

MCQ - UNIT - I

Intro to O.S.

1. How can a zombies process be identified?
→ By checking the process state in the process table.
2. what is long-term scheduler?
It select processes which have to be brought into the ready queue.
3. To access the services of the O.S, the interface is provided by the System calls.
4. What is the degree of multiprogramming?
→ the number of processes loaded in memory.
5. Which of the following do not belong to queues for processes?
PCB queue.
6. In a timeshare operating system, when the time slot assigned to a process is completed, the process switches from the current states to?
Ready state.
7. When a process is in a "Blocked" state waiting for some I/O service. When the service is completed, it goes to the _____
→ Ready state.
8. What is zombies process in a computer system?
→ A process that has terminated but its parent has not yet collected its exit status.

9. A set of extended instructions providing an interface between the O.S and the user programs, is called a
→ System call.

10. Whenever a process need I/O to or from a disk it issues a

System call to the operating system.

11. Which one of the following is not true?

(i) Kernel is the first part of the O.S to load into memory during booting.

(ii) Kernel remains in the memory during the computer session.

(iii) Kernel is the program that constitutes the central core of the operating system.

(iv) Kernel is made of various modules which cannot be loaded in running operating system.

12. The O.S is responsible for?

(i) booting from disk

(ii) bad-block recovery

(iii) disk initialization

(iv) all the above

13. A Process Control Block (PCB) does not contain, which of the following?

(i) Data

(ii) code

(iii) Bootstrap program

(iv) stack

14. A parent process calling system call will be suspended until children process terminate.

→ wait

15. With uniprogramming only one process can execute at a time; meanwhile all other process are waiting for the processor. With Multiprocessing more than one process can be running simultaneously each on a different processor.

16. What is a short-term scheduler?
It selects which process has to be executed next and allocates CPU.

17. What is an operating system?

(i) system service provider to the application

programs

(ii) Interface between the hardware and application programs

(iii) collection of programs that manages

hardware resources

(iv) all the above

18. In O.S. each process has its own

(i) pending alarms, signals, and signal handlers

(ii) open files

(iii) address space and global variables

(iv) all of the mentioned

19. The parent process completes execution, but the child keeps executing, then the child process is known as
→ orphan

20. Which of the following is not a state of a process?

(i) Running

(iv) New

(i) Waiting

(ii) Old