

OS - 1

Total points 33/50

50 ques , Time: 1 hr

12 digit student ID *

220940320077

Your name as per attendance sheet *

Pragati Dnyaneshwar Gaje

✓ What is an operating system? *

- ☐ interface between the hardware and application programs
- ☐ collection of programs that manages hardware resources
- ☐ system service provider to the application programs
- ☒ all of the mentioned



✗ What is the main function of the command interpreter? *

- ☒ to provide the interface between the API and application program
- ☐ to handle the files in the operating system
- ☐ to get and execute the next user-specified command
- ☐ none of the mentioned

Correct answer

- ☒ to get and execute the next user-specified command

✓ In Operating Systems, which of the following is/are CPU scheduling algorithms?

- ☐ Priority
- ☐ Round Robin
- ☐ Shortest Job First
- ☒ All of the mentioned



✗ To access the services of the operating system, the interface is provided by the _____

- ☐ Library
- ☐ System calls
- ☐ Assembly instructions
- ☒ API

Correct answer

- ☒ System calls

✓ CPU scheduling is the basis of _____ *

- ☒ a) multiprogramming operating systems
- ☐ b) larger memory sized systems
- ☐ c) multiprocessor systems
- ☐ d) none of the mentioned



✗ Which one of the following is not true? *

- ☐ a) kernel remains in the memory during the entire computer session
- ☐ b) kernel is made of various modules which can not be loaded in running operating system
- ☐ c) kernel is the first part of the operating system to load into memory during booting
- ☒ d) kernel is the program that constitutes the central core of the operating system

Correct answer

- ☒ b) kernel is made of various modules which can not be loaded in running operating system

✓ Which one of the following errors will be handle by the operating system? *

- ☐ a) lack of paper in printer
- ☐ b) connection failure in the network
- ☐ c) power failure
- ☒ d) all of the mentioned

✓ Where is the operating system placed in the memory? *

- ☒ a) either low or high memory (depending on the location of interrupt vector)
- ☐ b) in the low memory
- ☐ c) in the high memory
- ☐ d) none of the mentioned

✓ If a process fails, most operating system write the error information to a _____

- ☐ a) new file
- ☐ b) another running process
- ☒ c) log file
- ☐ d) none of the mentioned

✓ Which one of the following is not a real time operating system? *

- ☐ a) RTLinux
- ☒ b) Palm OS
- ☐ c) QNX
- ☐ d) VxWorks

✗ What does OS X has? *

- ☐ a) monolithic kernel with modules
- ☒ b) microkernel
- ☐ c) monolithic kernel
- ☐ d) hybrid kernel

Correct answer

- ☒ d) hybrid kernel



✓ In operating system, each process has its own _____ *

- ☐ a) open files
- ☐ b) pending alarms, signals, and signal handlers
- ☐ c) address space and global variables
- ☒ d) all of the mentioned

✓ In a timeshare operating system, when the time slot assigned to a process is completed, the process switches from the current state to?

- ☐ a) Suspended state
- ☐ b) Terminated state
- ☒ c) Ready state
- ☐ d) Blocked state

✗ Cascading termination refers to the termination of all child processes if the parent process terminates _____

- ☐ a) Normally or abnormally
- ☒ b) Abnormally
- ☐ c) Normally
- ☐ d) None of the mentioned

Correct answer

- ☒ a) Normally or abnormally



✓ When a process is in a "Blocked" state waiting for some I/O service. When the service is completed, it goes to the _____

- ☐ a) Terminated state
- ☐ b) Suspended state
- ☐ c) Running state
- ☒ d) Ready state

✓ Transient operating system code is a code that _____ *

- ☐ a) stays in the memory always
- ☐ b) never enters the memory space
- ☒ c) comes and goes as needed
- ☐ d) is not easily accessible

✓ The portion of the process scheduler in an operating system that dispatches processes is concerned with _____

- ☐ a) assigning ready processes to waiting queue
- ☐ b) assigning running processes to blocked queue
- ☒ c) assigning ready processes to CPU
- ☐ d) all of the mentioned



