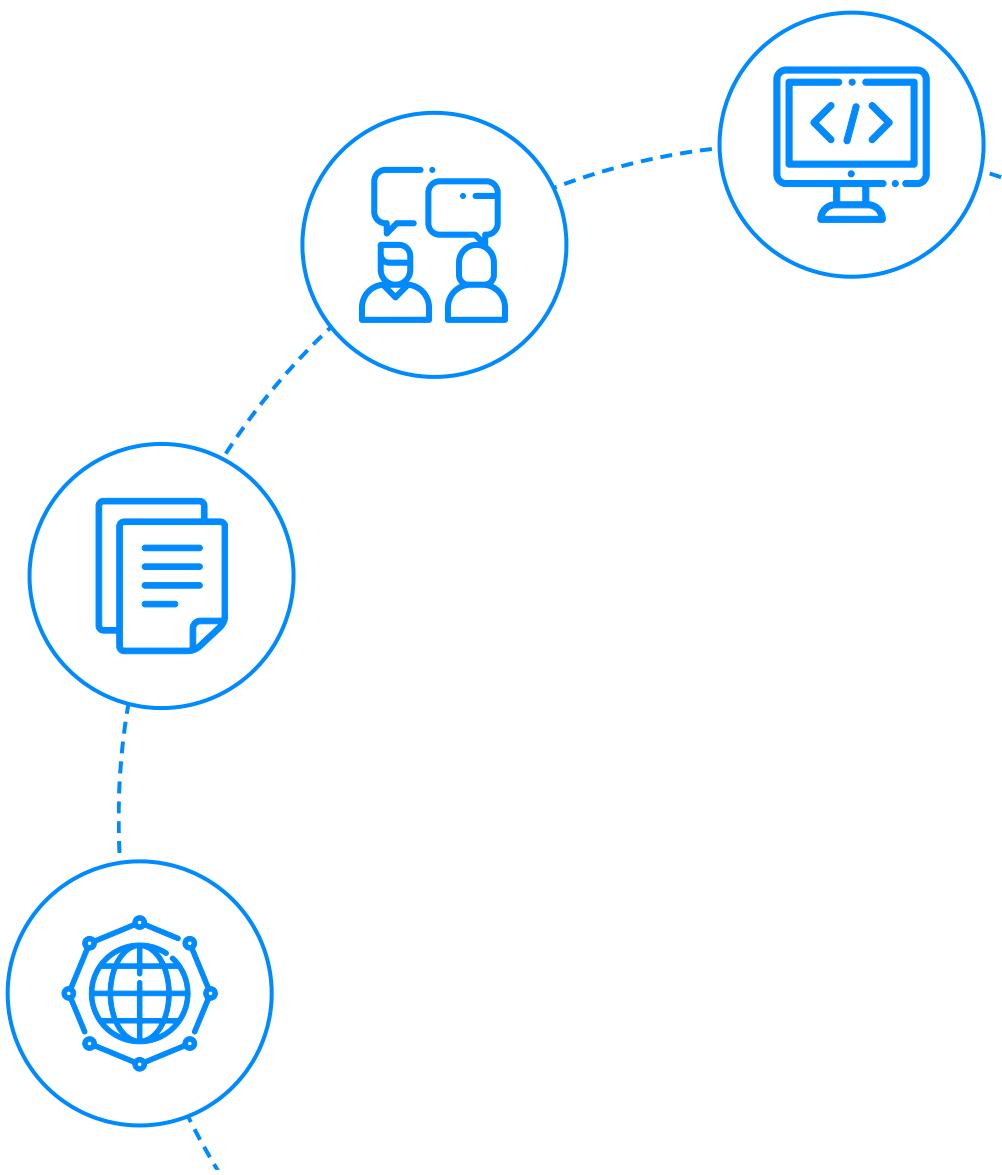




# Operating System Interview Questions



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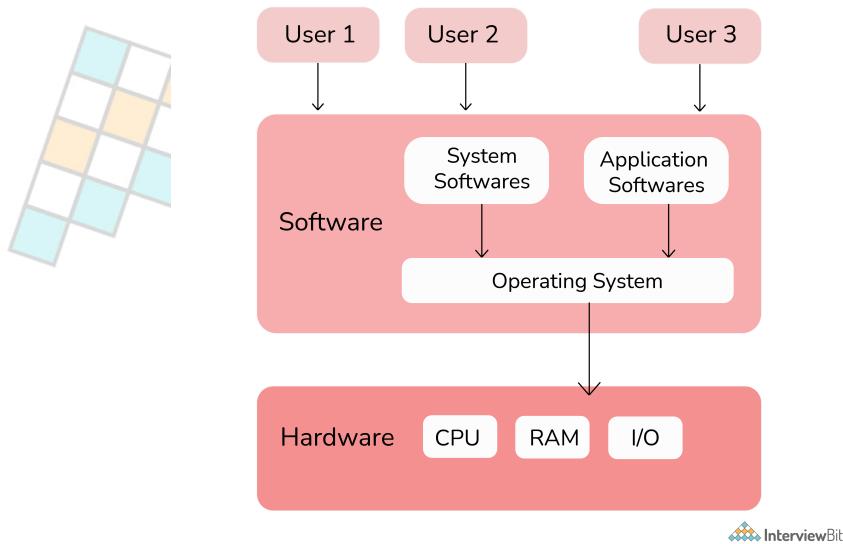


# Let's get Started

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## What do you mean by an operating system? What are its basic functions?

Operating System (OS) is basically a software program that manages and handles all resources of a computer such as hardware and software. The first OS was introduced in the early 1950s known as GMOs. An OS is responsible for managing, handling, and coordinating overall activities and sharing of computer resources. It acts as an intermediary among users of computer and computer hardware.



### Functions of OS:

There are many functions of the OS. Some of the important functions of OS are given below:

- Memory and Processor Management
- Providing user interface to users
- File Management and Device Management
- Scheduling of resources and jobs
- Error Detection
- Security

## Basic OS Interview Questions

### 1. Why is the operating system important?

OS is the most essential and vital part of a computer without which it is considered useless. It enables an interface or acts like a link for interaction between computer software that is installed on OS and users. It also helps to communicate with hardware and also maintains balance among hardware and CPU. It also provides services to users and a platform for programs to run on. It performs all common tasks applications require.

### 2. What's the main purpose of an OS? What are the different types of OS?

The main purpose of an OS is to execute user programs and make it easier for users to understand and interact with computers as well as run applications. It is specially designed to ensure that the computer system performs better by managing all computational activities. It also manages computer memory, processes, and operation of all hardware and software.

#### Types of OS:

- Batched OS (Example: Payroll System, Transactions Process, etc.)
- Multi-Programmed OS (Example: Windows O/S, UNIX O/S, etc.)
- Timesharing OS (Example: Multics, etc.)
- Distributed OS (LOCUS, etc.)
- Real-Time OS (PSOS, VRTX, etc.)

### 3. What are the benefits of a multiprocessor system?

A Multiprocessor system is a type of system that includes two or more CPUs. It involves the processing of different computer programs at the same time mostly by a computer system with two or more CPUs that are sharing single memory.

### **Benefits:**

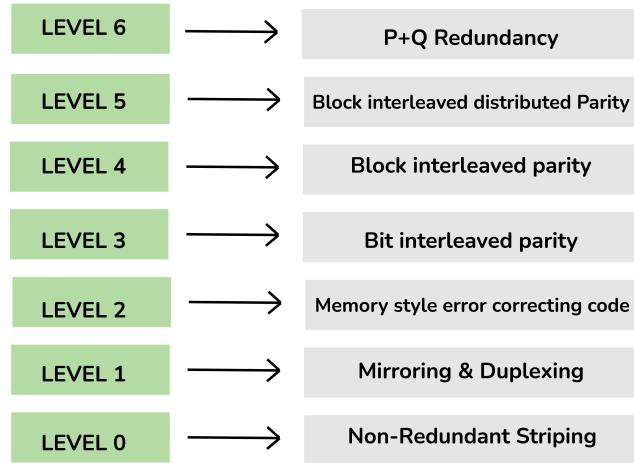
- Such systems are used widely nowadays to improve performance in systems that are running multiple programs concurrently.
- By increasing the number of processors, a greater number of tasks can be completed in unit time.
- One also gets a considerable increase in throughput and is cost-effective also as all processors share the same resources.
- It simply improves the reliability of the computer system.

## **4. What is RAID structure in OS? What are the different levels of RAID configuration?**

RAID (Redundant Arrays of Independent Disks) is a method used to store data on Multiple hard disks therefore it is considered as data storage virtualization technology that combines multiple hard disks. It simply balances data protection, system performance, storage space, etc. It is used to improve the overall performance and reliability of data storage. It also increases the storage capacity of the system and its main purpose is to achieve data redundancy to reduce data loss.

### **Different levels of RAID**

Nowadays, RAID is available in various schemes or RAID level as given below:



- RAID 0 - Non-redundant striping: This level is used to increase the performance of the server.
- RAID 1 - Mirroring and duplexing: This level is also known as disk mirroring and is considered the simplest way to implement fault tolerance.
- RAID 2 - Memory-style error-correcting codes: This level generally uses dedicated hamming code parity i.e., a liner form of error correction code.
- RAID 3 - Bit-interleaved Parity: This level requires a dedicated parity drive to store parity information.
- RAID 4 - Block-interleaved Parity: This level is similar to RAID 5 but the only difference is that this level confines all parity data to a single drive.
- RAID 5 - Block-interleaved distributed Parity: This level provides far better performance than disk mirroring and fault tolerance.
- RAID 6 - P+Q Redundancy: This level generally provides fault tolerance for two drive failures.

## 5. What is GUI?

GUI (Graphical User Interface) is basically a type of user interface that allows users to use graphics to interact with OS. GUI is created because it is more user-friendly, less complex, and easier to understand rather than a command-line interface. Its main goal is to increase efficiency and ease of use. Instead of having to memorize commands, users can just click on a button to simply execute the procedure. Examples of GUI include Microsoft Windows, macOS, Apple's iOS, etc.

## 6. What is a Pipe and when it is used?

The pipe is generally a connection among two or more processes that are interrelated to each other. It is a mechanism that is used for inter-process communication using message passing. One can easily send information such as the output of one program process to another program process using a pipe. It can be used when two processes want to communicate one-way i.e., inter-process communication (IPC).

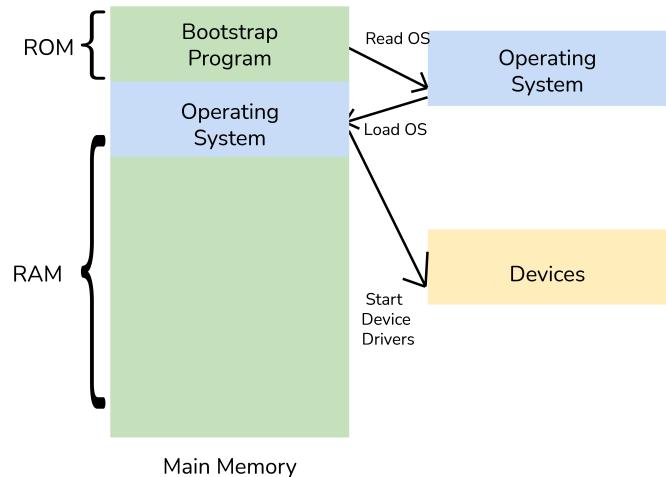
## 7. What are the different kinds of operations that are possible on semaphore?

There are basically two atomic operations that are possible:

- Wait()
- Signal()

## 8. What is a bootstrap program in OS?

It is generally a program that initializes OS during startup i.e., first code that is executed whenever computer system startups. OS is loaded through a bootstrapping process or program commonly known as booting. Overall OS only depends on the bootstrap program to perform and work correctly. It is fully stored in boot blocks at a fixed location on the disk. It also locates the kernel and loads it into the main memory after which the program starts its execution.



