OSG_1

Question #1 (1 point)

Which of the following statements about the CPU handling interrupts is incorrect?

○ The processor ceases to execute the current sequence of instructions

○ The hardware saves the old PC location

○ The CPU branches to a new instruction sequence

◉ None of the other choices

Question #2 (1 point)

A special register that contains the address of the next instruction to be fetched is called:

○ Instruction Register (IR)

◉ Program Counter (PC)

○ Program Status Word (PSW)

○ All of the other choices

Question #3 (1 point)

The ways that input/output can be done is?

○ Busy waiting

○ Interrupt

○ DMA (Direct Memory Access)

◉ All of the other choices

Question #4 (1 point)

Which of the following actions generates an external interrupt?

○ An input/output operation is completed.

◉ A page that does not exist in the main memory is accessed by the virtual storage management.

○ A system call instruction is executed.

○ Division by zero occurs.

Question #5 (1 point)

What is not a main function of an operating system?

○ Provide the users with an extended (virtual) machine

○ Manage the I/O devices

◉ Provide user interfaces

○ Support virtual memory

Question #6 (1 point)

Where is the position of the operating system in computer system:

◉ Above the hardware and under the user interface program

○ Between the user interface program and the application Program

○ In user space

○ None of the other choices

Question #7 (1 point)

Which of the following instructions should be allowed only in kernel mode?

◉ Disable all interrupts

○ Read the time-of-day clock

○ AND of two numbers

○ ADD of two numbers

Question #8 (1 point)

Which of special register in the CPU points to the top of the current stack in the memory?

○ IR

○ PC

○ PSW

◉ SP

Question #9 (1 point)

Information that must be saved prior to the processor transferring control to the interrupt handler routine includes:

○ PSW

◉ PSW and PC

○ PSW and Contents of processor registers

○ None of the other choices

Question #10 (1 point)

The language of the CPU is known as its

◉ Instruction set

○ Register set

○ Control unit set

○ None of the other choices

Question #11 (1 point)

A CPU may have two or more complete processors, so that can carry out multiple threads in the same time is called:

○ Pipeline

◉ Superscalar

○ Multicore

○ None of the other choices

Question #12 (1 point)

The two basic types of processor registers are:

◉ General and special registers

○ Control and Status registers

○ User-visible and user-invisible registers

○ None of the other choices

Question #13 (1 point)

The general role of an operating system is to:

○ Act as an interface between various computers

◉ Provide a set of services to system users

○ Manage files for application programs

○ None of the other choices

Question #14 (1 point)

Booting a general purpose computer involves the following steps except

○ Execution of a ROM-based POST sequence

○ Loading one or more bootstrap loaders

○ Loading the OS

◉ Loading the command interpreter

Question #15 (1 point)

Which of the following statements is incorrect about the CMOS?

◉ Is volatile

○ Interrupt

○ To contain BIOS

○ To hold the configuration parameters

Question #16 (1 point)

A CPU may have multiple execution units, so that can carry out multiple instructions in the same time is called:

○ Pipeline

◉ Superscalar

○ Multicore

○ None of the other choices

Question #17 (1 point)

An operating system

○ Manages hardware resources in a computer system

○ Manages software resources in a computer system

○ Deals with complex hardware resources and provides the user a virtual/extended machine that is much easier to deal with than the physical machine

◉ All of the other choices

Question #18 (1 point)

Which of the following is not a step in the boot process?

○ Configuration and customization settings are checked.

○ The BIOS is activated by powering on the CPU.

◉ The antivirus program checks all files for viruses.

○ The operating system is loaded into RAM.

Question #19 (1 point)

The four main structural elements of a computer system are:

○ Processor, Registers, I/O Modules, Main Memory

○ Processor, Registers, Main Memory, System Bus

◉ Processor, Main Memory, I/O Modules, System Bus

○ None of the other choices

Question #20 (1 point)

What is interrupt vector?

○ A signal an I/O device sends to CPU

○ The addresses of interrupt handlers

◉ Part of memory which contains the addresses of interrupt handlers

○ None of the other choices

Question #21 (1 point)

Which of the following statements about Random Access memory (RAM) is correct?

○ Is typically faster than cache memory

◉ Is volatile

○ Can only be read sequentially

○ Stores all the files on the computer

Question #22 (1 point)

A CPU may have separate fetch, decode and execute units, so that can carry out three steps of the three instructions in the same time is called:

○ Pipeline

◉ Superscalar

○ Multicore

○ None of the other choices

Question #23 (1 point)

Which of the following is not a operating mode of CPU

○ User mode

○ Kernel mode

◉ Management mode

○ None of the other choices

Question #24 (1 point)

As one proceeds down the memory hierarchy (from inboard memory to offline storage), the following conditions apply:

○ Decreasing cost per bit

○ Increasing capacity

○ Increasing access time

◉ All of the other choices

Question #25 (1 point)

Which of the following statements about Electrically Erasable PROM (EEPROM) is correct?

◉ Can be erased and rewritten

○ Volatile

○ Unprogrammable

○ None of the other choices

Question #26 (1 point)

Which is not an example of a resource that is commonly space-multiplexed?

○ CPU

○ Video RAM

◉ Hard drive

○ Main memory

Question #27 (1 point)

List of memory location, that contains the executable program, the program's data, and its stack is called:

○ set of resources

○ address space

◉ address memory

○ All of the other choices

Question #28 (1 point)

As one proceeds down the memory hierarchy (from inboard memory to offline storage), which of the following conditions is correct?

○ Increasing cost per bit

○ Decreasing capacity

◉ Increasing access time

○

None of the other choices

Question #29 (1 point)

Which of special register contains the condition code bits, the CPU priority, the mode bit and other control bits?

○ Instruction Register (IR)

○ Program Counter (PC)

◉ Program Status Word (PSW)

○ None of the other choices

Question #30 (1 point)

Examples of general purpose stored program computers include the following except

○ Personal computers

○ Network servers

○ Workstations

◉ MP3 player