OS2 MCQ

1. In _____ information is recorded magnetically on platters.
a) magnetic disks b) electrical disks c) assemblies d) cylinders
Answer: a
2. The heads of the magnetic disk are attached to a _____ that moves all the heads as a unit.
a) spindle b) disk arm c) track d) none of the mentioned
Answer: b
3. The set of tracks that are at one arm position make up a _____
a) magnetic disks b) electrical disks c) assemblies d) cylinders
Answer: d
4. The time taken to move the disk arm to the desired cylinder is called the _____
a) positioning time b) random access time c) seek time d) rotational latency
Answer: c
5. The time taken for the desired sector to rotate to the disk head is called _____
a) positioning time b) random access time c) seek time d) rotational latency
Answer: d
6. When the head damages the magnetic surface, it is known as _____
a) disk crash b) head crash c) magnetic damage d) all of the mentioned
Answer: b
7. A floppy disk is designed to rotate _____ as compared to a hard disk drive.
a) faster b) slower c) at the same speed d) none of the mentioned
Answer: b
8. What is the host controller?
a) controller built at the end of each disk b) controller at the computer end of the bus
c) all of the mentioned d) none of the mentioned
Answer: b
9. _____ controller sends the command placed into it, via messages to the _____ controller.
a) host, host b) disk, disk c) host, disk d) disk, host
Answer: c
10. What is the disk bandwidth?
a) the total number of bytes transferred b) total time between the first request for service and the completion on the last transfer c) the total number of bytes transferred divided by the total time between the first request for service and the completion on the last transfer
d) none of the mentioned
Answer: c

1. Whenever a process needs I/O to or from a disk it issues a _____
a) system call to the CPU b) system call to the operating system
c) a special procedure d) all of the mentioned
Answer: b
2. If a process needs I/O to or from a disk, and if the drive or controller is busy then _____
a) the request will be placed in the queue of pending requests for that drive
b) the request will not be processed and will be ignored completely c) the request will be not be placed
d) none of the mentioned
Answer: a
3. Consider a disk queue with requests for I/O to blocks on cylinders.
98 183 37 122 14 124 65 67
Considering FCFS (first cum first served) scheduling, the total number of head movements is, if the disk head is

initially at 53 is? a) 600 b) 620 c) 630 d) 640
Answer: d
4. Consider a disk queue with requests for I/O to blocks on cylinders.
98 183 37 122 14 124 65 67
Considering SSTF (shortest seek time first) scheduling, the total number of head movements is, if the disk head is initially at 53 is? a) 224 b) 236 c) 245 d) 240
Answer: b
5. Random access in magnetic tapes is _____ compared to magnetic disks.
a) fast b) very fast c) slow d) very slow Answer: d
6. Magnetic tape drives can write data at a speed _____ disk drives.
a) much lesser than b) comparable to c) much faster than d) none of the mentioned
Answer: b
7. On media that use constant linear velocity (CLV), the _____ is uniform.
a) density of bits on the disk b) density of bits per sector c) the density of bits per track
d) none of the mentioned Answer: c
8. SSTF algorithm, like SJF _____of some requests. a) may cause starvation
b) will cause starvation c) does not cause starvation d) causes aging
Answer: a
9. In the _____ algorithm, the disk arm starts at one end of the disk and moves toward the other end, servicing requests till the other end of the disk. At the other end, the direction is reversed and servicing continues.
a) LOOK b) SCAN c) C-SCAN d) C-LOOK
Answer: b
10. In the _____ algorithm, the disk head moves from one end to the other, servicing requests along the way. When the head reaches the other end, it immediately returns to the beginning of the disk without servicing any requests on the return trip.
a) LOOK b) SCAN c) C-SCAN d) C-LOOK
Answer: c
11. In the _____ algorithm, the disk arm goes as far as the final request in each direction, then reverses direction immediately without going to the end of the disk.
a) LOOK b) SCAN c) C-SCAN d) C-LOOK
Answer: a