## 9. Explain demand paging?

Demand paging is a method that loads pages into memory on demand. This method is mostly used in virtual memory. In this, a page is only brought into memory when a location on that particular page is referenced during execution. The following steps are generally followed:

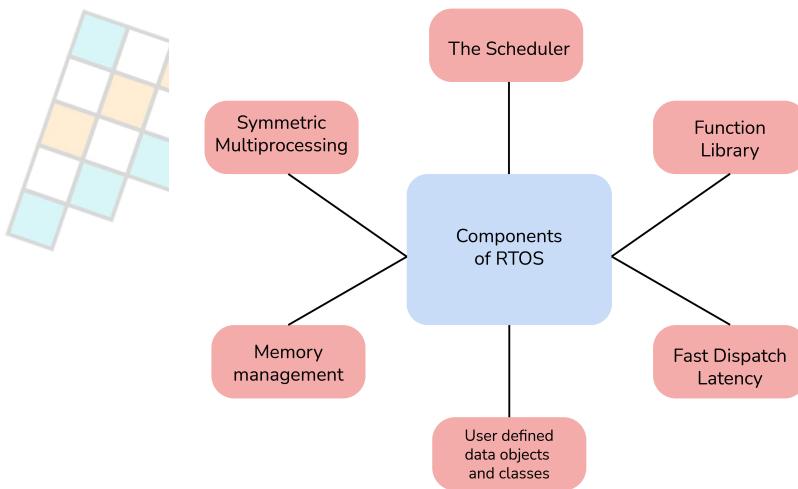
- Attempt to access the page.
- If the page is valid (in memory) then continue processing instructions as normal.
- If a page is invalid then a **page-fault trap** occurs.
- Check if the memory reference is a valid reference to a location on secondary memory. If not, the process is terminated (**illegal memory access**). Otherwise, we have to **page in** the required page.
- Schedule disk operation to read the desired page into main memory.
- Restart the instruction that was interrupted by the operating system trap.

## 10. What do you mean by RTOS?

Real Time Operating System (RTOS) is an operating system that is used for real-time applications i.e., for those applications where data processing should be done in a fixed and small measure of time. It performs much better on tasks that are needed to be executed within a short time. It also takes care of execution, monitoring, and all-controlling processes. It also occupies less memory and consumes fewer resources.

### Types of RTOS:

- Hard Real-Time
- Firm Real-Time
- Soft Real-Time



RTOS is used in Air traffic control systems, Anti-lock Brake Systems, and Heart pacemakers.

## 11. What do you mean by process synchronization?

Process synchronization is basically a way to coordinate processes that use shared resources or data. It is very much essential to ensure synchronized execution of cooperating processes so that will maintain data consistency. Its main purpose is to share resources without any interference using mutual exclusion. There are two types of process synchronization:

- Independent Process
- Cooperative Process

## 12. What is IPC? What are the different IPC mechanisms?

IPC (Interprocess Communication) is a mechanism that requires the use of resources like a memory that is shared between processes or threads. With IPC, OS allows different processes to communicate with each other. It is simply used for exchanging data between multiple threads in one or more programs or processes. In this mechanism, different processes can communicate with each other with the approval of the OS.

### Different IPC Mechanisms:

- Pipes
- Message Queuing
- Semaphores
- Socket
- Shared Memory
- Signals

## 13. What is different between main memory and secondary memory.

**Main memory:** Main memory in a computer is RAM (Random Access Memory). It is also known as primary memory or read-write memory or internal memory. The programs and data that the CPU requires during the execution of a program are stored in this memory.

**Secondary memory:** Secondary memory in a computer are storage devices that can store data and programs. It is also known as external memory or additional memory or backup memory or auxiliary memory. Such storage devices are capable of storing high-volume data. Storage devices can be hard drives, USB flash drives, CDs, etc.

Primary Memory	Secondary Memory
Data can be directly accessed by the processing unit.	Firstly, data is transferred to primary memory and after then routed to the processing unit.
It can be both volatile and non-volatile in nature.	It is non-volatile in nature.
It is more costly than secondary memory.	It is more cost-effective or less costly than primary memory.
It is temporary because data is stored temporarily.	It is permanent because data is stored permanently.
In this memory, data can be lost whenever there is a power failure.	In this memory, data is stored permanently and therefore cannot be lost even in case of power failure.
It is much faster than secondary memory and saves data that is currently used by the computer.	It is slower as compared to primary memory and saves different kinds of data in different formats.
It can be accessed by data.	It can be accessed by I/O channels.

## 14. What do you mean by overlays in OS?

Overlays is basically a programming method that divides processes into pieces so that instructions that are important and need can be saved in memory. It does not need any type of support from the OS. It can run programs that are bigger in size than physical memory by only keeping only important data and instructions that can be needed at any given time.

## 15. Write top 10 examples of OS?

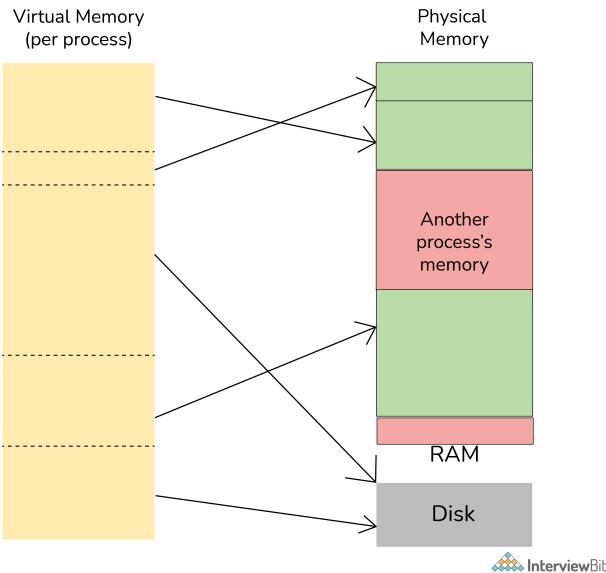
Some of the top OS's that are used mostly are given below:

- MS-Windows
- Ubuntu
- Mac OS
- Fedora
- Solaris
- Free BSD
- Chrome OS
- CentOS
- Debian
- Android

## Intermediate OS Interview Questions

### 16. What is virtual memory?

It is a memory management technique feature of OS that creates the illusion to users of a very large (main) memory. It is simply space where a greater number of programs can be stored by themselves in the form of pages. It enables us to increase the use of physical memory by using a disk and also allows us to have memory protection. It can be managed in two common ways by OS i.e., paging and segmentation. It acts as temporary storage that can be used along with RAM for computer processes.

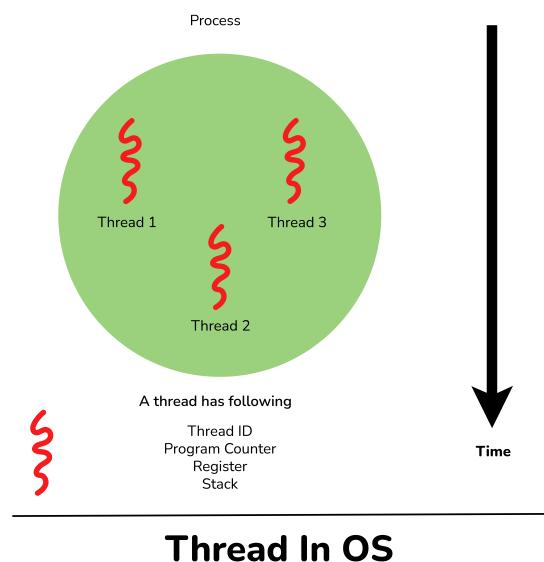


## 17. What is thread in OS?

Thread is a path of execution that is composed of a program counter, thread id, stack, and set of registers within the process. It is a basic unit of CPU utilization that makes communication more effective and efficient, enables utilization of multiprocessor architectures to a greater scale and greater efficiency, and reduces the time required in context switching. It simply provides a way to improve and increase the performance of applications through parallelism. Threads are sometimes called **lightweight processes** because they have their own stack but can access shared data.

Multiple threads running in a process share: Address space, Heap, Static data, Code segments, File descriptors, Global variables, Child processes, Pending alarms, Signals, and signal handlers.

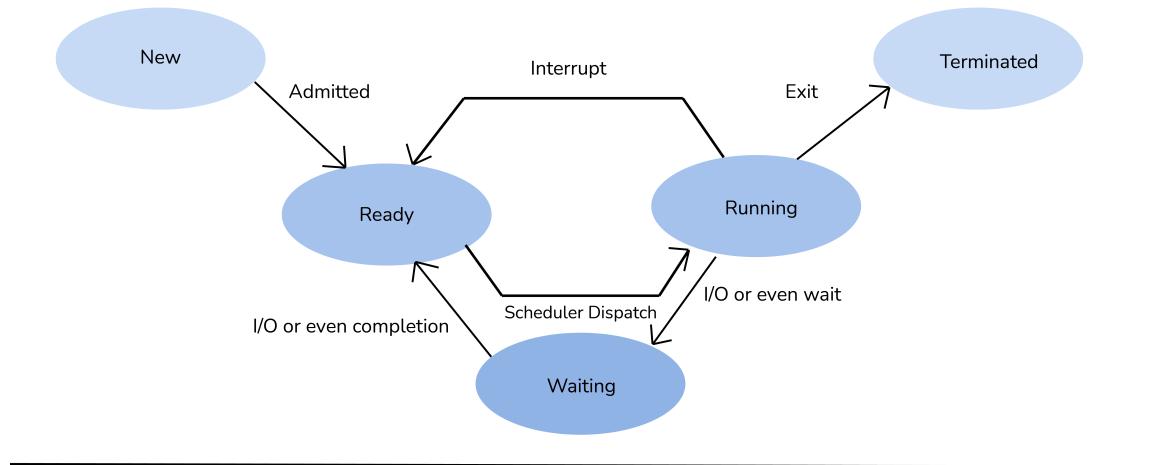
Each thread has its own: Program counter, Registers, Stack, and State.



## 18. What is a process? What are the different states of a process?

The process is basically a program that is currently under execution. The main function of an OS is to manage and handle all of these processes. When a program is loaded into the memory and it becomes a process, it can be divided into four sections—stack, heap, text, and data. There are two types of processes:

1. Operating System Processes
2. User Processes


**Process State**

### States of Process:

Different states of the process through which process goes are given below:

- **New State:** In this state, a process is just created.
- **Running:** In this state, the CPU starts working on the process's instructions.
- **Waiting:** In this state, the process cannot run because it just waits for some event to occur
- **Ready:** In this state, the process has all resources available that are required to run but it waits to get assigned to a processor because CPUs are not working currently on instructions passed by the process.
- **Terminate:** In this state, the process is completed i.e., the process has finished execution.

## 19. What do you mean by FCFS?

**FCFS** (First Come First Serve) is a type of OS scheduling algorithm that executes processes in the same order in which processes arrive. In simple words, the process that arrives first will be executed first. It is non-preemptive in nature. FCFS scheduling may cause the problem of starvation if the burst time of the first process is the longest among all the jobs. Burst time here means the time that is required in milliseconds by the process for its execution. It is also considered the easiest and simplest OS scheduling algorithm as compared to others. Implementation of FCFS is generally managed with help of the FIFO (First In First Out) queue.

## 20. What is Reentrancy?

Reentrant is simply a function in which various clients can use and shares a single copy of a program during a similar period. This concept is generally associated with OS code and does not deal with concurrency. It has two major functions:

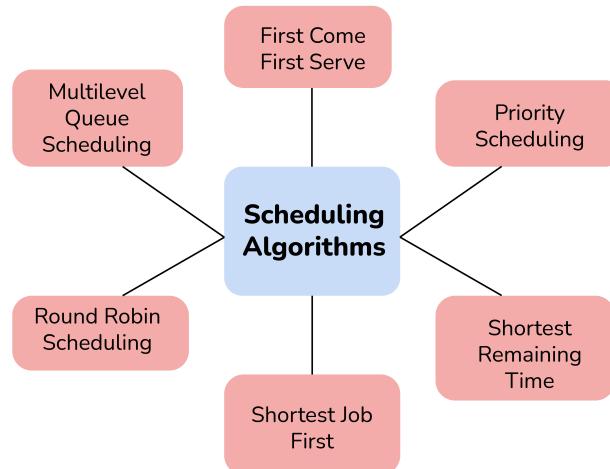
- Program code cannot change or modify itself.
- Local data for every client process needs to be stored in different disks.

