

Segment deskriptori jadvali nechta qismdan iborat?



a.

2 ta, Segment hajmi va segment uzunligi



b.

2 ta, Segment adresi va segment boshi uzunligi



c.

2 ta, Fizik adres va mantiqiy adres



d.

2 ta, Segment boshi adresi va segment uzunligi

Question 2

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Protessor vaqti:



a.

chegaralanmagan resurs



b.

chegaralangan resurs



c.

doimiy resurs



d.

ketma-ket resurs

Question 3

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Hisoblash tizimi:



a.

dasturiy ta'minotdan iborat;



b.

apparat ta'minot va dasturiy ta'minotga bo'linadi;



c.

qurilmalardan iborat;



d.

apparat ta'minotidan iborat;

Question **4**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Jarayon vaqt kvanti tugaganda



a.

jarayon uziladi



b.

jarayon kutish xolatiga o'tadi



c.

jarayon tugatiladi



d.

jarayon tayyor holatga o'tadi

Question **5**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Jarayon konteksti bu -



a.

jarayon to'g'risidagi hamma ma'lumotlarni o'z ichiga oladi



b.

jarayonlar xolatlarini ko'rsatadi



c.

amallarni ko'rsatadi



d.

jarayon vaqtini ko'rsatadi

Question **6**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Ish rejimini to'xtatish komandasi?

- ☒ a.
logout
- ☐ b.
reboot
- ☐ c.
restart
- ☐ d.
shutdown

Question 7

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Tushirib qoldirilgan so'zni toping:

Qurilmalar shinaga yordamida ulanadi

- ☐ a.
routrlar
- ☐ b.
sxemalar
- ☐ c.
registrar
- ☒ d.
kontroller

Question 8

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Uzilish vektori nima?



a.

uzilishlarni qayta ishlovchi qismdasturga ko'rsatkichlar massivi



b.

qurilma drayveriga ko'rsatkichlar massivi



c.

uzilishdagi barcha mumkin bo'lgan tartiblarni saqlovchi massiv



d.

uzilish chaqiruvchi har bir elementiga murojaatlar massivi

Question 9

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Resurs mavjudligi, xaqiqiyiligiga qarab:



a.

fizik va virtual



b.

sun'iy va xaqiqiy



c.

moslanuvchan va qat'iy



d.

vaqtinchalik va doimiy

Question 10

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Bulutli hisoblash tizimlari uchun ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlash markazlarining qanday muammolari mavjud?



a.

modullilik



b.

energiya sarfini tejash, katta sondagi foydalanuvchilarga xizmat ko'rsatish



c.

ishonchlilik

☐ d.
samaradorlik

Question **11**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

OT boshqaruvi ostida jarayonlar sonini o'zgartirmaydigan amallar:

☐ a.
tayyor holatga o'tkazuvchi amallar

☐ b.
bir martalik amallar

☒ c.
jarayon prioritetini o'zgartiruvchi amallar

☐ d.
ko'p martalik amallar

Question **12**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Foydalanuvchi dasturlarining bajarilishi vaqtida ularni boshqarish uchun OT ning qaysi komponenti mo'ljallangan?

☐ a.
jarayonlarni boshqarish

☐ b.
asosiy xotirani boshqarish

☒ c.
buyruq interpretatorlarini qo'llab-quvvatlash tizimi

☐ d.
fayllarni boshqarish

Question **13**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Klassik operatsion tizimning asosiy funktsiyalari:

- ☒ a.
topshiriqlarni bajarish va protsessor vaqtini taqsimlash, fayllarni boshqarish;
- ☐ b.
xamma javoblar to'g'ri
- ☐ c.
sinxronizatsiya va kommunikatsiya vositalari;
- ☐ d.
himoya vositalari va xotirani taqsimlash, kiritish-chiqarishni boshqarish;

Question **14**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Ochiq kodli OT larda:

- ☐ a.
tizim kodlari ochiq, ammo ularni o'zgartirish mumkin emas
- ☐ b.
dastur kodlari ochiq emas
- ☒ c.
tizim kodlari ochiq, ixtiyoriy foydalanuvchi uni o'zgartirishi mumkin
- ☐ d.
tizim kodlari faqat avtorlari uchun ochiq

Question **15**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Virtual adres nechta qismdan iborat va qismlarning nomi to'g'ri keltirilgan javobni aniqlang?

- ☐ a.
2 ta, Segment nomeri va siljishlar
- ☐ b.
2 ta, Segment hajmi va segment uzunligi
- ☐ c.
2 ta, Fizik adres va mantiqiy adres
- ☒ d.
2 ta, Segment adresi va segment boshi uzunligi

Question **16**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Parallel kompyuter tizimlarining qanday afzalliklari bor?

- ☐ a.
parallel algoritmlarni ishlab chiqishning soddaligi
- ☒ b.
ishonchlilik, samaradorlik, xatoliklarga turg'unlik
- ☐ c.
arzon narx
- ☐ d.
tarmoqqa ulash imkoniyatlari

Question **17**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Faylni ochish nima?

- ☐ a.
fayllarni himoya qilish xususiyatlarini tozalash
- ☒ b.
uning sarlavhasini va bitta yoki bir nechta qo'shni bloklarni asosiy xotiraga o'qish
- ☐ c.
faylni mahalliy tarmoqdagi boshqa kompyuterlar bilan bo'lishish
- ☐ d.

uning mazmunini asosiy xotira ichiga o'qish

Question **18**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Diskka ma'lumot chiqarishda markaziy protsessor qanday amallarni bajaradi?



a.

hech qanday amal bajarilmaydi



b.

ma'lumotlarni asosiy xotiradan qurilma buferiga uzatadi



c.

yoziladigan ma'lumotlarni raqamlashtirish



d.

ma'lumotlarni qurilma buferidan olib diskka yozadi

Question **19**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

“Kengaytirish shinası” nima uchun qo'llaniladi?



a.

Yangi “vinchestr”ni ulash uchun



b.

Kengaytirish kartalarini ulash uchun



c.

Yangi disklarni o'rnatish uchun



d.

Yangi xotirani o'rnatish uchun

Question **20**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Hisoblash tizimi boshqaradigan jarayonlar qat'iy vaqt chegaralarini qoniqtiradigan operatsion tizimlar:

- ☐ a.
taqsimlangan rejimida ishlaydigan operatsion tizimlar;
- ☐ b.
monolit operatsion tizimlar;
- ☐ c.
real vaqt rejimida ishlaydigan operatsion tizimlar;
- ☒ d.
paketli ishlov berish rejimida ishlaydigan operatsion tizimlar;

Question **21**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Foydalanuvchi real apparatura bilan ish ko'rishda mashina tilidan foydalanmasdan, qulay interfeysda ishlashi uchun:

- ☐ a.
qurilmalarni boshqaruvchi sifatida xizmat qiladi
- ☒ b.
operatsion tizim kengaytirilgan mashina, virtual mashina sifatida xizmat qiladi;
- ☐ c.
operatsion tizim resurslarni boshqaruvchi sifatida xizmat qiladi;
- ☐ d.
dasturlarni boshqaruvchi sifatida xizmat qiladi;

Question **22**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

“Montiruemaya” – “montirovka qilinadigan” fayl tizimi bu:



a.

FAT fayl tizimi



b.

qo'shimcha o'rnatiladigan fayl tizimi



c.

OT ning o'zining fayl tizimi



d.

OT komponentasi

Question **23**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Quyidagi ta'riflardan qay biri bir xil mavqeli tarmoqga mos deyiladi:



a.

Kichik foydalanuvchi guruhlar uchun qo'llaniladi



b.

Barcha ishchi stantsiyalarda bir xil operatsion tizim o'rnatilgan



c.

Barcha komp'yuterlar tarmoq resurslaridan teng xuquqli foydalanishadi



d.

Operatsion tizimning xossalari yaqqol ko'rsatilgan

Question **24**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Fayllar bilan ishlashni amalga oshiruvchi dasturiy ta'minot:



a.

fayl menedjeri



b.

qurilma menedjeri



c.

dastur menedjeri



d.

xotira mennedjeri

Question **25**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Operatsion tizim bu:



a.

tizimli dasturiy ta'minotga kiradi;



b.

xizmatchi dasturiy ta'minotga kiradi;



c.

asos dasturiy ta'minotga kiradi;



d.

amaliy dasturiy ta'minotga kiradi;

Question **26**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Mantiqiy adres – bu ...



a.

xotira mikrosxemasidagi yacheyka nomeri



b.

o'zgaruvchi nomi



c.

xotira mikrosxemasining nomi



d.

registrda joylashgan o'zgaruvchi soni

Question **27**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Operatsion tizim resurslarni boshqaruvchi sifatida



a.

resurslarni rejalashtiradi (kimga, qachon va qancha) va resurslarni kuzatadi (bo'sh yoki band);



b.

resurslarni kuzatadi



c.

resurslarni to'g'ridan-to'g'ri taqsimlaydi;



d.

resurslarni rejalashtiradi;

Question **28**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Uskunaviy vositalarga misol keltirilgan qatorni toping?



a.

tizimli dasturlar – amaliy dasturlar muhiti



b.

dasturlash tizimlari



c.

dasturlash tillari – dasturlash muhitlari



d.

amaliy dasturlar muhiti

Question **29**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

cd .. buyrug'i nima vazifani bajaradi?



a.

/home direktoriyasiga o'tish



b.

uy direktoriyagya o'tish



c.

2 pag'ona yuqoriga o'tish



d.

1 pag'ona yuqoriga o'tish

Question **30**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Tarmoq protokoli nima?



a.

tarmoqda ishlash uchun interfeys (amallar to'plami)



b.

tarmoqning ishlashi bo'yicha statistik ma'lumotlar fayli



c.

tarmoqda ishlash uchun utilit



d.

tarmoqni buzganlik uchun sud ishining yakuniy hujjati

Question **1**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Zamonaviy OT larda xotira:



a.

segment sahifali bo'linadi



b.

o'zgaruvchan bo'limlarga bo'linadi



c.

qat'iy bo'limlarga bo'linadi



d.

segmentlarga bo'linadi

Question 2

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Tizimda drayverlarning qanday ko'rinishlar mavjud?



a.

samarali va samarasiz



b.

ishonchli va ishonchsiz



c.

ROM BIOS drayverlari va OT qismi hisoblangan drayverlar



d.

imtiyozli va foydalanuvchi rejimlarida bajariluvchi

Question 3

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Parallel kompyuter tizimlarining qanday afzalliklari bor?



a.

arzon narx



b.

ishonchlilik, samaradorlik, xatoliklarga turg'unlik



c.

parallel algoritmlarni ishlab chiqishning soddaligi



d.

tarmoqqa ulash imkoniyatlari

Question 4

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Mashina vaqti nima?