1. The process of dividing a disk into sectors that the disk controller can read and write, before a disk can store data is known as _____a) partitioning b) swap space creation c) low-level formatting
d) none of the mentioned
Answer: c
2. The data structure for a sector typically contains _____a) header b) data area c) trailer
d) all of the mentioned
Answer: d
3. The header and trailer of a sector contain information used by the disk controller such as _____ and _____
a) main section & disk identifier b) error correcting codes (ECC) & sector number
c) sector number & main section d) disk identifier & sector number
Answer: b
4. The two steps the operating system takes to use a disk to hold its files are _____ and _____
a) partitioning & logical formatting b) swap space creation & caching
c) caching & logical formatting d) logical formatting & swap space creation
Answer: a
5. 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) main b) bootloader c) bootstrap d) rom
Answer: c
6. For most computers, the bootstrap is stored in ___a) RAM b) ROM c) Cache d) Tertiary storage
Answer: b
7. A disk that has a boot partition is called a _____a) start disk b) end disk
c) boot disk d) all of the mentioned
Answer: c
8. Defective sectors on disks are often known as _____a) good blocks b) destroyed blocks
c) bad blocks d) none of the mentioned
Answer: c
9. In SCSI disks used in high end PCs, the controller maintains a list of _____ on the disk. The disk is initialized during _____ which sets aside spare sectors not visible to the operating system.
a) destroyed blocks, high level formatting b) bad blocks, partitioning
c) bad blocks, low level formatting d) destroyed blocks, partitioning
Answer: c
10. In SCSI disks used in high end PCs, the controller maintains a list of bad blocks on the disk. The disk is initialized during low-level formatting which sets aside spare sectors not visible to the operating system. The scheme used is known as _____ or _____
a) sector sparing & forwarding b) forwarding & sector utilization c) backwarding & forwarding
d) sector utilization & backwarding
Answer: a
11. An unrecoverable error is known as _____a) hard error b) tough error c) soft error
d) none of the mentioned
Answer: a

1. Virtual memory uses disk space as an extension of _____a) secondary storage b) main memory
c) tertiary storage d) none of the mentioned
Answer: b
2. Using swap space significantly _____ system performance.
a) increases b) decreases c) maintains d) does not affect
Answer: b
- Disk access is much slower than memory access.

3. Linux _____ the use of multiple swap spaces.
a) allows b) does not allow c) may allow d) none of the mentioned
Answer: a
3- Putting these swap spaces on separate disks reduces the load places on the I/O system.

4. A single swap space _____ reside in two places. a) can b) cannot
c) must not d) none of the mentioned
Answer: a
5. If the swap space is simply a large file, within the file system, _____ used to create it, name it and allocate its space.
a) special routines must be b) normal file system routines can be
c) normal file system routines cannot be d) swap space storage manager is
Answer: b
6. For swap space created in a separate disk partition where no file system or directory structure is placed, _____ used to allocate and deallocate the blocks.
a) special routines must be b) normal file system routines can be
c) normal file system routines cannot be d) swap space storage manager is

Answer: d
7. When a fixed amount of swap space is created during disk partitioning, more swap space can be added only by?
I) repartitioning of the disk
II) adding another swap space elsewhere
a) only I b) only II c) both I and II d) neither I nor II
Answer: c
8. In UNIX, two per process _____ are used by the kernel to track swap space use.
a) process tables b) swap maps c) memory maps d) partition maps
Answer: b
9. It is _____ to reread a page from the file system than to write it to swap space and then to reread it from there.
a) useless b) less efficient c) more efficient d) none of the mentioned
Answer: c

=-=-=-=- file systems=-=-=--

1. _____ is a unique tag, usually a number identifies the file within the file system.
a) File identifier b) File name c) File type d) None of the mentioned
Answer: a
2. To create a file _____
a) allocate the space in file system b) make an entry for new file in directory
c) allocate the space in file system & make an entry for new file in directory d) none of the mentioned
Answer: c
3. By using the specific system call, we can _____
a) open the file b) read the file c) write into the file d) all of the mentioned
Answer: d
4. File type can be represented by _____
a) file name b) file extension c) file identifier d) none of the mentioned
Answer: b
5. Which file is a sequence of bytes organized into blocks understandable by the system's linker?
a) object file b) source file c) executable file d) text file
Answer: a
6. What is the mounting of file system?
a) crating of a filesystem b) deleting a filesystem c) attaching portion of the file system into a directory structure d) removing the portion of the file system into a directory structure
Answer: c
7. Mapping of file is managed by _____a) file metadata b) page table c) virtual memory
d) file system
Answer: a
8. Mapping of network file system protocol to local file system is done by _____
a) network file system b) local file system c) volume manager d) remote mirror
Answer: a
9. Which one of the following explains the sequential file access method?
a) random access according to the given byte number b) read bytes one at a time, in order
c) read/write sequentially by record d) read/write randomly by record
Answer: b
10. When will file system fragmentation occur?
a) unused space or single file are not contiguous b) used space is not contiguous
c) unused space is non-contiguous d) multiple files are non-contiguous
Answer: a

