**1. The systems which allow 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 operating system, each process has its own**

a) address space and global variables b) open files

c) pending alarms, signals and signal handlers d) all 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. What is the ready state of a process?**

a) when process is scheduled to run after some execution

b) when process is unable to run until some task has been completed

c) when process is using the CPU d) none of the mentioned

**5. A process stack does not contain**

a) Function parameters b) Local variables

c) Return addresses d) PID of child process

**6. Which system call can be used by a parent process to determine the termination of child process?**

a) wait b) exit c) fork d) get

**7. A Process Control Block(PCB) does not contain which of the following?**

a) Code b) Stack c) Bootstrap program d) Data

**8. The number of processes completed per unit time is known as**

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

**9. 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

**10. Which of the following is not the state of a process?**

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

**11. What is a Process Control Block?**

a) Process type variable b) Data Structure

c) A secondary storage section d) A Block in memory

**12. The entry of all the PCBs of the current processes is in**

a) Process Register b) Program Counter c) Process Table d) Process Unit

**13. What is the degree of multiprogramming?**

a) the number of processes executed per unit time

b) the number of processes in the ready queue

c) the number of processes in the I/O queue

d) the number of processes in memory

**14. A single thread of control allows the process to perform**

a) only one task at a time b) multiple tasks at a time

c) only two tasks at a time d) all of the mentioned

**15. What is the objective of multiprogramming?**

a) Have a process running at all time

b) Have multiple programs waiting in a queue ready to run

c) To increase CPU utilization d) None of the mentioned

**16. Which of the following do not belong to queues for processes?**

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

**17. 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

**18. What will happen when a process terminates?**

a) It is removed from all queues b) It is removed from all, but the job queue

c) Its process control block is de-allocated

d) Its process control block is never de-allocated

**19. What is a long-term scheduler?**

a) It selects processes which have to be brought into the ready queue

b) It selects processes which have to be executed next and allocates CPU

c) It selects processes which heave to remove from memory by swapping

d) None of the mentioned

**20. The only state transition that is initiated by the user process itself is**

a) block b) wakeup c) dispatch d) none of the mentioned

**21. In a multiprogramming environment**

a) the processor executes more than one process at a time

b) the programs are developed by more than one person

c) more than one process resides in the memory

d) a single user can execute many programs at the same time

**22. Which of the following does not interrupt a running process?**

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

**23. Which process can be affected by other processes executing in the system?**

a) cooperating process b) child process c) parent process d) init process

**24. When high priority task is indirectly preempted by medium priority task effectively inverting the relative priority of the two tasks, the scenario is called**

a) priority inversion b) priority removal

c) priority exchange d) priority modification

**25. A monitor is a module that encapsulates**

a) shared data structures b) procedures that operate on shared data structure

c) synchronization between concurrent procedure invocation

d) all of the mentioned

**26. A parent process calling \_\_\_\_\_ system call will be suspended until children processes terminate.**

a) wait b) fork c) exit d) exec

**27. With \_\_\_only one process can execute at a time; meanwhile all other process are waiting for the processor. With \_\_\_\_\_more than one process can be running simultaneously each on a different processor.**

a) Multiprocessing, Multiprogramming

b) Multiprogramming, Uniprocessing

c) Multiprogramming, Multiprocessing

d) Uniprogramming, Multiprocessing

**28. In UNIX, each process is identified by its**

a) Process Control Block b) Device Queue

c) Process Identifier d) None of the mentioned

**29. The child process completes execution, but the parent keeps executing, then the child process is known as**

a) Orphan b) Zombie c) Body d) Dead

**30. Messages sent by a process**

a) have to be of a fixed size b) have to be a variable size

c) can be fixed or variable sized d) none of the mentioned

**31. Bounded capacity and Unbounded capacity queues are referred to as**

a) Programmed buffering b) Automatic buffering

c) User defined buffering d) No buffering

**32. How does the Hardware trigger an interrupt?**

a) Sending signals to CPU through a system bus

b) Executing a special program called interrupt program

c) Executing a special program called system program

d) Executing a special operation called system call

**33. Which operation is performed by an interrupt handler?**

a) Saving the current state of the system

b) Loading the interrupt handling code and executing it

c) Once done handling, bringing back the system to the original state it was before the interrupt occurred