- ☐ a.
Kompyuterning birta dasturni ishlatish uchun ketgan davri
- ☐ b.
Matnni kiritish uchun sarf qilingan davr
- ☐ c.
Kompyuter ishlab turgan davr
- ☒ d.
Protssessorning aniq bir dastur komandalarini bajarishga ketgan davr

Question 5

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Ochiq kodli OT larda:

- ☐ a.
tizim kodlari faqat avtorlari uchun ochiq
- ☐ b.
dastur kodlari ochiq emas
- ☒ c.
tizim kodlari ochiq, ixtiyoriy foydalanuvchi uni o'zgartirishi mumkin
- ☐ d.
tizim kodlari ochiq, ammo ularni o'zgartirish mumkin emas

Question 6

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Operatsion qobiqlar:

- ☐ a.
operatsion tizim himoyasini oshiradi;
- ☐ b.
operatsion tizim ishini kuzatadi;
- ☐ c.
kiritish-chiqarishni boshqaradi;
- ☒ d.
operatsion tizim ishini boshqarish qulayligini oshiradigan qo'shimcha dasturdir;

Question 7

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Tizimda paydo bo'lgan har bir yangi jarayon:

- ☒ a.
bajarilish holatiga o'tadi
- ☐ b.
tayyor xolatga o'tadi
- ☐ c.
kutish holatiga o'tadi
- ☐ d.
to'xtatiladi

Question 8

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Svoping bu - :

- ☐ a.
jarayonlarni diskka o'tkazish
- ☐ b.
jarayonlarni fleshkaga o'tkazish
- ☒ c.
jarayonlarni asosiy xotiradan diskka va orqaga to'liq o'tkazishdir
- ☐ d.
jarayonlarni operativ xotirada ushlab turish

Question **9**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Jarayoni bajarilish holatidan quyidagi sabablar bo'yicha chiqadi:

- ☐ a.
OT bu jarayonni to'xtatadi
- ☐ b.
ajratilgan vaqt tugashi bilan
- ☐ c.
u o'z faoliyatini ma'lum xodisa ro'y bermaguncha davom ettira olmaydi
- ☒ d.
hamma javob to'g'ri

Question **10**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Foydalanuvchi real apparatura bilan ish ko'rishda mashina tilidan foydalanmasdan, qulay interfeysda ishlashi uchun:

- ☐ a.
operatsion tizim resurslarni boshqaruvchi sifatida xizmat qiladi;
- ☐ b.
qurilmalarni boshqaruvchi sifatida xizmat qiladi
- ☒ c.
operatsion tizim kengaytirilgan mashina, virtual mashina sifatida xizmat qiladi;
- ☐ d.
dasturlarni boshqaruvchi sifatida xizmat qiladi;

Question **11**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Mavhumlashtirish darajasi nima?



a.

faqat yuqori oqimdagi modullar yordamida amalga oshiriladigan modullar guruhi



b.

qulay atamalar va ta'riflar to'plami



c.

tegishli modullar guruhi



d.

hayotga falsafiy munosabat

Question **12**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Diskka ma'lumot chiqarishda markaziy protsessor qanday amallarni bajaradi?



a.

ma'lumotlarni qurilma buferidan olib diskka yozadi



b.

hech qanday amal bajarilmaydi



c.

ma'lumotlarni asosiy xotiradan qurilma buferiga uzatadi



d.

yoziladigan ma'lumotlarni raqamlashtirish

Question **13**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Tushirib qoldirilgan so'zni toping:

Qurilmalar shinaga yordamida ulanadi



a.

kontroller



b.

sxemalar



c.

registrlar



d.

routrlar

Question **14**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Dastur modifikatsiyasi bu:



a.

kichik o'zgartirishlar dasturi;



b.

yangi funktsiya qo'shilgan dastur;



c.

ma'lumotlar o'zgacha tashkil etilgan;



d.

kichik xatolar tuzatilgan dastur

Question **15**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Operatsion tizim xali mavjud bo'lmagan davr:



a.

rivojlanish 4-davri (1980-hozirgi vaqtgacha)



b.

rivojlanish 1-davri (1945-1955 y.);



c.

rivojlanish 2-davri (1955-1965 y.);



d.

rivojlanish 3-davri (1965-1980 y.);

Question **16**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Klassik operatsion tizimning asosiy funktsiyalari:

- ☐ a.
sinxronizatsiya va kommunikatsiya vositalari;
- ☐ b.
xamma javoblar to'g'ri
- ☒ c.
topshiriqlarni bajarish va protsessor vaqtini taqsimlash, fayllarni boshqarish;
- ☐ d.
himoya vositalari va xotirani taqsimlash, kiritish-chiqarishni boshqarish;

Question **17**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

“Kengaytirish shinası” nima uchun qo'llaniladi?

- ☐ a.
Yangi “vinchestr”ni ulash uchun
- ☒ b.
Yangi xotirani o'rnatish uchun
- ☐ c.
Kengaytirish kartalarini ulash uchun
- ☐ d.
Yangi disklarni o'rnatish uchun

Question **18**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Noutbuklar uchun zamonaviy foydalanuvchi interfeysi turini belgilang.



a.

Multi-touch, tablet PC, nutqli kiritish, ma'lumotlarni barmoq harakatlaribilan kiritish



b.

perfolentali kiritish



c.

ma'lumotlarni inson miyasidan kiritish; qattiq disk ma'lumotlarni inson miyasiga yozish



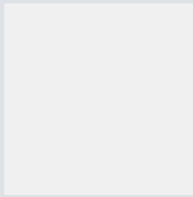
d.

ma'lumotlarni magnitli lentadan kiritish

Question **19**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Qaysi buyruq sizning uy (home) -katalogingizni boshqa foydalanuvchilarning kirishdan himoya qiladi?



a.

`rm -rf home_dir.`



b.

`chmod 007 home_dir.`



c.

`chmod 000 home_dir.`



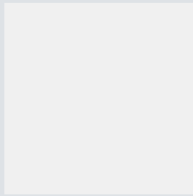
d.

`chmod 700 home_dir.`

Question **20**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Hisoblash tizimi boshqaradigan jarayonlar qat'iy vaqt chegaralarini qoniqtiradigan operatsion tizimlar:



a.

taqsimlangan rejimida ishlaydigan operatsion tizimlar;



b.

monolit operatsion tizimlar;



c.

real vaqt rejimida ishlaydigan operatsion tizimlar;



d.

paketli ishlov berish rejimida ishlaydigan operatsion tizimlar;

Question **21**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Dasturiy ta'minot deganda:



a.

komp'yuterning shu modelida bajarilishi mumkin bo'lgan dasturlarni va dasturiy xujjatlarni o'z ichiga olgan majmuani (komplektni) tushunamiz;



b.

dasturiy modellarni tushunamiz



c.

apparat ta'minotni tushunamiz;



d.

dasturlash tillarini tushunamiz;

Question **22**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Resurslarni ajratilishi va bo'shashi bilan bog'liq amallar:



a.

tayyor holatga o'tkazuvchi amallar



b.

jarayon prioritetini o'zgartiruvchi amallar



c.

bir martaalik amallar



d.

ko'p martaalik amallar

Question **23**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Operatsion qobiqlar bu:

- ☐ a.
asos dasturiy ta'minot
- ☒ b.
xizmatchi dasturidir;
- ☐ c.
amaliy dasturidir;
- ☐ d.
tizimli dasturiy ta'minot dasturidir;

Question **24**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Ma'lumotlarni kataloglar ko'rinishida tuzilishi

- ☐ a.
sahifali ko'rinish deyiladi
- ☐ b.
 mantiqiy ko'rinishda deyiladi
- ☒ c.
ierarxik ko'rinishda deyiladi
- ☐ d.
ketma-ket ko'rinishda deyiladi

Question **25**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Resurslar cheklangani uchun, iste'molchilar orasida:-



a.

ketma-ket taqsimlanadi



b.

ma'lum qoidalar asosida taqsimlanadi



c.

ma'lum reja asosida taqsimlanadi



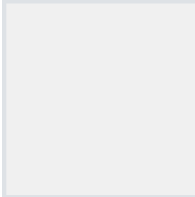
d.

algoritm bo'yicha taqsimlanadi

Question **26**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Klaster va tarmoqning farqi keltirilgan qatorni toping



a.

Tarmoq – kompyuter tarmoqlari guruhi, Klaster esa – parallel protsessorli tarmoqlar guruhi



b.

Tarmoq – kabel bilan ulanadigan kompyuterlar guruhi, Klaster esa – simsiz aloqa tarmog'i bilan ulanadigan kompyuterlar guruhi



c.

Klaster – o'zaro bog'langan bir nechta kompyuterlar guruhi, Tarmoq esa - parallel ishlovchi kuchli (yaqin) bog'langan kompyuterlar guruhi.



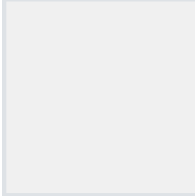
d.

Klaster – parallel ishlovchi kuchli (yaqin) bog'langan kompyuterlar guruhi, Tarmoq esa - o'zaro bog'langan bir nechta kompyuterlar guruhi.

Question **27**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Nuqtalar o'rniga mos javobni qo'ying:

Shina bu - kompyuterning bir qismidan ikkinchi qismiga ma'lumotlar uzatuvchi ... vosit



a.

qabul qiluvchi



b.

mantiqiy

- ☐ c.
jismaniy
- ☒ d.
fizik

Question **28**
Complete
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Asinxron kiritish-chiqarish nima?

- ☒ a.
kiritish-chiqarishni ta'minlovchi dastur bilan parallel bajariluvchi kiritish-chiqarish
- ☐ b.
xato natijalarga olib keluvchi kiritish-chiqarish
- ☐ c.
mumkin bo'lmagan vaqtda bajariladigan kiritish-chiqarish
- ☐ d.
dasturning normal ishlashiga xalaqit beruvchi kiritish-chiqarish

Question **29**
Complete
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Fayllarni boshqaruvchi tizim ma'lumotlarni

- ☐ a.
fizik xotiraga joylashtiradi
- ☐ b.
tezkor xotiraga joylashtiradi
- ☐ c.
svopingni bajaradi
- ☒ d.
doimiy xotiraga (diskka) joylashtiradi

Question **30**
Complete
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Iste'mol qilinadigan va iste'molchi uchun ma'lum qiymatga ega bo'lgan ob'ekt:

- ☐ a.
apparat vositasi deyiladi
- ☐ b.
printsip deyiladi
- ☐ c.
dastur vositasi deyiladi
- ☒ d.
resurs deyiladi

Question **1**
Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Kutish holatidagi jarayonlar xodisa ro'y bergandan so'ng:

- ☐ a.
kutish holatiga o'tadi
- ☐ b.
tugatiladi
- ☐ c.
tayor holatga o'tadi
- ☒ d.
bajarilish holatiga o'tadi

Question **2**
Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Foydalanuvchilar, va tizimga xizmat qiluvchi tizimli dasturchilar taxlil qilishi uchun ochiq bo'lgan va imkoniyatlarni qo'shish (o'zgartirish, rivojlantirish) mumkin bo'lgan, nafaqat generatsiya qilish imkonini beradi, balki uning tarkibiga yangi modul qo'shish va mavjudini mukammallashtirish beradi. Bunday OT lar qaysi printsip asosida quriladi:



a.

ochiqlilik printsipi;



b.

modullilik printsipi;



c.

generatsiya qilish printsipi;



d.

mutanosiblik (sovmestimost') printsipi;

Question **3**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Protessor vaqti:



a.

ketma-ket resurs



b.

chegaralangan resurs



c.

doimiy resurs



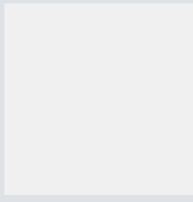
d.

chegaralanmagan resurs

Question **4**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Parallel jarayonlarni bajarilishini tashkil etishdagi “tupik” muammosini bartaraf etishning quyidagi usullari mavjud:



a.

Jarayonni to'xtatish, “tupik”ni aylanib o'tish



b.

“tupik” holat oldini olish, jarayonni qayta tashkil etish



c.

“tupik”ni tanish, “tupik” kirish xavfli holatni ta'qiqlash



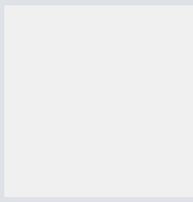
d.