1. Management of metadata information is done by _____a) file-organisation module
b) logical file system c) basic file system d) application programs
Answer: b
2. A file control block contains the information about _____
a) file ownership b) file permissions c) location of file contents d) all of the mentioned
Answer: d
3. Which table contains the information about each mounted volume?
a) mount table b) system-wide open-file table
c) per-process open-file table d) all of the mentioned
Answer: d
4. To create a new file application program calls _____
a) basic file system b) logical file system c) file-organisation module
d) none of the mentioned
Answer: b
5. What will happens when a process closes the file?
a) per-process table entry is not removed b) system wide entry's open count is decremented
c) all of the mentioned d) none of the mentioned
Answer: b
6. What is raw disk?
a) disk without file system b) empty disk c) disk lacking logical file system d) disk having file system
Answer: a
7. The data structure used for file directory is called _____
a) mount table b) hash table c) file table d) process table
Answer: b
8. In which type of allocation method each file occupy a set of contiguous block on the disk?
a) contiguous allocation b) dynamic-storage allocation c) linked allocation d) indexed allocation
Answer: a
9. If the block of free-space list is free then bit will _____a) 1 b) 0 c) any of 0 or 1
d) none of the mentioned
Answer: a
10. Which protocol establishes the initial logical connection between a server and a client?
a) transmission control protocol b) user datagram protocol c) mount protocol
d) datagram congestion control protocol
Answer: c

1. Data cannot be written to secondary storage unless written within a _____
a) file b) swap space c) directory d) text format
Answer: a
2. File attributes consist of _____a) name b) type c) identifier d) all of the mentioned
Answer: d
3. The information about all files is kept in _____
a) swap space b) operating system c) seperate directory structure d) none of the mentioned
Answer: c
4. A file is a/an _____ data type.
a) abstract b) primitive c) public d) private
Answer: a
5. The operating system keeps a small table containing information about all open files called _____

a) system table b) open-file table c) file table d) directory table
Answer: b
6. In UNIX, what will the open system call return?
a) pointer to the entry in the open file table b) pointer to the entry in the system wide table
c) a file to the process calling it d) none of the mentioned
Answer: a
7. System wide table in UNIX contains process independent information such as _____
a) location of file on disk b) access dates c) file size d) all of the mentioned
Answer: d
8. The open file table has a/an _____ associated with each file.
a) file content b) file permission c) open count d) close count
Answer: c
- open count indicates the number of processes that have the file open.

9. Which of the following are the two parts of the file name?
a) name & identifier b) identifier & type c) extension & name d) type & extension
Answer: c

1. The UNIX sytem uses a/an _____ stored at the beginning of a some files to indicate roughly the type of file.
a) identifier b) extension c) virtual number d) magic number
Answer: d
2. The larger the block size, the _____ the internal fragmentation.
a) greater b) lesser c) same d) none of the mentioned
Answer: a
3. In the sequential access method, information in the file is processed _____
a) one disk after the other, record access doesnt matter b) one record after the other
c) one text document after the other
d) none of the mentioned
Answer: b
4. Sequential access method _____ on random access devices.
a) works well b) doesnt work well c) maybe works well and doesnt work well d) none of the mentioned
Answer: a
5. The direct access method is based on a _____ model of a file, as _____ allow random access to any file block.
a) magnetic tape, magnetic tapes b) tape, tapes c) disk, disks d) all of the mentioned
Answer: c
6. For a direct access file _____
a) there are restrictions on the order of reading and writing b) there are no restrictions on the order of reading and writing c) access is restricted permission wise d) access is not restricted permission wise
Answer: b
7. A relative block number is an index relative to _____
a) the beginning of the file b) the end of the file
c) the last written position in file d) none of the mentioned
Answer: a
8. The index contains _____
a) names of all contents of file b) pointers to each page
c) pointers to the various blocks d) all of the mentioned
Answer: c
9. For large files, when the index itself becomes too large to be kept in memory?
a) index is called b) an index is created for the index file