## 21. What is a Scheduling Algorithm? Name different types of scheduling algorithms.

A scheduling algorithm is a process that is used to improve efficiency by utilizing maximum CPU and providing minimum waiting time to tasks. It simply deals with the problem of deciding which of outstanding requests is to be allocated resources. Its main aim is to reduce resource starvation and to ensure fairness amongst parties that are utilizing the resources. In simple words, it is used to allocate resources among various competing tasks.

### Types of Scheduling Algorithm

There are different types of scheduling algorithms as given below:



## 22. What is the difference between paging and segmentation?

**Paging:** It is generally a memory management technique that allows OS to retrieve processes from secondary storage into main memory. It is a non-contiguous allocation technique that divides each process in the form of pages.

**Segmentation:** It is generally a memory management technique that divides processes into modules and parts of different sizes. These parts and modules are known as segments that can be allocated to process.

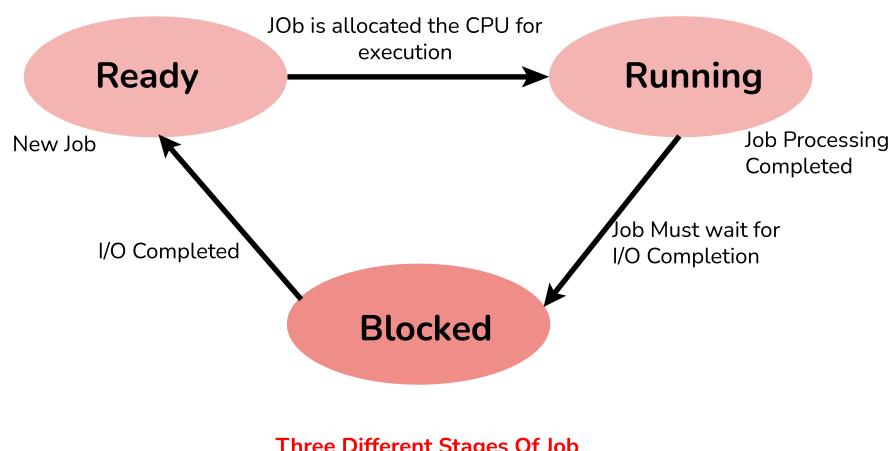
<b>Paging</b>	<b>Segmentation</b>
It is invisible to a programmer.	It is visible to a programmer.
In this, the size of pages is fixed.	In this, the size of segments is not fixed.
Procedures and data cannot be separated in paging.	Procedures and data can be separated in segmentation.
It allows a cumulative total of virtual address spaces to cross physical main memory.	It allows all programs, data, and codes to break up into independent address spaces.
It is mostly available on CPUs and MMU chips.	It is mostly available on Windows servers that may support backward compatibility, while Linux has limited support.
It is faster for memory access as compared to segmentation.	It is slower as compared to paging.
In this, OS needs to maintain a free frame.	In this, OS needs to maintain a list of holes in the main memory.
In paging, the type of fragmentation is internal.	In segmentation, the type of fragmentation is external.
The size of the page is determined by available memory.	The size of the page is determined by the user.

## 23. What is thrashing in OS?

It is generally a situation where the CPU performs less productive work and more swapping or paging work. It spends more time swapping or paging activities rather than its execution. By evaluating the level of CPU utilization, a system can detect thrashing. It occurs when the process does not have enough pages due to which the page-fault rate is increased. It inhibits much application-level processing that causes computer performance to degrade or collapse.

## 24. What is the main objective of multiprogramming?

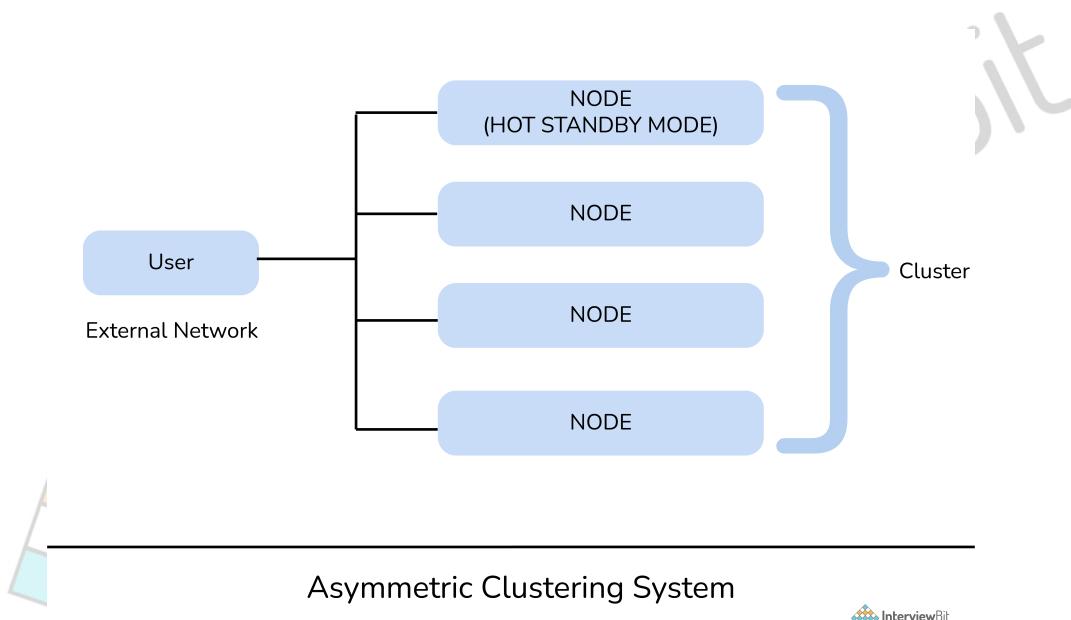
It refers to the ability to execute or perform more than one program on a single processor machine. This technique was introduced to overcome the problem of underutilization of CPU and main memory. In simple words, it is the coordination of execution of various programs simultaneously on a single processor (CPU). The main objective of multiprogramming is to have at least some processes running at all times. It simply improves the utilization of the CPU as it organizes many jobs where the CPU always has one to execute.



### Multiprogramming System

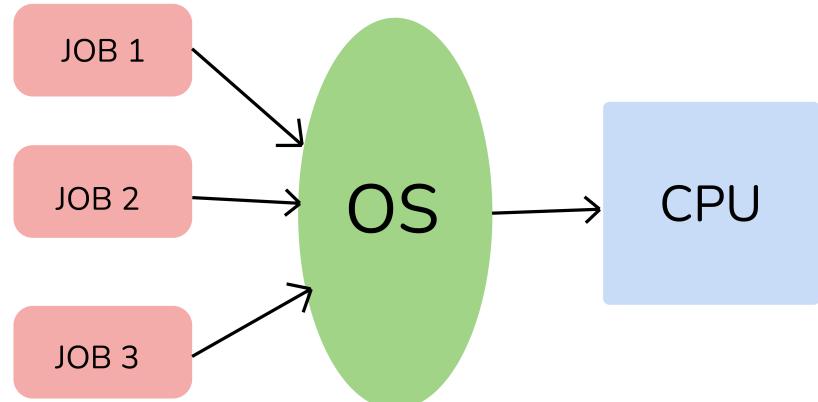
## 25. What do you mean by asymmetric clustering?

Asymmetric Clustering is generally a system in which one of the nodes among all nodes is in hot standby mode whereas the rest of all nodes run different applications. It simply uses whole or entire hardware resources therefore it is considered a more reliable system as compared to others.

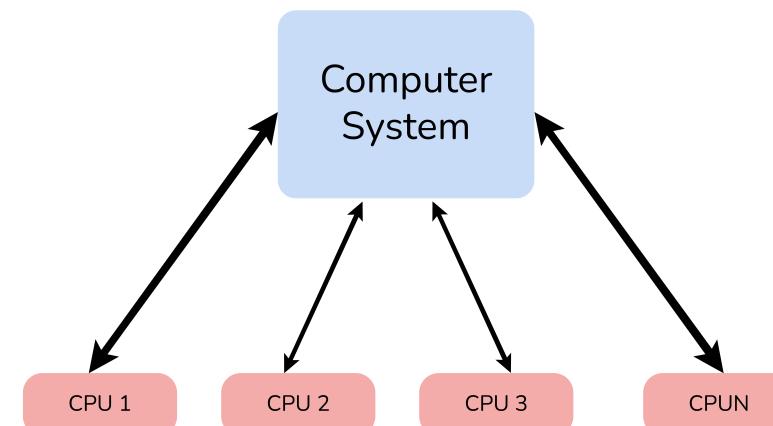


## 26. What is the difference between multitasking and multiprocessing OS?

**Multitasking:** It is a system that allows more efficient use of computer hardware. This system works on more than one task at one time by rapidly switching between various tasks. These systems are also known as time-sharing systems.


**Multitasking**

**Multiprocessing:** It is a system that allows multiple or various processors in a computer to process two or more different portions of the same program simultaneously. It is used to complete more work in a shorter period of time.


**Multiprocessing**

Multitasking	Multiprocessing
It performs more than one task at a time using a single processor.	It performs more than one task at a time using multiple processors.
In this, the number of CPUs is only one.	In this, the number of CPUs is more than one.
It is more economical.	It is less economical.
It is less efficient than multiprocessing.	It is more efficient than multitasking.
It allows fast switching among various tasks.	It allows smooth processing of multiple tasks at once.
It requires more time to execute tasks as compared to multiprocessing.	It requires less time for job processing as compared to multitasking.

## 27. What do you mean by Sockets in OS?

The socket in OS is generally referred to as an endpoint for IPC (Interprocess Communication). Here, the endpoint is referred to as a combination of an IP address and port number. Sockets are used to make it easy for software developers to create network-enabled programs. It also allows communication or exchange of information between two different processes on the same or different machines. It is mostly used in client-server-based systems.

### **Types of Sockets**

There are basically four types of sockets as given below:

- Stream Sockets
- Datagram Sockets
- Sequenced Packet Sockets
- Raw Sockets

### **28. Explain zombie process?**

Zombie process, referred to as a defunct process, is basically a process that is terminated or completed but the whole process control block is not cleaned up from the main memory because it still has an entry in the process table to report to its parent process. It does not consume any of the resources and is dead, but it still exists. It also shows that resources are held by process and are not free.

### **29. What do you mean by cascading termination?**

Cascading termination is a process termination in which if the parent process is exiting or terminating then the children process will also get terminated. It does not allow the child to continue processing as its parent process terminates. It is generally initiated by OS.

### **30. What is starvation and aging in OS?**

**Starvation:** It is generally a problem that usually occurs when a process has not been able to get the required resources it needs for progress with its execution for a long period of time. In this condition, low priority processes get blocked and only high priority processes proceed towards completion because of which low priority processes suffer from lack of resources.

**Aging:** It is a technique that is used to overcome the situation or problem of starvation. It simply increases the priority of processes that wait in the system for resources for a long period of time. It is considered the best technique to resolve the problem of starvation as it adds an aging factor to the priority of each and every request by various processes for resources. It also ensures that low-level queue jobs or processes complete their execution.

## Advanced OS Interview Questions

### 31. What do you mean by Semaphore in OS? Why is it used?

Semaphore is a signaling mechanism. It only holds one positive integer value. It is simply used to solve the problem or issue of critical sections in the synchronization process by using two atomic operations i.e., wait() and signal().