“tupik” holat oldini olish, “tupik”ni aylanib o'tish, “tupik” ni tanish va chora ko'rish

Question **5**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Parallel tizimlarning turlari qanday nomalanadi?



a.

bir va ko'p protsessorli



b.

simmetrik va asimmetrik



c.

bir protsessorli va simmetrik

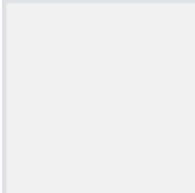
☐ d.

ko'p protsessorli va asimmetrik

Question **6**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

OT jarayonlar ustida quyidagi amallarni bajaradi:

☐ a.

jarayon prioritetini o'zgartirish

☒ b.

hamma javoblar to'g'ri

☐ c.

jarayonni to'xtatib turish, jarayonni blokirovka qilish, blokirovkadan chiqarish

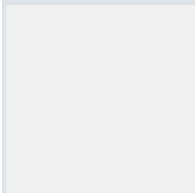
☐ d.

jarayon yaratish va tugallash

Question **7**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Tizimli chaqiruv qanday tashkil qilinadi?

☐ a.

OT ga xizmat qiluvchi xodimni telefon orqali chaqirish bilan

☐ b.

uzilishdan so'ng telefon yordamida



c.

lokal tarmoq orqali



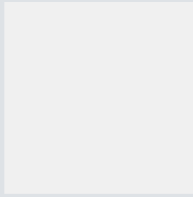
d.

metodlar, makroslar va protseduralarni chaqirish kabi

Question **8**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Diskka ma'lumot chiqarishda markaziy protsessor qanday amallarni bajaradi?



a.

hech qanday amal bajarilmaydi



b.

yoziladigan ma'lumotlarni raqamlashtirish



c.

ma'lumotlarni qurilma buferidan olib diskka yozadi



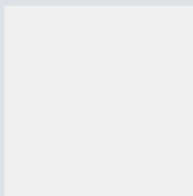
d.

ma'lumotlarni asosiy xotiradan qurilma buferiga uzatadi

Question **9**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Parallel kompyuter tizimlarining qanday afzalliklari bor?



a.

tarmoqqa ulash imkoniyatlari



b.

arzon narx



c.

ishonchlilik, samaradorlik, xatoliklarga turg'unlik



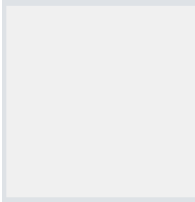
d.

parallel algoritmlarni ishlab chiqishning soddaligi

Question **10**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Tushirib qoldirilgan so'zni toping:

Qurilmalar shinaga yordamida ulanadi



a.

kontroller



b.

routrlar



c.

registrlar



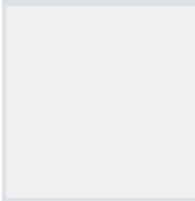
d.

sxemalar

Question **11**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Foydalanuvchi bilan muloqotning yangi usul qo'llangan dastur

Win NT, Win 2000 va Win XP operatsion tizimlar:



a.

bitta versiya hisoblanadi;

☐ b.

turli oila hisoblanadi

☒ c.

bitta oila hisoblanadi;

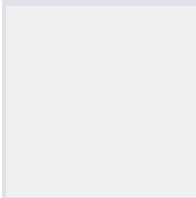
☐ d.

bitta modifikatsiya hisoblanadi;

Question **12**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Xotirani kichik minimal o'lchamli bo'laklarga bo'linishi

☒ a.

dinamik bo'linish deyiladi

☐ b.

segment-sahifali bo'linish deyiladi

☐ c.

segmentli bo'linish deyiladi

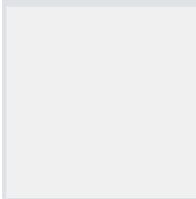
☐ d.

sahifali bo'linish deyiladi

Question **13**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Hisoblash tizimi:



a.

apparat ta'minotidan iborat;



b.

dasturiy ta'minotdan iborat;



c.

apparat ta'minot va dasturiy ta'minotga bo'linadi;



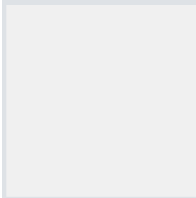
d.

qurilmalardan iborat;

Question **14**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

OT asosiy xotirani boshqarish bo'yicha qanday asosiy harakatni bajaradi?



a.

xotira tarkibini terminalda ko'rsatish



b.

xato bo'lgan taqdirda avtomatik ravishda xotira tarkibini diskka joylashtirish



c.

talab qilingan o'lchamdagi xotirani ajratish, xotiraning begilangan sohasini bo'shatish, xotiraning band va bo'sh bo'lgan sohalari ro'yxatini saqlash



d.

xotiraning belgilangan sohalarida joylashgan ma'lumotlarni raqamlashtirish

Question **15**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Tizimli shina nima va u nima uchun mo'ljallangan?



a.

qo'l shikastlanganda ishlatiladigan tibbiy asbob



b.

kompyuterni xodimlar o'g'irlanishiga yo'l qo'ymaslik uchun ofis stoliga biriktirish uchun kabel va qulf



c.

kirish-chiqish uskunlarini kompyuterga ulash uchun moslama



d.

barcha kompyuter modullari- protsessor, xotira va tashqi qurilmalarini birlashtiruvchi kommunikatsiya uskunasi

Question **16**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Asimmetrik tizimlar (AMP, asymmetric multiprocessing) larning asosiy xususiyati keltirilgan qatorni toping?



a.

Alohida simmetrik protsessorlarni boshqaradi.



b.

Har bir protsessor platada simmetrik joylashgan bo'ladi



c.

Har bir protsessor o'ziga yuklatilgan maxsus topshiriqni bajaradi



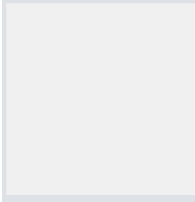
d.

Faqat parallel algoritmlarni bajaradi, qolgan algoritmlarni bajara olmaydi

Question **17**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

NFS bu - ...



a.

fayl menejer



b.

Veb-server



c.

ajratilgan server



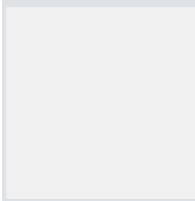
d.

Tarmoq fayl tizimi

Question **18**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Operatsion tizimning asosiy komponentalaridan biri buyruqlar protsessori quyidagi funktsiyalarni bajaradi



a.

Tashqi qurilmalar yordamida kiritish va chiqarishni amalga oshiradi



b.

Masala va resurslarni boshqaradi



c.

Ma'lumotlarni mantiqiy darajasi bilan ishlaydi

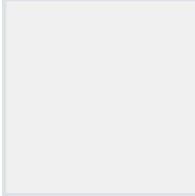
☐ d.

Buyruqlarni qayta ishlaydi va bajaradi

Question **19**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

cd .. buyrug'i nima vazifani bajaradi?

☐ a.

uy direktoriyagya o'tish

☐ b.

2 pag'ona yuqoriga o'tish

☐ c.

/home direktoriyasiga o'tish

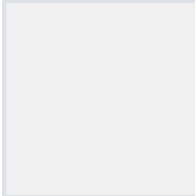
☒ d.

1 pag'ona yuqoriga o'tish

Question **20**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Rejalashtirilgan kompyuterni o'chirish buyrug'ini bekor qilish buyrug'ini tanlang

☐ a.

shutdown -h now

☐ b.

shutdown -h



c.

shutdown -c



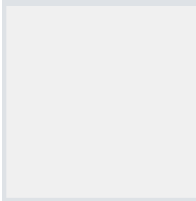
d.

shutdown

Question **21**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Noutbuklar uchun zamonaviy foydalanuvchi interfeysi turini belgilang.



a.

ma'lumotlarni magnitli lentadan kiritish



b.

ma'lumotlarni inson miyasidan kiritish; qattiq disk ma'lumotlarni inson miyasiga yozish



c.

Multi-touch, tablet PC, nutqli kiritish, ma'lumotlarni barmoq harakatlaribilan kiritish



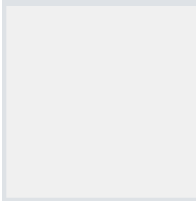
d.

perfolentali kiritish

Question **22**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Answer **NFS** -bu tarmoq fayl tizimi

Question **23**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Asimmetrik multiprotsessorli tizimlar ta'rifi keltirilgan qatorni toping.



a.

protsessorlarning bir qismi nosoz bo'lgan multiprotsesli tizim



b.

ko'rinishi estetik noqulay kompyuter tizimi



c.

tashqi ko'rinishi xodimlarning kayfiyatini tushiradigan, ofisda noqulay joylashtirilgan kompyuter



d.

har biri o'zining funktsiyalari bilan ixtisolashgan protsessorli bo'lib, asosiy va bo'ysinuvchi protsessorli tizim

Question **24**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Operatsion tizim resurslarni boshqaruvchi sifatida



a.

resurslarni rejalashtiradi;



b.

resurslarni to'g'ridan-to'g'ri taqsimlaydi;



c.

resurslarni kuzatadi



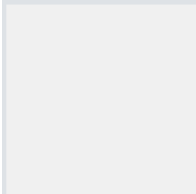
d.

resurslarni rejalashtiradi (kimga, qachon va qancha) va resurslarni kuzatadi (bo'sh yoki band);

Question **25**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Resurslarni ajratilishi va bo'shashi bilan bog'liq amallar:



a.

jarayon prioritetini o'zgartiruvchi amallar



b.

ko'p martalik amallar



c.

tayyor holatga o'tkazuvchi amallar



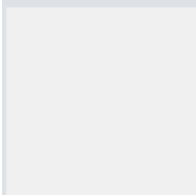
d.

bir martalik amallar

Question **26**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Nuqtalar o'rniga mos javobni qo'ying:

Shina bu - kompyuterning bir qismidan ikkinchi qismiga ma'lumotlar uzatuvchi ... vosit



a.

mantiqiy



b.

fizik



c.

jismoniy

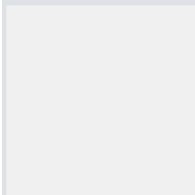
☐ d.

qabul qiluvchi

Question **27**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Ma'lumotlarni kataloglar ko'rinishida tuzilishi

☐ a.

ierarxik ko'rinishda deyiladi

☐ b.

ketma-ket ko'rinishda deyiladi

☐ c.

mantiqiy ko'rinishda deyiladi

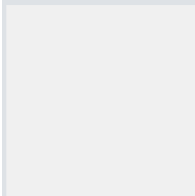
☒ d.

sahifali ko'rinish deyiladi

Question **28**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Odatda shina parallel yotqizilgan ko'p sonli liniyalarga ega bo'ladi. Shinalarning bunday o'rnatilishi nima uchun kerak?

☐ a.

yeng yuqori sifatni ta'minlash uchun

☐ b.

qarshiliklar oldini olish uchun

☐ c.

kabeldan foydalanmaslik uchun

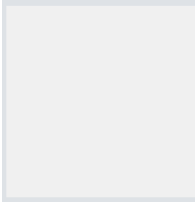
☒ d.

yeng yuqori o'tkazish qobiliyatini ta'minlash uchun

Question **29**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Tizimli dasturiy ta'minot bu:

☐ a.

komp'yuter tizimining dasturlari va bevosita apparat ta'minoti bilan o'zaro bog'lanishini ta'minlaydi;

☐ b.

komp'yuter ishini nazorat qiladi

☒ c.

komp'yuter qurilmalarini ishlashni ta'minlaydi;

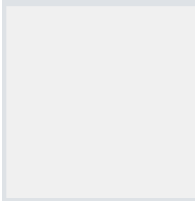
☐ d.

amaliy masalalarni yechimini ta'minlaydi;

Question **30**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Operatsion tizim resurslarni samarali boshqarishi uchun:

☐ a.

dasturlarni boshqarishi;



b.

resurslarni taqsimlashi



c.

resurslarni rejalashtirish va resurs xolatini kuzatishi zarur;



d.

