US	Question	Salik			
1. What is operating system?					
a) collection of programs that manages h	nardware resou	irces			
b) system service provider to the applica	ition programs				
c) link to interface the hardware and app		ms			
d) all of the mentioned	, 0				
.,					
2. To access the services of operating sys	stem. the interf	ace is provided by the			
	b) API				
· ·	d) assembly ins	tructions			
cy norally	a, assembly ms	ici decions			
3. Which one of the following is not true	.7				
a) kernel is the program that constitutes		e of the operating system			
b) kernel is the first part of operating sys					
c) kernel is made of various modules wi			ng system		
d) kernel remains in the memory during			ing system		
d) kerner remains in the memory during	the entire com	puter session			
1. The systems which allows only one or	acacc avacution	a at a time, are called			
4. The systems which allows only one pr					
a) uniprogramming systems		rocessing systems			
c) unitasking systems	a) none	e of the mentioned			
F Milestic the mandy state of a manager					
5. What is the ready state of a process?					
a) when process is scheduled to run after					
b) when process is unable to run until so	me task nas be	en completed			
c) when process is using the CPU					
d) none of the mentioned					
C. The mumber of museus served at a distance of the mumber	a a u comitation a la	lea access a a			
6. The number of processes completed p			ما د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د		
a) Output b) <b>Thro</b> u	agnput	c) Efficiency	d) Capacity		
7. The state of a purpose is defined by					
7. The state of a process is defined by :					
a) the final activity of the process					
b) the activity just executed by the proce					
c) the activity to next be executed by the	e process				
d) the current activity of the process					
8. Which of the following is not the state	of a process?				
a) New b) <b>Old</b>		c) Waiting	d) Running		
9. The Process Control Block is :					
a) Process type variable b) <b>Data Structure</b>					
c) a secondary storage section		d) a Block in memory			
10. The degree of multi-programming is					
a) the number of processes executed per unit time					
b) the number of processes in the ready queue					
c) the number of processes in the I/O qu	eue				
d) the number of processes in memory					

- 11. The objective of multi-programming is to: (choose two)
- a) Have some process running at all times
- b) Have multiple programs waiting in a queue ready to run
- c) To minimize CPU utilization
- d) To maximize CPU utilization
- 12. 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



13. The interval from th	e time of submission of a pr	rocess to the time of completi	on is termed as
a) waiting time	b) turnaround time	c) response time	d) throughput
_	_	irst to the process that reques	
a) first-come, first-serve	ed scheduling	b) shortest job s	_
c) priority scheduling		d) none of the m	nentioned
15. Time quantum is de			
a) shortest job scheduli			cheduling algorithm
c) priority scheduling al	gorithm	d) multilevel que	eue scheduling algorithm
·		is and diverts its execution to	
a) Interrupt service rou	tine	b) Counter word	register
c) Execution unit		d) control unit	
-	essor respond to an occurrer		
a) By Interrupt Service	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	By Interrupt Status Routine	
c) By Interrupt Structure	e Routine	d) By Interrupt System R	outine
18. On getting, an interi	-		
<del>-</del>	nstruction and moves to in		
b) immediately moves t	o interrupt service routine v	without completing current in	struction [
c) releases the control of	on I/O lines and memory line	es	
d) makes the peripheral	device, which requested th	ne interrupt wait for fixed inte	rval of time
19. Round robin schedu	lling falls under the category	y of :	
a) Non preemptive sche	duling	b) Preemptive scheduling	ng
c) Preemptive and Non-	preemptive	d) None of these	
20. The portion of the p	rocess scheduler in an oper	ating system that dispatches p	processes is concerned with:
a) assigning ready proc	esses to CPU	b) assigning ready proce	sses to waiting queue
	cesses to blocked queue	d) All of these	<b>.</b>
, 5 5 5,		,	
21 The FIFO algorithm:			
a) first executes the job	that came in last in the que	eue	
	that came in first in the qu		
	that needs minimal process		
	that has maximum process		
a, met enceates and job	and not make the process		
22. Under multiprogram	nming, turnaround time for	short jobs is usually	and that for long jobs is slightly
·		,	
a) Lengthened; Shorten	ed	b) Shortened; Lengthen	ed
c) Shortened; Shortened		d) Shortened; Unchange	
,		, , ,	
23. The sv	waps processes in and out o	f the memory.	
a) memory manager un		c) CPU manager	d) user
24. Which one of the fo	llowing is the address gener	rated by CPU?	
a) physical address	b) absolute address	c) logical address	d) none of the mentioned
25. Memory manageme	ent technique in which syste	em stores and retrieves data fr	om secondary storage for use in
main memory is called			
a) fragmentation	b) <b>paging</b>	c) none of the m	entioned



