ÔN TẬP HỆ ĐIỀU HÀNH

Câu 1 Khi thực thi chương trình C , CPU chạy ở chế độ user

A. System
B. Kernel
C. User
D. Supervisory

Answer: C

Explain:

When we execute a C program, the CPU runs in user mode. In this mode, the program has limited access to system resources and cannot perform privileged operations. The user mode provides a level of protection and prevents the program from interfering with other processes or the operating system. It ensures that the program only has access to its allocated memory and cannot modify critical system files or configurations.
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Câu 2 Các chương trình của hệ điều hành thường kết thúc:

A. Intervally
B. Erroneously
C. Interruptedly
D. Normally

Câu 3: Getting device attributes of a computer system is a

A. Information maintenance (bảo trì thông tin)
B. File management (quản lí tập tin)
C. Process control (kiểm soát tiến trình)
D. Device management (quản lí thiết bị)

Câu 4 Dấu ……. thường được sử dụng như một phần của đường dẫn.

A. Backslash
B. Semicolon
C. Comma
D. Forward slash

Câu 5: Để đọc dữ liệu đầu vào, lệnh gọi hệ thống nào sau đây được sử dụng?

A. Change
B. Rd
C. Read
D. Write

Answer: D.

Explain: Feedback

The correct answer is "write" because the write system call is used to write data from a buffer to a file descriptor. It allows the program to send data to an output device or file.
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Câu 6 Hàm gọi CloseHandle() trong hệ điều hành Windows là một hàm của UNIX được gọi cho

A. Fork()
B. Open()
C. Read()
D. Close()

Câu 7 Before the days of Windows, users interfaced with the operating system through a --- interface.

A. Command line
B. Object oriented
C. Command utility
D. Graphical

Câu 8 Most operating systems are comprised of three main components: the file system, the shell and ?

A. User interface
B. Code
C. Desktop
D. Kernel

Câu 9 Which of the following mode is used for opening a file in both reading and writing?

A. O_WDR
B. O_RDWR
C. O_WRONLY
D. O_RDONLY

Câu 10 The operating system is an example of a computer

A. Desktop
B. File system

C. Object

D. Program

Câu 11 Which of the following is not an Operating System?

A. Mac OS

B. Windows Explorer

C. Red Hat

D. Solaris

Correct Answer
B. Windows Explorer
Explanation
Windows Explorer is not an operating system. It is a file management application that is integrated into the Windows operating system. It allows users to navigate and manage files and folders on their computers. The other options listed, Mac OS, Red Hat, and Solaris, are all operating systems. Mac OS is the operating system used by Apple computers, Red Hat is a Linux-based operating system, and Solaris is a Unix-based operating system.

Câu 12 Which of the following is not a product of Microsoft?

A. Ubuntu

B. XP

C. Vista

D. ME

Câu 13 What is an Operating System?

A. It is an interface between the user and the hardware.

B. It is the first software that runs when the computer boots up.

C. It provides a platform for the user to run applications.

D. All of the above.

Câu 14 Which of the following is an example of Single Programming Operating System?

A. MS-DOS

B. Unix

C. Windows

D. Linux

Câu 15 Which of the following is not the function of the Operating System?

A. Process Management

B. Memory Management

C. Device Management

D. Clock Management

Câu 16 A process is a

A. Operating system itself.
B. A complete software package
C. Program in execution
D. Interrupt handle

Correct Answer
C. Program in execution
Explanation
A process refers to a program that is currently running or being executed by the operating system. It represents an instance of a program in memory, with its own set of resources and execution context. Therefore, the correct answer is "program in execution".

Câu 17 From the waiting state, a process can only enter into

A. Running state
B. Ready state
C. New state
D. Terminated state

Câu 18 The full form of PCB is:

A. Public Control Block
B. Process Control Box
C. Process Creating Block
D. Process Control Block

Câu 19 Each process has its own PCB.

A. True
B. False

Câu 20 There can be more than one process in running state at any given time.

A. True
B. False
Correct Answer
B. False
Explanation
The statement is false because in a single-core processor system, only one process can be in the running state at any given time. The processor can only execute one instruction at a time, so it can only work on one process at a time. However, in a multi-core processor system, multiple processes can be in the running state simultaneously, with each core working on a different process.

Câu 21 The state of a process is stored in its _____.

A. Registers
B. PCB

C. Source code

D. Memory

Câu 22 All the processes that are ready to execute reside in

A. I/O queue
B. Waiting queue
C. Ready queue
D. Running queue

Câu 23 The ready queue is maintained by _____.

A. Array
B. Stack
C. Tree
D. Linked List

Câu 24 What is the function of a short-term scheduler?

A. Selects a process from the secondary storage device and allocates it to the CPU.
B. Selects a process from memory and swaps it out to secondary storage.
C. Selects a process from ready queue and assigns it to the CPU.
D. Selects a process from I/O queue to moves it to the ready queue.

Câu 25 The function of the long-term scheduler is to:

A. Move the process from secondary storage to ready queue.
B. Move the process from the ready queue to CPU.
C. Move the process from memory to secondary storage.
D. Move the process between different queues. \

Correct Answer
A. Move the process from secondary storage to ready queue.
Explanation
The long-term scheduler, also known as the admission scheduler or job scheduler, is responsible for selecting processes from secondary storage (such as the hard disk) and moving them to the ready queue in main memory. This decision is based on various factors such as system load, memory availability, and priority of the process. By moving processes from secondary storage to the ready queue, the long-term scheduler ensures that the system remains efficient by controlling the number of processes in memory and preventing overload.

Câu 26 What is the function of mid-term scheduler?

A. It moves the process from ready queue to CPU.
B. It swaps out the idle process from memory to secondary storage.
C. It moves the process between different queues.
D. It helps the CPU in executing the process.

Câu 27 Which scheduler maintains the Degree of Multiprogramming?

A. Short-Term Scheduler
B. Mid-Term Scheduler
C. Long-Term Scheduler
D. None of the Above

Câu 28 The switching of the CPU between different processes is called _____.

A. Swapping
B. Organizing
C. Context Switching
D. Multiple Switching

Câu 29 Which of the following scheduling algorithm comes under preemptive scheduling?

A. FCFS
B. Round Robin
C. Multilevel Queue Scheduling
D. Largest Job First

Câu 30 Turnaround time is:

A. The interval from the time of submission of a process to the time of completion.
B. The sum of periods spent waiting in the ready queue.
C. The sum of periods spent executing on CPU.
D. The time when the process first responds.

Correct Answer
A. The interval from the time of submission of a process to the time of completion.
Explanation
Turnaround time refers to the total time taken by a process from the moment it is submitted until it is completed. It includes the time spent waiting in the ready queue as well as the time spent executing on the CPU. It does not specifically refer to the time when the process first responds, as that would be better described as response time. Therefore, the correct answer is the interval from the time of submission of a process to the time of completion.