c) secondary index files are created d) all of the mentioned
Answer: b

1. An absolute path name begins at the _____a) leaf b) stem c) current directory d) root
Answer: d
2. A relative path name begins at the _____a) leaf b) stem c) current directory d) root
Answer: c
3. In a tree structure, when deleting a directory that is not empty?
a) The contents of the directory are safe b) The contents of the directory are also deleted
c) contents of the directory are not deleted d) none of the mentioned
Answer: b
4. When two users keep a subdirectory in their own directories, the structure being referred to is _____
a) tree structure b) cyclic graph directory structure c) two level directory structure
d) acyclic graph directory
Answer: d
5. A tree structure _____ the sharing of files and directories.
a) allows b) may restrict c) restricts d) none of the mentioned
Answer: c
6. With a shared file _____ a) actual file exists b) there are two copies of the file
c) the changes made by one person are not reflected to the other d) the changes made by one person are reflected to the other
Answer: d
7. In UNIX, what is a link? a) a directory entry
b) a pointer to another file or subdirectory c) implemented as an absolute or relative path name
d) all of the mentioned
Answer: d
8. The operating system _____ the links when traversing directory trees, to preserve the acyclic structure of the system.
a) considers b) ignores c) deletes d) none of the mentioned
Answer: b
9. The deletion of a link _____ the original file.
a) deletes b) affects c) does not affect d) none of the mentioned
Answer: c
10. When keeping a list of all the links/references to a file, and the list is empty, implies that _____
a) the file has no copies b) the file is deleted
c) the file is hidden d) none of the mentioned
Answer: b
11. When a cycle exists, the reference count maybe non zero, even when it is no longer possible to refer to a directory or file, due to _____
a) the possibility of one hidden reference b) the possibility of two hidden references
c) the possibility of self referencing d) none of the mentioned
Answer: c

1. What is the mount point?
a) an empty directory at which the mounted file system will be attached b) a location where every time file systems are mounted c) is the time when the mounting is done d) none of the mentioned
Answer: a
2. When a file system is mounted over a directory that is not empty then _____
a) the system may not allow the mount b) the system must allow the mount

c) the system may allow the mount and the directory's existing files will then be made obscure
d) all of the mentioned
Answer: c
3. In UNIX, exactly which operations can be executed by group members and other users is definable by _____
a) the group's head b) the file's owner c) the file's permissions d) all of the mentioned
Answer: b
4. A process _____ lower the priority of another process if both are owned by the same owner.
a) must b) can c) cannot d) none of the mentioned
Answer: b
5. In distributed file system _____ directories are visible from the local machine.
a) protected b) local c) private d) remote
Answer: d
6. In the world wide web, a ____ is needed to gain access to the remote files, and separate operations are used to transfer files.
a) laptop b) plugin c) browser d) player
Answer: c
7. Anonymous access allows a user to transfer files _____
a) without having an account on the remote system b) only if he accesses the system with a guest account
c) only if he has an account on the remote system d) none of the mentioned
Answer: a
8. The machine containing the files is the _____ and the machine wanting to access the files is the _____
a) master, slave b) memory, user c) server, client d) none of the mentioned
Answer: c
9. Distributed naming services/Distributed information systems have been devised to _____
a) provide information about all the systems b) provide unified access to the information needed for remote computing c) provide unique names to all systems in a network d) all of the mentioned
Answer: b
10. Domain name system provides _____
a) host-name-to-network-address translations for the entire internet
b) network-address-to-host-name translations for the entire internet
c) binary to hex translations for the entire internet
d) all of the mentioned
Answer: a
11. To recover from failures in the network operations _____ information may be maintained.
a) ip address b) state c) stateless d) operating system
Answer: b
12. The series of accesses between the open and close operations is a _____
a) transaction b) procedure c) program d) file session
Answer: d

