BÀI TẬP QUÁ TRÌNH

Set-1: Basic OS question

Câu 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: all of the mentioned

Câu 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: D. assembly instructions

Câu 3 Which one of the following error will be handle by the operating system?

A. power failure
B. lack of paper in printer
C. connection failure in the network
D. all of the mentioned

Câu 4 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

Câu 5 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

câu 6 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

ans: A. log file

Câu 7: 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

Câu 8 In operating system, each process has its own

A. address space and global variables
B. open files
C. pending alarms, signals and signal handlers
D. all of the mentioned

Câu 9 A process can be terminated due to

A. normal exit
B. fatal error
C. killed by another process
D. all of the mentioned

Câu 10 What is the ready state of a process?

A. when process is scheduled to run after some execution
B. when process is unable to run until some task has been completed
C. when process is using the CPU
D. none of the mentioned

ans: A. when process is scheduled to run after some execution

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Set-2

Câu 1 What is interprocess communication?

A. communication within the process
B. communication between two process
C. communication between two threads of same process
D. none of the mentioned

ans: B. communication between two process

Câu 2 A process stack does not contain

A. function parameters
B. local variables
C. return addresses
D. PID of child process

Ans: D. PID of child process

Câu 3: When the process issues an I/O request :

A. It is placed in an I/O queue
B. It is placed in a waiting queue
C. It is placed in the ready queue
D. It is placed in the Job queue

Câu 4 What is a long-term scheduler ?

A. It selects which process has to be brought into the ready queue
B. It selects which process has to be executed next and allocates CPU
C. It selects which process to remove from memory by swapping
D. None of these

Câu 5 What is a medium-term scheduler ?

A. It selects which process has to be brought into the ready queue
B. It selects which process has to be executed next and allocates CPU
C. It selects which process to remove from memory by swapping
D. None of these

Ans: C. It selects which process to remove from memory by swapping

Câu 6 What is a short-term scheduler ?

A. It selects which process has to be brought into the ready queue
B. It selects which process has to be executed next and allocates CPU
C. It selects which process to remove from memory by swapping
D. None of these

Ans: B. It selects which process has to be executed next and allocates CPU

Câu 7 The primary distinction between the short term scheduler and the long term scheduler is :

A. The length of their queues
B. The type of processes they schedule
C. The frequency of their execution
D. None of these

Set-3

Câu 1 In a time-sharing operating system, when the time slot given to a process is completed, the process goes from the running state to the :

A. Blocked state
B. Ready state
C. Suspended state
D. Terminated state

Ans: B. Ready state

Câu 2 In a multi-programming environment :

A. the processor executes more than one process at a time
B. the programs are developed by more than one person
C. more than one process resides in the memory
D. a single user can execute many programs at the same time

Ans: C. more than one process resides in the memory

Câu 3: Suppose that a process is in "Blocked" state waiting for some I/O service. When the service is completed, it goes to the :

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

Câu 4 Which of the following does not interrupt a running process ?

A. A device
B. Timer
C. Scheduler process
D. Power failure

Câu 5 Several processes access and manipulate the same data concurrently and the outcome of the execution depends on the particular order in which the access takes place, is called a(n) ____.

A. Shared Memory Segments
B. Entry Section
C. Race condition
D. Process Synchronization

Ans: C. Race condition

Câu 6 Which of the following state transitions is not possible ?

A. blocked to running
B. ready to running
C. blocked to ready
D. running to blocked

Câu 7 Which process can affect of be affected by other processes executing in the system?

A. cooperating process
B. child process
C. parent process
D. init process

Câu 8 A semaphore is a shared integer variable

A. that can not drop below zero
B. that can not be more than zero
C. that can not drop below one
D. that can not be more than one

Ans: A. that can not drop below zero

Set-5

Câu 1 Operating System maintains the page table for

A. each process
B. each thread
C. each instruction
D. each address

ans: A. each process

Câu 2 Because of virtual memory, the memory can be shared among

A. processes
B. threads
C. instructions
D. none of the mentioned

A. processes

Câu 3 _____ is the concept in which a process is copied into main memory from the secondary memory according to the requirement.