#### Types of Semaphore

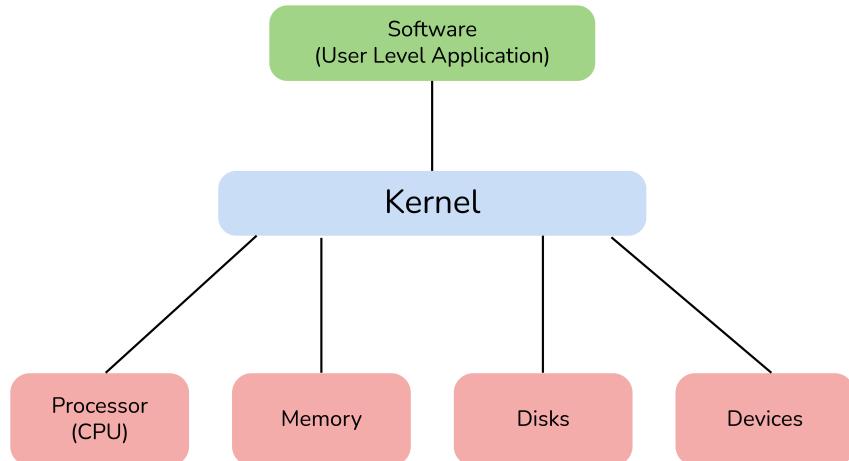
There are usually two types of semaphores as given below:

- Binary Semaphore
- Counting Semaphore

Binary Semaphore	Mutex
It allows various process threads to get the finite instance of the resource until resources are available.	It allows various process threads to get single shared resource only at a time.
Its functions are based upon signaling mechanisms.	Its functions are based upon a locking mechanism.
Binary semaphores are much faster as compared to Mutex.	Mutex is slower as compared to binary semaphores.
It is basically an integer.	It is basically an object.

## 32. What is Kernel and write its main functions?

The kernel is basically a computer program usually considered as a central component or module of OS. It is responsible for handling, managing, and controlling all operations of computer systems and hardware. Whenever the system starts, the kernel is loaded first and remains in the main memory. It also acts as an interface between user applications and hardware.



### Functions of Kernel:

- It is responsible for managing all computer resources such as CPU, memory, files, processes, etc.
- It facilitates or initiates the interaction between components of hardware and software.
- It manages RAM memory so that all running processes and programs can work effectively and efficiently.
- It also controls and manages all primary tasks of the OS as well as manages access and use of various peripherals connected to the computer.
- It schedules the work done by the CPU so that the work of each user is executed as efficiently as possible.

### 33. What are different types of Kernel?

There are basically five types of Kernels as given below:

- Monolithic Kernel
- MicroKernel
- Hybrid Kernel
- Nano Kernel
- Exo Kernel

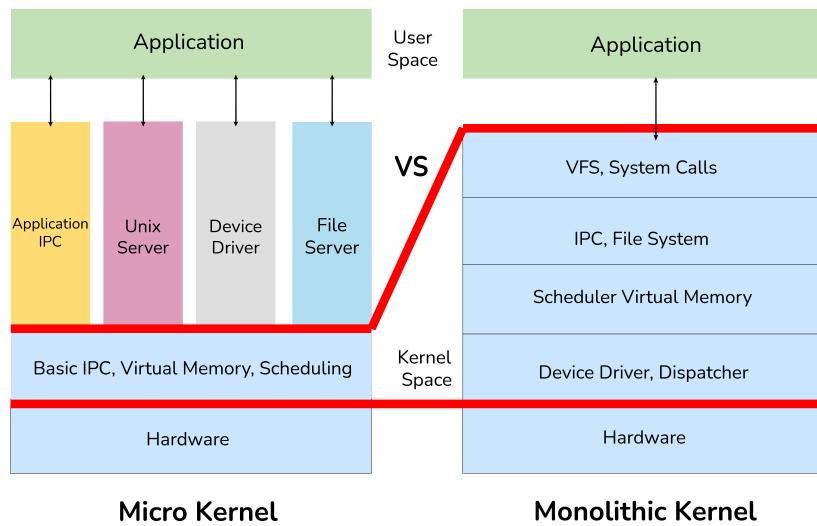
### 34. Write difference between micro kernel and monolithic kernel?

**MicroKernel:** It is a minimal OS that executes only important functions of OS. It only contains a near-minimum number of features and functions that are required to implement OS.

Example: QNX, Mac OS X, K42, etc.

**Monolithic Kernel:** It is an OS architecture that supports all basic features of computer components such as resource management, memory, file, etc.

Example: Solaris, DOS, OpenVMS, Linux, etc.



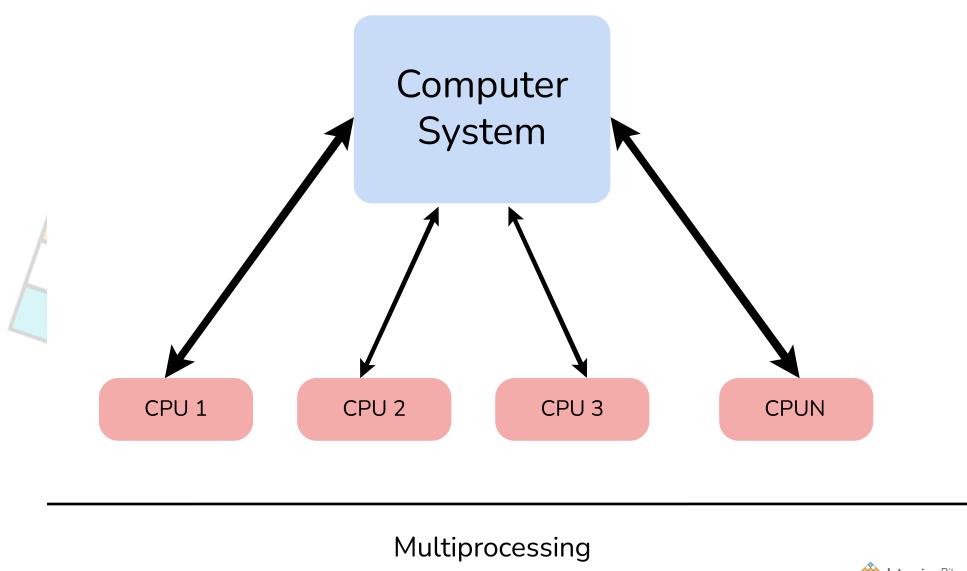
MicroKernel	Monolithic Kernel
In this software or program, kernel services and user services are present in different address spaces.	In this software or program, kernel services and user services are usually present in the same address space.
It is smaller in size as compared to the monolithic kernel.	It is larger in size as compared to a microkernel.
It is easily extendible as compared to a monolithic kernel.	It is hard to as extend as compared to a microkernel.
If a service crashes, it does affect on working of the microkernel.	If a service crashes, the whole system crashes in a monolithic kernel.
It uses message queues to achieve inter-process communication.	It uses signals and sockets to achieve inter-process communication.

### 35. What is SMP (Symmetric Multiprocessing)?

SMP is generally referred to as computer architecture in which the processing of programs is done by multiple processors that share a common OS and memory. SMP is very much required if you want to take advantage of multiprocessor hardware. It simply enables any processor to work on any of the tasks no matter where data or resources for that particular task are located in memory. These systems are more reliable than single-processor systems.

## 36. What is a time-sharing system?

It is a system that allows more than one user to access the resources of a particular system in many locations. In simple words, it performs multiple tasks on a single processor or CPU. As the name suggests, it means to share time into multiple slots in several processes. It also allows different users from different locations to use a particular computer system at the same time therefore it is considered one of the important types of OS.



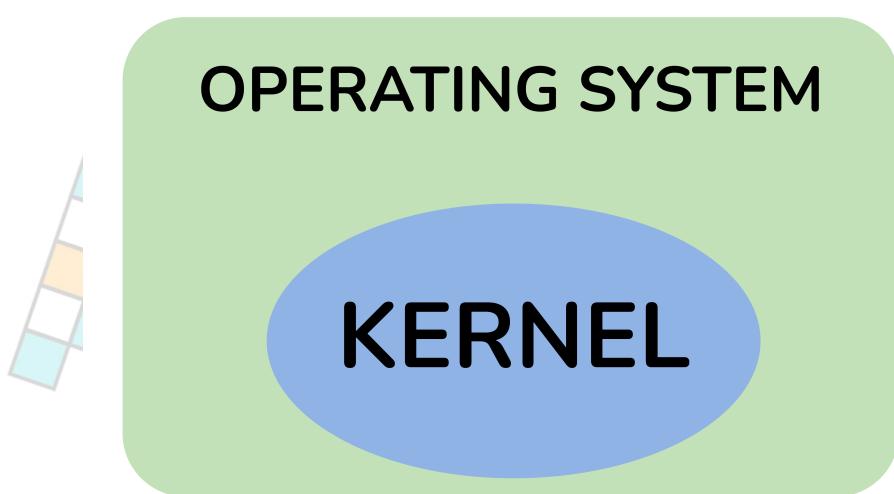
## 37. What is Context Switching?

Context switching is basically a process of saving the context of one process and loading the context of another process. It is one of the cost-effective and time-saving measures executed by CPU because it allows multiple processes to share a single CPU. Therefore, it is considered an important part of a modern OS. This technique is used by OS to switch a process from one state to another i.e., from running state to ready state. It also allows a single CPU to handle and control various different processes or threads without even the need for additional resources.

## 38. What is difference between Kernel and OS?

**Kernel:** Kernel is a system program that controls all programs running on the computer. The kernel is basically a bridge between the software and hardware of the system.

**Operating System:** Operating system is a system program that runs on the computer to provide an interface to the computer user so that they can easily operate on the computer.

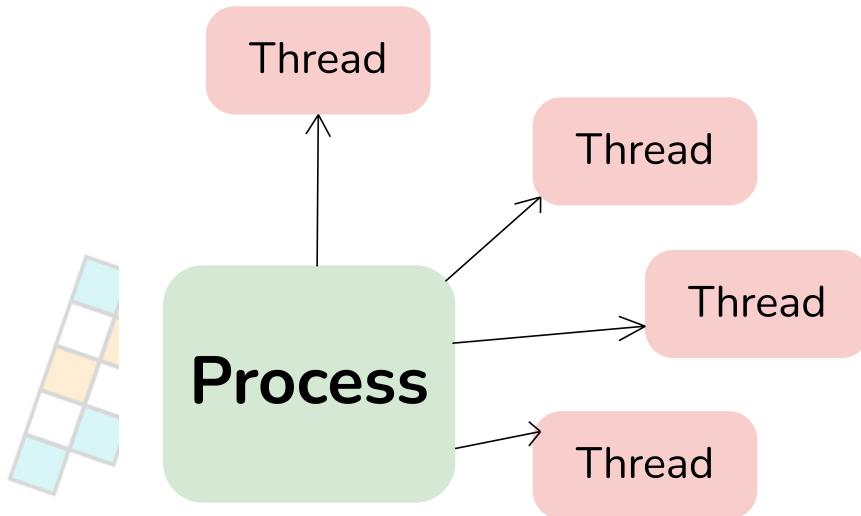


<b>Kernel</b>	<b>OS</b>
It is considered a central component of OS	It is considered system software.
It is generally responsible for converting user commands into machine-level commands.	It is generally responsible for managing the resources of system.
It simply acts as an interface between hardware and applications.	It simply acts as an interface between hardware and user.
It also performs functions like process management, file management, device management, I/O communication, etc.	It also performs functions like providing security to data and files in the system, providing access controls to users, maintaining the system privacy, etc.
Its type includes Microkernel, Monolithic kernel, etc.	Its type includes Single and Multiprogramming batch systems, Distributed OS, Real-time OS.

### 39. What is difference between process and thread?

**Process:** It is basically a program that is currently under execution by one or more threads. It is a very important part of the modern-day OS.