d) All of the mentioned

**34. The processes that are residing in main memory and are ready and waiting to execute are kept on a list called**

a) job queue b) ready queue c) execution queue d) process queue

**35. The interval from the time of submission of a process to the time of completion is termed as**

a) waiting time b) turnaround time c) response time d) throughput

**36. Which scheduling algorithm allocates the CPU first to the process that requests the CPU first?**

a) first-come, first-served scheduling b) shortest job scheduling

c) priority scheduling d) none of the mentioned

**37. In priority scheduling algorithm**

a) CPU is allocated to the process with highest priority

b) CPU is allocated to the process with lowest priority

c) Equal priority processes can not be scheduled

d) None of the mentioned

**38. Which algorithm is defined in Time quantum?**

a) shortest job scheduling algo b) round robin scheduling algo

c) priority scheduling algo d) multilevel queue scheduling algo

**39. Process are classified into different groups in**

a) shortest job scheduling algo b) round robin scheduling algo

c) priority scheduling algo d) multilevel queue scheduling algo

**40. In multilevel feedback scheduling algorithm**

a) a process can move to a different classified ready queue

b) classification of ready queue is permanent

c) processes are not classified into groups d) none of the mentioned

**41. Which one of the following cannot be scheduled by the kernel?**

a) kernel level thread b) user level thread c) process d) none

**42. With multiprogramming \_\_\_\_is used productively.**

a) time b) space c) money d) all of the mentioned

**43. What are the two steps of a process execution?**

a) I/O & OS Burst b) CPU & I/O Burst

c) Memory & I/O Burst d) OS & Memory Burst

**44. A process is selected from the \_\_ queue by the \_\_scheduler, to be executed.**

a) blocked, short term b) wait, long term

c) ready, short term d) ready, long term

**45. In the following cases non – preemptive scheduling occurs?**

a) When a process switches from the running state to the ready state

b) When a process goes from the running state to the waiting state

c) When a process switches from the waiting state to the ready state

d) All of the mentioned

**46. The switching of the CPU from one process or thread to another is called**

a) process switch b) task switch c) context switch d) all of the m

**47. Scheduling is done so as to**

a) increase CPU utilization b) decrease CPU utilization

c) keep the CPU more idle d) none of the mentioned

**48. Scheduling is done so as to**

a) increase the throughput b) decrease the throughput

c) increase the duration of a specific amount of work d) none of the mentioned

**49. What is Turnaround time?**

a) the total waiting time for a process to finish execution

b) the total time spent in the ready queue

c) the total time spent in the running queue

d) the total time from the completion till the submission of a process

**50. Scheduling is done so as to**

a) increase the turnaround time b) decrease the turnaround time

c) keep the turnaround time same

d) there is no relation between scheduling and turnaround time

**51. Which of the following does not interrupt a running process?**

A device Timer Scheduler process Power failure

**52.Which of the following is a benefit of virtual memory?**

Increases physical memory size Allows for easier sharing of files

Provides an illusion of a larger address space Decreases system complexity

**53. Which of the following is NOT a type of page replacement algorithm?**

LRU FIFO Least Recently Used First Come First Serve

**54. Which of the following page replacement algorithms replaces the page that will not be used for the longest period of time?**

FIFO LRU Optimal NRU

5**5. Which one of the following explains the sequential file access method?**

random access according to the given byte number

read bytes one at a time, in order read/write sequentially by record

read/write randomly by record

5**6. Which one of the following is a synchronization tool?**

Thread pipe semaphore socket

5**7. Which one of the following is not a valid state of a thread?**

Running parsing ready blocked

5**8. Which one of the following is the address generated by CPU?**

physical address absolute address logical address none of the ment

**59. Which process can be affected by other processes executing in the system?**

cooperating process child process parent process init process

6**0. Which system call can be used by a parent process to determine the termination of child process?**

Wait exit fork get

**61. Which file is a sequence of bytes organized into blocks understandable by the system’s linker?**

object file source file executable file text file