Tổng Hợp đề + đáp án (Những câu màu đỏ là những câu đáp án của mình chưa đúng)

Hệ điều hành (Trường Đại học Sư phạm Kỹ Thuật Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh)

1. What is the minimum number of memory accesses needed in paging?
   2 lower
2. The OS is generally in the any fragmented space memory addresses in the memory.
3. Operating system provides a layered, user-friendly interface
4. System programs are utilities programs, which help the user and may call for further system calls. Yes

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5. After receiving an interrupt from an I/O device, CPU _____ branches off to the interrupt service routine after completion of the current instruction
6. Process is _____An active program
7. .Which runs on computer hardware and serve as platform for other software to run on ? Operating system.
8. The process of initializing a microcomputer with its operating system is called ___Booting
9. .The PID of the terminated child process is returned by which system call? wait
10. An OS is a software that acts as an interface between the users and hardware of the computer system. Yes

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11. Short term scheduler is invoked when there is need to perform process scheduling.
12. Multi-user systems place more than one job/program/task in the main memory of the main computer system. The jobs are of different users who are connected through terminals to the main computer. The jobs are scheduled by time-sharing technique. Yes
13. The primary goals of operating system are convenience of the user and best utilization of the hardware. Yes
14. How does the software trigger an interrupt ? Invoking a system call
15. From the user's viewpoint, the operating system acts as a resource manager, control program, and virtual machine manager. No
16. A system program that sets up an executable program in main memory ready for execution is loader
17. Multi-programmed batch systems place more than one jobs/programs/tasks in the main memory of a batch prepared for same type of jobs and execute them by switching between them. Yes

18. Hybrid architecture combines the features of microkernel and layered architectures. Yes
19. An OS is a resource manager that in background manages the resources needed for all the applications. Yes
20. From the system's viewpoint, the operating system presents a friendly environment wherein the user can work efficiently. No
21. Layered architecture provides the modularity wherein there is a defined layer for each group of functionality. Yes

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22. An OS is a software that provides a working environment for the applications of users Yes
23. As a resource manager, operating system controls the user activities, I/O access, and all other activities performed by the system. No
24. All the privileged instructions, that is, instructions that need to interact with hardware and resources, and therefore passed on to the OS for execution, are known as system calls. Yes
25. Monolithic systems were not suitable for multi-programming/multi-tasking environments due to the unprotected behaviour of the system. Yes
26. Long term scheduler is invoked when there is need to perform job scheduling.
27. Medium term scheduler is invoked when there is need to swap out some blocked process
28. Multi-programming is the central concept in operating system that originates all other concepts of operating system. Yes
29. The set of instructions needed for booting, that is, to load the OS in RAM is known as initialier. No
30. As a control program, operating system schedules and manages the allocation of all resources in the computer system. No
31. Multi-programming places more than one job/program/task in the main memory. Yes
32. As a virtual machine manager, operating system provides a layer on the actual hardware on which it performs the tasks of the user. And to the user, it seems that all the work done is by the hardware. Yes
33. Shell is the part wherein only essential modules of the operating system are placed. No

34. BIOS is a software that the OS uses to interface with different I/O devices like keyboard, monitor, ports, and so on. Yes
35. From the system's viewpoint, the operating system acts as an easy interface between the user and computer system. No
36. Kernel is the part wherein only essential modules of the operating system are placed. Yes
37. The instructions, which are not directly executed by the user but need to be passed to the OS, are known as privileged instructions. Yes
38. Multi-tasking systems place more than one job/program/task in the main memory of the system. The jobs are scheduled by time-sharing technique. Yes
39. .In Windows, the primary hard disk drives has the drive letter ____ C
40. System generation is the process of configuring the OS according to the hardware and other specifications on a particular machine. Yes
41. Tập hợp các lệnh cần thiết để khởi động, nghĩa là để tải hệ điêu hành vào trong RAM được gọi là bộ khởi tạo (initialier). No