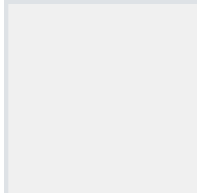
resurs holatini kuzatadi

Started on	Thursday, 20 May 2021, 6:59 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Thursday, 20 May 2021, 7:23 PM
Time taken	23 mins 58 secs
Grade	20.00 out of 30.00 (67%)

Question **1**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Operatsion tizimning interfeysda milliy tillardan foydalanadigan versiyalari:



a.

global versiyasi deb ataladi;



b.

milliy versiyasi deb ataladi;



c.

lokallashtirilgan versiya deb ataladi



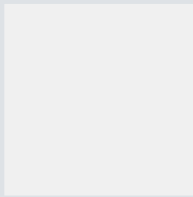
d.

modifikatsiyalashtirilgan versiyasi deb ataladi;

Question **2**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

NFS bu - ...



a.

Veb-server



b.

fayl menejer



c.

ajratilgan server



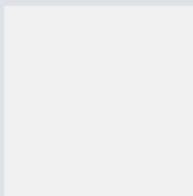
d.

Tarmoq fayl tizimi

Question **3**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Ochiq kodli OT larda:



a.

dastur kodlari ochiq emas



b.

tizim kodlari ochiq, ammo ularni o'zgartirish mumkin emas



c.

tizim kodlari ochiq, ixtiyoriy foydalanuvchi uni o'zgartirishi mumkin



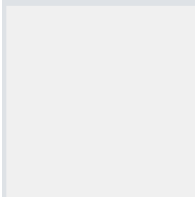
d.

tizim kodlari faqat avtorlari uchun ochiq

Question **4**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Tizimda drayverlarning qanday ko'rinishlar mavjud?



a.

samarali va samarasiz



b.

ishonchli va ishonchsiz



c.

imtiyozli va foydalanuvchi rejimlarida bajariluvchi



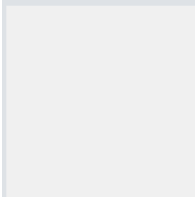
d.

ROM BIOS drayverlari va OT qismi hisoblangan drayverlar

Question **5**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Fayl serveri bu ...



a.

Ajratilgan server



b.

fayl menejer



c.

Klient-serverli ilova



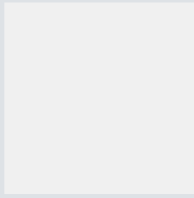
d.

Fayl tizimi

Question **6**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Klasterli kompyuter tizimini ta'riflab bering.



a.

tarmoqli, ko'pyadroli, VLIW tizimlar



b.

ishonchli va ishonchsiz ishlovchi tizimlar



c.

simmetrk, asimmetrik, yuklanish muvozanatlashgan, yuqori tezlikda kirish imkoniyatli tizimlar



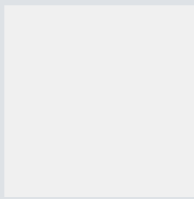
d.

milliy, xorijiy va amerikacha tizimlar

Question **7**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Mavhumlashtirish darajasi nima?



a.

hayotga falsafiy munosabat



b.

faqat yuqori oqimdagi modullar yordamida amalga oshiriladigan modullar guruhi



c.

tegishli modullar guruhi



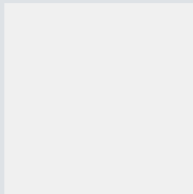
d.

qulay atamalar va ta'riflar to'plami

Question **8**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Simmetrik tizimlar (SMP, symmetric multiprocessing) larning asosiy xususiyati keltirilgan qatorni toping?



a.

O'zaro simmetrik ma'noga ega bo'lgan ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlovchi tizimlar



b.

Amallarning parallel bajarishi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan tizimlar



c.

Har bir protsessor o'z tezligida ishlaydigan tizimlar



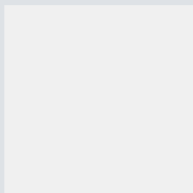
d.

Har bir protsessor alohida OT ning bir nusxasini bajaruvchi tizimlar

Question **9**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Tushirib qoldirilgan so'zni toping:

Dastur – bu diskdagi ...



a.

funktsiya

☐ b.

matn

☒ c.

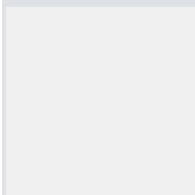
kod

☐ d.

fayl

Question **10**
Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Mul'tidasturlash bu hisoblash jarayonini tashkil qilish usuli bo'lib, bitta protsessorda:

☒ a.

bir necha dastur navbat bilan bajariladi;

☐ b.

bitta dastur ham bajarilmaydi;

☐ c.

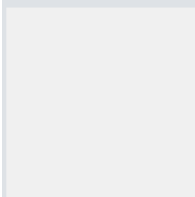
barcha dasturlar

☐ d.

bitta dastur bajariladi;

Question **11**
Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Tizimli chaqiruv qanday tashkil qilinadi?



a.

lokal tarmoq orqali



b.

uzilishdan so'ng telefon yordamida



c.

OT ga xizmat qiluvchi xodimni telefon orqali chaqirish bilan



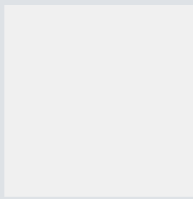
d.

metodlar, makroslar va protseduralarni chaqirish kabi

Question **12**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

cd .. buyrug'i nima vazifani bajaradi?



a.

/home direktoriyasiga o'tish



b.

uy direktoriyagya o'tish



c.

2 pag'ona yuqoriga o'tish



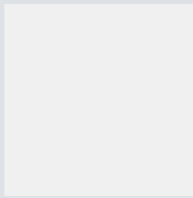
d.

1 pag'ona yuqoriga o'tish

Question **13**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

... bu – ajratilgan server bo'lib, ixtiyoriy tipdagi fayllar ustida kiritish – chiqarish va saqlash kabi amallarni bajarishga mo'ljallangan.



a.

Operatsion tizim



b.

Dastur



c.

Antivirus



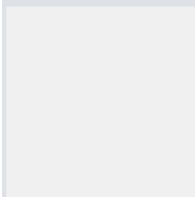
d.

Fayl serveri

Question **14**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

SCSI porti qanday imkoniyatlarni beradi?



a.

lokal tarmoqqa ulanish imkoniyatini beradi



b.

tizimni Internet tarmog'iga ulash imkoniyatini beradi



c.

ma'lumotlarni avtomatik zaxiralash imkoniyatini beradi



d.

tizimga qurilmalar shodasini ulash imkoniyatini beradi

Question **15**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

OT larga kirishni tashkil etish bo'yicha klassifikatsiyasi bo'yicha misollar keltirilgan javobni aniqlang.



a.

Paketli (OS 360), Taqsimlangan (Windows, Unix), Perfokartali (YENIAK)



b.

Paketli (OS 360), Interaktiv (Windows, Unix), Real vaqt tizimlari (QNX)



c.

Paketli (Windows, Unix), Real vaqt tizimlari (OS 360)



d.

Interaktiv(Windows, Unix), Real vaqt tizimlari (Windows), Taqsimlangan(Unix)

Question **16**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Operatsion qobiqlar:



a.

operatsion tizim himoyasini oshiradi;



b.

operatsion tizim ishini boshqarish qulayligini oshiradigan qo'shimcha dasturdir;



c.

operatsion tizim ishini kuzatadi;



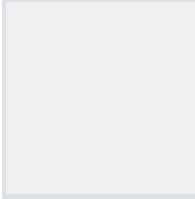
d.

kiritish-chiqarishni boshqaradi;

Question **17**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Sinxronlash vositasi sifatida monitordan foydalanish nega semafordan ko'ra ishonchli?



a.

monitor semafordan farqli o'laroq, OTning bir qismidir



b.

semaforlarni qo'llab-quvvatlovchi buyruqlar ko'pincha noto'g'ri ishlaydi



c.

chaqiruv amalining oxirida monitorni blokdan chiqarish avtomatik ravishda amalga oshiriladi



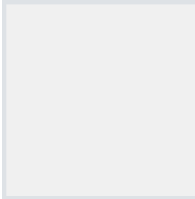
d.

semafor ma'lumotlarini "buzish" monitor ma'lumotlariga qaraganda osonroq

Question **18**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Faylni ochish nima?



a.

uning sarlavhasini va bitta yoki bir nechta qo'shni bloklarni asosiy xotiraga o'qish



b.

uning mazmunini asosiy xotira ichiga o'qish



c.

fayllarni himoya qilish xususiyatlarini tozalash



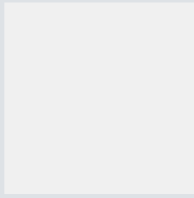
d.

faylni mahalliy tarmoqdagi boshqa kompyuterlar bilan bo'lishish

Question **19**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Ish rejimini to'xtatish komandasi?



a.

logout



b.

restart



c.

reboot



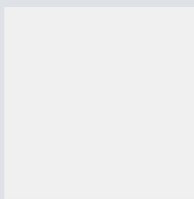
d.

shutdown

Question **20**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Operatsion tizim bu:



a.

asos dasturiy ta'minotga kiradi;



b.

xizmatchi dasturiy ta'minotga kiradi;



c.

amaliy dasturiy ta'minotga kiradi;



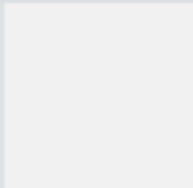
d.

tizimli dasturiy ta'minotga kiradi;

Question **21**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Resurslarni ajratilishi va bo'shashi bilan bog'liq amallar:



a.

ko'p martalik amallar



b.

tayyor holatga o'tkazuvchi amallar



c.

bir martalik amallar



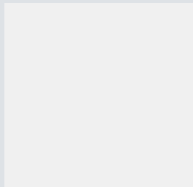
d.

jarayon prioritetini o'zgartiruvchi amallar

Question **22**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Svoping bu - :



a.

jarayonlarni diskka o'tkazish



b.

jarayonlarni fleshkaga o'tkazish



c.

jarayonlarni operativ xotirada ushlab turish



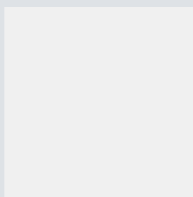
d.

jarayonlarni asosiy xotiradan diskka va orqaga to'liq o'tkazishdir

Question **23**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Operatsion tizimning asosiy komponentalaridan biri buyruqlar protsessori quyidagi funktsiyalarni bajaradi



a.

Buyruqlarni qayta ishlaydi va bajaradi



b.

Tashqi qurilmalar yordamida kiritish va chiqarishni amalga oshiradi



c.

Ma'lumotlarni mantiqiy darajasi bilan ishlaydi



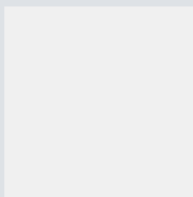
d.

Masala va resurslarni boshqaradi

Question **24**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Nuqtalar o'rniga mos javobni qo'ying:

Shina bu - kompyuterning bir qismidan ikkinchi qismiga ma'lumotlar uzatuvchi ... vosit



a.

qabul qiluvchi



b.

jismoniy



c.

fizik



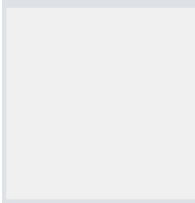
d.

mantiqiy

Question **25**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Dastur modifikatsiyasi bu:



a.

kichik o'zgartirishlar dasturi;



b.

yangi funktsiya qo'shilgan dastur;



c.

ma'lumotlar o'zgacha tashkil etilgan;



d.

kichik xatolar tuzatilgan dastur

Question **26**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

“Montiruemaya” – “montirovka qilinadigan” fayl tizimi bu:



a.

qo'shimcha o'rnatiladigan fayl tizimi



b.

OT ning o'zining fayl tizimi



c.

FAT fayl tizimi



d.

