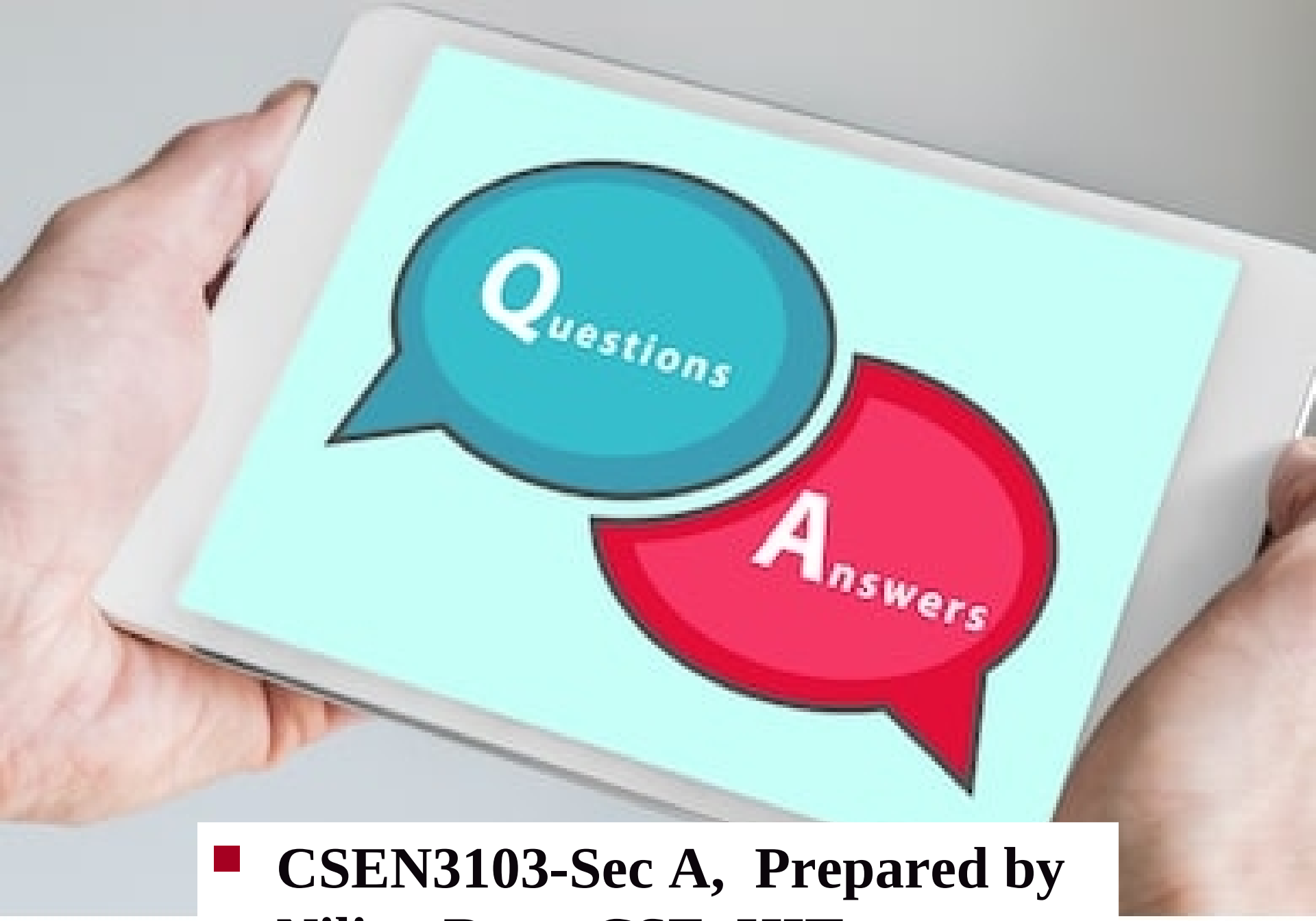

- **CSEN3103-Sec A, Prepared by Nilina Bera, CSE, HIT**

B.Tech(CSE) – OS Introduction

1.What is operating system?

a) collection of programs that manages hardware resources

b) system service provider to the application programs

c) link to interface the hardware and application programs

d) all of the mentioned

Ans : (d)

2. To access the services of operating system, the interface is provided by the

a) system calls

b) API

c) library

d) assembly instructions

Ans. (a)

B.Tech(CSE) – OS intro.

3. Which one of the following is *not* true?

Answer: c

a) kernel is the program that constitutes the central core of the operating system

b) kernel is the first part of operating system to load into memory during booting

c) kernel is made of various modules which can not be loaded in running operating system

d) kernel remains in the memory during the entire computer session

4. Which one of the following error will be handled by the operating system?

a) power failure

b) lack of paper in printer

c) connection failure in the network

d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d

B.Tech(CSE) – OS intro.

5. The main function of the command interpreter is

a) to get and execute the next user-specified command

b) to provide the interface between the API and application program

c) to handle the files in operating system

d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

6. By operating system, the resource management can be done via

a) time division multiplexing

b) space division multiplexing

c) both (a) and (b)

d) none of the mentioned

Answer : c

B.Tech(CSE) – OS intro.

7. If a process fails, most operating system write the error information to a

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

Answer : a

8. The systems which allows only one process execution at a time, are called

a) uniprogramming systems
b) uniprocessing systems
c) unitasking systems
d) none of the mentioned

Answer : a
Explanation : Those systems which allows more than one process execution at a time, are called multiprogramming systems. Uniprocessing means only one processor.

B.Tech(CSE) – OS intro.

9. In operating system, each process has its own

a) address space and global variables

Answer : d

b) open files

c) pending alarms, signals and signal handlers

d) all of the mentioned

10. In Unix, Which system call creates the new process?

a) fork

b) create

Answer : a

c) new

d) none of the mentioned

B.Tech(CSE) – OS intro.

11. A digital machine provides a

a) Software interface

b) Binary interface

c) High-level interface

d) Hardware interface

Answer : b

12. What gets loaded into main memory when the system is switched on?

a) Compiler

b) Interpreter

c) Application program

d) Operating system

Answer : d

B.Tech(CSE) – OS intro.

13. The software that provides services and resources to users and application programs is called:

Answer : c

a) Utility Software
b) Live ware
c) System software
d) None of the above

14. An operating system is called:

Answer : d

a) A resource manager
b) A resource allocator
c) An interface between the user and the machine
d) All of the above

B.Tech(CSE) – OS intro.

15. The ability of an operating system to accept more than one job from a single user is called:

Answer : d

a) Multiprogramming
b) Multiprocessing
c) Multithreading
d) Multitasking

16. The activity of concurrent execution of multiple programs on multiple processors is called:

Answer : b

a) Multiprogramming
b) Multiprocessing
c) Multithreading
d) Multitasking

B.Tech(CSE) – OS intro.

17. The ability of an operating system to execute different concurrent parts of the same program on multiple processors is called:

a) Multiprogramming
b) Multiprocessing
c) Parallel processing
d) Multitasking

Answer : c

18. This is the ability of an operating system to grow and change according to the changing needs of the user and market:

a) Extensibility
b) Portability
c) Robustness
d) None of the above

Answer : a