001. Which one of the following is not a real time operating system? **A**

A VxWorks B QNX
C RTLinux D Palm OS

002. Logical extension of multiprogramming operating system is **A**

A Time sharing B Multitasking
C Multithreading D dual programming

003. If a process fails, most operating system write the error information to a _____ **A**

A log file B another running process
C new file D opened file

004. What is an operating system? **A**

A It is a collection of programs that manages hardware resources B It is a programming language
C It is a database D It is an application software

005. To access the services of operating system, the interface is provided by the ___ **A**

A System calls B API
C Library D Assembly instructions

006. Which one of the following is not true? **C**

A kernel is the program that constitutes the central core of the operating system B kernel is the first part of operating system to load into memory during booting
C kernel is made of various modules which can not be loaded in running operating system D kernel remains in the memory during the entire computer session

007. What is the main function of the command interpreter? **A**

A to get and execute the next user-specified command B to provide the interface between the API and application program
C to handle the files in operating system D to start a computer

008. What is an ISR? **C**

A Information Service Request B Interrupt Service Request
C Interrupt Service Routine D Information Service Routine

009. Choose one of the best options from the following. Dump of memory of the computer system is examined by the ___? **B**

A Programmer B Debugger
C Designer D engineer

010. How does the software trigger an interrupt? **B**

A Sending signals to CPU through bus B Executing a special operation called system call
C Executing a special program called system program D Executing a special program called interrupt trigger program

011. The initial program that is run when the computer is powered up is called **D**

A boot program B Bootloader
C Initialize D bootstrap program

012. BIOS is used? **C**

A By Compiler B By Interpreter
C By Operating System D By Application Software

013. What is the mean of the Booting in the operating system? **A**

A Restarting computer B Install the program
C To scan D To turnoff

014. The initial program that is run when the computer is powered up is called **D**

A boot program B Bootloader
C Initialize D bootstrap program

015. MAC is a ____ **C**

A What is the command-line interface B batch interface
C graphical user interface D device interface

016. windows operating system is a users interface that is a common version of____ **D**

A windows B MAC OS
C Linux D UNIX

017. The main functionality of command interpreter of the operating system is to **B**

A remove commands B execute commands
C fetch commands D Decode commands

018. Which is not provided by the operating system is___ **A**

A networking B user interface
C error detection D program execution

019. Which is Friendly user interface provided by operating system ____ **A**

A graphical user interface B command-line interface
C batch interface D device interface

020. Bourne-again-shell of the operating system is used by **C**

A windows B Mac
C Linux D Android

021. Programs of the operating system end ___ **C**

A Interva B Interruptedly
C Normally D Erroneously

022. Date of computer system and getting time is ___ **B**

A process control B information maintenance
C device management D file management

023. When error appear, program of operating system automatically gets _____? **C**

A Executed B stored
C aborted D Declined

024. What is an abbreviation of MAC operating system ___ **C**

A main operating system B memory operating system
C Macintoshoperating system D mainframe operating system

025. For authentication purpose, operating system requires_____ **C**

A personal computers B servers
C login authentication D network computers

026. In icon based system, menus are displayed on___ **C**

A programs B memory
C screen/desktop D Interfaces

027. System callsof operating system is done by___? **A**

A Caller B programmer
C developer D engineer

028. For allocating resourcesCentral Processing Unit has individual **A**

A routines B devices
C programs D Processes

029. The environment in which programs of the system are executed is called _____? **B**

A Nodes B operating system
C clustered system D process

030. Getting device attributes of the computer is a ___? **B**

A process control B information maintenance
C device management D file management

031. Multiprogramming of computer system increases ____? **B**

A Memory B CPU utilization
C storage D cost of computation

032. System calls of an operating system provide an interface to **D**

A Programs B processes
C Utilities D services

033. one that is not a system call category of the program is ___ **C**

A process control B protection
C file generation D communication

034. Allocation of output and input devices are provided by **B**

A Mediators B operating system
C Moderators D Processors

035. In Linux rm file.text command is used for ____? **B**

A remove graphics B remove the text file
C remove image D remove video

036. Which of the following is not an operating system? **D**

A DOS B Linux
C Windows D Oracle

037. Linux is a(n) . operating system **A**

A Open source B Microsoft
C Windows D Mac

038. My Computer was introduced from **C**

A Windows 3.1 B Windows 3.11
C Windows 95 D Windows 98

039. directories in Linux are known as **C**

A Commands B graphics
C folders D text

040. Which is not application software? **A**

A Windows NT B Page Maker
C WinWord XP D Photoshop

041. The program compresses large files into a smaller file **A**

A WinZip B WinShrink
C WinStyle D None of above

042. Which of the following is not an important function of an operating System? **C**

A Memory Management B File Management
C Virus Protection D Processor Management

043. In multiprogramming environment, the OS decides which process gets the processor when and for how much time. This function is called _____ **A**

