

Question-1: Which module gives control of the CPU to the process selected by the short-term scheduler?

- a) Dispatcher
- b) Interrupt
- c) Scheduler
- d) None of the above

Question-2: The processes that are residing in main memory and are ready and waiting to execute are kept on a list called:

- a) Job Queue
- b) Ready Queue
- c) Execution Queue
- d) Process Queue

Question-3: The interval from the time of submission of a process to the time of completion is termed as:

- a) Waiting Time
- b) Turnaround Time
- c) Response Time
- d) Throughput

Question-4: Which scheduling algorithm allocates the CPU first to the process that requests the CPU first?

- a) First Come First-Served Scheduling
- b) Shortest Job Scheduling
- c) Priority Scheduling
- d) None of the above

Question-5: In priority scheduling algorithm:

- a) CPU is allocated to the process with highest priority
- b) CPU is allocated to the process with lowest priority
- c) Equal priority processes cannot be scheduled
- d) None of the above

Question-6: In priority scheduling algorithm, when a process arrives at the ready queue, its priority is compared with the priority of:

- a) All Process
- b) Currently Running Process
- c) Parent Process
- d) Init Process

Question-7: Time quantum is defined in:

- a) Shortest Job Scheduling Algorithm
- b) Round Robin Scheduling Algorithm
- c) Priority Scheduling Algorithm

- d) Multilevel Queue Scheduling Algorithm

Question-8: Process is classified into different groups in:

- a) Shortest Job Scheduling Algorithm
- b) Round Robin Scheduling Algorithm
- c) Priority Scheduling Algorithm
- d) Multilevel Queue Scheduling Algorithm

Question-9: Which of the following is correct regarding process in operating system?

- a) A program is a passive entity
- b) A Process is an active entity
- c) A process is the unit of work
- d) All of the above

Question-10: In multilevel feedback scheduling algorithm:

- a) A process can move to a different classified ready queue
- b) Classification of ready queue is permanent
- c) Processes are not classified into groups
- d) None of the above

Question-11: Which one of the following cannot be scheduled by the kernel?

- a) Kernel Level Thread
- b) User Level Thread
- c) Process
- d) None of the above

Question-12: CPU scheduling is the basis of _____.

- a) Multiprocessor Systems
- b) Multiprogramming Operating Systems
- c) Larger Memory Sized Systems
- d) None of the above

Question-13: Which one of the following is not a valid state of a thread?

- a) Running
- b) Destroying
- c) Ready
- d) Blocked

Question-14: Which of the following is deadlock avoidance algorithm?

- a) Round Robin Algorithm
- b) Banker's Algorithm
- c) Multilevel Feedback
- d) None of the above

Question-15: Deadlocks can be described by which graph?

- a) Resource Allocation Graph

- b) Hamilton Graph
- c) Complete Graph
- d) None of the above

Question-16: With multiprogramming, _____ is used productively.

- a) Time
- b) Space
- c) Money
- d) All of the above

Question-17: The two steps of a process execution are:

- a) I/O Burst, CPU Burst
- b) CPU Burst
- c) Memory Burst
- d) OS Burst

Question-18: An I/O bound program will typically have:

- a) A few very short CPU bursts
- b) Many very short I/O bursts
- c) Many very short CPU bursts
- d) A few very short I/O bursts

Question-19: A CPU bound program will typically have:

- a) A few very long CPU bursts
- b) Many very long I/O bursts
- c) Many very long CPU bursts
- d) A few very long I/O bursts

Question-20: A process is selected from the _____ queue by the _____ scheduler, to be executed.

- a) Blocked, Short Term
- b) Wait, Long Term
- c) Ready, Short Term
- d) Ready, Long Term

Question-21: The switching of the CPU from one process or thread to another is called:

- a) Process Switch
- b) Task Switch
- c) Context Switch
- d) All of the above

Question-22: Dispatch latency is:

- a) The speed of dispatching a process from running to the ready state
- b) The time of dispatching a process from running to ready state and keeping the CPU idle

- c) The time to stop one process and start running another one
- d) None of the above

Question-23: Scheduling is done so as to:

- a) Increase CPU utilization
- b) Decrease CPU utilization
- c) Keep the CPU more idle
- d) None of the above

Question-24: Scheduling is done so as to:

- a) Increase the throughput
- b) Decrease the throughput
- c) Increase the duration of a specific amount
- d) None of the above

Question-25: Which of the following statements are true?

