1) In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ access, the larger the block size, the fewer I/O operations required and the more contiguous the disk accesses. Compare loading a single 16K block with loading 32 512-byte blocks.

1. Sequential access
2. Random access
3. Both
4. None

Answer: 1

Level:1

2) The choice of block size affects the file system performance? T/F

Answer: True

Level:1

3) In\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ access, the larger the block size, the more unrelated data loaded. Spatial locality of access can improve the situation.

1. Random access
2. sequential access
3. both
4. none

Answer: 1

Level:1

4) Linux pre-allocate up to 8 blocks on a write to a file. Pre-allocating provides better locality when many writes to independent files are interleaved. T/F

Answer: True

Level:2

5) Which of the following are the attributes of a file?

1. Name
2. Identifier
3. Type
4. Location
5. Size
6. Time, date
7. Protection
8. A,b,d,e
9. A,c,d,e,f
10. all the above
11. all except b

Answer: 3

Level:2

6) FCB stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (File systems)

Answer: File Control Block

Expl: acronym

Level:1

7) The system uses an extension to indicate the type of the file. The files with \_\_\_\_\_ are binary executable files.

1. .com
2. .exe
3. .bat
4. Both 1 and 2

Answer: 4

Level: 2

8) Which of the following is a batch file?

1. .com
2. .exe
3. .bat
4. All the above

Answer: 3

Level: 2

* 1. Which of the following activities connected with file management are OS responsibilities?

1. Creating and deleting files
2. Mapping files onto secondary storage
3. Backing of files on stable storage media
4. All the above

Answer: 4

Exp: by its services

Level:1

10) Information in a file can be accessed by which of the following methods?

1. Sequential Access
2. Direct Access
3. Relative Access
4. None
5. all except a
6. b and c only
7. a, b and c
8. d

Answer: 3

Level:1

11) DFS stands for

1. Dynamic file systems
2. Distributed file systems
3. Direct file systems
4. All the above

Answer: 2

Level: 2

12) WWW stands for\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: World Wide Web

Level: 2

13) Local file systems can fail because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Failure of the disk containing the file system
2. Corruption of the directory structure
3. Disk controller failure
4. Cable failure
5. All except a
6. All except d
7. a, b, c and d
8. None of the above

Answer: 3

Level: 2

14)Some systems automatically delete all user files when a user logs off or a job terminates, unless the user explicitly requests that they be kept. What is the advantage of such method?

1. file size is minimized for each user
2. security is provided
3. memory is saved
4. no advantages

Answer: 1,3

When unnecessary files are present this method is useful.

Level: 3

15) Some systems keep all user files unless the user explicitly deletes them. what is the advantage of such a method?

1. file size is minimized for each user
2. security for the user is provided
3. files are not lost
4. no advantages

Answer: 2,3

When the user forgets to save a file this method is useful.

Level:2

16)Some systems allow operations on the type of a file(for instance a database file can be read via an index to a file);while others leave it to the user or simply do not implement multiple file types? Which

system is “better?”

1. systems which keep the track of type of file
2. system which does not implement the type of file
3. it depends on the type of needs of the processes
4. both a and b

Answer: 3

Level:2

17)Some systems support many types of structures for a file’s data, while others simply support a stream of bytes. What are the advantages of systems of first type?

1. Support comes from the system
2. Decreases the size of the system
3. Saves memory space
4. Can implement support presumably more efficiently than an application

Answer: 1,4

Level: 3

18) Some systems support many types of structures for a file’s data, while others simply support a stream of bytes. What are the disadvantages of systems of first type?

1. Increases the size of the system.
2. Applications that may require different file types other than what is provided by the system may not be able to run on such systems.
3. both
4. no disadvantages

Answer: 3

Level:2

19)The purpose of the open() operation is \_\_\_\_\_

1. used to open a file
2. used to get the status of a file whether it is opened or not
3. it informs the system that the named file is about to become active.
4. none

Answer: 3

Level: 1

20) The purpose of close() operation is \_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. used to close a file
2. used to get the status of a file whether a file is closed or not
3. informs the system that the named file is no longer in active use by the user who issued the close operation.
4. none

Answer: 3

Level:1

21) Which of the following is an example of an application in which data in a file should be accessed in a sequential order:

1. Print the content of a record.
2. Print the contents of a file
3. Linear search
4. Binary search

Answer: 2

In a file the contents are accessed in a sequential order.

