OS & Network Exam

system.

Operating Systems Fundamentals

2.	The Main Memory consists of RAM (Random Access Memory) and ROM (Read Only Memory)
	○ True
	False
3.	All of the secondary storages used as Output devices only for permeant storage.
	○ True
	False
4.	Bootstrap is a framework stored in ROM contains some instructions called basic input output instructions (BIOS).
	True
	○ False
5.	Windows server 2008 and Novell Netware are batching operating systems.
	○ True
	False

6. The purpose of the operating system is to ensure that it abstracts the HW and facilitates the seamless execution of users' applications using the

11. A Virtual Machine has its own guest OS, which may be the same as or different from the underlying host OS.

True

False

12. Which of the following are Output Devices? (Select all the correct answers)				
✓ Data Projectors				
Microphone				
Speaker and Headphones				
Scanner (2D and 3D)				
Printer (2D and 3D) – inkjet or laser				
13. The is a program that controls the execution of other programs running on the system. It acts as a facilitator and intermediate layer between the different software components and the computer hardware.				
○ Bootstrap				
Operating System				
O Database Management System				
○ Embedded System				
14. The main objectives of any operating systems are: (Select all the correct answers)				
Efficiency of the OS in terms of responsiveness, fluidity, and so on				
Ability to abstract and extend to new devices and software				
✓ Ease of usability to the user in terms of making it convenient				
Control the flow of data through local networks.				
15. The Usage type categorization of operating systems are: (Select all the correct answers)				
✓ Batch Operating Systems				

22, 12:22	OS & Network Exam				
	<u></u> 19:20				
✓	Parallel – Distributed Operating Systems				
✓	Network Operating Systems				
✓	Real Time Operating Systems				
16. Select the Advantages of virtualization from the following: (Select all the correct answers)					
✓	Emulate more machines than are physically available.				
✓	Run operating systems where the physical hardware is unavailable.				
✓	Run legacy systems.				
✓	Debug problems (suspend and resume the problem machine).				
17. Which of the following are the responsibilities of an operating systems? (Select all the correct answers)					
✓	Access and protection				
✓	File systems				
✓	Scheduling				
✓	Memory management				
✓	I/O and resource management				
18. The types of addressing of memory in the operating systems are: (Select all the correct answers)					

Logical Address

Controlling

Physical Address

None of the above.

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The way of management when the two processes need to save in the shared memory at the same time, it is called				
Compilation				
Execution				
Synchronization				
Termination				
	blocked because each process is holding a resource acquired by some other process. This			
Synchronization				
Deadlock.				
Acceleration.				
Process Status.				
21. The OS needs to be able to periodically clear temporarily created files that may no longer be required for the functioning of the system. This is typically done using a on the system.				
Garbage Collector.				
Anti-Virus.				
O Data Collector.				
None of the above.				
Back	Next			
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