A process scheduling B process rescheduling
C traffic controller D Processor Management

044. Whichof the following shutdown method is often called Warm Boot? **B**

A Shut Down B Restart
C Sleep D Hibernate

045. Which of the following requires a device driver? **D**

A Register B Cache
C Main memory D Disk

046. Which of the following memory unit that processor can access more rapidly **C**

A Main Memory B Virtual Memory
C Cache memory D Read Only Memo

047. Which of the following is an example of a real-time operating system? **D**

A Lynx B MS-DOS
C Windows XP D Process Control

048. What is the ready state of a process? **A**

A when process is scheduled to run after some execution B when process is unable to run until some task has been completed
C when process is using the CPU D none of the mentioned

049. What is interprocess communication? **B**

A communication within the process B communication between two process
C communication between two threads of same process D communication between the tasks

050. In Unix, Which system call creates the new process? **A**

A Fork B create
C new D rm

051. What does I/O controller do? **B**

A Keeps tracks of primary memory B Keeps tracks of all devices
C Keeps tracks of processes D None of the above

052. The first operating system created by Microsoft was? **B**

A Windows B MS-DOS
C Seattle D AIX

053. What is the mean of the Booting in the operating system? **A**

A Restarting computer B Install the program
C To scan D To turn of

054. Which of the following is not the state of a process? **B**

A New B Old
C Waiting D Running

055. What is a Process Control Block? **B**

A Process type variable B Data Structure
C A secondary storage section D A Block in memory

056. A Process Control Block (PCB) does not contain which of the following? **C**

A Code B Stack
C Bootstrap program D Data

057. A process stack does not contain _____ **D**

A Function parameters B Local variables
C Return addresses D PID of child process

058. Which system call can be used by a parent process to determine the termination of child process? **A**

A Wait B exit
C fork D get

059. The address of the next instruction to be executed by the current process is provided by the _____ **B**

A CPU registers B Program counter
C Process stack D Pipe

060. Multithreading an interactive program will increase responsiveness to the user by _____ **A**

A continuing to run even if a part of it is blocked B waiting for one part to finish before the other begins
C asking the user to decide the order of multithreading D stopping the execution

061. Multithreading on a multi CPU machine _____ **B**

A decreases concurrency B increases concurrency
C doesnt affect the concurrency D can increase or decrease the concurrency

062. A heavy weight process _____ **B**

A has multiple threads of execution B has a single thread of execution
C can have multiple or a single thread for execution D multiple programs

063. The entry of all the PCBs of the current processes is in _____ **C**

A Process Register B Program Counter
C Process Table D Process Unit

064. A thread is also called _____ **A**

A Light Weight Process(LWP) B Heavy Weight Process(HWP)
C Process D Program

065. A thread shares its resources(like data section, code section, open files, signals) with _____ **C**

A other process similar to the one that the thread belongs to B other threads that belong to similar processes
C other threads that belong to the same D other programs

process

066. In the Many to Many model true concurrency cannot be gained because _____ **A**

A the kernel can schedule only one thread at a time
B there are too many threads to handle
C it is hard to map threads with each other
D mapping

067. Which module gives control of the CPU to the process selected by the short-term scheduler? **A**

A Dispatcher
B interrupt
C scheduler
D TLB

068. When is the Many to One model at an advantage? **A**

A When the program does not need multithreading
B When the program has to be multi-threaded
C When there is a single processor
D when we use particular operating systems

069. The kernel is _____ of user threads. **C**

A a part of
B the creator of
C unaware of
D aware of

070. The model in which one user-level thread is mapped to many kernel level threads is called _____ **B**

A Many to One model
B One to Many model
C Many to Many model
D One to One model

071. In the Many to One model, multiple threads are unable to run in parallel on multiprocessors because of _____ **A**

A only one thread can access the kernel at a time
B many user threads have access to just one kernel thread
C there is only one kernel thread
D there are multiple kernel threads

072. What is Waiting time? **B**

A the total time in the blocked and waiting queues
B the total time spent in the ready queue
C the total time spent in the running queue
D the total time from the completion till the submission of a process

