OS - 1

* Required

12 digit student ID *

220340320036

Your name as per attendance sheet * 0 points

Devi dinesh

What is an operating system? * 1 point

- [ ] interface between the hardware and application programs
- [ ] collection of programs that manages hardware resources
- [ ] system service provider to the application programs
- [x] all of the mentioned

What is the main function of the command interpreter? * 1 point

- [ ] to provide the interface between the API and application program
- [ ] to handle the files in the operating system
- [x] to get and execute the next user-specified command
- [ ] none of the mentioned

In Operating Systems, which of the following is/are CPU scheduling algorithms? * 1 point

- ○ Priority
- ○ Round Robin
- ○ Shortest Job First
- ◉ All of the mentioned

To access the services of the operating system, the interface is provided by the _____ * 1 point

- ○ Library
- ○ System calls
- ○ Assembly instructions
- ○ API

CPU scheduling is the basis of _____ * 1 point

- ○ a) multiprogramming operating systems
- ○ b) larger memory sized systems
- ○ c) multiprocessor systems
- ○ d) none of the mentioned

Which one of the following is not true? * 1 point

- a) kernel remains in the memory during the entire computer session
- b) kernel is made of various modules which can not be loaded in running operating system
- c) kernel is the first part of the operating system to load into memory during booting
- d) kernel is the program that constitutes the central core of the operating system

Which one of the following errors will be handle by the operating system? * 1 point

- a) lack of paper in printer
- b) connection failure in the network
- c) power failure
- d) all of the mentioned

Where is the operating system placed in the memory? * 1 point

- a) either low or high memory (depending on the location of interrupt vector)
- b) in the low memory
- c) in the high memory
- d) none of the mentioned

If a process fails, most operating system write the error information to a _____ * 1 point

- a) new file
- b) another running process
- c) log file
- d) none of the mentioned

Which one of the following is not a real time operating system? * 1 point

- a) RTLinux
- b) Palm OS
- c) QNX
- d) VxWorks

What does OS X has? * 1 point

- a) monolithic kernel with modules
- b) microkernel
- c) monolithic kernel
- d) hybrid kernel

In operating system, each process has its own _____ * 1 point

- a) open files
- b) pending alarms, signals, and signal handlers
- c) address space and global variables
- d) all of the mentioned

In a timeshare operating system, when the time slot assigned to a process is completed, the process switches from the current state to? * 1 point

- a) Suspended state
- b) Terminated state
- c) Ready state
- d) Blocked state

Cascading termination refers to the termination of all child processes if the parent process terminates _____ * 1 point

- a) Normally or abnormally
- b) Abnormally
- c) Normally
- d) None of the mentioned

When a process is in a “Blocked” state waiting for some I/O service. When the service is completed, it goes to the _____ * 1 point

- a) Terminated state
- b) Suspended state
- c) Running state
- d) Ready state

Transient operating system code is a code that _____ * 1 point

- a) stays in the memory always
- b) never enters the memory space
- c) comes and goes as needed
- d) is not easily accessible

The portion of the process scheduler in an operating system that dispatches processes is concerned with _____ * 1 point

- a) assigning ready processes to waiting queue
- b) assigning running processes to blocked queue
- c) assigning ready processes to CPU
- d) all of the mentioned

The FCFS algorithm is particularly troublesome for _____ * 1 point

- a) operating systems
- b) multiprocessor systems
- c) time sharing systems
- d) multiprogramming systems

For an effective operating system, when to check for deadlock? * 1 point

- a) every time a resource request is made at fixed time intervals
- b) at fixed time intervals
- c) every time a resource request is made
- d) none of the mentioned

A deadlock avoidance algorithm dynamically examines the _____ to ensure that a circular wait condition can never exist. * 1 point

- a) operating system
- b) resources
- c) system storage state
- d) resource allocation state

Swapping _____ be done when a process has pending I/O, or has to execute I/O operations only into operating system buffers. * 1 point

- a) must never
- b) maybe
- c) can
- d) must

The main memory accommodates _____ * 1 point

- a) cpu
- b) user processes
- c) operating system
- d) all of the mentioned

The operating system is responsible for? * 1 point

- a) bad-block recovery
- b) booting from disk
- c) disk initialization
- d) all of the mentioned

The operating system and the other processes are protected from being modified by an already running process because _____ * 1 point

- a) every address generated by the CPU is being checked against the relocation and limit registers
- b) they have a protection algorithm
- c) they are in different memory spaces
- d) they are in different logical addresses

Using transient code, _____ the size of the operating system during program execution. * 1 point