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42. Exokernel works as an executive for application programs such that it ensures the safe use of resources and allocates them to the applications. Yes
43. Which is not the function of the Operating System ? Virus Protection
44. Operating system is

    Select one:

    A collection of hardware components

    A collection of input-output devices

    All of the options

    A collection of software routines

45. Which is built directly on the hardware? Operating System

46. Short-term scheduler is invoked when there is need to perform process scheduling

47. Which Operating System doesn't support long file names ? MS DOS

48. Multiprogramming systems Execute more jobs in the same time period.- chắc chắn

49. The process of initializing a microcomputer with its operating system is called ___ Booting

50. The primary purpose of an operating system is:

To make the most efficient use of computer hardware

51. Which system call creates a new process in Unix? Fork

52. Medium-term scheduler is invoked when there is need to swap out some blocked process

53. Which is the first program run on a computer when the computer boots up ? Operating System

54. Which of the following acts can cause a process to enter the Ready state?

Select one:

It's waiting for its turn at the CPU.

Process that has recently been admitted.

An I/O event has been completed.

All of the mentioned

55. What is Operating System ? System service provider to the application programs

56. Top layer in the layered scheme of operating system is User interface

57. Supervisor state is only allowed to the operating system

58. Which of the following Operating System does not implement multitasking truly **MS DOS**

59. Which of the following Operating systems is better for implementing a Client-Server network Windows 2000

60. _____ is used in an operating system to separate mechanism from policy **Two level implementation**

61. The first program that is executed when the computer is switched on is called bootstrap program

swap space

62. Which of the following are loaded into main memory when the computer is booted ? internal command instructions

63. What should be the extension to execute files ? Select one:

All

exe

bat

com

64. In terms of operating system, what is the name of the operating system that reads and reacts ? **Real time system**

65. Which Operating System doesn't support networking between computers ? Windows 3.1

66. Which file keeps commands to execute automatically when OS is started ? autoexec.bat

67. The operating system which was most popular in 1981 is called CP/M

68. _____ is technique in which the operating system of a computer executes several programs concurrently by switching back and forth between them? **Multitasking**

69. In Unix, Fork is _____ **the creation of a new process**

70. The operating system creates _____ from the physical computer **Virtual computers**

71. What is the function of an operating system ?

Select one:

Manages the flow of data and instructions

All

Takes care of scheduling jobs for execution

Manages computer's resources very efficiently

72. When a process reaches an I/O instruction, it is in the state _____ Blocked

73. A type of systems software used on microcomputers is Solaris

74. Which operation is performed by an interrupt handler ? Bringing back the system to the original state it was before the interrupt occurred once done handling

75. Interrupt vector is ___ **an address that is indexed to an interrupt handler**

76. _____ shares characteristics with both hardware and software. Operating System

77. The operating system manages

Select one:

Processes

Memory

Disk and Input/Output devices

All

78. Direct Memory Access is used for .... High speed devices

79. What is a process's ready state ? **When a process is scheduled to run after a certain amount of time has passed**

80. The operating system OS X has _____ hybrid kernel

81. If all processes are I/O bound, the ready queue will usually always be _____ , and the Short Term Scheduler will have a _____ to complete.

empty, little

82. A process may reach an instruction that requires it to wait for I/O devices or another event while it is running. _____ is its state. Wait state

83. When a process sends out an I/O request, _____. It is added to an I/O queue

84. The main difference between the short and long term schedulers is_____

The type of processes they schedule

85. Which of the following statements is not correct? The kernel is made up of several modules that cannot be loaded into an operating system that is already running.

86. When a time slot assigned to a process is completed, the process moves from the running state to the ____ in a time-sharing operating system. Ready State

87. A real-time operating system is which of the following?

Select one:

Windows CE

All of the mentioned

VxWorks

RTLinux

88. Which of the following operating systems is not a real time operating system? Palm OS

89. Each process in UNIX is identified by its _____. Process Identifier

90. Which of the following items does not belong in a process queue? PCB Queue

91. Assume a process is "Blocked" while it waits for an I/O service. After the service is finished, it is delivered to the _____ Ready state

92. A process in _____becomes ready for execution **ready queue**

93. Which of the following errors will the operating system handle?

Select one:

insufficient paper in the printer

A power outage.

all of the stated options.

