A program in execution is called

A. A Paging

B. A Process

C. A virtual memory

D. A Demand Page

What are the two types of Semaphore?

A Digital Semaphores and Binary Semaphores

B Analog Semaphores and Octal Semaphores

C Counting Semaphores and Binary Semaphores

D Critical Semaphores and System Semaphores

Unix Operating System is an

A Multi User Operating System

B Time Sharing Operating System

C Multi Tasking Operating System

D All the Above

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

The necessary conditions needed before deadlock can occur?

A. No Mutual Exclusion, Hold and wait, Preemption, Circular Wait

B. Mutual Exclusion, No Hold and wait, Preemption, Circular Wait

C. Mutual Exclusion, Hold and wait, No Preemption, Circular Wait

D. Mutual Exclusion, Hold and wait, Preemption, No Circular Wait

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

If a process is executing in its critical section, then no other processes can be executing in their critical section. This condition is called

A Mutual exclusion

B Critical exclusion

C Synchronous exclusion

D Asynchronous exclusion

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

What does Belady's Anomaly related to?

A Memory Management Algorithm

B Disk Scheduling Algorithm

C Page Replacement Algorithm

D Deadlock Prevention Algorithm

Which one of the following is not a layer of operating system?

A Application program

B Shell

C Kernel

D Critical selection

What is the method of handling deadlocks?

A. Use a protocol to ensure that the system will never enter a deadlock state

B. Allow the system to enter the deadlock state and then recover

C. Pretend that deadlocks never occur in the system

D. All of the Above

Time quantum is defined in

A Shortest job scheduling algorithm

B Round robin scheduling algorithm

C Priority scheduling algorithm

D Multilevel queue scheduling algorithm

The primary purpose of an operating system is a .....

A To keep system programmer employed

B To allow people to use the computer

C To make computer easier to use

D To make the most efficient use of computer hardware

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

The first-fit, best-fit and the worst-fit algorithm can be used for

A linked allocation of memory

B indexed allocation of memory

C contiguous allocation of memory

D all of these

Dirty bit is used to show the

A page that is modified after being loaded into cache memory

B page that is less frequently accessed

C page with corrupted data

D the wrong page in the memory

Copying a process from memory to disk to allow space for other processes is Called

A Swapping

B Deadlock

C Demand Paging

D Page Fault

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

The address of the next instruction to be executed by the current process is provided by the

A	CPU registers
B	Program counter
C	Process stack
D	Pipe

If a process is executing in its critical section, then no other processes can be executing in their critical section. This condition is called

A	Mutual exclusion
B	Critical exclusion
C	Synchronous exclusion
D	Asynchronous exclusion

The number of processes completed per unit time is known as _____.

A	Output
B	Throughput
C	Efficiency
D	Capacity

A solution to the problem of indefinite blockage of low - priority processes is :

A	Starvation
B	Wait queue
C	Ready queue
D	Aging

The child process completes execution,but the parent keeps executing, then the child process is known as :

A	Orphan
B	Zombie
C	Body
D	Dead

Which one of the following is a synchronization tool?

A Thread

B Pipe

C Semaphore

D Socket

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 mentioned

Mutual exclusion can be provided by the

A Mutex locks

B Binary semaphores

C Both (A) and (B)

D None of the mentioned

Logical memory is broken into blocks of the same size called _____.

A Frames

B Pages

C Backing store

D None of these

Physical memory is broken into fixed-sized blocks called _____.

A	Frames
B	Pages
C	Backing store
D	None of these

In real-time operating systems, which of the following is the most suitable scheduling scheme?

A round-robin

B first-come-first-served

C preemptive

D random scheduling

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

The bounded buffer problem is also known as :

A	Readers-Writers problem
B	Dining-Philosophers problem
C	Producer-Consumer problem
D	None of these