073. What is FIFO algorithm? **B**

A first executes the job that came in last in the queue
B first executes the job that came in first in the queue
C first executes the job that needs minimal processor
D first executes the job that has maximum processor needs

074. What is Turnaround time? **D**

A the total waiting time for a process to finish execution
B the total time spent in the ready queue
C the total time spent in the running queue
D the total time from the completion till the submission of a process

075. Which scheduling algorithm allocates the CPU first to the process that requests the CPU first? **A**

A first-come, first-served scheduling
B shortest job scheduling
C priority scheduling
D SJF

076. In priority scheduling algorithm _____ **A**

A CPU is allocated to the process with highest priority
B CPU is allocated to the process with lowest priority
C Equal priority processes can not be scheduled
D CPU is allocated to the process randomly

077. Which algorithm is defined in Time quantum? **B**

A shortest job scheduling algorithm
B round robin scheduling algorithm
C priority scheduling algorithm
D multilevel queue scheduling algorithm

078. The segment of code in which the process may change common variables, update tables, write into files is known as _____ **B**

A Program
B critical section
C non - critical section
D synchronizing

079. Mutual exclusion implies that _____ **A**

A if a process is executing in its critical section, then no other process must be executing in their critical sections
B if a process is executing in its critical section, then other processes must be executing in their critical sections
C if a process is executing in its critical section, then all the resources of the system must be blocked until it finishes execution
D depends on case it vary

080. A situation where several processes access and manipulate the same data concurrently and the outcome of the execution depends on the particular order in which access takes place is called _____ **B**

A data consistency
B race condition
C aging
D starvation

081. The real difficulty with SJF in short term scheduling is _____ **B**

A it is too good an algorithm
B knowing the length of the next CPU request
C it is too complex to understand
D it takes lot of time

082. A solution to the problem of indefinite blockage of low priority processes is _____ **D**

A Starvation
B Wait queue
C Ready queue
D Aging

083. Choose one of the disadvantages of the priority scheduling algorithm? **C**

A it schedules in a very complex manner
B its scheduling takes up a lot of time
C it can lead to some low priority process waiting indefinitely for the CPU
D last process in queue has to wait for lot of time

084. Message passing system allows processes to _____ **A**

A communicate with each other without sharing the same address space
B communicate with one another by resorting to shared data
C share data
D name the recipient or sender of the message

085. Which of the following two operations are provided by the IPC facility? **D**

A write & delete message
B delete & receive message
C send & delete message
D receive & send message

086. What is Inter process communication? **B**

A allows processes to communicate and synchronize their actions when using the same address space
B allows processes to communicate and synchronize their actions
C allows the processes to only synchronize their actions without communication
D allows the process to communicate but cant synchronize their actions

087. In the bakery algorithm to solve the critical section problem _____ **B**

A each process is put into a queue and picked up in an ordered manner
B each process receives a number (may or may not be unique) and the one with the lowest number is served next
C each process gets a unique number and the one with the highest number is served next
D each process gets a unique number and the one with the lowest number is served next

088. A minimum of _____ variable(s) is/are required to be shared between processes to solve the critical section problem. **B**

A One B two
C three D four

089. Bounded waiting implies that there exists a bound on the number of times a process is allowed to enter its critical section _____ **A**

A after a process has made a request to enter its critical section and before the request is granted
B when another process is in its critical section
C before a process has made a request to enter its critical section
D before process is created

090. A monitor is characterized by _____ **A**

A a set of programmer defined operators
B an identifier
C the number of variables in it
D used hardwares

091. The dining - philosophers problem will occur in case of _____ **A**

A 5 philosophers and 5 chopsticks B 4 philosophers and 5 chopsticks
C 3 philosophers and 5 chopsticks D 6 philosophers and 5 chopsticks

092. A monitor is a type of _____ **C**

A Semaphore B low level synchronization construct
C high level synchronization construct D middle level synchronization construct

093. The link between two processes P and Q to send and receive messages is called _____ **A**

A communication link B message-passing link
C synchronization link D hand shaking link

094. Semaphore is a/an _____ to solve the critical section problem. **C**

A hardware for a system B special program for a system
C integer variable D string variable

095. What are the two atomic operations permissible on semaphores? **A**

A Wait B Stop
C Hold D signal

096. The bounded buffer problem is also known as _____ **C**

A Readers Writers problem B Dining Philosophers problem
C Producer Consumer problem D barber problem

097. CPU fetches the instruction from memory according to the value of _____ **A**

A program counter B status register
C instruction register D program status word

098. If no process is suspended, the signal operation _____ **C**

A puts the system into a deadlock state B suspends some default process execution
C nothing happens D the output is unpredictable