#### **OS** Question Bank

26. Operating System maint	ains the page table	for			
a) each process	b) each thread		c) each instruct	ion	d) each addres
27. The main memory accora) operating system	mmodates: (Choose b) CPU	any two)	c) user process	es	d) All of these
28. In contiguous memory a a) each process is contained b) all processes are contained c) the memory space is contained d) None of these	d in a single contigued in a single contigued		-		
29. When memory is divide a) exactly one process c) multiple processes at one		sized partitions, (	each partition m b) atleast one p d) None of thes	process	
30. In fixed sized partition, t a) the number of partitions c) the memory size		orogramming is b b) the CPU utili d) All of these			
31. In internal fragmentatio a) is being used	n, memory is intern b <b>) is not being</b>		and : c) is always use	d d) None	of these
a) permit the logical address b) permit smaller processes c) permit larger processes to d) All of these  33. External fragmentation a) enough total memory ex b) the total memory is insuf c) a request cannot be satisf d) None of these 34. When the memory alloca a) internal fragmentation of c) both a and b	to be allocated men be allocated mem exists when: ists to satisfy a requirement to satisfy a refield even when the	mory at last ory at last uest but it is not equest total memory is slightly larger th	contiguous free an the process, a mentation occu		
35. Physical memory is brok a) <b>frames</b> b) p	en into fixed-sized l pages	blocks called c) backing store		e of these	
36. Logical memory is broke a) frames b) <b>r</b>	en into blocks of the pages		 d) None	e of these	
37. The size of a page is type a) varied	ically : b) <b>power of 2</b>	c) powe	er of 4	d) None	of these
38. Because of virtual memoral processes by the space exists in a) primary memory	hreads	n be shared amo c) instructions nemory	d) none	e of the mentione d) none of the m	
40. When a program tries to	access a page that	is mapped in ad	dress space but	not loaded in phy	sical memory,

then



#### **OS** Question Bank

<ul><li>a) segmentation fault occurs</li><li>c) page fault occurs</li></ul>			error occurs	
41. A program that acts as an a) Kernel b) Sy	interface betwee stem call	-	S is called okernel	d) Virtual Machine
42. A PCB is created when a pa a) Running	process is b) Ready		c) <b>Created</b>	d) None
43. ISR stands for a) Interrupt Service Routine c) Interrupt Set Routine			r Service Routine rnal Service Routing	
44. The operating system of a a) <b>Hardware</b>	computer serves b) Peripheral	as a software in	terface between the us c) Memory	ser and the b) Screen
45. The operating system ma a) Memory b) Dis	_	c) I/O devices	d) All	of the above
46. CPU Scheduling is the bas a) Batch	is of o b) Uniprogram		c) Multiprogramming	d) Monoprogramming
47. CPU performance is meas a) <b>Throughput</b>	ured through b) MHz	c) Flaps	d) None of the above	
48. A Process Control Block co a) Data b) PII		c) Process state	e d) <b>All</b>	
<ul><li>49. Process is:</li><li>a) Program in high level langue</li><li>c) A program in execution</li></ul>	age kept on disk		b) Contents of main n d) A program	nemory in secondary memory
50. Paging a) solves the memory fragme c) allows structured program			b) allows modular pro d) avoids dea	
51. Virtual memory is a) An extremely large main m c) An illusion of extremely lar			b) <b>An extremely large</b> d) A type of memory	e secondary memory used in super computers.
52. The two steps of a proces a) I/O Burst b) CP	s execution are : ( <b>U Burst</b>	choose two) c) Memory Bur	rst d) OS	Burst
53. An I/O bound process will a) a few very short CPU burst c) many very short CPU burst	ts		b) many very short I/o d) a few very short I/o	
54. A process is selected from a) blocked, short term c) ready, short term	n the queu	e by the	scheduler, to be exe b) wait, long term d) ready, long term	ecuted.
55. With round robin schedul a) using very large time slices		First come First s	served scheduling algo	rithm