OT komponentasi

Question **27**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Klaster va tarmoqning farqi keltirilgan qatorni toping



a.

Klaster – o'zaro bog'langan bir nechta kompyuterlar guruhi, Tarmoq esa - parallel ishlovchi kuchli (yaqin) bog'langan kompyuterlar guruhi.



b.

Klaster – parallel ishlovchi kuchli (yaqin) bog'langan kompyuterlar guruhi, Tarmoq esa - o'zaro bog'langan bir nechta kompyuterlar guruhi.



c.

Tarmoq – kabel bilan ulanadigan kompyuterlar guruhi, Klaster esa – simsiz aloqa tarmog'i bilan ulanadigan kompyuterlar guruhi



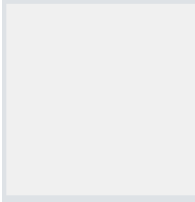
d.

Tarmoq – kompyuter tarmoqlari guruhi, Klaster esa – parallel protsessorli tarmoqlar guruhi

Question **28**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Operatsion tizim xali mavjud bo'lmagan davr:



a.

rivojlanish 2-davri (1955-1965 y.);



b.

rivojlanish 3-davri (1965-1980 y.);



c.

rivojlanish 1-davri (1945-1955 y.);



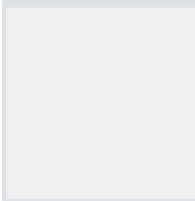
d.

rivojlanish 4-davri (1980-hozirgi vaqtgacha)

Question **29**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Foydalanuvchi real apparatura bilan ish ko'rishda mashina tilidan foydalanmasdan, qulay interfeysda ishlashi uchun:



a.

qurilmalarni boshqaruvchi sifatida xizmat qiladi



b.

operatsion tizim resurslarni boshqaruvchi sifatida xizmat qiladi;



c.

dasturlarni boshqaruvchi sifatida xizmat qiladi;



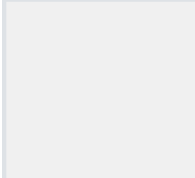
d.

operatsion tizim kengaytirilgan mashina, virtual mashina sifatida xizmat qiladi;

Question **30**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Foydalanuvchilar, va tizimga xizmat qiluvchi tizimli dasturchilar taxlil qilishi uchun ochiq bo'lgan va imkoniyatlarni qo'shish (o'zgartirish, rivojlantirish) mumkin bo'lgan, nafaqat generatsiya qilish imkonini beradi, balki uning tarkibiga yangi modul qo'shish va mavjudini mukammallashtirish beradi. Bunday OT lar qaysi printsip asosida quriladi:



a.

mutanosiblik (sovmestimost') printsipi;



b.

ochiqlilik printsipi;



c.

modullilik printsipi;



d.

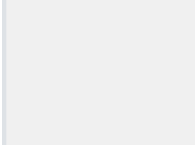
generatsiya qilish printsipi;

Started on	Thursday, 20 May 2021, 6:37 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Thursday, 20 May 2021, 7:22 PM
Time taken	45 mins 1 sec
Grade	14.00 out of 30.00 (47%)

Question **1**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Nima uchun jarayonni to'xtatib turish (suspend)ishonchli va xavfli bo'lishi mumkin?



a.

dasturning samarasiz bajarilishiga olib kelishi mumkin



b.

muhim bo'limni bajarish paytida jarayon to'xtatib qo'yilsa, o'zaro bloklash holatiga olib kelishi mumkin



c.

to'xtatib qo'yilgan jarayonning tugashiga olib kelishi mumkin



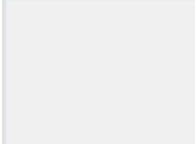
d.

operatsion tizimning osilib qolishiga olib kelishi mumkin

Question **2**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Operatsion tizimlarning 1-rivojlanish davrida (1945-1955 y) qanday dasturlar mavjud bo'lgan?



a.

standart funktsiyalar kutubxonasi;



b.

fayl boshqaruvchi tizimi;



c.

operatsion tizim;



d.

hech qanday dastur bo'lmagan

Question **3**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Klaster va tarmoqning farqi keltirilgan qatorni toping



a.

Klaster – parallel ishlovchi kuchli (yaqin) bog'langan kompyuterlar guruhi, Tarmoq esa - o'zaro bog'langan bir nechta kompyuterlar guruhi.



b.

Klaster – o'zaro bog'langan bir nechta kompyuterlar guruhi, Tarmoq esa - parallel ishlovchi kuchli (yaqin) bog'langan kompyuterlar guruhi.



c.

Tarmoq – kompyuter tarmoqlari guruhi, Klaster esa – parallel protsessorli tarmoqlar guruhi



d.

Tarmoq – kabel bilan ulanadigan kompyuterlar guruhi, Klaster esa – simsiz aloqa tarmog'i bilan ulanadigan kompyuterlar guruhi

Question 4

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Operatsion tizim resurslarni boshqaruvchi sifatida



a.

resurslarni to'g'ridan-to'g'ri taqsimlaydi;



b.

resurslarni rejalashtiradi;



c.

resurslarni rejalashtiradi (kimga, qachon va qancha) va resurslarni kuzatadi (bo'sh yoki band);



d.

resurslarni kuzatadi

Question 5

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Utilitalar bu shunday foydali dasturlarki:



a.

xajmi kichik dasturlar bo'lib, apparat vositalar ishini boshqaradi, turli yordamchi funktsiyalarni, ishlovchanlik qobilyatini, sozlashni tekshiradi;



b.

xizmat qiladi, ishlovchanligini tekshiradi;



c.

faqat sozlaydi, apparat vositalar ishini boshqaradi;



d.

apparat vositalar ishini kuzatadi, apparat vositalar ishini boshqaradi;

Question 6

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

“Kengaytirish shinasini” nima uchun qo'llaniladi?



a.

Yangi disklarni o'rnatish uchun



b.

Kengaytirish kartalarini ulash uchun



c.

Yangi “vinchestr”ni ulash uchun



d.

Yangi xotirani o'rnatish uchun

Question 7

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Protssessor vaqti:

- ☐ a.
chegaralangan resurs
- ☒ b.
doimiy resurs
- ☐ c.
chegaralanmagan resurs
- ☐ d.
ketma-ket resurs

Question 8
Complete
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Parallel jarayonlarni bajarilishini tashkil etishdagi “tupik” muammosini bartaraf etishning quyidagi usullari mavjud:

- ☐ a.
Jarayonni to'xtatish, “tupik”ni aylanib o'tish
- ☐ b.
“tupik” holat oldini olish, jarayonni qayta tashkil etish
- ☒ c.
“tupik” holat oldini olish, “tupik”ni aylanib o'tish, “tupik” ni tanish va chora ko'rish
- ☐ d.
“tupik”ni tanish, “tupik” kirish xavfli holatni ta'qiqlash

Question 9
Complete
Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Ma'lumotni diskka saqlash uchun o'tkazish hisobidan tezkor xotirani vaqtinchalik bo'shatish qanday ataladi?

- ☐ a.
Saqlash
- ☐ b.
Svoping
- ☒ c.
Fragmentatsiya



d.

Overlay

Question **10**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Parallel kompyuter tizimlarining qanday afzalliklari bor?



a.

arzon narx



b.

parallel algoritmlarni ishlab chiqishning soddaligi



c.

ishonchlilik, samaradorlik, xatoliklarga turg'unlik



d.

tarmoqqa ulash imkoniyatlari

Question **11**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Virtual adres nechta qismdan iborat va qismlarning nomi to'g'ri keltirilgan javobni aniqlang?



a.

2 ta, Segment adresi va segment boshi uzunligi



b.

2 ta, Segment nomeri va siljishlar



c.

2 ta, Fizik adres va mantiqiy adres



d.

2 ta, Segment hajmi va segment uzunligi

Question **12**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Resurslar cheklangani uchun, iste'molchilar orasida:-

- ☐ a.
ma'lum qoidalar asosida taqsimlanadi
- ☐ b.
algoritm bo'yicha taqsimlanadi
- ☐ c.
ma'lum reja asosida taqsimlanadi
- ☐ d.
ketma-ket taqsimlanadi

Question **13**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Bulutli hisoblash tizimlari uchun ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlash markazlarining qanday muammolari mavjud?

- ☒ a.
energiya sarfini tejash, katta sondagi foydalanuvchilarga xizmat ko'rsatish
- ☐ b.
modullilik
- ☐ c.
ishonchlilik
- ☐ d.
samaradorlik

Question **14**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Asimmetrik tizimlar (AMP, asymmetric multiprocessing) larning asosiy xususiyati keltirilgan qatorni toping?



a.

Har bir protsessor platada simmetrik joylashgan bo'ladi



b.

Faqat parallel algoritmlarni bajaradi, qolgan algoritmlarni bajara olmaydi



c.

Har bir protsessor o'ziga yuklatilgan maxsus topshiriqni bajaradi



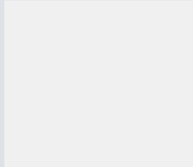
d.

Alohida simmetrik protsessorlarni boshqaradi.

Question **15**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Noutbuklar uchun zamonaviy foydalanuvchi interfeysi turini belgilang.



a.

ma'lumotlarni magnitli lentadan kiritish



b.

perfolentali kiritish



c.

Multi-touch, tablet PC, nutqli kiritish, ma'lumotlarni barmoq harakatlaribilan kiritish



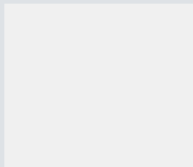
d.

ma'lumotlarni inson miyasidan kiritish; qattiq disk ma'lumotlarni inson miyasiga yozish

Question **16**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Mashina vaqti nima?



a.

Kompyuter ishlab turgan davr



b.

Matnni kiritish uchun sarf qilingan davr



c.

Protsessorning aniq bir dastur komandalarini bajarishga ketgan davr



d.

Kompyuterning birta dasturni ishlatish uchun ketgan davri

Question **17**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Simmetrik tizimlar (SMP, symmetric multiprocessing) larning asosiy xususiyati keltirilgan qatorni toping?



a.

O'zaro simmetrik ma'noga ega bo'lgan ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlovchi tizimlar



b.

Har bir protsessor o'z tezligida ishlaydigan tizimlar



c.

Amallarning parallel bajarishi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan tizimlar



d.

Har bir protsessor alohida OT ning bir nusxasini bajaruvchi tizimlar

Question **18**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

OT boshqaruvi ostida jarayonlar sonini o'zgartiradigan operatsiyalar (amallar):



a.

tayyor holatga o'tkazuvchi amallar



b.

ko'p martalik amallar



c.

bir martalik amallar



d.

jarayon prioritetini o'zgartiruvchi amallar

Question **19**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Resurs mavjudligi, xaqiqiylikiga qarab:

- ☒ a.
fizik va virtual
- ☐ b.
vaqtinchalik va doimiy
- ☐ c.
sun'iy va xaqiqiy
- ☐ d.
moslanuvchan va qat'iy

Question **20**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Xotiraning fiksirlangan bo'limlarga bo'lishda:

- ☐ a.
ma'lumotlar-fayllar bo'laklarga bo'linadi
- ☒ b.
xotira qat'iy o'lchamli bo'laklarga oldindan bo'lingan bo'ladi
- ☐ c.
xotira sahifalarga bo'linadi
- ☐ d.
ma'lumotlar xajmi bo'yicha joylashtirib boriladi

Question **21**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Iste'mol qilinadigan va iste'molchi uchun ma'lum qiymatga ega bo'lgan ob'ekt:

- ☐ a.
dastur vositasi deyiladi
- ☐ b.
apparat vositasi deyiladi
- ☒ c.
resurs deyiladi



d.
printsip deyiladi

Question **22**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Tizimda paydo bo'lgan har bir yangi jarayon:



a.
bajarilish holatiga o'tadi



b.
tayyor xolatga o'tadi



c.
to'xtatiladi



d.
kutish holatiga o'tadi

Question **23**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Asimmetrik multiprotsessorli tizimlar ta'rifi keltirilgan qatorni toping.



a.
protsessorlarning bir qismi nosoz bo'lgan multiprotsesli tizim



b.
tashqi ko'rinishi xodimlarning kayfiyatini tushiradigan, ofisda noqulay joylashtirilgan kompyuter



c.
har biri o'zining funktsiyalari bilan ixtisolashgan protsessorli bo'lib, asosiy va bo'ysinuvchi protsessorli tizim



d.
ko'rinishi estetik noqulay kompyuter tizimi

Question **24**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Matn redaktori Word bu:

- ☐ a.
asos dasturiy ta'minotga kiradi;
- ☐ b.
tizimli dasturiy ta'minotga kiradi
- ☐ c.
amaliy dasturiy ta'minotga kiradi;
- ☐ d.
xizmatchi dasturiy ta'minotga kiradi;

Question **25**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Shinalar necha qismdan iborat bo'ladi, ularning nomlari to'g'ri keltirilgan qatorni toping?