✗ The FCFS algorithm is particularly troublesome for _____ *

- ☐ a) operating systems
- ☐ b) multiprocessor systems
- ☒ c) time sharing systems
- ☐ d) multiprogramming systems

Correct answer

- ☒ d) multiprogramming systems

✓ For an effective operating system, when to check for deadlock? *

- ☒ a) every time a resource request is made at fixed time intervals
- ☐ b) at fixed time intervals
- ☐ c) every time a resource request is made
- ☐ d) none of the mentioned

✓ A deadlock avoidance algorithm dynamically examines the _____ to ensure that a circular wait condition can never exist.

- ☐ a) operating system
- ☐ b) resources
- ☐ c) system storage state
- ☒ d) resource allocation state



✓ Swapping _____ be done when a process has pending I/O, or has to execute I/O operations only into operating system buffers.

- ☒ a) must never
- ☐ b) maybe
- ☐ c) can
- ☐ d) must

✗ The main memory accommodates _____ *

- ☐ a) cpu
- ☐ b) user processes
- ☐ c) operating system
- ☒ d) all of the mentioned

Correct answer

- ☒ c) operating system

✓ The operating system is responsible for? *

- ☐ a) bad-block recovery
- ☐ b) booting from disk
- ☐ c) disk initialization
- ☒ d) all of the mentioned



✗ The operating system and the other processes are protected from being modified by an already running process because _____

- ☐ a) every address generated by the CPU is being checked against the relocation and limit registers
- ☒ b) they have a protection algorithm
- ☐ c) they are in different memory spaces
- ☐ d) they are in different logical addresses

Correct answer

- ☒ a) every address generated by the CPU is being checked against the relocation and limit registers

✓ Using transient code, _____ the size of the operating system during program execution.

- ☐ a) maintains
- ☒ b) changes
- ☐ c) increases
- ☐ d) decreases



✓ The operating system maintains a _____ table that keeps track of how many frames have been allocated, how many are there, and how many are available.

- ☐ a) memory
- ☐ b) mapping
- ☐ c) page
- ☒ d) frame

✓ To obtain better memory utilization, dynamic loading is used. With dynamic loading, a routine is not loaded until it is called. For implementing dynamic loading _____

- ☐ a) special support from operating system is essential
- ☐ b) special support from hardware is required
- ☒ c) user programs can implement dynamic loading without any special support from hardware or operating system
- ☐ d) special support from both hardware and operating system is essential

✓ The _____ presents a uniform device-access interface to the I/O subsystem, much as system calls provide a standard interface between the application and the operating system.

- ☒ a) Device drivers
- ☐ b) I/O systems
- ☐ c) Devices
- ☐ d) Buses

✓ In real time operating system _____ *

- ☐ a) process scheduling can be done only once
- ☐ b) all processes have the same priority
- ☐ c) kernel is not required
- ☒ d) a task must be serviced by its deadline period

✗ Hard real time operating system has _____ jitter than a soft real time operating system.

- ☐ a) equal
- ☒ b) more
- ☐ c) less
- ☐ d) none of the mentioned

Correct answer

- ☒ c) less

✗ For real time operating systems, interrupt latency should be _____ *

- ☒ a) zero
- ☐ b) minimal
- ☐ c) maximum
- ☐ d) dependent on the scheduling

Correct answer

- ☒ b) minimal



✓ Which one of the following is a real time operating system? *

- ☐ a) Windows CE
- ☐ b) RTLinux
- ☐ c) VxWorks
- ☒ d) All of the mentioned

✓ The priority of a process will _____ if the scheduler assigns it a static priority.