A network connection failure

94. Each process in an operating system has its own _____.

Select one:

signal handlers and pending alarms.

address space and global variables.

all of the mentioned.

open files.

95. When a parent process exits _____, all child processes exit as well. This is known as cascading termination. Normally or abnormally

96. Schedulers are classified using _____ the system's use of them on a regular basis.

97. Which of the following does not cause a running process to be interrupted? **The process of the scheduler**

98. The fork system call in UNIX returns _____ for the child process and _____for the parent process. Zero, A nonzero integer

99. Program is a ***passive*** entity while process is ***active***

100. A parent process that makes a system call _____ will be paused until the child processes finish. Wait

101. Insert 2 missing words to make the statement below correct:

Whenever a new job is entered into the system, it is stored in the _____._____ are those that only allow one process to run at a time. uniprocessing systems

102. What is the difference between a short-term scheduler and a long-term scheduler ? It determines which process should be added to the ready queue.

103. On a context switch between processes, which of the following does not have to be saved? Translation lookaside buffer

104. Any process that is limited to a subset of the parent's resources is prevented from ____. generating a large number of sub-processes to overburden the system

105. Because of _____, a process can be terminated. **mentioned options else**

106. When a process fails, most operating system write the error data to _____ a log file is creataed

107. When the event for which the blocked–suspended process was waiting has occurred, its state changes to **ready-suspended**

108. What is the function of a medium-term scheduler? **It swaps out which processes to eliminate from memory**

109. Which of the following need not necessarily be saved on a Context Switch between processes? Translation look-aside buffer

110. **Insert two missing words to make the statement below correct:**

The_____schedulers are the CPU schedulers that select a process from the ready queue and allocate the CPU to one of them. short term

111. **Insert the missing word to make the statement below correct:** _____is number of processes that complete their execution per time unit. Throughput

112. The state of a process after it reach an I/O instruction is blocked

113. Insert two missing words to make the statement below correct: The time taken to stop one process and start another running is known as Dispatch Latency

114. Insert 4 missing characters to make the statement below correct: In_____scheduling, the process that requests the CPU first is allocated the CPU first. FIFO

115. Consider a system contains n processes and system uses the round-robin scheduling algorithm, which data structure is best suited for ready queue? Circular queue

116. 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 Ready state

117. In a time-shared system, Round-Robin CPU scheduling is used. When large time slices are used, the method degenerates into the First Come First Served (FCFS) algorithm.

118. Insert two missing words to make the statement below correct: Long-term schedulers are the that select processes from the job queue and load them into memory for execution. Job schedulers

119. Which of the following actions is/are typically not performed by the operating system when switching context from process P1 to process P2? Swapping out the memory image of process P1 to the disk

120. Insert two missing word to make the statement below correct:

In CPU scheduling, time taken for switching from one process to other is…… Pure overhead

121. Consider a set of n tasks with known runtimes r1, r2....rn to be run on a uniprocessor machine. Which of the following processor scheduling algorithms will result in the maximum throughput? Shortest job first

122.

Match the following:

List - I	List - II
(a) Spooling	(i) Allows several jobs in memory to improve CPU utilization
(b) Multiprogramming	(ii)Access to shared resources among geographically dispersed computers in a transparent way
(c)Time sharing	(iii) Overlapping I/O and computations
(d)Distributed computing	(iv)Allows many users to share a computer simultaneously by switching processor frequently

codes:

(a) (b) (c) (d)
(1) (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)
(2) (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)
(3) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
(4) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)

Select one:

- (3)
- (2)
- (4)
- (1)

(2)

123. In CPU sheduling, the preemptied process is then placed at the back of the_____ ready queue

124. **Turnaround** time is amount of time to execute a particular process

125. Round Robin schedule is essentially the pre-emptive version of FIFO

126. Which of the following is non-preemptive? FCFS

127. A process may transition to the Ready state by which of the following actions?

Select one:

Completion of an I/O event

Awaiting its turn on the CPU

Newly-admitted process

All of the above

128. Insert 2 missing words to make the statement below correct:

In CPU sheduling, the preemptied process is then placed at the back of the : Ready queue

129. The Windows CreateProcess() system call creates a new process. The equivalent system call in UNIX is……. fork()

130. Insert one missing word to make the statement below correct:

……module gives control of the CPU to the process selected by the short-term scheduler. Dispatcher

131. The processes are classified into different groups in which of following scheduling algorithms? MLQ

132. The performance of Round Robin algorithm depends heavily on **the size of the time quantum**

133. _____ is amount of time a process has been waiting in the ready queue. Waiting time

134. Process is a program in execution

135. If the quantumn time used in the round-robin scheduling algorithm is more than the maximum time required to execute any process, then the algorithm will **become to first come first serve**

136. In CPU sheduling, the preemptied process is then placed at the back of the _____ ready queue

137. A _____ includes information on the process's state. PCB

138. In fixed partitioning, the partition size can be of **fixed as well as variable**

139. Supervisor state is only allowed to the operating system

140. What is the minimum number of memory accesses needed in paging? 2

141. What is the deadlock handling method?

A. Use methods to ensure the system will never enter a deadlock state

B. Allow the system to enter deadlock state and then recover

C. Pretend that deadlock never happens in the system A, B và C

142. If the size of a process is an exact multiple of page size chosen, there will not be any _____ fragmentation. **internal and external both**

143. The two types of semaphore are binary and counting

144. What is Operating System ?

Select one:

collection of programs that manages hardware resources

system service provider to the application programs

all of the mentioned

link to interface the hardware and application programs

145. What is the semaphore initial value allows only one of many processes to enter its critical section ? 1

146. A system has 3 processes sharing 4 resources of the same type. If each process needs up to 2 resources then deadlock may never happen

147. Every entry of a page in the page table may also have its protection bits. These protection bits are known as access protection bits

148. To avoid race condition, the number of processes that can be concurrently within their critical section is 1

149. If the quantumn time used in the round-robin scheduling algorithm is more than the maximum time required to execute any process, then the algorithm will become to first come first serve

150. What should be the extension to execute files?

Select one:

bat

All

com

exe

151. Consider the two processes P1 and P2 accessing the shared variables X and Y protected by the binary semaphore S1 and S2 respectively, both initiated by 1. The pseudocode of P1 and P2 are follows:

```
P1:                P2:

while(true){       while(true){

  L1: ......         L3: ......

  L2: ......         L4: ......

 X = X + 1;         Y = Y + 1;

 Y = Y - 1;         X = Y - 1;

signal(S1);        signal(S2);

signal(S2);        signal(S1);

    }                  }
```

To avoid deadlock, the correct operations at L1, L2, L3, L4 are, respectively?

wait(S1); wait(S2); wait(S1); wait(S2);

152. The swap space is reserved in _____ the hard disk

153. The 'Circular wait' condition can be prevented by Define a linear order of resource types and enter the resource level -sure

154. Which system call returns the PID of the terminated child process? wait

155. To avoid deadlock

Select one:

All deadlocked processes need to be removed

a set number of allocated resources are required

resource allocation needs to be done only once

only allocate resources to processes holding resources

156. Fixed partitioning is a method of partitioning the memory at the time of _____ system generation

157. *Buddy system* là một sự thỏa hiệp giữa _____ phân vùng cố định và phân vùng động

158. In a paging scheme, 16-bit addresses are used with a page size of 512 bytes. If the logical address is 0000010001111101.

The page number is: 2

159. Fixed partitioning method suffers from **both internal and external** fragmentation

160. In a time-shared system, Round-Robin CPU scheduling is used When large time slices are used, the method degenerates into the First Come First Served (FCFS) algorithm

161. In a paging scheme, 16-bit addresses are used with a page size of 512 bytes. If the logical address is 0000010001111101. The physical address will be 0001111001111101 , if the frame address corresponding to the computed page number is 15.