Level: 2

22) Which of the following is an example of an application in which data in a file should be accessed in a random order:

1. linear search
2. Binary search
3. Print the contents of the file
4. Print the contents of the record

Answer: 4

Records can be accessed in a random fashion.

With the help of record number or equivalent number

Level:1

23)In some systems, a subdirectory can be read and written by an authorized user, just as ordinary files can be. State true or false?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: true

Level:1

24) In some systems, a subdirectory can be read and written by an authorized user, just as ordinary files can be. What is the problem that could arise?

1. anybody can modify the file location
2. increases the security of directory
3. the protection scheme gets wasted
4. none

Answer: 1,3

One piece of information kept in a directory entry is file location. If a user could modify this location, then he could access other files defeating the access-protection scheme.

Level: 3

25) In some systems, a subdirectory can be read and written by an authorized user, just as ordinary files can be. Suggest a scheme for dealing with problem faced with this scheme?

1. do not allow users to access the directory/sub-directory.
2. Do not allow the user to directly write onto the subdirectory.
3. allow system operations to write onto sub-directory
4. none

Answer: 2,3

Level:2

26)Consider a system that supports 5000 users. Suppose that you want to allow 4990 of these users to be able to access one file. How would you specify this protection scheme in UNIX?

1. Create an access control list with the names of all 4990 users.
2. Put these 4990 users in one group and set the group access accordingly.
3. create an access control list of 5000 users but 10 users are given no permissions.
4. none

Answer: 1,2

Level: 3

27) Consider a system that supports 5000 users. Suppose that you want to allow 4990 of these users to be able to access one file. Could you suggest protection scheme that can be used more effectively for this purpose than the scheme provided by

UNIX?

1. Create an access control list with the names of all 4990 users.
2. Put these 4990 users in one group and set the group access accordingly.
3. create an access control list of 5000 users but 10 users are given no permissions.
4. none

Answer: 3

Level: 3

28)what are the merits of a scheme of having an access list associated with each file (specifying which users can access the file, and how)

1. memory space is saved
2. easy to modify access control information
3. retrieval time is decreased
4. less overhead when opening a file

Answer: 1,2

Since the access control information is concentrated

At a single place.

Level: 3

29) what are the merits of having a scheme *user control list* associated with each user (specifying which files a user can access, and how).

1. memory space is saved
2. easy to modify access control information
3. retrieval time is decreased
4. less overhead when opening a file

Answer: 4

Level:2

30) Consider a system that supports 8535 users. Suppose that you want to allow 6999 of these users to be able to access one file. How would you specify this protection scheme in UNIX?

1. create a user control list(specifying which files a user can access and how) of respective file names.
2. create a file control list(specifying which files a user can access and how) with all 6999 user names.
3. create a group of 6999 users and set permissions accordingly to the group.
4. create a group of 8535 users with 1536 users having no permissions.

Answer: 2,3

Level: 3

31) Consider a system that supports 8535 users. Suppose that you want to allow 6999 of these users to be able to access one file. Could you suggest protection scheme that can be used more effectively for this purpose than the scheme provided by

UNIX?

1. create a user control list(specifying which files a user can access and how) of respective file names.
2. create a file control list(specifying which files a user can access and how) with all 6999 user names.
3. create a group of 6999 users and set permissions accordingly to the group.
4. create a group of 8535 users with 1536 users having no permissions.

