

Based on the C-CAT previous year question trends and the provided study materials, here is a compilation of Operating System (OS) practice questions categorized by topic. These questions follow the Section B standard (Computer Programming & Concepts) for the exam.

Topic 1: Basics & System Structure

Q1. Which of the following is NOT considered hardware?

- A) Processor
- B) Keyboard
- C) Magnetic Disk
- D) Device Driver

Answer: D) Device Driver
Explanation: A device driver is a system program (software), whereas the others are physical components 1.

Q2. The Kernel Mode of an Operating System is also referred to as:

- A) Privileged Mode
- B) System Mode
- C) Supervisor Mode
- D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above
Explanation: The kernel runs with full access to hardware and is distinct from User Mode (where the mode bit is 1) 2, 3.

Q3. During the machine boot process, the check for peripheral connectivity is called:

- A) BIOS
- B) POST
- C) MBR
- D) Loader

Answer: B) POST (Power On Self-Test)
Explanation: This test checks if connected hardware (peripherals) is functioning correctly before loading the OS 4.

Q4. Which of the following is an Open Source Operating System?

- A) Windows
- B) iOS
- C) Linux
- D) Oracle

Answer: C) Linux
Explanation: Linux is distributed under an open-source license 5, 6.

Topic 2: Process Management

Q5. Which System Call is used to create a new process?

- A) create()
- B) new()
- C) fork()
- D) start()

Answer: C) fork()
Explanation: The fork() system call is used to create a child process. A process with n fork() calls creates $2^n - 1$ child processes 2, 7.

Q6. A process that is in the Main Memory and waiting for CPU time is considered to be in which state?

- A) New State
- B) Ready State
- C) Waiting State

- D) Running State

Answer: B) Ready StateExplanation: The "Waiting" state usually refers to waiting for I/O operations. Waiting for the CPU happens in the Ready queue 8, 9.

Q7. Which component copies the process context and restores it into the CPU (moves process from Ready to Running)?

- A) Scheduler
- B) Dispatcher
- C) Linker
- D) Loader

Answer: B) DispatcherExplanation: The Scheduler selects the process, but the Dispatcher is the module that actually gives control of the CPU to that process 8, 10.

Q8. Which system call never fails?

- A) open()
- B) fork()
- C) getpid()
- D) read()

Answer: C) getpid()Explanation: Every process has a unique Process ID (PID), so requesting it will always return a value 11.

Topic 3: CPU Scheduling

Q9. Which CPU scheduling algorithm leads to Starvation?

- A) First-Come, First-Served (FCFS)
- B) Round Robin
- C) Shortest Job First (SJF)
- D) None of the above

Answer: C) Shortest Job First (SJF)Explanation: If shorter processes keep arriving, a long process may never get the CPU, leading to starvation 10, 12.

Q10. The Convoy Effect occurs in which scheduling algorithm?

- A) Round Robin
- B) FCFS
- C) SJF
- D) Priority

Answer: B) First-Come, First-Served (FCFS)Explanation: A long CPU-bound process can block many I/O-bound processes behind it, slowing down the system 13, 14.

Q11. Which CPU scheduling algorithm ensures Minimum Average Waiting Time?

- A) FCFS
- B) Round Robin
- C) Shortest Job First (SJF)
- D) Priority Scheduling

Answer: C) Shortest Job First (SJF)Explanation: Mathematically, SJF gives the minimum average waiting time for a given set of processes 11, 15.

Q12. Which scheduling algorithm is Non-Preemptive?

- A) FCFS
- B) SJF (Non-preemptive version)
- C) Priority (Non-preemptive version)
- D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above
Explanation: Round Robin is always preemptive. The others listed have non-preemptive modes 13.

Topic 4: Memory Management

Q13. The Memory Management Unit (MMU) is a:

- A) System Program
- B) Application Program
- C) Hardware Component
- D) Firmware

Answer: C) Hardware Component
Explanation: The MMU is a hardware device that maps logical addresses to physical addresses at run time 14, 16.

Q14. Which memory allocation method is considered the Fastest?

- A) Best Fit
- B) Worst Fit
- C) First Fit
- D) Next Fit

Answer: C) First Fit
Explanation: First Fit is generally faster because it stops searching as soon as it finds a hole large enough, unlike Best Fit which searches the entire list 17, 18.

Q15. In which memory scheme is there NO External Fragmentation?

- A) Segmentation
- B) Paging
- C) Swapping
- D) Contiguous Allocation

Answer: B) Paging
Explanation: Paging divides memory into fixed-size frames, eliminating external fragmentation (though internal fragmentation may still exist) 17, 19.

Q16. Which Page Replacement Algorithm suffers from Belady's Anomaly?

- A) LRU (Least Recently Used)
- B) Optimal
- C) FIFO (First-In, First-Out)
- D) Stack-based algorithms

Answer: C) FIFO
Explanation: Belady's Anomaly is a phenomenon where increasing the number of page frames results in *more* page faults, which is unique to FIFO 20, 21.

Topic 5: Deadlocks

Q17. Which of the following is a necessary condition for a Deadlock?

- A) Mutual Exclusion
- B) Hold and Wait
- C) Circular Wait
- D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above
Explanation: The four necessary conditions are Mutual Exclusion, Hold and Wait, No Preemption, and Circular Wait 14, 22.

Q18. To recover from a deadlock, a process that is terminated is referred to as:

- A) A Zombie
- B) A Victim
- C) An Orphan
- D) A Child

Answer: B) A VictimExplanation: When resolving a deadlock by termination, the OS selects a "victim" process to kill to free up resources 23, 24.

Q19. Which algorithm is used for Deadlock Avoidance?

- A) Round Robin
- B) Banker's Algorithm
- C) Elevator Algorithm
- D) Karn's Algorithm

Answer: B) Banker's AlgorithmExplanation: The Banker's algorithm checks if allocating resources will leave the system in a safe state 25, 26.

Topic 6: File Systems & Advanced Concepts

Q20. What is the file format of an Executable File in Windows?

- A) ELF
- B) PE (Portable Executable)
- C) COFF
- D) OUT

Answer: B) PE (Portable Executable)Explanation: Windows uses the PE format, while Linux typically uses ELF 27.

Q21. Which section of an executable file contains the "Magic Number"?

- A) Data Section
- B) Code Section
- C) Primary Header
- D) BSS

Answer: C) Primary HeaderExplanation: The magic number (used to identify file types) is located in the header 5.

Q22. Information about a file is kept in a structure called:

- A) PCB (Process Control Block)
- B) FCB (File Control Block)
- C) DCT
- D) UFD

Answer: B) FCB (File Control Block)Explanation: The FCB contains details like file permissions, size, and location 20.

Q23. Which of the following is NOT a Windows File System?

- A) NTFS
- B) FAT32
- C) exFAT
- D) HFS

Answer: D) HFSEExplanation: HFS (Hierarchical File System) is used by macOS, not Windows 28.

Practice Tips for C-CAT OS Section

- **Focus on "Starvation":** Remember that **SJF** and **Priority Scheduling** cause starvation, while **Round Robin** and **FCFS** generally do not 10.
- **Hardware vs. Software:** Questions often ask if components like the **MMU** or **Drivers** are hardware or software. (MMU = Hardware; Driver = Software) 1, 14.
- **Process vs. Thread:** A process is an execution instance (heavyweight), while a thread is a lightweight unit of execution within a process 29, 30.
- **Important Acronyms:**
- **PCB:** Process Control Block.
- **FCB:** File Control Block.
- **IPC:** Inter-Process Communication (Mechanisms: Pipe, Socket, Semaphore) 31, 32.