162. The requirements for solving a Critical Section problem are:

Select one or more:

mutual exclusion

bounded waiting

progress

163. Whenever a resource allocation request cannot be granted immediately, the deadlock detection algorithm is invoked. This will help identify: set of deadlocked processes

164. Which of the following is NOT true for plans to prevent and avoid deadlock? In the deadlock prevention, resource requests are always accepted if the resulting state is safe

165. Memory mapping through TLB is known as associative mapping

166. A memory management unit performs memory-mapping by converting a logical address into a physical address, with the help of _____ base and limit registers_

167. The downside of calling a deadlock detection algorithm for every request is Significant costs during calculation

168. A page table entry provides _base address

169. The OS is generally in the none memory addresses in the memory.

170. Belady's anomaly is observed in the _____ algorithm. FIFO

171. Pages and frames are **equal** in size

172. In a system, there are three processes, P1, P2, and P3, divided into 32, 189, and 65 pages, respectively. If there are 115 frames in the memory, then the proportions in which the frames will be allocated to the processes are 13, 76, 26

173. Larger the page size _____ will be the memory wastage. the more

174. Which of the following statements is not correct for a solution to a critical section problem? **Processes running outside its critical section may block other processes.**

175. Starvation is a problem that is addressed when considering concurrent processes, which are closely related to deadlock

176. TLB hit ratio must be _____ to decrease the effective memory access time. High

177. There are 128 pages in a logical address space, with a page size of 1024 bytes. How many bits will be there in the logical address?

Data:
number of pages = 128
size of page/frame = 1024 word
number of frames = 64
Calculation:
size of logical address = number of pages × size of page
size of logical address = 128 × 1024 words = 217 words
number of bits = log2217 = 17 bits
size of physical address = number of frames × size of a frame
size of physical address = 64 × 1024 words = 216 word
number of bits = log2216 = 16 bits

178. A buddy system is a compromise between fixed and dynamic partitioning

179. Rather than having the page table entry for a virtual page, _____ is taken as a page table entry in the inverted page table real page frame

180. A page table must be updated as soon as the virtual address of a page changes

181. A process is said to be thrashing if it spends maximum time in paging rather than its actual execution. False đúng

182. The optimal algorithm is impractical because it is impossible to know the future memory references

183. An LRU can be implemented with three approaches: stack, counter, and matrix. => True

đúng **184.** The huge size of a page table is handled with the hierarchical page table structure or inverted page table structure. => True

185. ***Thrashing*** take place when Processes frequently access pages not memory

186. Memory allocation is generally performed through two methods: static and dynamic allocation. => True

187. The virtual address space of a system is of the same size as the physical address space, the operating system designers decide to free the virtual memory entirely. Which one of the following is true? Hardware support is no longer needed from MMU

188. The software implementing the VM system is known as VM handler

189. The collection of user program, data section, stack, and the associated attributes is called the _____ process environment

190. Which of the following statements is not correct for a solution to a critical section problem ? Processes running outside its critical section may block other processes

đúng **191.** *Second chance* is also a page replacement algorithm => True

192. Virtual memory _____ is illusion of large primary memory

193. When does a page fault occur? when a requested page isn't in RAM

194. Clock page-replacement algorithm is another implementation of _____ second chance

195. _____ observes the working set of each process while executing and allocates the number of frames required by it. Operating system

196. In a paging scheme, 16-bit addresses are used with a page size of 512 bytes. If the logical address is 0000010001111101.The offset is 125

197. Suppose there are 4 empty original page frames and the LRU page replacement algorithm is used. If the page reference string is: 29

0, 1, 3, 6, 2, 4, 5, 2, 5, 0, 3, 1, 2, 5

When the 9th page fault occur, the required page index and data in frames in order are

Page: 3 Frames: 2, 3, 5, 0

198. process executes with the following page reference string:

1 3 4 3 2 3 4 2 0 3 4 3 1 2 3 7 2 8 7 4 7 2 7 2 7 0 2 7 2 0 7 0 2

Taking the working set window size as 10, what will be the working set for the time instant t1, t2, and t3? t1: {0,1,2,3,4}, t2: {1,2,3,4,7,8}, t3: {0,2,7}

199. Operating system is => A collection of software routines

200. Consider the problem of creating two arrays a and b such that a [i] = f1(i) with 0 ≤ i <n and b [i] = g2(a [i]) with 0 ≤ i <n.