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

56. Scheduling is : a) allowing a job to use the proc c) Both a and b	cessor	b) making proper of these	use of process	or
57. Who is called a supervisor ca) Memory <b>b) Ope</b>	of computer activity? rating System	c) OCI/O Device	d) Conti	ol Unit
58. The kernel keeps track of th a) Process control block c)Memory control block	e state of each process b	by using a data structure ca b) User control block d)None of the above	lled	
59. In the multi-programming e a) Greater than 100	nvironment, the main m b) Only one	emory consisting of c) Greater than 50		of process. e than one
60 scheduler selects a) Long term	the jobs from the pool o b) Short term	f jobs and loads into the rea c) Medium term		of the above
61. What is Thrashing? a) <b>A high paging activity</b> c) An extremely long process		b) A high executing d) An extremely long virtu		
62. Poor response times are car a) Busy processor	used by b) High I/O rate	c) High paging rate	es	d) <b>Any of above</b>
63.If process is running current a) Mode	ly executing, it is in runn b) Process	c) <b>State</b>		d) Program
64. Privileged mode of operatir a) user mode	ng system mode is a b) <b>kernel mode</b>	c) system mode		d) both b and c
65. Which of the following men a) Fixed Memory Partition c) Paging	nory allocation scheme s	uffers from External fragme b) <b>Dynamic Memory Parti</b> d) None		
66. Which of the following is cr a) <b>Seek time</b>	ucial time while accessin b) Rotational time	g data on the disk? c) Transmission tir	ne	d) Waiting time
67. Paging a) solves the memory fragmen c) allows structured programmi		b) allows modular d) avoids deadlock		
68. A program at the time of ex a) Dynamic program	ecuting is called b) Static program	 c) Binded Program	ı	d) <b>A Process</b>
69. A process is created and inital and initial and i	tially put in the b) <b>job queue</b>	c) I/O queue d)	None	
70. PCB = a) Program Control Block c) Process Communication Bloc	k	b) <b>Process Control Block</b> d) None of the above PCB		



71. Round robin schedu	iling is essentially the	e preemptiv	e version o	f		
a) <b>FIFO</b>	b) Shortest job first		c) Shortes	remaining	d) Longest time fir	st
<ul><li>72. FIFO scheduling is _</li><li>a) Preemptive Scheduling</li><li>c) Deadline Scheduling</li></ul>	 ng	-	<b>Preemptiv</b> share scheen	r <b>e Scheduling</b> duling		
73. In priority schedulir priority of	g algorithm, when a	process arri	ves at the	ready queue, its	priority is compared with	h the
a) all process	b) currently running	g process	c)	parent process	d) init pro	cess
74. Waiting time is: a) the total time in the b) <b>the total time spent</b> c) the total time spent i d) the total time from t	<b>in the ready queue</b> n the running queue		n of a proce	255		
75. Which module gives a) scheduler	s control of the CPU b) none of the men			by the short-ter dispatcher	rm scheduler? d) interrupt	
76. Which one of the fo	llowing can not be s b) process	cheduled by		? f the mentioned	d) kernel level thre	ead
77. Complex scheduling a) use minimal resource c) All of these	_			y appropriate fo ny resources	or very large computers	
78. The offset 'd' of the a) between 0 and the se c) greater than the segr	egment number	t be		than segment linen 0 and segmen		
79. The address of a pa a) page table base regis		s pointed by tack pointer		page register	d) program counte	∍r
80. The page table cont a) page offset c) page size	ains		address o	<b>f each page in ph</b> ntioned	hysical memory	
81. Scheduling is done sa) increase the waiting c) decrease the waiting	time		the waitin	g time the same		
82. Response time is: a) the total time taken b) the total time taken c) the total time taken d) None of these 83. The FCFS algorithm a) time sharing system c) multiprocessor system	from the submission from submission time is particularly troubles	<b>n time till th</b> e till the res	ponse is one	ponse is produce		

- 84. The operating system and the other processes are protected from being modified by an already running process because :
- a) they have a protection algorithm
- b) they are in different logical addresses
- c) every address generated by the CPU is being checked against the relocation and limit registers