- ☐ a.
2 qism, tarmoq va protsessor
- ☐ b.
2 qism, ichki va tashqi
- ☐ c.
2 qism, xotira va karta
- ☒ d.
2 qism, manzil va ma'lumot

Question **26**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Klassik operatsion tizimning asosiy funktsiyalari:

- ☐ a.
topshiriqlarni bajarish va protsessor vaqtini taqsimlash, fayllarni boshqarish;
- ☐ b.
himoya vositalari va xotirani taqsimlash, kiritish-chiqarishni boshqarish;
- ☐ c.
sinxronizatsiya va kommunikatsiya vositalari;
- ☐ d.
xamma javoblar to'g'ri

Question **27**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Xotira qurilmalarini ularning tezliklari paysayish tartibida joylashtiring.

- ☒ a.
registr, kesh-xotira, tezkor xotira, qattiq disk, optik disk, magnit lenta
- ☐ b.
magnitnaya lenta, kesh-xotira, tezkor xotira, qattiq disk, optik disk, registr
- ☐ c.
qattiq disk, tezkor xotira, magnit lenta, kesh-xotira, optik disk, registr
- ☐ d.
tezkor xotira, magnit lenta, kesh-xotira, qattiq disk, optik disk, registr

Question **28**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

“Montiruemaya” – “montirovka qilinadigan” fayl tizimi bu:

- ☐ a.
qo'shimcha o'rnatiladigan fayl tizimi
- ☐ b.
OT ning o'zining fayl tizimi
- ☐ c.
OT komponentasi
- ☐ d.
FAT fayl tizimi

Question **29**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

SCSI porti qanday imkoniyatlarni beradi?



a.

tizimni Internet tarmog'iga ulash imkoniyatini beradi



b.

ma'lumotlarni avtomatik zaxiralash imkoniyatini beradi



c.

tizimga qurilmalar shodasini ulash imkoniyatini beradi



d.

lokal tarmoqqa ulanish imkoniyatini beradi

Question **30**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Operatsion tizimning interfeysda milliy tillardan foydalanadigan versiyalari:



a.

lokallashtirilgan versiya deb ataladi



b.

global versiyasi deb ataladi;



c.

modifikatsiyalashtirilgan versiyasi deb ataladi;



d.

milliy versiyasi deb ataladi;

Tarmoq protokoli nima?

- ☐ a.
tarmoqda ishlash uchun utilit
- ☐ b.
tarmoqni buzganlik uchun sud ishining yakuniy hujjati
- ☐ c.
tarmoqning ishlashi bo'yicha statistik ma'lumotlar fayli
- ☒ d.
tarmoqda ishlash uchun interfeys (amallar to'plami)

Question **2**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Proksi server nima?

- ☐ a.
elektron pochталarni qayta ishlash, ma'lumot trafigini qabul qilish va uzatish uchun server
- ☐ b.
tarmoq trfigini tahlil qilish, tarmoq tahdidlaridan himoyalanish, lokal tarmoq mashinalaridan Internetga samarali kirish uchun server
- ☐ c.
ma'lumotlar bazasi bilan ishlash, relyatsion ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlash uchun server
- ☒ d.
veb-saytlarni joylashtirish, ularni ishlab chiqish, sinovdan o'tkazish va amaliyotga joriy etish uchun server

Question **3**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Xotira qurilmalarini ularning tezliklari paysayish tartibida joylashtiring.

- ☐ a.
tezkor xotira, magnit lenta, kesh-xotira, qattiq disk, optik disk, registr
- ☐ b.
magnitnaya lenta, kesh-xotira, tezkor xotira, qattiq disk, optik disk, registr
- ☒ c.

registr, kesh-xotira, tezkor xotira, qattiq disk, optik disk, magnit lenta



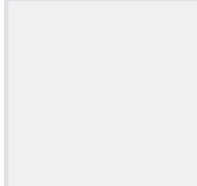
d.

qattiq disk, tezkor xotira, magnit lenta, kesh-xotira, optik disk, registr

Question **4**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Qaysi operatsiyalarga faqat imtiyozli rejimda ruxsat beriladi?



a.

o'zining masalalari ustivorligini oshirish



b.

dasturning bajarilishi uchun xotira sohasini erkin tanlash



c.

xotira va registrning tizimli sohasini o'zgartirish



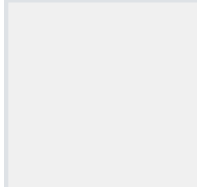
d.

ish vaqtining ixtiyoriy lahzasida ishga kirishish va undan chiqish

Question **5**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Taymer bo'yicha uzilish nima uchun qo'llaniladi?



a.

jarayonlarni sinxronlashtirish va xotiraga yozish uchun



b.

jarayonlarni diskka podkachka qilish (portsiyalar bo'yicha uzatish) uchun



c.

ishga kechikmaslik uchun



d.

qurilmalarga davogarlik qilish va vaqtni taqsimlash rejimini amalga oshirish

Question **6**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Faylni ochish nima?

- ☐ a.
faylni mahalliy tarmoqdagi boshqa kompyuterlar bilan bo'lishish
- ☒ b.
uning mazmunini asosiy xotira ichiga o'qish
- ☐ c.
fayllarni himoya qilish xususiyatlarini tozalash
- ☐ d.
uning sarlavhasini va bitta yoki bir nechta qo'shni bloklarni asosiy xotiraga o'qish

Question **7**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Allaqachon yopilgan semaforni yopmish amali bajarilganda nima bo'ladi?

- ☐ a.
jarayon to'xtatiladi va yopiq semaforga navbatga qo'yiladi
- ☐ b.
barcha jarayonlar navbatdan yopiq semaforga chiqariladi
- ☐ c.
OTni qayta yuklanishi
- ☒ d.
jarayonlarning o'zaro bloklanishi(deadlock)

Question **8**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Tizim to'xtatilgan (uzilish payti)da protsessor holati to'g'risida qanday ma'lumotlar OT tomonidan saqlanadi?



a.

protsektorlarni ishlab chiqaruvchi firma aksiyalarining joriy vaqtdagi narxlari haqidagi ma'lumotlar



b.

uzilishlarni hosil qilish vaqti va sanasi



c.

tezkor xotira ma'lumotlari nusxasi



d.

registrlar qiymati va uzilgan komanda manzili

Question 9

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Tizimli chaqiruv qanday tashkil qilinadi?



a.

metodlar, makroslar va protseduralarni chaqirish kabi



b.

uzilishdan so'ng telefon yordamida



c.

lokal tarmoq orqali



d.

OT ga xizmat qiluvchi xodimni telefon orqali chaqirish bilan

Question 10

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Bo'sh xotira ro'yxati bir xil o'lchamdagi ikkita qo'shni maydonlarni o'z ichiga olsin. OT nima qilishi kerak?



a.

diskda qoldiq ma'lumotlarni yig'ishni boshlaydi



b.

xatolik xabarini berish



c.

ikkita bo'sh qo'shni xotira maydonini qo'shish



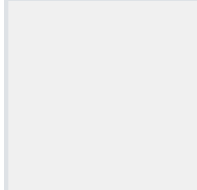
d.

bo'sh xotira ro'yxatini boricha qoldirish

Question **11**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Hisoblash muhiti turilarini ayting.



a.

an'anaviy, Webga yo'naltirilgan, o'rnatilgan



b.

milliy, baynalminal, uy



c.

bir rangli va klient-serverli



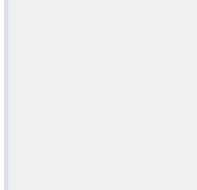
d.

umumiy kirish, xususiy, talabalar uchun

Question **12**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Uzilish vektori nima?



a.

qurilma drayveriga ko'rsatkichlar massivi



b.

uzilish chaqiruvchi har bir elementiga murojaatlar massivi



c.

uzilishdagi barcha mumkin bo'lgan tartiblarni saqllovchi massiv



d.

uzilishlarni qayta ishlovchi qismdasturga ko'rsatkichlar massivi

Question **13**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Diskka ma'lumot chiqarishda markaziy protsessor qanday amallarni bajaradi?

- ☐ a.
hech qanday amal bajarilmaydi
- ☐ b.
ma'lumotlarni qurilma buferidan olib diskka yozadi
- ☒ c.
ma'lumotlarni asosiy xotiradan qurilma buferiga uzatadi
- ☐ d.
yoziladigan ma'lumotlarni raqamlashtirish

Question **14**

Complete
Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Noutbuklar uchun zamonaviy foydalanuvchi interfeysi turini belgilang.

- ☐ a.
ma'lumotlarni inson miyasidan kiritish; qattiq disk ma'lumotlarni inson miyasiga yozish
- ☐ b.
perfolentali kiritish
- ☐ c.
Multi-touch, tablet PC, nutqli kiritish, ma'lumotlarni barmoq harakatlaribilan kiritish
- ☒ d.
ma'lumotlarni magnitli lentadan kiritish

Question **15**

Complete
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

OT asosiy xotirani boshqarish bo'yicha qanday asosiy harakatni bajaradi?



a.

xato bo'lgan taqdirda avtomatik ravishda xotira tarkibini diskka joylashtirish



b.

talab qilingan o'lchamdagi xotirani ajratish, xotiraning begilangan sohasini bo'shatish, xotiraning band va bo'sh bo'lgan sohalari ro'yxatini saqlash



c.

xotira tarkibini terminalda ko'rsatish



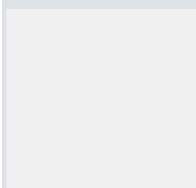
d.

xotiraning belgilangan sohalarida joylashgan ma'lumotlarni raqamlashtirish

Question **1**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Bo'sh xotira ro'yxati bir xil o'lchamdagi ikkita qo'shni maydonlarni o'z ichiga olsin. OT nima qilishi kerak?



a.

bo'sh xotira ro'yxatini boricha qoldirish



b.

ikkita bo'sh qo'shni xotira maydonini qo'shish



c.

diskda qoldiq ma'lumotlarni yig'ishni boshlaydi



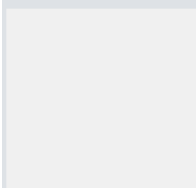
d.

xatolik xabarini berish

Question **2**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Proksi server nima?



a.

ma'lumotlar bazasi bilan ishlash, relyatsion ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlash uchun server



b.

veb-saytlarni joylashtirish, ularni ishlab chiqish, sinovdan o'tkazish va amaliyotga joriy etish uchun server



c.

tarmoq trfigini tahlil qilish, tarmoq tahdidlaridan himoyalanish, lokal tarmoq mashinalaridan Internetga samarali kirish uchun server



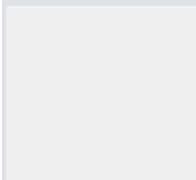
d.

elektron pochtalarni qayta ishlash, ma'lumot trafigini qabul qilish va uzatish uchun server

Question **3**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Tizimda drayverlarning qanday ko'rinishlarimavjud?



a.

samarali va samarasiz



b.

imtiyozli va foydalanuvchi rejimlarida bajariluvchi



c.