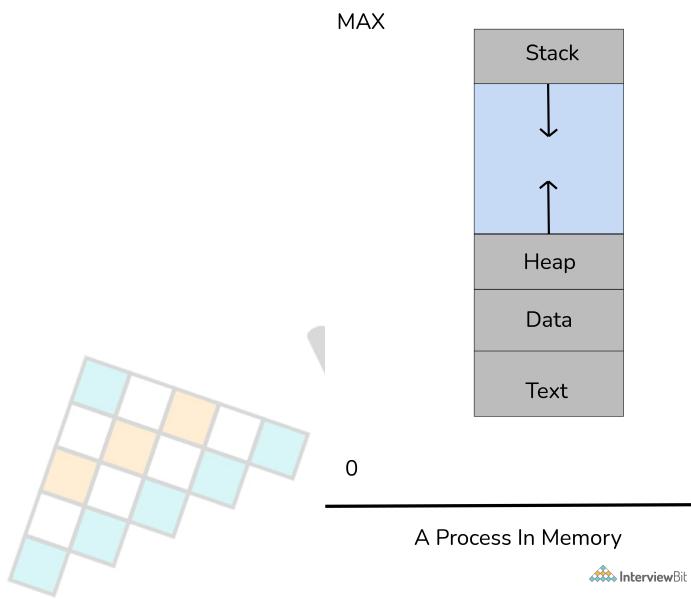
**Thread:** It is a path of execution that is composed of the program counter, thread id, stack, and set of registers within the process.



<b>Process</b>	<b>Thread</b>
It is a computer program that is under execution.	It is the component or entity of the process that is the smallest execution unit.
These are heavy-weight operators.	These are lightweight operators.
It has its own memory space.	It uses the memory of the process they belong to.
It is more difficult to create a process as compared to creating a thread.	It is easier to create a thread as compared to creating a process.
It requires more resources as compared to thread.	It requires fewer resources as compared to processes.
It takes more time to create and terminate a process as compared to a thread.	It takes less time to create and terminate a thread as compared to a process.
It usually run-in separate memory space.	It usually run-in shared memory space.
It does not share data.	It shares data with each other.
It can be divided into multiple threads.	It can't be further subdivided.

## 40. What are various sections of the process?

There are basically four sections in the process as given below:



- **Stack:** It is used for local variables and returns addresses.
- **Heap:** It is used for dynamic memory allocation.
- **Data:** It stores global and static variables.
- **Code or text:** It comprises compiled program code.

## 41. What is a deadlock in OS? What are the necessary conditions for a deadlock?

Deadlock is generally a situation where a set of processes are blocked as each process is holding resources and waits to acquire resources held by another process. In this situation, two or more processes simply try to execute simultaneously and wait for each to finish their execution because they are dependent on each other. We can see a hand problem in our system whenever a deadlock occurs in a program. It is one of the common problems you can see in multiprocessing.

### **Necessary Conditions for Deadlock**

There are basically four necessary conditions for deadlock as given below:

- Mutual Exclusion
- Hold and Wait
- No Pre-emption
- Circular Wait or Resource Wait

### **42. What do you mean by Belady's Anomaly?**

In the Operating System, process data is loaded in fixed-sized chunks and each chunk is referred to as a page. The processor loads these pages in the fixed-sized chunks of memory called frames. Belady's Anomaly is a phenomenon in which if we increase the number of frames in memory, then the number of page faults also increases. It is generally experienced when we use FIFO (First in First out) page replacement algorithm.

### **43. What is spooling in OS?**

Spooling simply stands for Simultaneous peripheral operations online. It is referred to as putting data of various I/O jobs in a buffer. Here, buffer means a special area in memory or hard disk that can be accessible to an I/O device. It is used for mediation between a computer application and a slow peripheral. It is very useful and important because devices access or acquire data at different rates. This operation also uses disk as a very large buffer and is capable of overlapping I/O operations for one task with processor operations for another task.

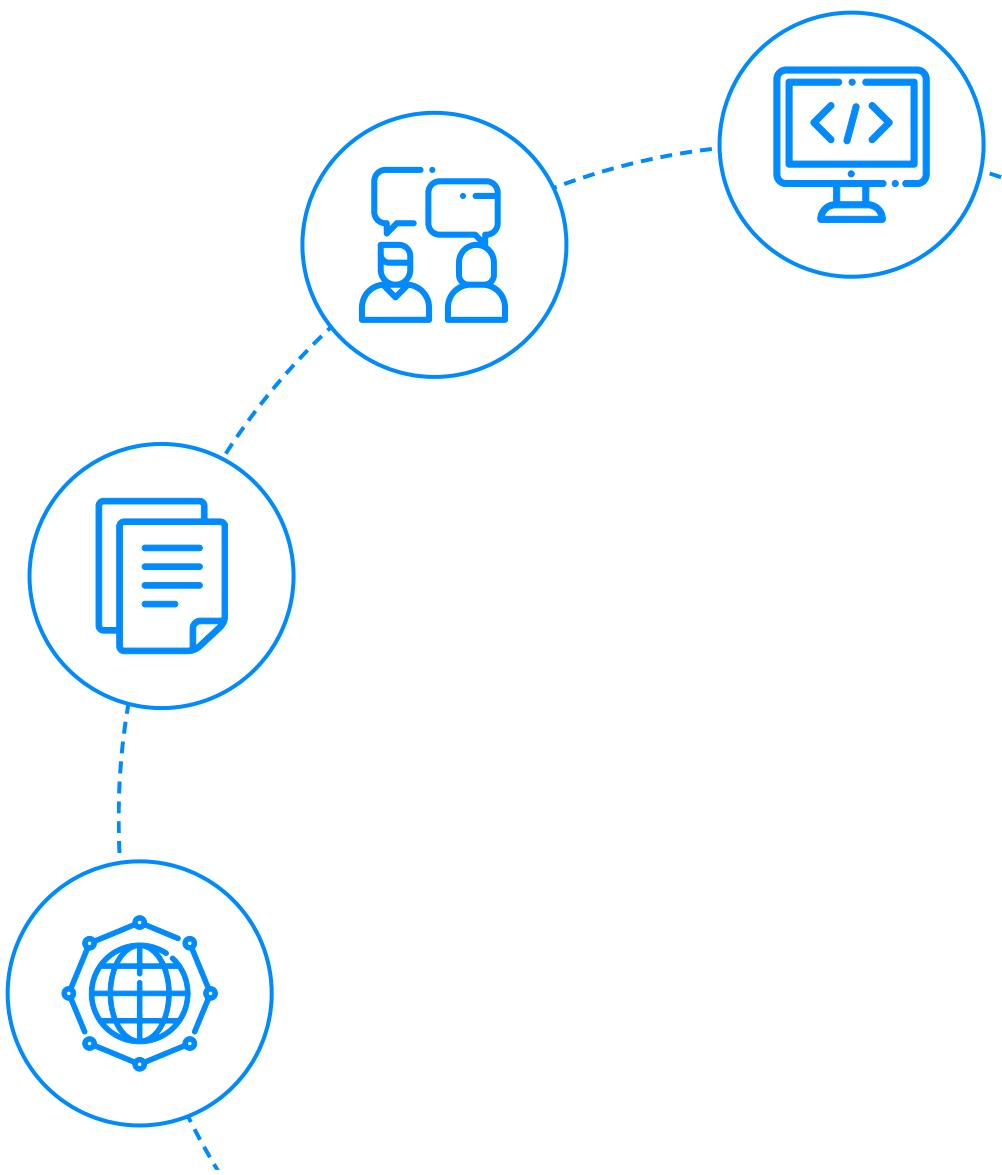
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# Networking Interview Questions



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# Let's get Started

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## What is the network?

According to Merriam Webster, Network is usually an **informally interconnected group** or association of different entities like a person, computers, radio stations, etc.

For example, Dominos has a network of 1232 branches across India. As the name suggests the computer network is a system of peripherals or computers interconnected with each other and has a standard communication channel established between them to exchange different types of information and data.

## Why is the computer network so important?

Have you ever heard of the Internet or NET? I guess you have, as you are already reading this article on Interviewbit surfing through the internet. But, have you ever thought about the internet? The Internet is a network of a network connecting all different network-enabled devices which enable data and information sharing between them and that makes computer networks a core part of our life and technical interviews.

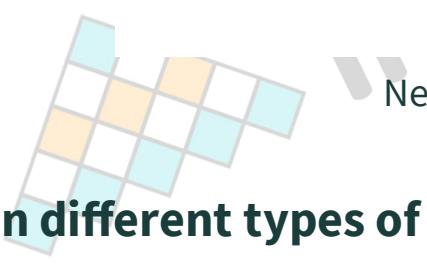
Below is the list of all commonly asked networking questions in technical interviews from basic to advanced level.

## Basic Networking Interview Questions

### 1. How are Network types classified?

Network types can be classified and divided based on the area of distribution of the network. The below diagram would help to understand the same:

Distance	Region	
1m	Square meter	Personal area network
10m	Room	
100 m	Building	
1 km	Campus	Local area network
10 KM	City	
100 KM	Country	Metropolitan area network
1000 KM	Continent	
10,000 km	Planet	

 Network Types

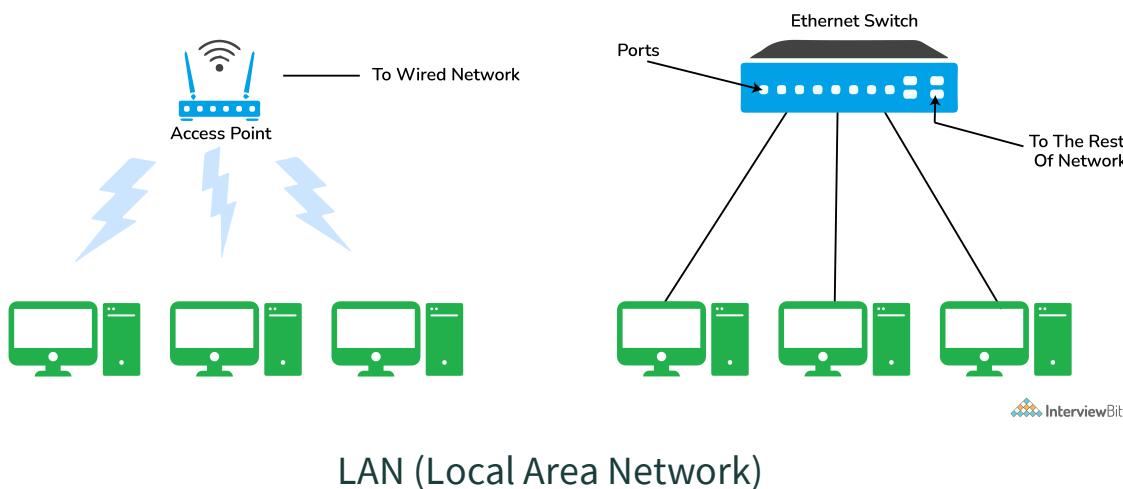
## 2. Explain different types of networks.

Below are few types of networks:

Type	Description
PAN (Personal Area Network)	Let devices connect and communicate over the range of a person. E.g. connecting Bluetooth devices.
LAN (Local Area Network)	It is a privately owned network that operates within and nearby a single building like a home, office, or factory
MAN (Metropolitan Area Network)	It connects and covers the whole city. E.g. TV Cable connection over the city
WAN (Wide Area Network)	It spans a large geographical area, often a country or continent. The Internet is the largest WAN
GAN (Global Area Network)	It is also known as the Internet which connects the globe using satellites. The Internet is also called the Network of WANs.

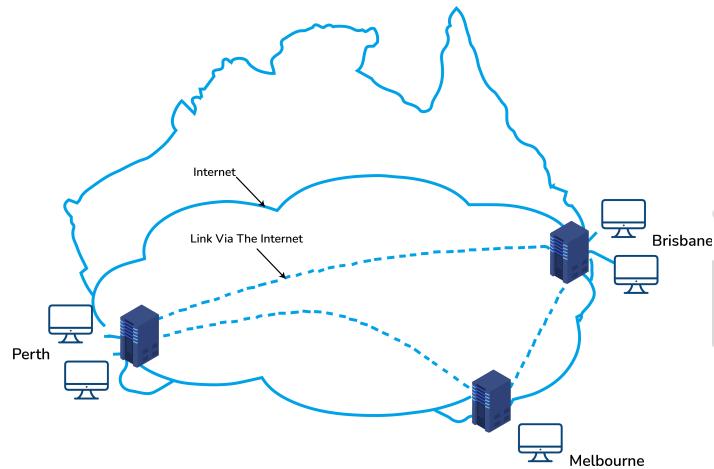
### 3. Explain LAN (Local Area Network)

LANs are widely used to connect computers/laptops and consumer electronics which enables them to share resources (e.g., printers, fax machines) and exchange information. When LANs are used by companies or organizations, they are called **enterprise networks**. There are two different types of LAN networks i.e. wireless LAN (no wires involved achieved using Wi-Fi) and wired LAN (achieved using LAN cable). Wireless LANs are very popular these days for places where installing wire is difficult. The below diagrams explain both wireless and wired LAN.