- ☐ a) depends on the operating system
- ☐ b) change
- ☒ c) remain unchanged
- ☐ d) none of the mentioned

✓ What are the characteristics of Host based IDS? *

- ☐ a) Logs are analysed to detect tails of intrusion
- ☐ b) The host operating system logs in the audit information
- ☐ c) Logs includes logins, file opens, and program executions
- ☒ d) All of the mentioned



✓ If the sum of the working – set sizes increases, exceeding the total number of available frames

- ☒ a) the operating system selects a process to suspend
- ☐ b) the system crashes
- ☐ c) then the process crashes
- ☐ d) the memory overflows

✓ What are the characteristics of stack based IDS? *

- ☐ a) It is programmed to interpret a certain series of packets
- ☐ b) It models the normal usage of the network as a noise characterization
- ☒ c) They are integrated closely with the TCP/IP stack and watch packets
- ☐ d) The host operating system logs in the audit information

✓ The information about all files is kept in _____ *

- ☐ a) operating system
- ☒ b) separate directory structure
- ☐ c) swap space
- ☐ d) none of the mentioned



✓ The operating system keeps a small table containing information about all open files called _____

- ☐ a) file table
- ☐ b) directory table
- ☒ c) open-file table
- ☐ d) system table

✓ What will happen in the single level directory? *

- ☒ a) All files are contained in the same directory
- ☐ b) All files are contained in different directories all at the same level
- ☐ c) Depends on the operating system
- ☐ d) None of the mentioned

✗ The operating system _____ the links when traversing directory trees, to preserve the acyclic structure of the system.

- ☒ a) deletes
- ☐ b) considers
- ☐ c) ignores
- ☐ d) none of the mentioned

Correct answer

- ☒ c) ignores



✓ To recover from failures in the network operations _____ information may be maintained.

- ☐ a) operating system
- ☐ b) ip address
- ☐ c) stateless
- ☒ d) state

✗ On systems where there are multiple operating system, the decision to load a particular one is done by _____

- ☐ a) process control block
- ☒ b) file control block
- ☐ c) boot loader
- ☐ d) bootstrap

Correct answer

- ☒ c) boot loader



✗ Whenever a process needs I/O to or from a disk it issues a _____

- ☐ a) system call to the operating system
- ☐ b) a special procedure
- ☐ c) system call to the CPU
- ☒ d) all of the mentioned

Correct answer

- ☒ a) system call to the operating system

✗ The two steps the operating system takes to use a disk to hold its files are _____ and _____

- ☐ a) caching & logical formatting
- ☐ b) logical formatting & swap space creation
- ☒ c) swap space creation & caching
- ☐ d) partitioning & logical formatting

Correct answer

- ☒ d) partitioning & logical formatting



✓ The _____ program initializes all aspects of the system, from CPU registers to device controllers and the contents of main memory, and then starts the operating system.

- ☒ a) bootstrap
- ☐ b) main
- ☐ c) bootloader
- ☐ d) rom

✗ In SCSI disks used in high end PCs, the controller maintains a list of _____ on the disk. The disk is initialized during _____ formatting which sets aside spare sectors not visible to the operating system.

- ☒ a) destroyed blocks, partitioning
- ☐ b) bad blocks, low level formatting
- ☐ c) destroyed blocks, high level formatting
- ☐ d) bad blocks, partitioning

Correct answer

- ☒ b) bad blocks, low level formatting

✓ Which principle states that programs, users, and even the systems be given just enough privileges to perform their task?

- ☒ a) principle of least privilege
- ☐ b) principle of process scheduling
- ☐ c) principle of operating system
- ☐ d) none of the mentioned

✗ Network operating system runs on _____ *

- ☐ a) every system in the network
- ☐ b) server
- ☒ c) both server and every system in the network
- ☐ d) none of the mentioned

Correct answer

- ☒ b) server

✗ What are the types of distributed operating systems? *

- ☐ a) Zone based Operating system
- ☐ b) Level based Operating system
- ☐ c) Network Operating system
- ☒ d) All of the mentioned

Correct answer

- ☒ c) Network Operating system

✓ In Unix, which system call creates the new process? *

- ☐ a) create
- ☒ b) fork
- ☐ c) new
- ☐ d) none of the mentioned

Google Forms





