocation
5. None of the above