CS6401-Operating System

Process &process scheduling

1)The systems which allows only one process execution at a time, are called

a) uniprogramming systems

b) uniprocessing systems
c) unitasking systems
d) none of the mentioned

2) In Unix, Which system call creates the new process?

a) fork
b) create
c) new
d) none of the mentioned

3) A process can be terminated due to

a) normal exit
b) fatal error
c) killed by another process
d) all of the mentioned

4) A process stack does not contain

a) function parameters
b) local variables
c) return addresses
d) PID of child process

5) The address of the next instruction to be executed by the current process is provided by the

a) CPU registers
b) program counter
c) process stack
d) pipe

6) Which of the following is not the state of a process B ?

a) New
b) Old
c) Waiting
d) Running

7) The number of processes completed per unit time is known as

a) Output
   b) Throughput
   c) Efficiency
   d) Capacity

8) A Process Control Block (PCB) does not contain which of the following

a) Program Counter
b) Process State
c) I/O status information
d) bootstrap program

9) A single thread of control allows the process to perform :

a) only one task at a time
b) multiple tasks at a time
c) All of these

10) The state of a process is defined by :

a) the final activity of the process
b) the activity just executed by the process
c) the activity to next be executed by the process
d) the current activity of the process

11) Which of the following do not belong to queues for processes ?

a) Job Queue
b) PCB queue
c) Device Queue
d) Ready Queue

12) When the process issues an I/O request :

a) It is placed in an I/O queue
b) It is placed in a waiting queue
c) It is placed in the ready queue
d) It is placed in the Job queue

13) The primary distinction between the short term scheduler and the long term scheduler is :

    a) The length of their queues
    b) The type of processes they schedule
    c) The frequency of their execution
    d) None of these

14) The only state transition that is initiated by the user process itself is

    a) block
    b) wakeup
    c) dispatch
    d) None of these

15) The context of a process in the PCB of a process does not contain

    a) the value of the CPU registers
    b) the process state
    c) memory-management information
    d) context switch time

16) Which of the following need not necessarily be saved on a context switch between processes ? (GATE CS 2000)

    a) General purpose registers
    b) Translation look-aside buffer
    c) Program counter
    d) All of these

17) Which of the following does not interrupt a running process ? (GATE CS 2001)

   a) A device
   b) Timer
   c) Scheduler process
   d) Power failure

18) What is a medium-term scheduler   ?

   a) It selects which process has to be brought into the ready queue
   b) It selects which process has to be executed next and allocates CPU
   c) It selects which process to remove from memory by swapping
   d) None of these

19) If all processes I/O bound, the ready queue will almost always be _____, and the Short term Scheduler will have a _____ to do.

a) full, little
b) full, lot
c) empty, little
d) empty ,lot

20) Which of the following state transitions is not possible   ?

a) blocked to running
b) ready to running
c) blocked to ready
d) running to blocked

ANSWERS:

1) A

2) A

3) D

4) D

5) B

6) B

7) B

8) D

9) A

10) D

11) B

12) A

13) C

14) A

15) D

16) B

17) C

18) C

19) C

20) A