- a) maintains
- b) changes
- c) increases
- d) decreases

The operating system maintains a _____ table that keeps track of how many frames have been allocated, how many are there, and how many are available. * 1 point

- a) memory
- b) mapping
- c) page
- d) frame

To obtain better memory utilization, dynamic loading is used. With dynamic loading, a routine is not loaded until it is called. For implementing dynamic loading _____ * 1 point

- a) special support from operating system is essential
- b) special support from hardware is required
- c) user programs can implement dynamic loading without any special support from hardware or operating system
- d) special support from both hardware and operating system is essential

The _____ presents a uniform device-access interface to the I/O subsystem, much as system calls provide a standard interface between the application and the operating system. * 1 point

- a) Device drivers
- b) I/O systems
- c) Devices
- d) Buses

In real time operating system _____ * 1 point

- a) process scheduling can be done only once
- b) all processes have the same priority
- c) kernel is not required
- d) a task must be serviced by its deadline period

Hard real time operating system has _____ jitter than a soft real time operating system. * 1 point

- a) equal
- b) more
- c) less
- d) none of the mentioned

For real time operating systems, interrupt latency should be _____ * 1 point

- a) zero
- b) minimal
- c) maximum
- d) dependent on the scheduling

Which one of the following is a real time operating system? * 1 point

- a) Windows CE
- b) RTLinux
- c) VxWorks
- d) All of the mentioned

The priority of a process will _____ if the scheduler assigns it a static priority. * 1 point

- a) depends on the operating system
- b) change
- c) remain unchanged
- d) none of the mentioned

What are the characteristics of Host based IDS? * 1 point

- a) Logs are analysed to detect tails of intrusion
- b) The host operating system logs in the audit information
- c) Logs includes logins, file opens, and program executions
- d) All of the mentioned

If the sum of the working – set sizes increases, exceeding the total number of available frames * 1 point

- a) the operating system selects a process to suspend
- b) the system crashes
- c) then the process crashes
- d) the memory overflows

What are the characteristics of stack based IDS? * 1 point

- a) It is programmed to interpret a certain series of packets
- b) It models the normal usage of the network as a noise characterization
- c) They are integrated closely with the TCP/IP stack and watch packets
- d) The host operating system logs in the audit information

The information about all files is kept in _____ * 1 point

- a) operating system
- b) separate directory structure
- c) swap space
- d) none of the mentioned

The operating system keeps a small table containing information about all open files called _____ * 1 point

- a) file table
- b) directory table
- c) open-file table
- d) system table

What will happen in the single level directory? * 1 point

- a) All files are contained in the same directory
- b) All files are contained in different directories all at the same level
- c) Depends on the operating system
- d) None of the mentioned

The operating system _____ the links when traversing directory trees, to preserve the acyclic structure of the system. * 1 point

- a) deletes
- b) considers
- c) ignores
- d) none of the mentioned

To recover from failures in the network operations _____ information may be maintained. * 1 point

- a) operating system
- b) ip address
- c) stateless
- d) state

On systems where there are multiple operating system, the decision to load a particular one is done by _____ * 1 point

- a) process control block
- b) file control block
- c) boot loader
- d) bootstrap

Whenever a process needs I/O to or from a disk it issues a _____ * 1 point

- a) system call to the operating system
- b) a special procedure
- c) system call to the CPU
- d) all of the mentioned

The two steps the operating system takes to use a disk to hold its files are _____ and _____ * 1 point

- a) caching & logical formatting
- b) logical formatting & swap space creation
- c) swap space creation & caching
- d) partitioning & logical formatting

The _____ program initializes all aspects of the system, from CPU registers to device controllers and the contents of main memory, and then starts the operating system. * 1 point

- a) bootstrap
- b) main
- c) bootloader
- d) rom

In SCSI disks used in high end PCs, the controller maintains a list of _____ on the disk. The disk is initialized during _____ formatting which sets aside spare sectors not visible to the operating system. * 1 point

- a) destroyed blocks, partitioning
- b) bad blocks, low level formatting
- c) destroyed blocks, high level formatting
- d) bad blocks, partitioning

Which principle states that programs, users, and even the systems be given just enough privileges to perform their task? * 1 point

- a) principle of least privilege
- b) principle of process scheduling
- c) principle of operating system
- d) none of the mentioned

Network operating system runs on _____ * 1 point

- a) every system in the network
- b) server
- c) both server and every system in the network
- d) none of the mentioned

What are the types of distributed operating systems? * 1 point

- a) Zone based Operating system
- b) Level based Operating system
- c) Network Operating system
- d) All of the mentioned

In Unix, which system call creates the new process? * 1 point

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

Submit Clear form