1. Reliability of files can be increased by _____
a) keeping the files safely in the memory b) making a different partition for the files
c) by keeping them in external storage d) by keeping duplicate copies of the file
Answer: d
2. Protection is only provided at the _____ level. a) lower b) central c) higher d) none of the mentioned
Answer: a
3. What is the main problem with access control lists?

a) their maintenance b) their length c) their permissions d) all of the mentioned
Answer: b
4. Many systems recognize three classifications of users in connection with each file (to condense the access control list).
a) Owner b) Group c) Universe d) All of the mentioned
Answer: d
5. All users in a group get _____ access to a file.
a) different b) similar c) same d) none of the mentioned
Answer: b
6. Universe consists of _____
a) all users that aren't included in the group or owners b) all users that are not owners
c) all users in the system d) none of the mentioned
Answer: c
7. In UNIX, groups can be created and modified by?
a) superuser b) any user
c) a programmer only d) the people in the group only
Answer: a
8. To control access the three bits used in UNIX are represented by _____
a) r b) w c) x d) all of the mentioned
Answer: d
9. If each access to a file is controlled by a password, then what is the disadvantage?
a) user will need to remember a lot of passwords b) it is not reliable
c) it is not efficient d) all of the mentioned
Answer: a
10. What will happen in a multi level directory structure? a) the same previous techniques will be used as in the other structures b) a mechanism for directory protection will have to applied
c) the subdirectories do not need protection once the directory is protected d) none of the mentioned
Answer: b
11. In UNIX, the directory protection is handled _____ to the file protection.
a) different b) similar c) it is not handled at all d) none of the mentioned
Answer: b
12. Disks are segmented into one or more partitions, each containing a file system or _____
a) left 'raw' b) made into swap space c) made into backup space d) left 'ripe'
Answer: a

=-=-=-Security=====

1. Which of the following are forms of malicious attack?
a) Theft of information b) Modification of data c) Wiping of information d) All of the mentioned
Answer: d
2. What are the common security threats?
a) File Shredding b) File sharing and permission c) File corrupting d) File integrity
Answer: b
3. From the following, which is not a common file permission?
a) Write b) Execute c) Stop d) Read
Answer: c
4. Which of the following is a good practice?
a) Give full permission for remote transferring b) Grant read only permission

c) Grant limited permission to specified account d) Give both read and write permission but not execute
Answer: c
5. What is not a good practice for user administration?
a) Isolating a system after a compromise b) Perform random auditing procedures
c) Granting privileges on a per host basis d) Using telnet and FTP for remote access
Answer: d
6. Which of the following is the least secure method of authentication?
a) Key card b) fingerprint c) retina pattern d) Password
Answer: d
7. Which of the following is a strong password?
a) 19thAugust88 b) Delhi88 c) P@assw0rd
d) !augustdelhi
Answer: c
8. Why is one time password safe?
a) It is easy to generated b) It cannot be shared c) It is different for every access d) It is a complex encrypted password
Answer: c
9. What does Light Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) doesn't store?
a) Users b) Address c) Passwords d) Security Keys
Answer: b
10. What is characteristic of RADIUS system?
a) It is essential for centralized encryption and authentication
b) It works on Network layer to deny access to unauthorized people
c) It provides centralized authentication mechanism via network devices
d) It's a strong File access system
Answer: c
11. Which happens first authorization or authentication?
a) Authorization b) Authentication c) Authorization & Authentication are same d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a
12. What are the characteristics of Authorization?
a) RADIUS and RSA b) 3 way handshaking with syn and fin
c) Multilayered protection for securing resources d) Deals with privileges and rights
Answer: d
13. What forces the user to change password at first login?
a) Default behavior of OS b) Part of AES encryption practice c) Devices being accessed forces the user
d) Account administrator
Answer: d
14. What is not a best practice for password policy?
a) Deciding maximum age of password b) Restriction on password reuse and history
c) Password encryption d) Having change password every 2 years
Answer: d
=-=-=-=-=--

"Security – Program and System Threats".