Suppose this problem is separated into two simultaneous processes A and B so that A computes array a and B calculates array b. The processes use two binary semaphores Sa and Sb, both initialized to 0. Array a is shared by the two processes. The code for the process is shown below

```
Process A:
private i;
for(i=0; i<n; i++){
   a[i] = f1(i);
   ExitA(Sa,Sb);
}
```

```
Process B:
private i;
for(i=0; i<n; i++){
   EntryB(Sa,Sb);
   b[i] = g2(a[i]);
}
```

ExitA(Sa, Sb) { P(Sb); V(Sa);} EntryB(Sa, Sb) { V(Sb); P(Sa);}

201. When there is more RAM, computer's performance is improved because fewer page faults occur

202. Consider the following system with time quantumn = 2

Process	Arrival Time	Burst time
P1	0	5
P2	1	7
P3	3	4

The sequence of completion of the processes using the FCFS and RR scheduling is
FCFS: P1, P2, P3 RR: P1, P3, P2

203. Consider the following scenario of processes:

Process	Arrival Time	Burst time	Priority
P1	9	16	4
P2	2	10	1
P3	12	2	3
P4	5	28	0
P5	0	11	2

The waiting time of P5 using preemptive priority scheduling is 38

204. Suppose there are 4 empty original page frames. The page reference string is:

0, 1, 3, 6, 2, 4, 5, 2, 5, 0, 3

If the CLOCK page replacement algorithm is used, the data in the page frames in order and the victim page at the last requirement are ____

(The asterisk (*) represents use-bit = 1)

Frames: 3*, 4, 5, 0 Victim Page: 2

205. A process is said to be thrashing if it spends maximum time in paging rather than its actual execution Đúng

206. A virtual memory system uses the FIFO page replacement policy and allocates a fixed number of frames to the process. Consider the following statements:

P1: Increasing the number of page frames allocated to a process sometimes increases the page fault rate

P2: Some programs do not show local reference.

Which of the following is correct?

Both P1 and P2 are correct and P2 is not the reason for P1

207. Consider the code for P1 and P2 processes to access their critical section whenever needed, as shown below. The initial values of shared boolean variables S1 and S2 are randomly assigned.

P1:	P2:
while (S1 == S2) ; Critica1 Section S1 = S2;	while (S1 != S2) ; Critica1 Section S2 = not(S1);

Which of the following is a statement describing achieved properties? Mutual exclusion but not progress

208. Consider the following system:

Process	Arrival Time	Burst time
P3	2	8
P1	0	5
P4	3	9
P2	1	7

If preemptive SJF scheduling is performed what will be the average waiting time for the system?

7 75

209. Consider the following system:

Process	Arrival Time	Burst time
P0	2	3
P1	3	1
P2	4	2
P3	0	7
P4	1	5
P5	5	1

If SRT scheduling is performed what will be the average waiting time of the processes? 4

210. Consider the following scenario of processes:

Process	Arrival Time	Burst time
P1	0	8
P2	1	4
P3	2	9
P4	3	5

f SRTF scheduling is performed, what will be the turnaround time of P3 ? 24

211. Semaphore is a very popular tool used for memory synchronization

212. The disk that contains the boot partition is called a boot disk. The partition that contains the boot code is known as MBR

213. What is the major disadvantage with a linked allocation? there is only sequential access

214. Mapping of network file system protocol to local file system is done by _____ network file system

215. File type can be represented by _____ file extension

216. If each access to a file is controlled by a password, then what is the disadvantage? user will need to remember a lot of passwords