#### **OS Question Bank**

d) they are in different memory spaces

a) When a process switch	ions takes place under follones from running to ready sones from running state to whates	tate		
		_		
87. When CPU becomes a) <b>Short term scheduler</b> c) Long term scheduler	idle which scheduler is calle b) Medium d) Any	ed? term scheduler		
88 is genera	ally faster thana	and		
a) first fit, best fit, worst	fit	b) None of these		
c) worst fit, best fit, first	fit	d) best fit, first fit, v	vorst fit	
	cts which processes should	-		N. Cl.
a) Real-term	b) <b>Long-term</b>	c) Medium-	term	d) Short-term
90. Every address genera a) page number	ted by the CPU is divided in b) page offset	nto two parts : (choose to c) frame bit		d) frame offset
91. A page fault occurs a) when the page is not c) when the process enter			e page is in the process is ir	ne memory n the ready state
92. A CPU bound process a) many very long CPU c) many very short CPU	bursts		ry short I/O b r <b>y short I/O I</b>	
93. The chunks of a mem a) Sector		age d) <b>F</b>	rame	
94. Which of the page fa a) Paging	oults?  b) The working set	c) Hit ratio	d) Addre	ess location resolution
	ains the base address of ea b) Page	ch page in physical mem c) <b>Process</b>	-	d) Memory
	ernel containing virtually that memory management.	e complete operating sy	stem, includ	ing, scheduling, file
a) Multilithic kernel	b) Monolithic kerne	el c) Micro kei	rnel	d) Macro kernel
	rchitecture assigns only a fortion(IPC) and basic schedul		the kernel,	including address spaces
a) Monolithic kernel	b) <b>Micro kernel</b>	c) Macro ke	rnel	d) Mini kernel
	one process can execute at		-	_



<ul><li>a) Multiprocessing, Mu</li><li>c) Multiprogramming,</li></ul>		·	<ul><li>b) Multiprogrammin</li><li>d) Uniprogramming,</li></ul>	
99. System call routines a) C b) C++	s of operating sys c) java	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	en in th a and b	
101. Which is not the formal a) Memory management c) Application manager	nt	b) Dis	sk management rus protection	
102. With paging there a) internal	is no f b) <b>external</b>	ragmentation. c) either type	of d) N	one of these
103. The page table reg a) None of these c) a large memory space		built with b) very low speed log d) very high speed lo		
104. Which one of the a) lack of paper in print c) all of the mentioned	er	ill be handle by the op b) connection failure d) power failure		
105. The main function a) to handle the files in b) none of the mention c) to provide the interfact d) to get and execute t	operating systen ed ace between the	n  API and application processes the second process	rogram	
106. By operating syste a) space division multiple c) time division multiple	olexing	b) <b>bo</b>	done via th (a) and (b) ne division multiplexing	
107. If a process fails, na) another running pro-			nformation to a ne of the mentioned	d) new file
108. Which facility dyna	amically adds pro b) Dmap	bbes to a running syste c) Dlocate	em, both in user process d) <b>DTrace</b>	ses and in the kernel?
109. Which one of the a) VxWorks	following is not a b) <b>Palm OS</b>	real time operating so c) RTLinux	ystem? d) Windows	CE
110. The OS X has a) monolithic kernel	b) micro	okernel c) mo	onolithic kernel with mo	dules d) <b>hybrid kerne</b> l
111. In operating systema) pending alarms, sign c) all of the mentioned	als and signal ha		b) address space and d) open files	d global variables
112. A process can be t a) normal exit	erminated due to b) killed by anot		c) fatal error	d) all of the mentioned
113. The address of the a) CPU registers	e next instruction b) <b>program cou</b>	-	e current process is pro c) process stack	vided by the d) pipe
114. Which of the follo	wing is not the st b) Ready	ate of a process ? c) <b>Old</b>	d) Terminate	ed e) Waiting



#### **OS Question Bank**

115. The entry of all the PCBs of the current processes is in :

a) Program Counter b) Process Unit c) Process Register d) **Process Table** 

116. Process synchronization can be done on

a) software level b) hardware level c) **both (a) and (b)** 

117. In a programmed input/output(PIO):

- a) the CPU receives an interrupt when the device is ready for the next byte
- b) the CPU runs a user written code and does accordingly
- c) the CPU uses polling to watch the control bit constantly, looping to see if device is ready
- d) the CPU writes one data byte to the data register and sets a bit in control register to show that a byte is available