1. What is the breach of integrity?
a) This type of violation involves unauthorized reading of data b) This violation involves unauthorized

modification of data c) This violation involves unauthorized destruction of data
d) This violation involves unauthorized use of resources
Answer: b
2. What is breach of confidentiality?
a) This type of violation involves unauthorized reading of data b) This violation involves unauthorized modification of data c) This violation involves unauthorized destruction of data
d) This violation involves unauthorized use of resources
Answer: a
3. What is theft of service?
a) This type of violation involves unauthorized reading of data b) This violation involves unauthorized modification of data c) This violation involves unauthorized destruction of data
d) This violation involves unauthorized use of resources
4. What is breach of availability?
a) This type of violation involves unauthorized reading of data
b) This violation involves unauthorized modification of data
c) This violation involves unauthorized destruction of data
d) This violation involves unauthorized use of resources
Answer: c
5. What is Trojan horse?
a) It is a useful way to encrypt password b) It is a user which steals valuable information
c) It is a rogue program which tricks users d) It's a brute force attack algorithm
Answer: c
6. What is trap door?
a) IT is trap door in WarGames b) It is a hole in software left by designer
c) It is a Trojan horse d) It is a virus which traps and locks user terminal
Answer: b
7. Which mechanism is used by worm process?
a) Trap door b) Fake process c) Spawn Process d) VAX process
Answer: c
8. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a virus?
a) Virus destroy and modify user data b) Virus is a standalone program
c) Virus is a code embedded in a legitimate program d) Virus cannot be detected
View Answer

Answer: d
9. What is known as masquerading?
a) When one participant in communication pretends to be someone else
b) When attacker modifies data in communication c) When attack is of fraudulent repeat of a valid data
d) When attack gains access to remote systems
Answer: a
10. Who unleashed famous worm attack in 1988 which effected UNIX systems and caused losses in millions?
a) Robert Morris b) Bob Milano c) Mark zuckerberg d) Bill Gates
Answer: a
11. What is port scanning?
a) It is a software used to scan system for attack
b) It is a software application designed to probe a server or host for open ports
c) It is software used to scan system for introducing attacks by brute force
d) None of the mentioned
Answer: b

12. Which is not a port scan type?
a) TCP scanning b) SYN scanning c) UDP scanning d) SYSTEM Scanning
Answer: d
13. Which is not a valid port scan type?
a) ACK scanning b) Window scanning c) IGMP scan d) FIN scanning
Answer: c
14. What are zombie systems?
a) Are specific system which are designed to attack by manufacturer
b) They are network of known hacking group c) These systems are previously compromised independent systems
d) None of the mentioned Answer: c
15. What is known as a DOS attack?
a) It is attacked to block traffic of network
b) It is attacked to harm contents stored in HDD by worm spawn processes
c) It is an attempt to make a machine or network resource unavailable
d) None of the mentioned
Answer: c
16. With regard to DOS attack what is not true from below options?
a) We can stop DOS attack completely b) By upgrading OS vulnerability we can stop DOS attack to some extent
c) DOS attack has to be stopped at network level d) Such attack can last for hours
Answer: a
=-=-====-=-

1. What is not an important part of security protection?
a) Large amount of RAM to support antivirus b) Strong passwords
c) Audit log periodically d) Scan for unauthorized programs in system directories
Answer: a