ROM BIOS drayverlari va OT qismi hisoblangan drayverlar



d.

ishonchli va ishonchsiz

Question **4**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Qaysi operatsiyalarga faqat imtiyozli rejimda ruxsat beriladi?



a.

dasturning bajarilishi uchun xotira sohasini erkin tanlash



b.

ish vaqtining ixtiyoriy lahzasida ishga kirishish va undan chiqish



c.

o'zining masalalari ustivorligini oshirish



d.

xotira va registrarning tizimli sohasini o'zgartirish

Question **5**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Asinxron kiritish-chiqarish nima?



a.

dasturning normal ishlashiga xalaqit beruvchi kiritish-chiqarish



b.

mumkin bo'lmagan vaqtda bajariladigan kiritish-chiqarish



c.

xato natijalarga olib keluvchi kiritish-chiqarish



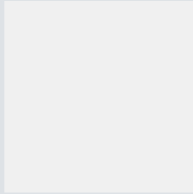
d.

kiritish-chiqarishni ta'minlovchi dastur bilan parallel bajariluvchi kiritish-chiqarish

Question **6**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Klasterli kompyuter tizimini ta'riflab bering.



a.

ishonchli va ishonchsiz ishlovchi tizimlar



b.

tarmoqli, ko'pyadroli, VLIW tizimlar



c.

milliy, xorijiy va amerikacha tizimlar



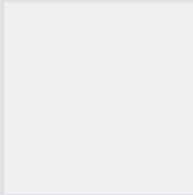
d.

simmetrik, asimmetrik, yuklanish muvozanatlashgan, yuqori tezlikda kirish imkoniyatli tizimlar

Question **7**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Faylni ochish nima?



a.

uning mazmunini asosiy xotira ichiga o'qish



b.

faylni mahalliy tarmoqdagi boshqa kompyuterlar bilan bo'lishish



c.

fayllarni himoya qilish xususiyatlarini tozalash



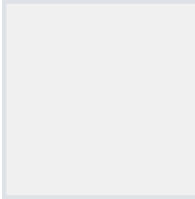
d.

uning sarlavhasini va bitta yoki bir nechta qo'shni bloklarni asosiy xotiraga o'qish

Question **8**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Tizimli chaqiruv qanday tashkil qilinadi?



a.

OT ga xizmat qiluvchi xodimni telefon orqali chaqirish bilan



b.

uzilishdan so'ng telefon yordamida



c.

lokal tarmoq orqali



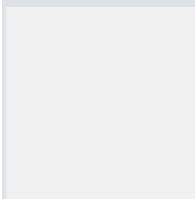
d.

metodlar, makroslar va protseduralarni chaqirish kabi

Question **9**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

OT asosiy xotirani boshqarish bo'yicha qanday asosiy harakatni bajaradi?



a.

xotira tarkibini terminalda ko'rsatish



b.

xotiraning belgilangan sohalarida joylashgan ma'lumotlarni raqamlashtirish



c.

xato bo'lgan taqdirda avtomatik ravishda xotira tarkibini diskka joylashtirish



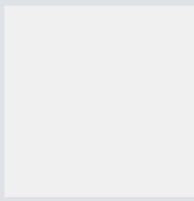
d.

talab qilingan o'lchamdagi xotirani ajratish, xotiraning begilangan sohasini bo'shatish, xotiraning band va bo'sh bo'lgan sohalari ro'yxatini saqlash

Question **10**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Allaqachon yopilgan semaforini yopmish amali bajarilganda nima bo'ladi?



a.

barcha jarayonlar navbatdan yopiq semaforiga chiqariladi



b.

jarayonlarning o'zaro bloklanishi(deadlock)



c.

OTni qayta yuklanishi



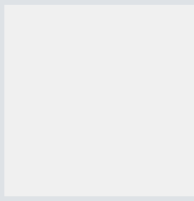
d.

jarayon to'xtatiladi va yopiq semaforiga navbatga qo'yiladi

Question **11**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

SCSI porti qanday imkoniyatlarni beradi?



a.

lokal tarmoqqa ulanish imkoniyatini beradi



b.

tizimga qurilmalar shodasini ulash imkoniyatini beradi



c.

tizimni Internet tarmog'iga ulash imkoniyatini beradi



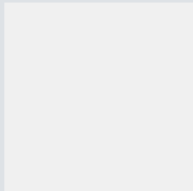
d.

ma'lumotlarni avtomatik zaxiralash imkoniyatini beradi

Question **12**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Diskka ma'lumot chiqarishda markaziy protsessor qanday amallarni bajaradi?



a.

ma'lumotlarni asosiy xotiradan qurilma buferiga uzatadi



b.

ma'lumotlarni qurilma buferidan olib diskka yozadi



c.

hech qanday amal bajarilmaydi



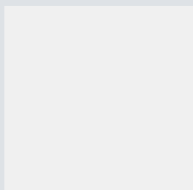
d.

yoziqadigan ma'lumotlarni raqamlashtirish

Question **13**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Klassik UNIX tizimlarida jarayon yaratishda OT nima qiladi?



a.

tizimni qayta ishga tushiradi



b.

jarayon uchun yangi virtual manzil maydoni va stek yaratadi



c.

diskda qoldiq ma'lumotlarni yig'ishni boshlaydi



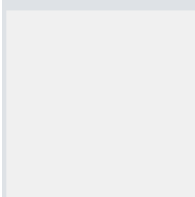
d.

faqat jarayon uchun stek yaratadi

Question **14**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Bulutli hisoblash tizimlari uchun ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlash markazlarining qanday muammolari mavjud?



a.

ishonchlilik



b.

energiya sarfini tejash, katta sondagi foydalanuvchilarga xizmat ko'rsatish



c.

modullilik



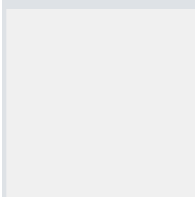
d.

samaradorlik

Question **15**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Hisoblash muhiti turilarini ayting.



a.

umumiy kirish, xususiy, talabalar uchun



b.

bir rangli va klient-serverli



c.

an'anaviy, Webga yo'naltirilgan, o'rnatilgan



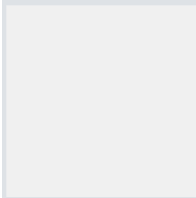
d.

milliy, baynalminal, uy

Question **1**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Asimmetrik multiprotsesorli tizimlar ta'rifi keltirilgan qatorni toping.



a.

tashqi ko'rinishi xodimlarning kayfiyatini tushiradigan, ofisda noqulay joylashtirilgan kompyuter



b.

ko'rinishi estetik noqulay kompyuter tizimi



c.

protsessorlarning bir qismi nosoz bo'lgan multiprotsesli tizim



d.

har biri o'zining funktsiyalari bilan ixtisolashgan protsessorli bo'lib, asosiy va bo'ysinuvchi protsessorli tizim

Question **2**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Qaysi buyruq sizning uy (home) -katalogingizni boshqa foydalanuvchilarning kirishdan himoya qiladi?



a.

chmod 000 home_dir.



b.

chmod 007 home_dir.



c.

chmod 700 home_dir.



d.

rm -rf home_dir.

Question 3

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Bulutli hisoblash tizimlari uchun ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlash markazlarining qanday muammolari mavjud?



a.

modullilik



b.

ishonchlilik



c.

samaradorlik



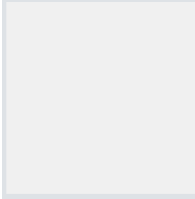
d.

energiya sarfini tejash, katta sondagi foydalanuvchilarga xizmat ko'rsatish

Question **4**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Faylni ochish nima?



a.

uning mazmunini asosiy xotira ichiga o'qish



b.

fayllarni himoya qilish xususiyatlarini tozalash



c.

faylni mahalliy tarmoqdagi boshqa kompyuterlar bilan bo'lishish



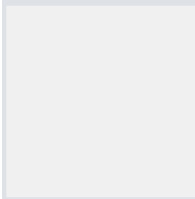
d.

uning sarlavhasini va bitta yoki bir nechta qo'shni bloklarni asosiy xotiraga o'qish

Question **5**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Bo'sh xotira ro'yxati bir xil o'lchamdagi ikkita qo'shni maydonlarni o'z ichiga olsin. OT nima qilishi kerak?



a.

ikkita bo'sh qo'shni xotira maydonini qo'shish



b.

bo'sh xotira ro'yxatini boricha qoldirish



c.

diskda qoldiq ma'lumotlarni yig'ishni boshlaydi



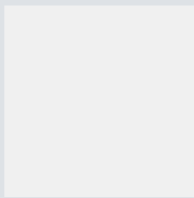
d.

xatolik xabarini berish

Question **6**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Real vaqt tizimlarining qanday asosiy ko'rinishlari mavjud?



a.

Hard real-time, soft real-time



b.

maxfiy va ochiq



c.

uzilishli va uzilishsiz



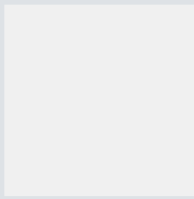
d.

o'rnatilgan va taqsimlanuvchi

Question **7**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Nima uchun jarayonni to'xtatib turish (suspend) ishonchli va xavfli bo'lishi mumkin?



a.

dasturning samarasiz bajarilishiga olib kelishi mumkin



b.

muhim bo'limni bajarish paytida jarayon to'xtatib qo'yilsa, o'zaro bloklash holatiga olib kelishi mumkin



c.

to'xtatib qo'yilgan jarayonning tugashiga olib kelishi mumkin



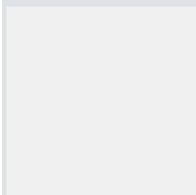
d.

operatsion tizimning osilib qolishiga olib kelishi mumkin

Question 8

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Allaqachon yopilgan semaforni yopmish amali bajarilganda nima bo'ladi?



a.

jarayonlarning o'zaro bloklanishi(deadlock)



b.

OTni qayta yuklanishi



c.

barcha jarayonlar navbatdan yopiq semafora chiqariladi



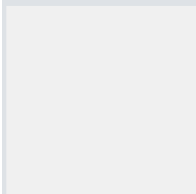
d.

jarayon to'xtatiladi va yopiq semafora navbatga qo'yiladi

Question 9

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Tizimli chaqiruv qanday tashkil qilinadi?



a.

uzilishdan so'ng telefon yordamida



b.

metodlar, makroslar va protseduralarni chaqirish kabi



c.

OT ga xizmat qiluvchi xodimni telefon orqali chaqirish bilan



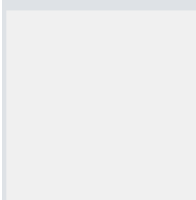
d.

lokal tarmoq orqali

Question **10**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Noutbuklar uchun zamonaviy foydalanuvchi interfeysi turini belgilang.



a.

perfolentali kiritish



b.

