Quizzes: Chapter 07

1. _____ is a program that facilitates the execution of other programs.
   a. An operating system
   b. Hardware
   c. A queue
   d. An application program
   Correct Answer: (a)

2. _____ supervises the activity of each component in a computer system.
   a. An operating system
   b. Hardware
   c. A queue
   d. An application program
   Correct Answer: (a)

3. Multi-programming requires a _____ operating-system.
   a. batch
   b. time-sharing
   c. parallel
   d. distributed
   Correct Answer: (b)

4. _____ is multi-programming with swapping.
   a. Partitioning
   b. Paging
   c. Demand paging
   d. Queuing

Correct Answer: (c)

5. _____ is multi-programming without swapping.
   a. Partitioning
   b. Virtual memory
   c. Demand paging
   d. Queuing
   Correct Answer: (a)

6. In _____, only one program can reside in memory for execution.
   a. mono-programming
   b. multi-programming
   c. partitioning
   d. paging
   Correct Answer: (a)

7. _____ is a multi-programming method in which multiple programs are entirely in memory with each program occupying a contiguous space.
   a. Partitioning
   b. Paging
   c. Demand paging
   d. Demand segmentation
   Correct Answer: (a)

8. In paging, a program is divided into equally sized sections called _____.
   a. pages
   b. frames
   c. segments
   d. partitions
   Correct Answer: (a)

9. In _____, the program can be divided into differently sized sections.
   a. partitioning
   b. paging

c. demand paging
d. demand segmentation
Correct Answer: (d)

10. In _____, the program can be divided into equally sized sections called pages, but the pages need not be in memory at the same time for execution.
a. partitioning
b. paging
c. demand paging
d. demand segmentation
Correct Answer: (c)

11. A process in the _____ state can go to either the ready, terminated, or waiting states.
a. hold
b. virtual
c. running
d. hold or running
Correct Answer: (c)

12. A process in the ready state goes to the running state when _____.
a. it enters memory
b. it requests I/O
c. it gets access to the CPU
d. it finishes running
Correct Answer: (c)

13. A program becomes a _____ when it is selected by the operating system and brought to the hold state.
a. job
b. process
c. deadlock
d. partition
Correct Answer: (a)

14. Every process is _____.

a. only a job
b. only a program
c. only a partition
d. a job and a program
Correct Answer: (d)

15. The _____ scheduler creates a process from a job and changes a process back to a job.
a. job
b. process
c. virtual
d. queue
Correct Answer: (a)

16. The _____ scheduler moves a process from one process state to another.
a. job
b. process
c. virtual
d. queue
Correct Answer: (b)

17. To prevent _____, an operating system can put resource restrictions on processes.
a. starvation
b. synchronization
c. paging
d. deadlock
Correct Answer: (d)

18. _____ can occur if a process has too many resource restrictions.
a. Starvation
b. Synchronization
c. Paging
d. Deadlock
Correct Answer: (a)

19. The _____ manager is responsible for archiving and backup.
    a. memory
    b. process
    c. device
    d. file
    Correct Answer: (d)

20. The _____ manager is responsible for access to I/O devices.
    a. memory
    b. process
    c. device
    d. file
    Correct Answer: (c)