

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

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 or 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.

- A. Paging
- B. Demand paging
- C. Segmentation
- D. Swapping

Câu 4 A memory buffer used to accommodate a speed differential is called

- A. stack pointer
- B. cache
- C. accumulator
- D. disk buffer

Câu 5 Which one of the following is the address generated by CPU?

- A. physical address
- B. absolute address
- C. logical address
- D. none of the mentioned

Ans: C. logical address

Câu 6 Run time mapping from virtual to physical address is done by

- A. memory management unit
- B. CPU
- C. PCI
- D. none of the mentioned

Ans: A. memory management unit

Câu 7 Memory management technique in which system stores and retrieves data from secondary storage for use in main memory is called

- A. fragmentation
- B. paging
- C. mapping
- D. none of the mentioned

Câu 8 Program always deals with

- A. logical address
- B. absolute address
- C. physical address
- D. relative address
