QUIZ ON WINDOWS

1. Which of these was the first version of Windows to be released?

a)Windows 95

b)Windows NT

c)Windows 2000

d)Windows 1.x

2. Which layer is used by Windows XP to translate the 16-bit API Calls into 32-bit calls?

a)Network layer

b)Transformative Layer

c)Thunking Layer

d)Transport Layer

3.In the most recently release version of windows which of these replaced Internet Explorer?

a)Safari

b)Microsoft Edge

c)Mozilla Firefox

d)Opera

4.What is the name of Microsoft Window's 10 personal digital assistant?

a)Siri

b)Mae

c)Cortana

d)Lara

5.What structure is Windows based on?

a)Layered

b)Modular

c)Mach

d)microkernel

6.Which of these controls synchronization in Windows XP?

a)Dispatcher Objects

b)Deferred Procedure Calls

c)Process Manager

d)Page Frame Database

7.Which of the following is windows not based on?

a)Unix

b)MS-DOS

C)POSIX

d)Xenix

8.Which of these is used by Windows to recognize devices and detect changes in devices?

a)I/O Manager

b)Plug and Play Manger

c)Local Procedure Calls

d)Cache Manager

9.Where is the configuration information of Windows stored?

a)Registry

b)Boot device

c)System Memory

d)Page Frame Database

10.Which of these events takes place first when the system is booted?

a)Bootstrap loader loads the NTLDR program

b)NTLDR loads the kernel

c)BIOS identifies the system device to be booted

d)Kernel begins execution of system process

11.What kind of CPU scheduling algorithm is used in the latest versions of Windows(2000,XP,7)?

a)Non-Pre emptive SJF

b)Pre-emptive Priority

c)First Come First Serve

d)Round robin

12.Which of these popular gaming devices has a Windows-10 based os?

a)Xbox one

b)nintendo

c)playstation2

d)Pandora

13.Which file system is predominantly used by Windows?

a)ffs(fast file system)

b)ufs and jfs(unix file systems)

c)FAT and NTFS(file allocation table)

D)hfs+

14. What directory structure does Windows follow?

a)Acyclic Graph

b)Hierarchical Tree

c)Single-level

d)Two-level

15.How does Windows implement memory protection?

a)Copy on write protection

b)Segmentation

c)Protection Key

d)Dynamic Tainting

16.Which of the following is false about threads and processes in Windows?

a) All threads of a process share its virtual address space and system resources.

b) The system scheduler controls multitasking by determining which of the competing threads receives the next processor time slice.

c)Only the kernel scheduler is capable of scheduling threads for applications.

d)Use of thread pools reduces the number of application threads and provide management of the worker threads.

17.What is the use of Dynamic Link Libraries in Windows?

a) DLLs provide a way to modularize applications so that their functionality can be updated and reused more easily.

b) multiple users to simultaneously use the same computer from separate computing stations.

c)Help implement IPC

d)increase efficiency of thread scheduling

18.How is thrashing handled in windows?

a)Reduce the level of multiprogramming

b)Re-allocation of pages to frames

c)Reduce paging activity

d)Limit the no.of frames allotted

19.Which is a completely unique feature of Windows 10(not found in earlier versions)?

a)Virtual Desktops

b)Live tiles and lockscreens

c)Libraries

d)Syncing settings across all Windows devices

20.Which was the first version of Windows to introduce Word and Excel?

a)Windows 1

b)Windows 2000

c)windows 2

d)windows 95

21.Which is the only version of Windows to run in 3 different modes?

a)Windows 1

b)Windows 2000

c)windows 2

d)windows 3

22.When was Internet Explorer introduced for the first time

a)Windows 1

b)Windows 2000

c)windows 95

d)windows 3

23.Which of the following comparisons of Linux to Windows is not true?

a)Windows is more extensively used as pc than linux

b)Windows is more secure

c)Windows has greater hardware and driver support

d)Windows is not available as open source

24.What is the main use of anonymous pipes in ipc in windows

a) It takes advantage of the communication capabilities of the underlying protocols.

b) *Anonymous pipes* enable related processes to transfer information to each other.

c) applications to call functions remotely.

d)transfer data in diff formats

Answers:

1.d)

2.c)

3.b)

4.c)

5.b)

6.a)

7.d)

8.b)

9.a)

10.c)

11.b)priority based scheduling is used with multilevel feedback queue

12.a)The others use proprietary software

13.c) File Allocation Table is one of the simplest types of a file system. It consists of a file system *descriptor sector* (boot sector or superblock), *a file system block allocation table* (referred as File Allocation Table) and *plain storage space* to store files and folders. Files on FAT are stored in directories

14.b)

15.a) Memory that belongs to a process is implicitly protected by its private virtual address space using this copy on write.

16.c)User *mode scheduling* (UMS) is a lightweight mechanism that applications can use to schedule their own threads.

17.a)

18.a) As the degree of multiprogramming increases, CPU utilization also increases.
If the degree of multiprogramming is increased further, thrashing sets in and CPU utilization drops sharply. So, at this point, to increase CPU utilization and to stop thrashing, we must decrease the degree of multiprogramming.
19.a)
20.c)
21.d) The 3 modes:real,standard and enhanced. This was the first widely released version
22.c)
23.b)Account Privileges in Linux offer greater security than in Windows.

24.b) Typically, an anonymous pipe is used for redirecting the standard input or output of a child process so that it can exchange data with its parent process.