#### 4. Tell me something about VPN (Virtual Private Network)

VPN or the Virtual Private Network is a private WAN (Wide Area Network) built on the internet. It allows the creation of a secured tunnel (protected network) between different networks using the internet (public network). By using the VPN, a client can connect to the organization's network remotely. The below diagram shows an organizational WAN network over Australia created using VPN:



## VPN (Virtual Private Network)

### 5. What are the advantages of using a VPN?

Below are few advantages of using VPN:

- VPN is used to connect offices in different geographical locations remotely and is cheaper when compared to WAN connections.
- VPN is used for secure transactions and confidential data transfer between multiple offices located in different geographical locations.
- VPN keeps an organization's information secured against any potential threats or intrusions by using virtualization.
- VPN encrypts the internet traffic and disguises the online identity.

### 6. What are the different types of VPN?

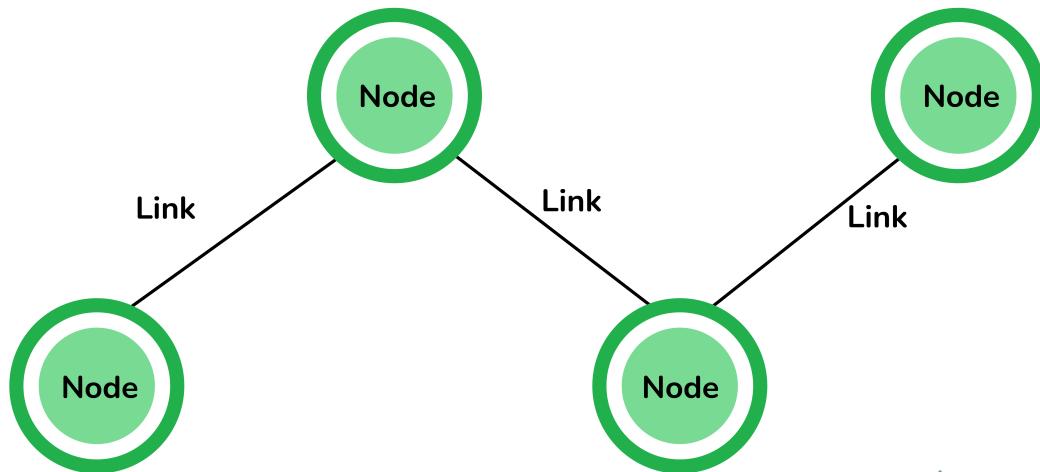
Few types of VPN are:

- **Access VPN:** Access VPN is used to provide connectivity to remote mobile users and telecommuters. It serves as an alternative to dial-up connections or ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network) connections. It is a low-cost solution and provides a wide range of connectivity.
- **Site-to-Site VPN:** A Site-to-Site or Router-to-Router VPN is commonly used in large companies having branches in different locations to connect the network of one office to another in different locations. There are 2 sub-categories as mentioned below:
- **Intranet VPN:** Intranet VPN is useful for connecting remote offices in different geographical locations using shared infrastructure (internet connectivity and servers) with the same accessibility policies as a private WAN (wide area network).
- **Extranet VPN:** Extranet VPN uses shared infrastructure over an intranet, suppliers, customers, partners, and other entities and connects them using dedicated connections.

## 7. What are nodes and links?

**Node:** Any communicating device in a network is called a Node. Node is the point of intersection in a network. It can send/receive data and information within a network. Examples of the node can be computers, laptops, printers, servers, modems, etc.

**Link:** A link or edge refers to the connectivity between two nodes in the network. It includes the type of connectivity (wired or wireless) between the nodes and protocols used for one node to be able to communicate with the other.



Nodes and Links

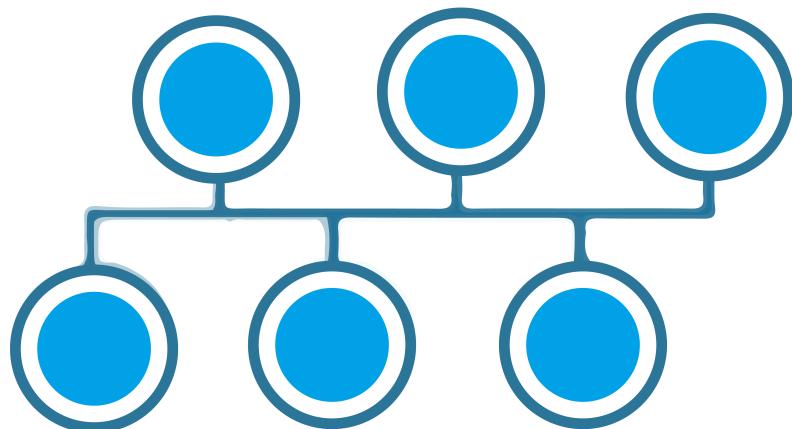
## 8. What is the network topology?

Network topology is a physical layout of the network, connecting the different nodes using the links. It depicts the connectivity between the computers, devices, cables, etc.

## 9. Define different types of network topology

The different types of network topology are given below:

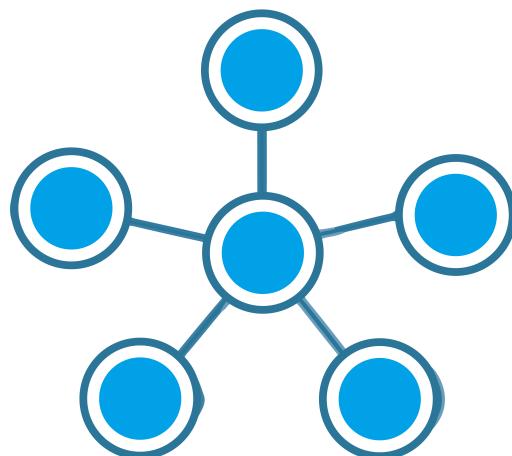
### Bus Topology:



### Bus Topology

- All the nodes are connected using the central link known as the bus.
- It is useful to connect a smaller number of devices.
- If the main cable gets damaged, it will damage the whole network.

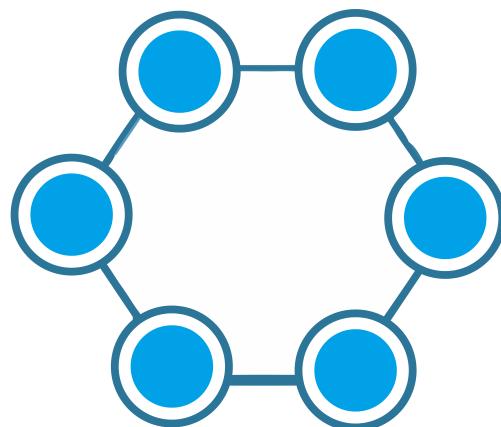
### Star Topology:



Star Topology

- All the nodes are connected to one single node known as the central node.
- It is more robust.
- If the central node fails the complete network is damaged.
- Easy to troubleshoot.
- Mainly used in home and office networks.

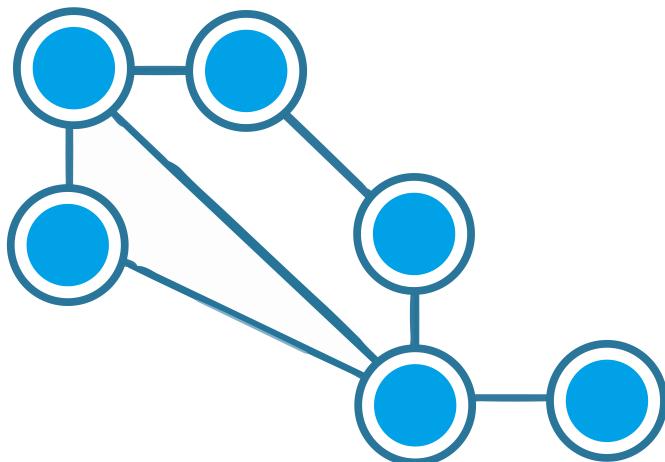
### Ring Topology:



### Ring Topology

- Each node is connected to exactly two nodes forming a ring structure
- If one of the nodes are damaged, it will damage the whole network
- It is used very rarely as it is expensive and hard to install and manage

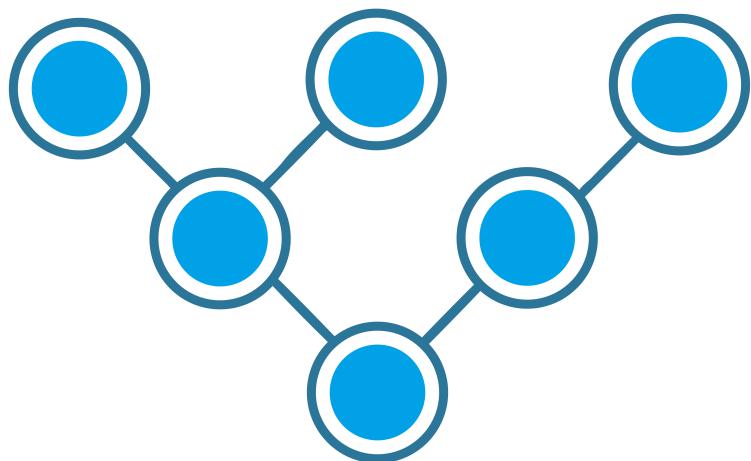
### Mesh Topology:



### Mesh Topology

- Each node is connected to one or many nodes.
- It is robust as failure in one link only disconnects that node.
- It is rarely used and installation and management are difficult.

### Tree Topology:



### Tree Topology

- A combination of star and bus topology also known as an extended bus topology.
- All the smaller star networks are connected to a single bus.
- If the main bus fails, the whole network is damaged.

### Hybrid:

- It is a combination of different topologies to form a new topology.
- It helps to ignore the drawback of a particular topology and helps to pick the strengths from other.

## 10. What is an IPv4 address? What are the different classes of IPv4?

An IP address is a 32-bit dynamic address of a node in the network. An IPv4 address has 4 octets of 8-bit each with each number with a value up to 255.

IPv4 classes are differentiated based on the number of hosts it supports on the network. There are five types of IPv4 classes and are based on the first octet of IP addresses which are classified as Class A, B, C, D, or E.

IPv4 Class	IPv4 Start Address	IPv4 End Address	Usage
A	0.0.0.0	127.255.255.255	Used for Large Networks
B	128.0.0.0	191.255.255.255	Used for Medium Size Networks
C	192.0.0.0	223.255.255.255	Used for Local Area Networks
D	224.0.0.0	239.255.255.255	Reserved for Multicast
E	240.0.0.0	255.255.255.254	Study and R&D

## 11. What are Private and Special IP addresses?

**Private Address:** For each class, there are specific IPs that are reserved specifically for private use only. This IP address cannot be used for devices on the Internet as they are non-routable.

IPv4 Class	Private IPv4 Start Address	Private IPv4 End Address
A	10.0.0.0	10.255.255.255
B	172.16.0.0	172.31.255.255
B	192.168.0.0	192.168.255.255

**Special Address:** IP Range from 127.0.0.1 to 127.255.255.255 are network testing addresses also known as loopback addresses are the special IP address.