- a) Shortest remaining time first scheduling may cause starvation
- b) Starvation may be caused by preemptive scheduling
- c) In terms of response time robin round is better than FCFS
- d) All of the above

Question-26: Turnaround time is:

- a) The total waiting time for a process to finish execution
- b) The total time spent in the ready queue
- c) The total time spent in the running queue
- d) The total time from the completion till the submission of a process

Question-27: Scheduling is done so as to:

- a) Increase the turnaround time
- b) Decrease the turnaround time
- c) Keep the turnaround time same
- d) There is no relation between scheduling and turnaround time

Question-28: Waiting time is:

- a) The total time in the blocked and waiting queues
- b) The total time spent in the ready queue
- c) The total time spent in the running queue
- d) The total time from the completion till the submission of a process

Question-29: Scheduling is done so as to:

- a) Increase the waiting time
- b) Keep the waiting time the same
- c) Decrease the waiting time
- d) None of the above

Question-30: Response time is:

- a) The total time taken from the submission time till the completion time
- b) The total time taken from the submission time till the first response is produced
- c) The total time taken from submission time till the response is output
- d) None of the above

Question-31: Scheduling is done so as to:

- a) Increase the response time
- b) Keep the response time the same
- c) Decrease the response time
- d) None of the above

Question-32: Round Robin scheduling falls under the category of:

- a) Non preemptive scheduling
- b) Preemptive scheduling
- c) Both A & B
- d) None of the above

Question-33: With Round Robin scheduling algorithm in a time shared system,

- a) Using very large time slices converts it into First come First served scheduling algorithm
- b) Using very small time slices converts it into First come First served scheduling algorithm
- c) Using extremely small time slices increases performance
- d) Using very small time slices converts it into Shortest Job First algorithm

Question-34: The portion of the process scheduler in an operating system that dispatches processes is concerned with:

- a) Assigning ready processes to CPU
- b) Assigning ready processes to waiting queue
- c) Assigning running processes to blocked queue
- d) All of the above

Question-35: Complex scheduling algorithms:

- a) Are very appropriate for very large computers
- b) Use minimal resources
- c) Use many resources
- d) All of the above

Question-36: The FIFO algorithm:

- a) First executes the job that came in last in the queue
- b) First executes the job that came in first in the queue
- c) First executes the job that needs minimal processor
- d) First executes the job that has maximum processor needs

Question-37: The strategy of making processes that are logically runnable to be temporarily suspended is called:

- a) Non Preemptive Scheduling
- b) Preemptive Scheduling
- c) Shortest Job First
- d) First Come First Served

Question-38: Scheduling is:

- a) Allowing a job to use the processor
- b) Making proper use of processor
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

Question-39: There are 10 different processes running on a workstation. Idle processes are waiting for an input event in the input queue. Busy processes are scheduled with the Round-Robin time sharing method. Which out of the following quantum times is the best value for small response times, if the processes have a short run-time, e.g. less than 10ms?

- a) TQ = 15ms
- b) TQ = 40ms
- c) TQ = 45ms
- d) TQ = 50ms

Question-40: Orders are processed in the sequence they arrive if _____ rule sequences the jobs.

- a) Earliest Due Date
- b) Slack Time Remaining
- c) First Come First Served
- d) Critical Ratio

Question-41: Which of the following algorithms tends to minimize the process flow time?

- a) First Come First Served
- b) Shortest Job First
- c) Earliest Deadline First
- d) Longest Job First

Question-42: Under multiprogramming, turnaround time for short jobs is usually _____ and that for long jobs is slightly _____.

- a) Lengthened; Shortened
- b) Shortened; Lengthened
- c) Shortened; Shortened
- d) Shortened; Unchanged

Question-43: Which scheduling policy is best suited for time-sharing operating systems?

- a) Shortest Job First
- b) Round Robin

- c) First Come First Serve
- d) Elevator

Question-44: Which among following scheduling algorithms give minimum average waiting time?

- a) FCFS
- b) SJF
- c) Round Robin
- d) Priority

Question-45: In real time OS, which is most suitable scheduling scheme

- a) Round Robin
- b) FCFS
- c) Pre-emptive Scheduling
- d) Random Scheduling

Question-46: In which scheduling policies, context switching never takes place

- a) FCFS
- b) Round Robin
- c) Shortest Job First
- d) Pre-emptive

Question-47: Dispatcher function is to

- a) Put tasks in I/O wait
- b) Schedule tasks in processor
- c) Change task priorities
- d) All of the above

Question-48: Shortest Job First executes first the job

- a) With the least processor needs
- b) That first entered the queue
- c) That has been in the queue for the longest
- d) That last entered the queue

Question-49: Creating a job queue is a function of

- a) Spooler
- b) Interpreter
- c) Compiler
- d) Drive

Question-50: Poor response times are caused by

- a) Busy processor
- b) High I/O rate
- c) High paging rates
- d) Any of the above