=-=-

1. What are the different ways to intrude?
a) Buffer overflows b) Unexpected combinations and unhandled input
c) Race conditions d) All of the mentioned
Answer: d
2. What are the major components of the intrusion detection system?
a) Analysis Engine b) Event provider c) Alert Database d) All of the mentioned
Answer: d
3. What are the different ways to classify an IDS?
a) anomaly detection b) signature based misuse c) stack based d) all of the mentioned
Answer: d
4. What are the different ways to classify an IDS?
a) Zone based b) Host & Network based c) Network & Zone based d) Level based
Answer: b
5. What are the characteristics of anomaly based IDS?
a) It models the normal usage of network as a noise characterization b) It doesn't detect novel attacks
c) Anything distinct from the noise is not assumed to be intrusion activity d) It detects based on signature
Answer: a
6. What is the major drawback of anomaly detection IDS?
a) These are very slow at detection b) It generates many false alarms
c) It doesn't detect novel attacks d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b
7. What are the characteristics of signature based IDS?
a) Most are based on simple pattern matching algorithms b) It is programmed to interpret a certain series of packets c) It models the normal usage of network as a noise characterization
d) Anything distinct from the noise is assumed to be intrusion activity
Answer: a
8. What are the drawbacks of signature based IDS?
a) They are unable to detect novel attacks b) They suffer from false alarms
c) They have to be programmed again for every new pattern to be detected d) All of the mentioned
Answer: d
9. What are the characteristics of Host based IDS?
a) The host operating system logs in the audit information b) Logs includes logins,file opens and program executions c) Logs are analysed to detect tails of intrusion d) All of the mentioned
Answer: d
10. What are the drawbacks of the host based IDS?
a) Unselective logging of messages may increase the audit burdens b) Selective logging runs the risk of missed attacks c) They are very fast to detect d) They have to be programmed for new patterns
Answer: a
11. What are the strengths of the host based IDS?
a) Attack verification b) System specific activity c) No additional hardware required d) All of the mentioned
Answer: d
12. What are characteristics of stack based IDS?
a) They are integrated closely with the TCP/IP stack and watch packets
b) The host operating system logs in the audit information
c) It is programmed to interpret a certain series of packets
d) It models the normal usage of network as a noise characterization
View Answer

Answer: a
13. What are characteristics of Network based IDS?
a) They look for attack signatures in network traffic
b) Filter decides which traffic will not be discarded or passed
c) It is programmed to interpret a certain series of packet
d) It models the normal usage of network as a noise characterization
Answer: a
14. What are strengths of Network based IDS?
a) Cost of ownership reduced b) Malicious intent detection c) Real time detection and response
d) All of the mentioned
Answer: d

===== "Protection – Access Matrix".

1. In domain structure what is Access-right equal to?
a) Access-right = object-name, rights-set b) Access-right = read-name, write-set
c) Access-right = read-name, execute-set d) Access-right = object-name, execute-set
Answer: a
2. What is meaning of right-set?
a) It is a subset consist of read and write b) It is a subset of all valid operations that can be performed on the object c) It is a subset consist of read, write and execute d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b
3. What is Domain?
a) Domain = Set of all objects b) It is a collection of protection policies
c) Domain= set of access-rights d) None of the mentioned
Answer: c
4. What does the access matrix represent?
a) Rows-Domains, Columns-Objects b) Rows-Objects, Columns-Domains
c) Rows-Access List, Columns-Domains d) Rows-Domains, Columns-Access list
Answer: a
5. What are the three additional operations to change the contents of the access-matrix?
a) copy b) Owner c) control d) all of the mentioned
Answer: d
6. Who can add new rights and remove some rights?
a) copy b) transfer c) limited copy d) owner
Answer: d
7. What are the three copyrights?
a) copy b) transfer c) limited copy d) all of the mentioned
Answer: d
8. Which two rights allow a process to change the entries in a column?
a) copy and transfer b) copy and owner c) owner and transfer d) deny and copy
Answer: a.

9. Which is an unsolvable problem in access-matrix?
a) Owner override b) Brute force c) Access denied d) Confinement
Answer: d
10. Which of the following objects require protection?
a) CPU b) Printers c) Motherboard d) All of the mentioned
Answer: b
11. What is 'separation' in security of Operating systems?
a) To have separate login for different users b) To have separate Hard disk drive/partition for different users
c) It means keeping one user's objects separate from other users d) None of the mentioned
Answer: c
12. Which of the following statements are correct?
i) Physical separation – in which process use different physical objects like separate printers
ii) Physical separation – in which process having different security requirement at different times
iii) Logical separation – In which users operate under illusion that no other processes exist
iv) Logical separation – In which processes conceal their data and computations
a) I b) i and iii c) ii and iii d) iii and iv Answer: b
13. Which of the following statements are correct?
i) Physical separation – in which process use different physical objects like separate printers
ii) Temporal separation – in which process having different security requirement at different times
iii) Physical separation – In which users operate under illusion that no other processes exist
iv) Temporal separation – In which processes conceal their data and computations
a) I b) i and ii c) ii and iii d) iii and iv
Answer: b