## Intermediate Interview Questions

### 12. Describe the OSI Reference Model

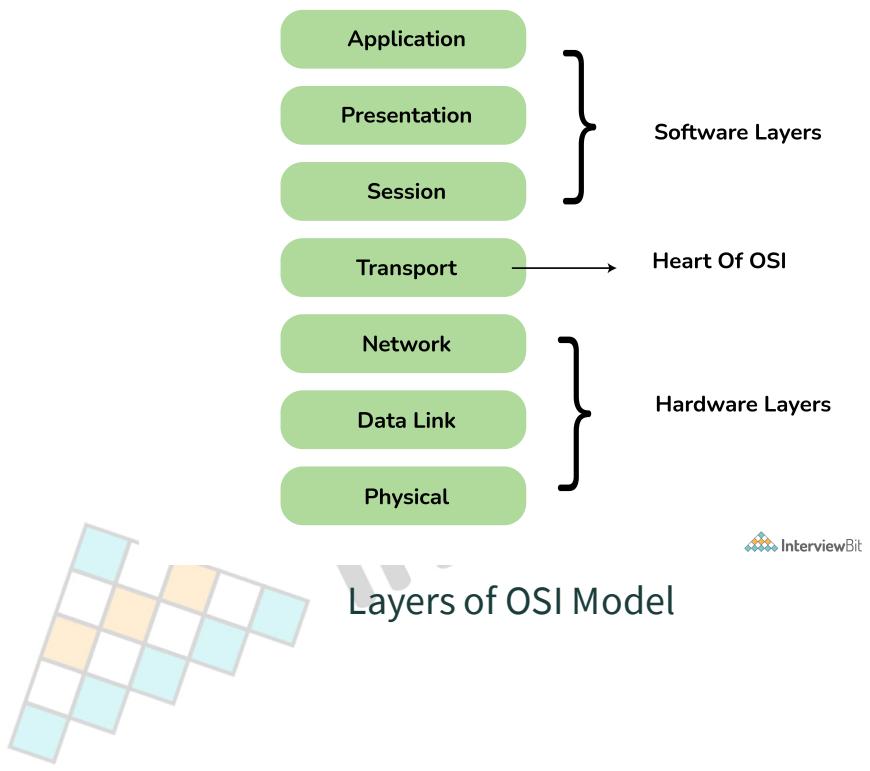
Open System Interconnections (OSI) is a network architecture model based on the ISO standards. It is called the OSI model as it deals with connecting the systems that are open for communication with other systems.

The OSI model has seven layers. The principles used to arrive at the seven layers can be summarized briefly as below:

- Create a new layer if a different abstraction is needed.
- Each layer should have a well-defined function.
- The function of each layer is chosen based on internationally standardized protocols.

### 13. Define the 7 different layers of the OSI Reference Model

Here the 7 layers of the OSI reference model:

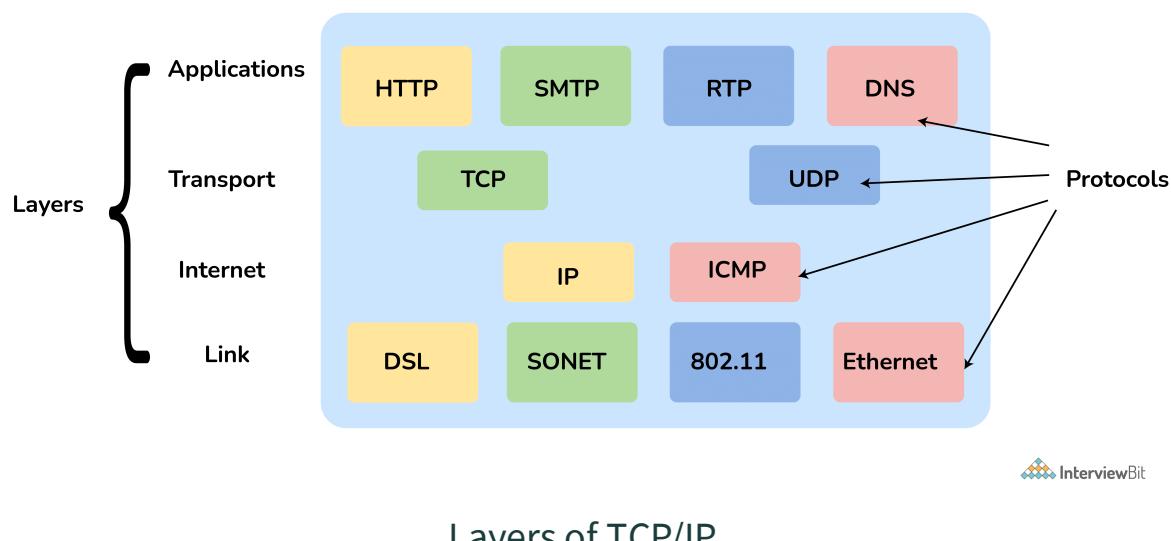


Layer	Unit Exchanged	Description
Physical	Bit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is concerned with transmitting raw bits over a communication channel.</li><li>• Chooses which type of transmission mode is to be selected for the transmission. The available transmission modes are Simplex, Half Duplex and Full Duplex.,</li></ul>

## 14. Describe the TCP/IP Reference Model

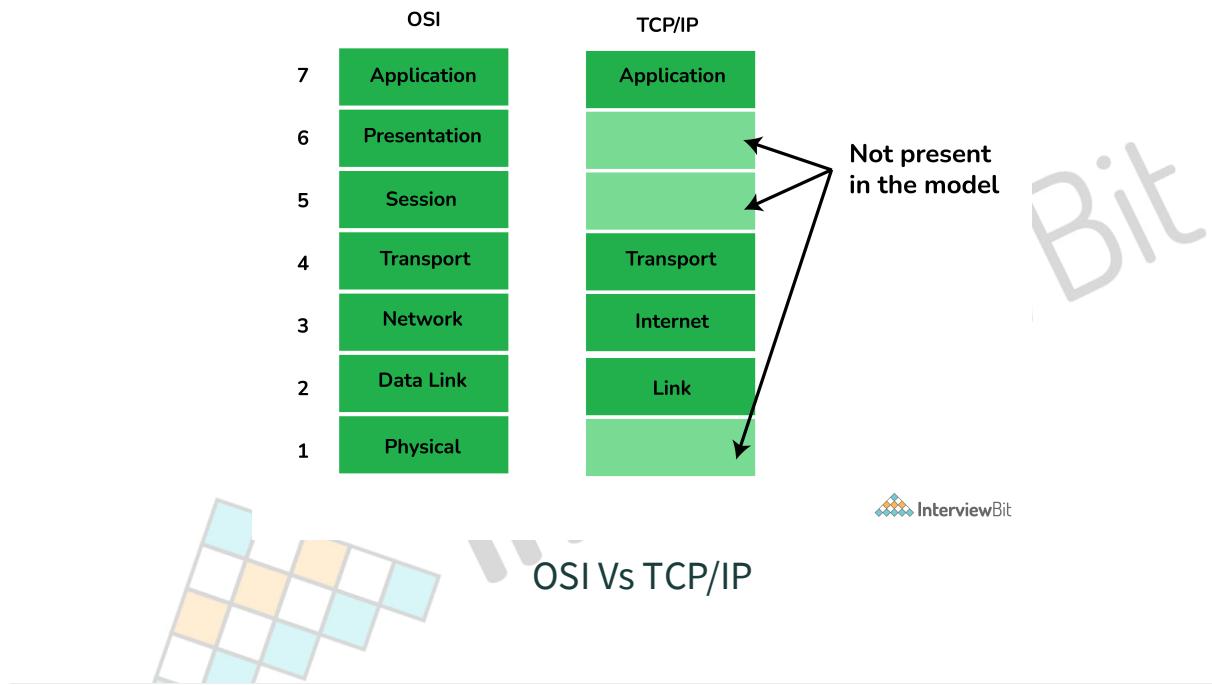
It is a compressed version of the OSI model with only 4 layers. It was developed by the US Department of Defence (DoD) in the 1980s. The name of this model is based on 2 standard protocols used i.e. TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) and IP (Internet Protocol).

## 15. Define the 4 different layers of the TCP/IP Reference Model



Layer	Description
Link	Decides which links such as serial lines or classic Ethernet must be used to meet the needs of the connectionless internet layer.
Internet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The internet layer is the most important layer which holds the whole architecture together.</li><li>• It delivers the IP packets where they are supposed to be delivered.</li></ul>
Transport	Its functionality is almost the same as the OSI transport layer. It enables peer entities on the network to carry on a conversation.
Application	It contains all the higher-level protocols.

## 16. Differentiate OSI Reference Model with TCP/IP Reference Model



OSI Reference Model	TCP/IP Reference Model
7 layered architecture	4 layered architecture
Fixed boundaries and functionality for each layer	Flexible architecture with no strict boundaries between layers
Low Reliability	High Reliability
Vertical Layer Approach	Horizontal Layer Approach

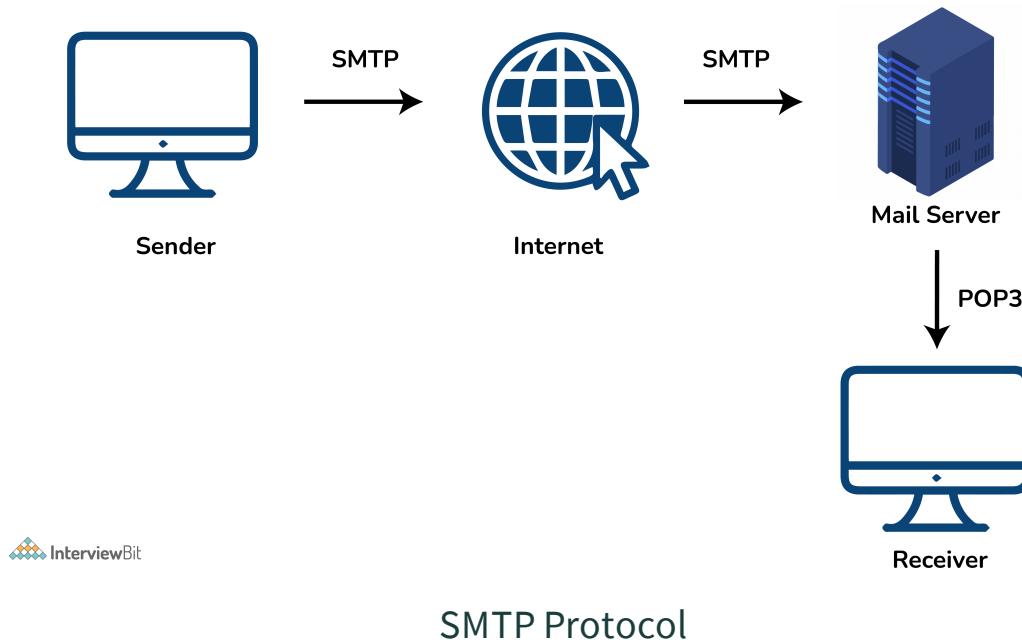
## 17. What are the HTTP and the HTTPS protocol?

HTTP is the HyperText Transfer Protocol which defines the set of rules and standards on how the information can be transmitted on the World Wide Web (WWW). It helps the web browsers and web servers for communication. It is a 'stateless protocol' where each command is independent with respect to the previous command. HTTP is an application layer protocol built upon the TCP. It uses port 80 by default.

HTTPS is the HyperText Transfer Protocol Secure or Secure HTTP. It is an advanced and secured version of HTTP. On top of HTTP, SSL/TLS protocol is used to provide security. It enables secure transactions by encrypting the communication and also helps identify network servers securely. It uses port 443 by default.

## 18. What is the SMTP protocol?

SMTP is the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol. SMTP sets the rule for communication between servers. This set of rules helps the software to transmit emails over the internet. It supports both End-to-End and Store-and-Forward methods. It is in always-listening mode on port 25.



## 19. What is the DNS?

DNS is the Domain Name System. It is considered as the devices/services directory of the Internet. It is a decentralized and hierarchical naming system for devices/services connected to the Internet. It translates the domain names to their corresponding IPs. For e.g. interviewbit.com to 172.217.166.36. It uses port 53 by default.

## 20. What is the use of a router and how is it different from a gateway?

The router is a networking device used for connecting two or more network segments. It directs the traffic in the network. It transfers information and data like web pages, emails, images, videos, etc. from source to destination in the form of packets. It operates at the network layer. The gateways are also used to route and regulate the network traffic but, they can also send data between two dissimilar networks while a router can only send data to similar networks.