099. A deadlock free solution to the dining philosophers problem _____ **B**

A necessarily eliminates the possibility of starvation
B does not necessarily eliminate the possibility of starvation
C eliminates any possibility of any kind of problem further
D no deadlock free solution for the dining philosophers problem

100. All processes share a semaphore variablemutex, initialized to 1. Each process must execute wait(mutex) before entering the critical section and signal(mutex) afterward. Suppose a process executes in the following manner. signal(mutex); ..... critical section ..... wait(mutex); In this situation : **C**

A a deadlock will occur B processes will starve to enter critical section
C several processes maybe executing in their critical section
D multiple deadlocks will occur

101. Which is the process of invoking the wait operation? **A**

A suspended until another process invokes the signal operation
B waiting for another process to complete before it can itself call the signal operation
C stopped until the next process in the queue finishes execution
D using queue

102. The address of a page table in memory is pointed by _____ **B**

A stack pointer
B page table base register
C page register
D program counter

103. Program always deals with _____ **A**

A logical address
B absolute address
C physical address
D relative address

104. Memory management technique in which system stores and retrieves data from secondary storage for use in main memory is called? **B**

A Fragmentation
B paging
C mapping
D scheduling

105. A memory buffer used to accommodate a speed differential is called _____ **B**

A stack pointer
B cache
C accumulator
D disk buffer

106. Which one of the following is the address generated by CPU? **C**

A physical address
B absolute address
C logical address
D IP address

107. Run time mapping from virtual to physical address is done by _____ **A**

A Memory management unit
B CPU
C PCI
D ALU

108. The relocation register helps in _____ **C**

A providing more address space to processes
B a different address space to processes
C to protect the address spaces of processes
D store the data

109. With relocation and limit registers, each logical address must be _____ the limit register. **A**

A less than
B equal to
C greater than
D greater than or equal to

110. In contiguous memory allocation _____ **A**

A each process is contained in a single contiguous section of memory
B all processes are contained in a single contiguous section of memory
C the memory space is contiguous
D process are executed continuously

111. The page table contains _____ **A**

A base address of each page in physical memory
B page offset
C page size
D all pages data

112. What is compaction? **C**

A a technique for overcoming internal fragmentation
B a paging technique
C a technique for overcoming external fragmentation
D a technique for overcoming fatal error

113. Operating System maintains the page table for _____ **A**

A each process
B each thread
C each instruction
D each address

114. A solution to the problem of external fragmentation is _____ **A**

A Compaction
B larger memory space
C smaller memory space
D equal memory space

115. Another solution to the problem of external fragmentation problem is to _____ **A**

A permit the logical address space of a process to be noncontiguous
B permit smaller processes to be allocated memory at last
C permit larger processes to be allocated memory at last
D swapping

116. In internal fragmentation, memory is internal to a partition and _____ **B**
A is being used
B is not being used
C is always used
D is often used

117. When memory is divided into several fixed sized partitions, each partition may contain _____ **A**
A exactly one process
B at least one process
C multiple processes at once
D exactly two process

118. In fixed size partition, the degree of multiprogramming is bounded by _____ **A**
A the number of partitions
B the CPU utilization
C the memory size
D no. of programs

119. The first fit, best fit and worst fit are strategies to select a _____ **C**
A process from a queue to put in memory
B processor to run the next process
C free hole from a set of available holes
D best hardware

120. External fragmentation will not occur when? **D**
A first fit is used
B best fit is used
C worst fit is used
D no matter which algorithm is used, it will always occur

121. Sometimes the overhead of keeping track of a hole might be _____ **B**
A larger than the memory
B larger than the hole itself
C very small
D smaller than the hole itself

122. External fragmentation exists when? **A**
A enough total memory exists to satisfy a request but it is not contiguous
B the total memory is insufficient to satisfy a request
C a request cannot be satisfied even when the total memory is free
D memory is not available

123. If relocation is static and is done at assembly or load time, compaction _____ **B**
A cannot be done
B must be done
C must not be done
D can be done

124. The disadvantage of moving all process to one end of memory and all holes to the other direction, producing one large hole of available memory is _____ **A**
A the cost incurred
B the memory used
C the CPU used
D hardware used

125. _____ is generally faster than _____ and _____ **A**
A first fit, best fit, worst fit
B best fit, first fit, worst fit
C worst fit, best fit, first fit
D worst fit, first fit ,best fit