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| OPERATING SYSTEMS MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS  1. The address of the next instruction to be executed by the current process is provided by the    1. CPU registers    2. program counter **✓**    3. process stack    4. pipe 2. A Process Control Block(PCB) does not contain which of the following :    1. Process State    2. Stack    3. Heap    4. boot strap **✓** 3. The number of processes completed per unit time is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    1. Output    2. Throughput **✓**    3. Efficiency    4. Capacity 4. The state of a process is defined by :    1. the final activity of the process    2. the activity just executed by the process    3. the activity to next be executed by the process    4. the current activity of the process **✓** 5. Which of the following is not the state of a process ?    1. New    2. Old **✓**    3. Waiting    4. Running    5. Ready 6. The Process Control Block is :    1. Process type variable    2. Data Structure **✓**    3. a secondary storage section    4. a Block in memory 7. Which of the following do not belong to queues for processes ?    1. Job Queue    2. PCB queue **✓**    3. Device Queue    4. Ready Queue 8. When a process terminates : (Choose Two)    1. It is removed from all queues **✓**    2. It is removed from all, but the job queue    3. Its process control block is de-allocated **✓**    4. Its process control block is never de-allocated 9. What is a long-term scheduler ?    1. It selects which process has to be brought into the ready queue **✓**    2. It selects which process has to be executed next and allocates CPU    3. It selects which process to remove from memory by swapping    4. None of these 10. What is a medium-term scheduler ?     1. It selects which process has to be brought into the ready queue     2. It selects which process has to be executed next and allocates CPU     3. It selects which process to remove from memory by swapping **✓**     4. None of these 11. In a time-sharing operating system, when the time slot given to a process is completed, the process goes from the running state to the : 12. Blocked state 13. Ready state **✓** 14. Suspended state 15. Terminated state 16. What is a short-term scheduler ?     1. It selects which process has to be brought into the ready queue     2. It selects which process has to be executed next and allocates CPU **✓**     3. It selects which process to remove from memory by swapping     4. None of these 17. Restricting the child process to a subset of the parent’s resources prevents any process from :     1. overloading the system by using a lot of secondary storage     2. under-loading the system by very less CPU utilization     3. overloading the system by creating a lot of sub-processes **✓**     4. crashing the system by utilizing multiple resources 18. A parent process calling \_\_\_\_\_ system call will be suspended until children processes terminate.     1. wait **✓**     2. fork     3. exit     4. exec 19. Cascading termination refers to termination of all child processes before the parent terminates \_\_\_\_\_\_.     1. Normally **✓**     2. Abnormally     3. Normally or abnormally     4. None of these 20. When the process issues an I/O request :     1. It is placed in an I/O queue **✓**     2. It is placed in a waiting queue     3. It is placed in the ready queue     4. It is placed in the Job queue 21. Which of the following do not belong to queues for processes ?     1. Job Queue     2. PCB queue **✓**     3. Device Queue     4. Ready Queue 22. Message passing system allows processes to :     1. communicate with one another without resorting to shared data. **✓**     2. communicate with one another by resorting to shared data.     3. share data     4. name the recipient or sender of the message 23. Inter process communication :     1. allows processes to communicate and synchronize their actions when using the same address space.     2. allows processes to communicate and synchronize their actions without using the same address space. **✓**     3. allows the processes to only synchronize their actions without communication.     4. None of these 24. The link between two processes P and Q to send and receive messages      is called :     1. communication link **✓**     2. message-passing link     3. synchronization link     4. All of these |  |  |