217. When will file system fragmentation occur? unused space or single file are not contiguous

218. The file organization module knows about _____

Select one:

physical blocks of files

files

logical blocks of files

all of the mentioned

219. In UNIX, exactly which operations can be executed by group members and other users is definable by _____ the file's owner

220. In distributed file system _____ directories are visible from the local machine. Remote

221. For each file there exists a _____ that contains information about the file, including ownership, permissions and location of the file contents. file control block

222. When a file system is mounted over a directory that is not empty then _____ the system may allow the mount and the directory's existing files will then be made obscure

223. To control access the three bits used in UNIX are represented by _____

Select one:

w

r

x

all of the mentioned

224. When in contiguous allocation the space cannot be extended easily? the contents of the file have to be copied to a new space, a larger hole

225. Protection is only provided at the _____ level. Lower

226. What will happens when a process closes the file? system wide entry's open count is decremented

227. Management of metadata information is done by _____ logical file system

228. To create a new file application program calls _____ logical file system

229. Which table contains the information about each mounted volume

mount table
system-wide open-file table
per-process open-file table
all of the mentioned

230. What is raw disk? disk without file system

231. For each file there exists a _____ that contains information about the file, including ownership, permissions and location of the file contents. file control block

232. Which one of the following explains the sequential file access method? read bytes one at a time, in order

233. Distributed naming services/Distributed information systems have been devised to _____ provide unified access to the information needed for remote computing

234. Reliability of files can be increased by _____ by keeping duplicate copies of the file

235. For processes to request access to file contents, they need _____ to implement the open and close system calls

236. The machine containing the files is the _____ and the machine wanting to access the files is the _____ server, client

237. In the world wide web, a ____ is needed to gain access to the remote files, and separate operations are used to transfer files. Browser

238. A file control block contains the information about _____

file ownership

file permissions
location of file contents
all of the mentioned

239. All users in a group get _____ access to a file. Similar

240. What will happen in a multi level directory structure? a mechanism for directory protection will have to applied

241. Domain name system provides _____ host-name-to-network-address translations for the entire internet

242. What if a pointer is lost or damaged in a linked allocation? the entire file could get damaged

243. Disks are segmented into one or more partitions, each containing a file system or _____ left 'raw'

244. Which protocol establishes the initial logical connection between a server and a client? mount protocol

245. What is the main problem with access control lists? their length

246. A process _____ lower the priority of another process if both are owned by the same owner. Can

247. To create a file _____ allocate the space in file system & make an entry for new file in directory

248. By using the specific system call, we can _____

open the file
read the file
write into the file
all of the mentioned

249. Mapping of file is managed by _____ file metadata

250. The data structure used for file directory is called _____ hash table

251. _____ is a unique tag, usually a number identifies the file within the file system. File identifier

252. What is the mounting of file system? attaching portion of the file system into a directory structure

253. To recover from failures in the network operations _____ information may be maintained. State

254. In the linked allocation, the directory contains a pointer to which block? Both First block and Last block

255. Metadata includes _____ both file system structure and contents of files

256. By using FAT, random access time is _____ decreased

257. Many systems recognize three classifications of users in connection with each file (to condense the access control list)

Owner
Group
Universe
All of the mentioned

258. Universe consists of _____ all users in the system

259. The machine containing the files is the _____ and the machine wanting to access the files is the _____ server, client

260. In which type of allocation method each file occupy a set of contiguous block on the disk? contiguous allocation

261. FAT stands for _____ File Allocation Table

262. A device driver can be thought of like a translator. Its input consists of _____ commands and output consists of _____ instructions. high level, low level

263. Anonymous access allows a user to transfer files _____ without having an account on the remote system 222222

264. There is no _____ with linked allocation. external fragmentation

265. Suppose there are 4 empty original page frames. The page reference string is:

1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 1, 5, 6, 2, 1, 2, 3, 7, 6, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 6

When using the LRU page replacement algorithm, how many referenced pages are in and not in the memory, respectively? Không lựa chọn nào đúng