**MCQ**

**Sub: Operating System**

**B.tech. 4th Semester CSE**

1. What is an operating system?  
   a) interface between the hardware and application programs  
   b) collection of programs that manages hardware resources  
   c) system service provider to the application programs  
   d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d

1. What is the main function of the command interpreter?  
   a) to provide the interface between the API and application program  
   b) to handle the files in the operating system  
   c) to get and execute the next user-specified command  
   d) none of the mentioned

Answer: c

1. In Operating Systems, which of the following is/are CPU scheduling algorithms?  
   a) Priority  
   b) Round Robin  
   c) Shortest Job First  
   d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

1. To access the services of the operating system, the interface is provided by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   a) Library  
   b) System calls  
   c) Assembly instructions  
   d) API

Answer: b

1. Which one of the following is not true?  
   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  
   Answer: b
2. Which one of the following errors will be handle by the operating system?  
   a) lack of paper in printer  
   b) connection failure in the network  
   c) power failure  
   d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d

1. Where is the operating system placed in the memory?  
   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  
   Answer: a
2. If a process fails, most operating system write the error information to a \_\_\_\_\_\_  
   a) new file  
   b) another running process  
   c) log file  
   d) none of the mentioned  
   Answer: c
3. Which one of the following is not a real time operating system?  
   a) RTLinux  
   b) Palm OS  
   c) QNX  
   d) VxWorks

Answer: b

1. What does OS X has?  
   a) monolithic kernel with modules  
   b) microkernel  
   c) monolithic kernel  
   d) hybrid kernel  
   Answer: d
2. In operating system, each process has its own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   a) open files  
   b) pending alarms, signals, and signal handlers  
   c) address space and global variables  
   d) all of the mentioned  
   Answer: d
3. In a timeshare operating system, when the time slot assigned to a process is completed, the process switches from the current state to?  
   a) Suspended state  
   b) Terminated state  
   c) Ready state  
   d) Blocked state

Answer: c

1. Cascading termination refers to the termination of all child processes if the parent process terminates \_\_\_\_\_\_  
   a) Normally or abnormally  
   b) Abnormally  
   c) Normally  
   d) None of the mentioned  
   Answer: a
2. When a process is in a “Blocked” state waiting for some I/O service. When the service is completed, it goes to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   a) Terminated state  
   b) Suspended state  
   c) Running state  
   d) Ready state  
   Answer: d
3. Transient operating system code is a code that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   a) stays in the memory always  
   b) never enters the memory space  
   c) comes and goes as needed  
   d) is not easily accessible

Answer: c

1. The portion of the process scheduler in an operating system that dispatches processes is concerned with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   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  
   Answer: c
2. The FCFS algorithm is particularly troublesome for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   a) operating systems  
   b) multiprocessor systems  
   c) time sharing systems  
   d) multiprogramming systems  
   Answer: c
3. For an effective operating system, when to check for deadlock?  
   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

Answer: a

1. A deadlock avoidance algorithm dynamically examines the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to ensure that a circular wait condition can never exist.  
   a) operating system  
   b) resources  
   c) system storage state  
   d) resource allocation state

Answer: d

1. Swapping \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be done when a process has pending I/O, or has to execute I/O operations only into operating system buffers.  
   a) must never  
   b) maybe  
   c) can  
   d) must  
   Answer: a
2. The main memory accommodates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   a) cpu  
   b) user processes  
   c) operating system  
   d) all of the mentioned  
   Answer: c
3. The operating system is responsible for?  
   a) bad-block recovery  
   b) booting from disk  
   c) disk initialization  
   d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d

1. The operating system and the other processes are protected from being modified by an already running process because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   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  
   Answer: a
2. Using transient code, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the size of the operating system during program execution.  
   a) maintains  
   b) changes  
   c) increases  
   d) decreases  
   Answer: b
3. 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.  
   a) memory  
   b) mapping  
   c) page  
   d) frame

Answer: d

1. 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   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  
   Answer: c
2. 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.  
   a) Device drivers  
   b) I/O systems  
   c) Devices  
   d) Buses

Answer: a

1. In real time operating system \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   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  
   Answer: d
2. Hard real time operating system has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jitter than a soft real time operating system.  
   a) equal  
   b) more  
   c) less  
   d) none of the mentioned  
   Answer: c
3. For real time operating systems, interrupt latency should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   a) zero  
   b) minimal  
   c) maximum  
   d) dependent on the scheduling

Answer: b

1. Which one of the following is a real time operating system?  
   a) Windows CE  
   b) RTLinux  
   c) VxWorks  
   d) All of the mentioned  
   Answer: d
2. The priority of a process will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if the scheduler assigns it a static priority.  
   a) depends on the operating system  
   b) change  
   c) remain unchanged  
   d) none of the mentioned  
   Answer: c
3. What are the characteristics of Host based IDS?  
   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

Answer: d