14. Which of the following statements are correct?
i) logical separation – in which process use different physical objects like separate printers
ii) cryptographic separation – in which process having different security requirement at different times

iii) Logical separation – In which users operate under illusion that no other processes exist
iv) cryptographic separation – In which processes conceal their data and computations
a) I b) i and ii c) ii and iii d) iii and iv
Answer: d
15. What are the various roles of protection?
a) It is used to detect errors which can prevent contamination of system
b) It is used used to accelerate a process c) It is used to optimize system downtime
d) None of the mentioned Answer: a
16. Which of the following objects require protection?
a) Memory b) Monitor c) Power supply unit d) All of the mentioned
Answer: a
=-=-=-=“Distributed Operating System”.

1. In distributed system, each processor has its own _____
a) local memory b) clock c) both local memory and clock d) none of the mentioned
Answer: c
2. If one site fails in distributed system then _____
a) the remaining sites can continue operating b) all the sites will stop working
c) directly connected sites will stop working d) none of the mentioned
Answer: a
3. Network operating system runs on _____
a) server b) every system in the network c) both server and every system in the network
d) none of the mentioned
Answer: a
4. Which technique is based on compile-time program transformation for accessing remote data in a distributed-memory parallel system?
a) cache coherence scheme b) computation migration c) remote procedure call
d) message passing
Answer: b
5. Logical extension of computation migration is _____
a) process migration b) system migration c) thread migration d) data migration
Answer: a
6. Processes on the remote systems are identified by _____
a) host ID b) host name and identifier c) identifier d) process ID
Answer: b
7. Which routing technique is used in a distributed system?
a) fixed routing b) virtual routing c) dynamic routing d) all of the mentioned
Answer: d
8. In distributed systems, link and site failure is detected by _____
a) polling b) handshaking c) token passing d) none of the mentioned
Answer: b
9. The capability of a system to adapt the increased service load is called _____
a) scalability b) tolerance c) capacity d) none of the mentioned
Answer: a
10. Internet provides _____ for remote login.
a) telnet b) http c) ftp d) rpc
Answer: a
=-=-=-= “Distributed Operating System – Types & Resource Sharing”.

1. What is not true about a distributed system?
a) It is a collection of processor b) All processors are synchronized
c) They do not share memory d) None of the mentioned
Answer: b
2. What are the characteristics of processor in distributed system?
a) They vary in size and function b) They are same in size and function
c) They are manufactured with single purpose d) They are real-time devices
Answer: a
3. What are the characteristics of a distributed file system?
a) Its users, servers and storage devices are dispersed b) Service activity is not carried out across the network c) They have single centralized data repository d) There are multiple dependent storage devices
Answer: a
4. What is not a major reason for building distributed systems?
a) Resource sharing b) Computation speedup c) Reliability d) Simplicity
Answer: d
5. What are the types of distributed operating system?
a) Network Operating system b) Zone based Operating system c) Level based Operating system
d) All of the mentioned
Answer: a
6. What are characteristic of Network Operating Systems?
a) Users are aware of multiplicity of machines b) They are transparent
c) They are simple to use d) All of the mentioned
Answer: a
7. How is access to resources of various machines is done?
a) Remote logging using ssh or telnet b) Zone are configured for automatic access
c) FTP is not used d) All of the mentioned
Answer: a
8. What are the characteristics of Distributed Operating system?
a) Users are aware of multiplicity of machines b) Access is done like local resources
c) Users are aware of multiplicity of machines d) They have multiple zones to access files
Answer: b
9. What are the characteristics of data migration?
a) transfer data by entire file or immediate portion required b) transfer the computation rather than the data
c) execute an entire process or parts of it at different sites d) none of the mentioned
Answer: a
10. What are the characteristics of computation migration?
a) transfer data by entire file or immediate portion required b) transfer the computation rather than the data
c) execute an entire process or parts of it at different sites d) none of the mentioned
Answer: b
11. What are the characteristics of process migration?
a) transfer data by entire file or immediate portion required b) transfer the computation rather than the data
c) execute an entire process or parts of it at different sites d) none of the mentioned
Answer: c