## Advanced Interview Questions

### 21. What is the TCP protocol?

TCP or TCP/IP is the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. It is a set of rules that decides how a computer connects to the Internet and how to transmit the data over the network. It creates a virtual network when more than one computer is connected to the network and uses the three ways handshake model to establish the connection which makes it more reliable.

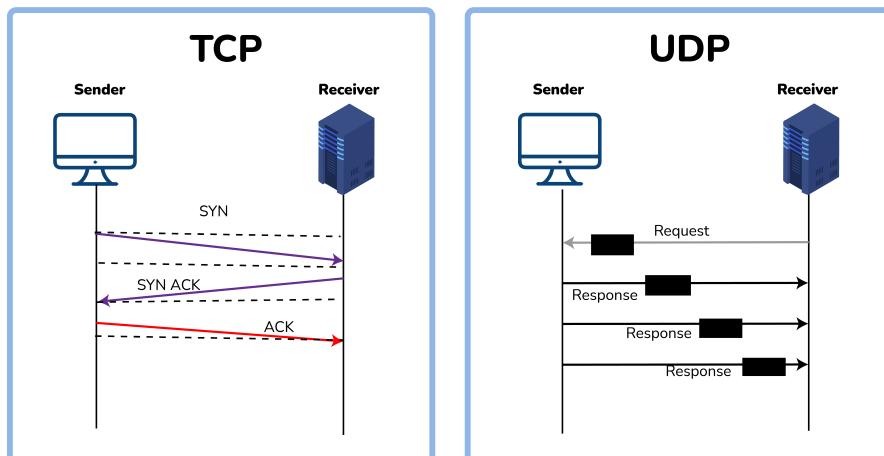
### 22. What is the UDP protocol?

UDP is the User Datagram Protocol and is based on Datagrams. Mainly, it is used for multicasting and broadcasting. Its functionality is almost the same as TCP/IP Protocol except for the three ways of handshaking and error checking. It uses a simple transmission without any hand-shaking which makes it less reliable.

### 23. Compare between TCP and UDP

<b>TCP/IP</b>	<b>UDP</b>
Connection-Oriented Protocol	Connectionless Protocol
More Reliable	Less Reliable
Slower Transmission	Faster Transmission
Packets order can be preserved or can be rearranged	Packets order is not fixed and packets are independent of each other
Uses three ways handshake model for connection	No handshake for establishing the connection
TCP packets are heavy-weight	UDP packets are light-weight
Offers error checking mechanism	No error checking mechanism
Protocols like HTTP, FTP, Telnet, SMTP, HTTPS, etc use TCP at the transport layer	Protocols like DNS, RIP, SNMP, RTP, BOOTP, TFTP, NIP, etc use UDP at the transport layer

## TCP Vs UDP Communication



## TCP VS UDP

### 24. What is the ICMP protocol?

ICMP is the Internet Control Message Protocol. It is a network layer protocol used for error handling. It is mainly used by network devices like routers for diagnosing the network connection issues and crucial for error reporting and testing if the data is reaching the preferred destination in time. It uses port 7 by default.

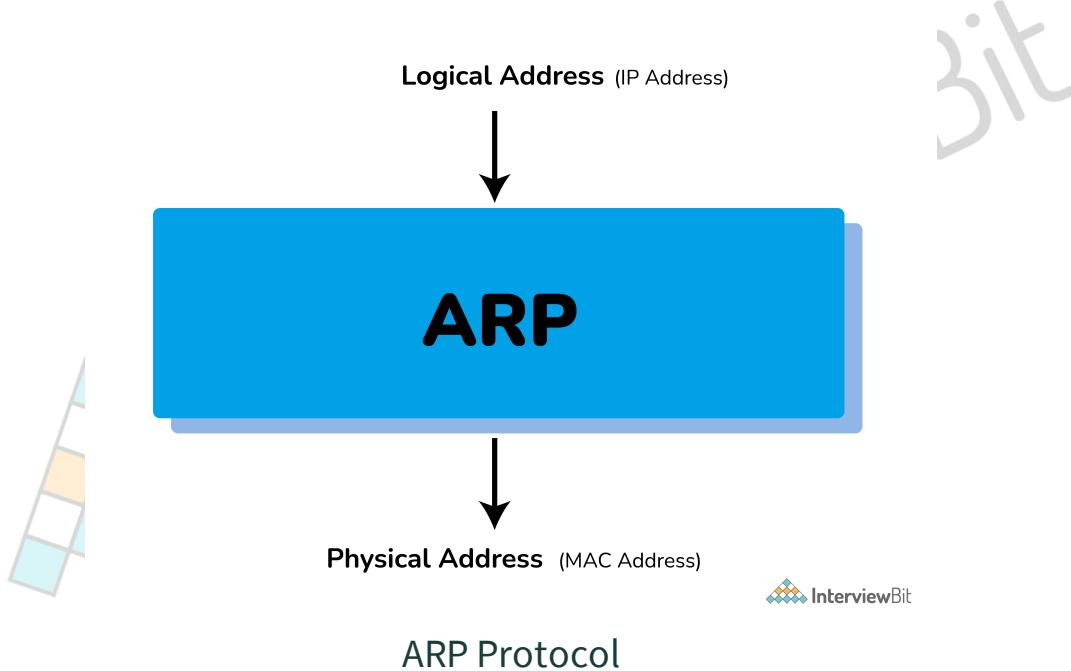
### 25. What do you mean by the DHCP Protocol?

DHCP is the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol.

It is an application layer protocol used to auto-configure devices on IP networks enabling them to use the TCP and UDP-based protocols. The DHCP servers auto-assign the IPs and other network configurations to the devices individually which enables them to communicate over the IP network. It helps to get the subnet mask, IP address and helps to resolve the DNS. It uses port 67 by default.

### 26. What is the ARP protocol?

ARP is Address Resolution Protocol. It is a network-level protocol used to convert the logical address i.e. IP address to the device's physical address i.e. MAC address. It can also be used to get the MAC address of devices when they are trying to communicate over the local network.



## 27. What is the FTP protocol?

FTP is a File Transfer Protocol. It is an application layer protocol used to transfer files and data reliably and efficiently between hosts. It can also be used to download files from remote servers to your computer. It uses port 21 by default.

## 28. What is the MAC address and how is it related to NIC?

MAC address is the Media Access Control address. It is a 48-bit or 64-bit unique identifier of devices in the network. It is also called the physical address embedded with Network Interface Card (NIC) used at the Data Link Layer. NIC is a hardware component in the networking device using which a device can connect to the network.

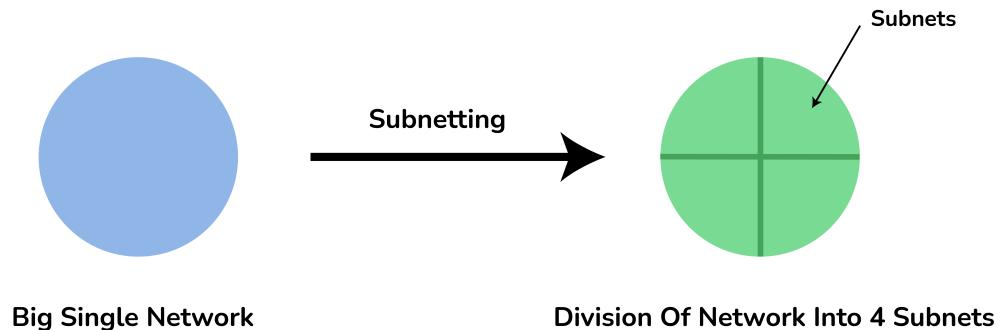
## 29. Differentiate the MAC address with the IP address

The difference between MAC address and IP address are as follows:

MAC Address	IP Address
Media Access Control Address	Internet Protocol Address
6 or 8-byte hexadecimal number	4 (IPv4) or 16 (IPv6) Byte address
It is embedded with NIC	It is obtained from the network
Physical Address	Logical Address
Operates at Data Link Layer	Operates at Network Layer.
Helps to identify the device	Helps to identify the device connectivity on the network.

### 30. What is a subnet?

A subnet is a network inside a network achieved by the process called subnetting which helps divide a network into subnets. It is used for getting a higher routing efficiency and enhances the security of the network. It reduces the time to extract the host address from the routing table.



### 31. Compare the hub vs switch



<b>Hub</b>	<b>Switch</b>
Operates at Physical Layer	Operates at Data Link Layer
Half-Duplex transmission mode	Full-Duplex transmission mode
Ethernet devices can be connected	LAN devices can be connected
Less complex, less intelligent, and cheaper	Intelligent and effective
No software support for the administration	Administration software support is present
Less speed up to 100 MBPS	Supports high speed in GBPS
Less efficient as there is no way to avoid collisions when more than one nodes sends the packets at the same time	More efficient as the collisions can be avoided or reduced as compared to Hub

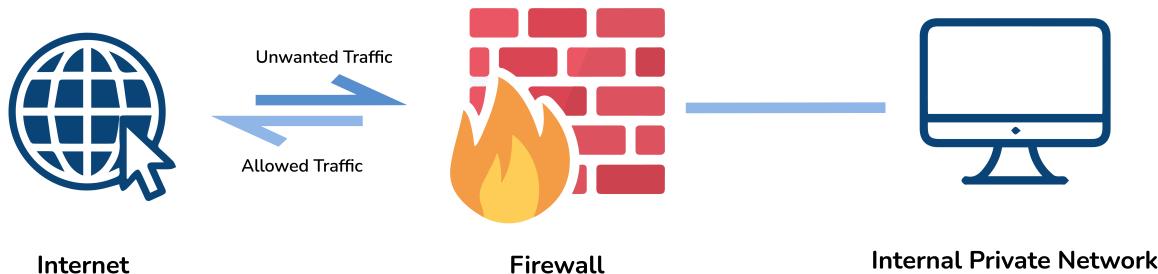
## 32. What is the difference between the ipconfig and the ifconfig?

ipconfig	ifconfig
Internet Protocol Configuration	Interface Configuration
Command used in Microsoft operating systems to view and configure network interfaces	Command used in MAC, Linux, UNIX operating systems to view and configure network interfaces
Used to get the TCP/IP summary and allows to changes the DHCP and DNS settings	



### 33. What is the firewall?

The firewall is a network security system that is used to monitor the incoming and outgoing traffic and blocks the same based on the firewall security policies. It acts as a wall between the internet (public network) and the networking devices (a private network). It is either a hardware device, software program, or a combination of both. It adds a layer of security to the network.



Firewall

### 34. What are Unicasting, Anycasting, Multicasting and Broadcasting?

- **Unicasting:** If the message is sent to a single node from the source then it is known as unicasting. This is commonly used in networks to establish a new connection.
- **Anycasting:** If the message is sent to any of the nodes from the source then it is known as anycasting. It is mainly used to get the content from any of the servers in the Content Delivery System.
- **Multicasting:** If the message is sent to a subset of nodes from the source then it is known as multicasting. Used to send the same data to multiple receivers.
- **Broadcasting:** If the message is sent to all the nodes in a network from a source then it is known as broadcasting. DHCP and ARP in the local network use broadcasting.

### 35. What happens when you enter google.com in the web browser?

Below are the steps that are being followed:

- Check the browser cache first if the content is fresh and present in cache display the same.
- If not, the browser checks if the IP of the URL is present in the cache (browser and OS) if not then request the OS to do a DNS lookup using UDP to get the corresponding IP address of the URL from the DNS server to establish a new TCP connection.
- A new TCP connection is set between the browser and the server using three-way handshaking.
- An HTTP request is sent to the server using the TCP connection.
- The web servers running on the Servers handle the incoming HTTP request and send the HTTP response.
- The browser process the HTTP response sent by the server and may close the TCP connection or reuse the same for future requests.
- If the response data is cacheable then browsers cache the same.
- Browser decodes the response and renders the content.

## Conclusion

In today's world, it is very hard to stay away from the Internet and that is what makes networking one of the most important interview topics. As of 2021 if we check the facts, there is a total of 1.3 million kilometers of submarine optical fiber cables set globally to connect the world to the Internet. These cables are more than enough to revolve around the earth more than 100 times.

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