Multi-touch, tablet PC, nutqli kiritish, ma'lumotlarni barmoq harakatlaribilan kiritish



c.

ma'lumotlarni magnitli lentadan kiritish



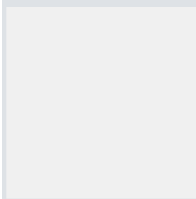
d.

ma'lumotlarni inson miyasidan kiritish; qattiq disk ma'lumotlarni inson miyasiga yozish

Question **11**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Proksi server nima?



a.

tarmoq trfigini tahlil qilish, tarmoq tahdidlaridan himoyalanish, lokal tarmoq mashinalaridan Internetga samarali kirish uchun server



b.

ma'lumotlar bazasi bilan ishlash, relyatsion ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlash uchun server



c.

elektron pochtalarni qayta ishlash, ma'lumot trafigini qabul qilish va uzatish uchun server



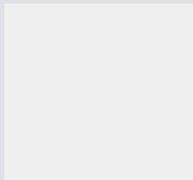
d.

veb-saytlarni joylashtirish, ularni ishlab chiqish, sinovdan o'tkazish va amaliyotga joriy etish uchun server

Question **12**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Tizim to'xtatilgan (uzilish payti)da protsessor holati to'g'risida qanday ma'lumotlar OT tomonidan saqlanadi?



a.

registrlar qiymati va uzilgan komanda manzili



b.

tezkor xotira ma'lumotlari nusxasi



c.

protsessorlarni ishlab chiqaruvchi firma aktsiyalarining joriy vaqtdagi narxlari haqidagi ma'lumotlar



d.

uzilishlarni hosil qilish vaqti va sanasi

Question **13**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

OT asosiy xotirani boshqarish bo'yicha qanday asosiy harakatni bajaradi?



a.

xotira tarkibini terminalda ko'rsatish



b.

xato bo'lgan taqdirda avtomatik ravishda xotira tarkibini diskka joylashtirish



c.

talab qilingan o'lchamdagi xotirani ajratish, xotiraning belgilangan sohasini bo'shatish, xotiraning band va bo'sh bo'lgan sohalari ro'yxatini saqlash



d.

xotiraning belgilangan sohalarida joylashgan ma'lumotlarni raqamlashtirish

Question **14**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Tarmoq protokoli nima?



a.

tarmoqning ishlashi bo'yicha statistik ma'lumotlar fayli



b.

tarmoqda ishlash uchun utilit



c.

tarmoqda ishlash uchun interfeys (amallar to'plami)



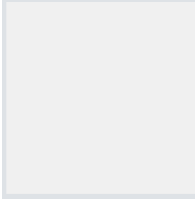
d.

tarmoqni buzganlik uchun sud ishining yakuniy hujjati

Question **15**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Uzilish vektori nima?



a.

uzilishdagi barcha mumkin bo'lgan tartiblarni saqlovchi massiv



b.

uzilish chaqiruvchi har bir elementiga murojaatlar massivi



c.

qurilma drayveriga ko'rsatkichlar massivi



d.

uzilishlarni qayta ishlovchi qismdasturga ko'rsatkichlar massivi

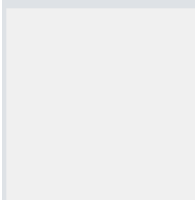
Hisoblash muhiti turilarini ayting.

To'g'ri javob: an'anaviy, Webga yo'naltirilgan, o'rnatilgan

Question **10**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Sinxronlash vositasi sifatida monitordan foydalanish nega semafordan ko'ra ishonchli?



a.

semaforlarni qo'llab-quvvatlovchi buyruqlar ko'pincha noto'g'ri ishlaydi



b.

monitor semafordan farqli o'laroq, OTning bir qismidir



c.

semafor ma'lumotlarini "buzish" monitor ma'lumotlariga qaraganda osonroq



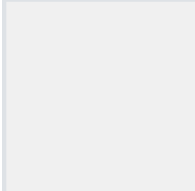
d.

chaqiruv amalining oxirida monitorni blokdan chiqarish avtomatik ravishda amalga oshiriladi

Question **15**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Mavhumlashtirish darajasi nima?



a.

hayotga falsafiy munosabat



b.

tegishli modullar guruhi



c.

faqat yuqori oqimdagi modullar yordamida amalga oshiriladigan modullar guruhi



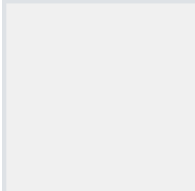
d.

qulay atamalar va ta'riflar to'plami

Question **1**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Bo'sh xotira ro'yxati bir xil o'lchamdagi ikkita qo'shni maydonlarni o'z ichiga olsin. OT nima qilishi kerak?



a.

ikkita bo'sh qo'shni xotira maydonini qo'shish



b.

bo'sh xotira ro'yxatini boricha qoldirish



c.

diskda qoldiq ma'lumotlarni yig'ishni boshlaydi



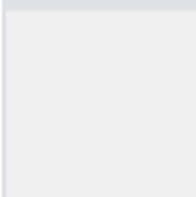
d.

xatolik xabarini berish

Question **2**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Uzilish vektori nima?



a.

uzilishdagi barcha mumkin bo'lgan tartiblarni saqlovchi massiv



b.

uzilishlarni qayta ishlovchi qismdasturga ko'rsatkichlar massivi



c.

uzilish chaqiruvchi har bir elementiga murojaatlar massivi



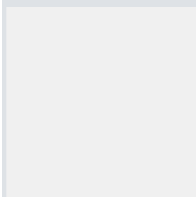
d.

qurilma drayveriga ko'rsatkichlar massivi

Question **3**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Nima uchun jarayonni to'xtatib turish (suspend) ishonchli va xavfli bo'lishi mumkin?



a.

operatsion tizimning osilib qolishiga olib kelishi mumkin



b.

to'xtatib qo'yilgan jarayonning tugashiga olib kelishi mumkin



c.

dasturning samarasiz bajarilishiga olib kelishi mumkin



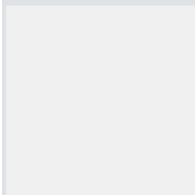
d.

muhim bo'limni bajarish paytida jarayon to'xtatib qo'yilsa, o'zaro bloklash holatiga olib kelishi mumkin

Question **4**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Sinxronlash vositasi sifatida monitordan foydalanish nega semafordan ko'ra ishonchli?



a.

semafor ma'lumotlarini "buzish" monitor ma'lumotlariga qaraganda osonroq



b.

chaqiruv amalining oxirida monitorni blokdan chiqarish avtomatik ravishda amalga oshiriladi



c.

monitor semafordan farqli o'laroq, OTning bir qismidir



d.

semaforlarni qo'llab-quvvatlovchi buyruqlar ko'pincha noto'g'ri ishlaydi

Question **5**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Klassik UNIX tizimlarida jarayon yaratishda OT nima qiladi?



a.

faqat jarayon uchun stek yaratadi



b.

jarayon uchun yangi virtual manzil maydoni va stek yaratadi



c.

tizimni qayta ishga tushiradi



d.

diskda qoldiq ma'lumotlarni yig'ishni boshlaydi

Question **6**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Qaysi operatsiyalarga faqat imtiyozli rejimda ruxsat beriladi?



a.

xotira va registrlarning tizimli sohasini o'zgartirish



b.

ish vaqtining ixtiyoriy lahzasida ishga kirishish va undan chiqish



c.

dasturning bajarilishi uchun xotira sohasini erkin tanlash



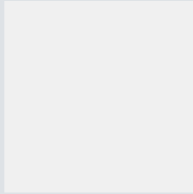
d.

o'zining masalalari ustivorligini oshirish

Question **7**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Tizim to'xtatilgan (uzilish payti)da protsessor holati to'g'risida qanday ma'lumotlar OT tomonidan saqlanadi?



a.

tezkor xotira ma'lumotlari nusxasi



b.

protsessorlarni ishlab chiqaruvchi firma aktsiyalarining joriy vaqtdagi narxlari haqidagi ma'lumotlar



c.

uzilishlarni hosil qilish vaqti va sanasi



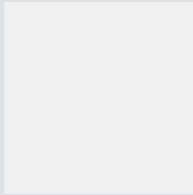
d.

regisrlar qiymati va uzilgan komanda manzili

Question 8

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Parallel kompyuter tizimlarining qanday afzalliklari bor?



a.

arzon narx



b.

parallel algoritmlarni ishlab chiqishning soddaligi



c.

tarmoqqa ulash imkoniyatlari



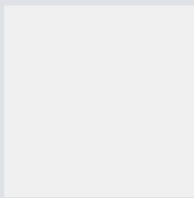
d.

ishonchlilik, samaradorlik, xatoliklarga turg'unlik

Question **9**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Noutbuklar uchun zamonaviy foydalanuvchi interfeysi turini belgilang.



a.

Multi-touch, tablet PC, nutqli kiritish, ma'lumotlarni barmoq harakatlaribilan kiritish



b.

ma'lumotlarni magnitli lentadan kiritish



c.

perfolentali kiritish



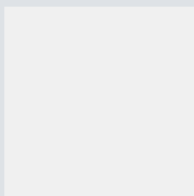
d.

ma'lumotlarni inson miyasidan kiritish; qattiq disk ma'lumotlarni inson miyasiga yozish

Question **10**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Klasterli kompyuter tizimini ta'riflab bering.



a.

tarmoqli, ko'pyadroli, VLIW tizimlar



b.

milliy, xorijiy va amerikacha tizimlar



c.

simmetrik, asimmetrik, yuklanish muvozanatlashgan, yuqori tezlikda kirish imkoniyatli tizimlar



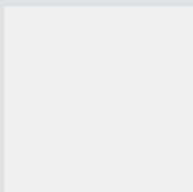
d.

ishonchli va ishonchsiz ishlovchi tizimlar

Question **11**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Proksi server nima?



a.

ma'lumotlar bazasi bilan ishlash, relyatsion ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlash uchun server



b.

tarmoq trfigini tahlil qilish, tarmoq tahdidlaridan himoyalanish, lokal tarmoq mashinalaridan Internetga samarali kirish uchun server



c.

veb-saytlarni joylashtirish, ularni ishlab chiqish, sinovdan o'tkazish va amaliyotga joriy etish uchun server



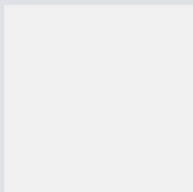
d.

elektron pochtalarni qayta ishlash, ma'lumot trafigini qabul qilish va uzatish uchun server

Question **12**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Mavhumlashtirish darajasi nima?



a.

tegishli modullar guruhi



b.

qulay atamalar va ta'riflar to'plami



c.

hayotga falsafiy munosabat



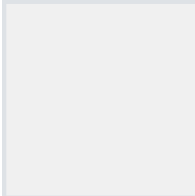
d.

faqat yuqori oqimdagi modullar yordamida amalga oshiriladigan modullar guruhi

Question **13**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Real vaqt tizimlarining qanday asosiy ko'rinishlari mavjud?



a.

maxfiy va ochiq



b.

Hard real-time, soft real-time



c.

o'rnatilgan va taqsimlanuvchi



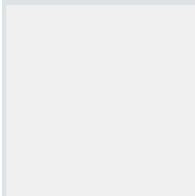
d.

uzilishli va uzilishsiz

Question **14**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Bulutli hisoblash tizimlari uchun ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlash markazlarining qanday muammolari mavjud?



a.

modullilik



b.

samaradorlik



c.

ishonchlilik



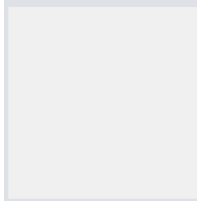
d.

energiya sarfini tejash, katta sondagi foydalanuvchilarga xizmat ko'rsatish

Question **15**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Flag question

Question text

Diskka ma'lumot chiqarishda markaziy protsessor qanday amallarni bajaradi?



a.

ma'lumotlarni asosiy xotiradan qurilma buferiga uzatadi



b.

yoziladigan ma'lumotlarni raqamlashtirish



c.

ma'lumotlarni qurilma buferidan olib diskka yozadi



d.

hech qanday amal bajarilmaydi