Answer: 4

Level: 3

32)Consider a file currently consisting of 100 blocks. Assume that the file control block (and the index block, in the case of indexed allocation)

is already in memory. Calculate how many disk I/O operations are required for contiguous, linked, and indexed (single-level) allocation strategies, if, the block is added at the beginning. In the contiguous-allocation case, assume that there is no room to grow in the beginning, but there is room to grow in the end.

1. 100,1,201
2. 200,100,1
3. 101,201,1
4. 201,1,1

Answer: 4

Level: 3

33) Consider a file currently consisting of 100 blocks. Assume that the file control block (and the index block, in the case of indexed allocation)

is already in memory. Calculate how many disk I/O operations are required for linked,contiguous,and indexed (single-level) allocation strategies, if, the block is added at the middle. In the contiguous-allocation case, assume that there is no room to grow in the beginning, but there is room to grow in the end.

1. 101,50,1
2. 51,1,101
3. 101,52,1
4. 1,101,52

Answer: 3

Level: 3

34) Consider a file currently consisting of 100 blocks. Assume that the file control block (and the index block, in the case of indexed allocation)

is already in memory. Calculate how many disk I/O operations are required for indexed (single-level) and linked allocation strategies, if, the block is added at the middle.

1. 101,52
2. 1,52
3. 52,1
4. 1,101

Answer: 2

Level: 2

35) Consider a file currently consisting of 100 blocks. Assume that the file control block (and the index block, in the case of indexed allocation)

is already in memory. Calculate how many disk I/O operations are required for linked, contiguous, and indexed (single-level) allocation strategies, if, the block is added at the end. In the contiguous-allocation case, assume that there is no room to grow in the beginning, but there is room to grow in the end.

1. 101,52,1
2. 1,52,1
3. 1,3,1
4. 3,1,1

Answer: 4

Level: 3

36) Consider a file currently consisting of 100 blocks. Assume that the file control block (and the index block, in the case of indexed allocation)

is already in memory. Calculate how many disk I/O operations are required for contiguous, linked, and indexed (single-level) allocation strategies, if, the block is removed from the end.In the contiguous-allocation case, assume that there is no room to grow in the beginning, but there is room to grow in the end.

1. 0,0,101
2. 0,100,0
3. 0,0,100
4. 100,0,0

Answer: 2

Level: 2

37) Consider a file currently consisting of 100 blocks. Assume that the file control block (and the index block, in the case of indexed allocation)

is already in memory. Calculate how many disk I/O operations are required for contiguous, linked, and indexed (single-level) allocation strategies, if, the block is removed from the beginning. In the contiguous-allocation case, assume that there is no room to grow in the beginning, but there is room to grow in the end.

1. 198,1,0
2. 201,101,1
3. 101,0,198
4. 198,0,0

Answer: 1

Level: 2

38) Consider a file currently consisting of 100 blocks. Assume that the file control block (and the index block, in the case of indexed allocation)

is already in memory. Calculate how many disk I/O operations are required for indexed, linked and contiguous allocation strategies, if, the block is removed from the middle. In the contiguous-allocation case, assume that there is no room to grow in the beginning, but there is room to grow in the end.

1. 98,52,0
2. 0,52,101
3. 0,52,98
4. 52,0,98

Answer: 3

Level: 2

39) Consider a file currently consisting of 100 blocks. Assume that the file control block is already in memory. Calculate how many disk I/O operations are required for contiguous allocation

if, the block is added at the middle, at the end, at the beginning. Assume that there is no room to grow in the beginning, but there is room to grow in the end.

1. 198,1,101
2. 201,1,101
3. 1,101,201
4. 101,1,201

Answer: 4

Level: 2

40) Consider a file currently consisting of 100 blocks. Assume that the file control block (and the index block, in the case of indexed allocation)

is already in memory. Calculate how many disk I/O operations are required for indexed (single-level) allocation

if, the block is removed from the beginning

from the end,from the middle

1. 1,1,1
2. 1,0,1
3. 0,0,0
4. 101,0,52

Answer: 3

Level: 2

41) Consider a file currently consisting of 100 blocks. Assume that the file control block is already in memory. Calculate how many disk I/O operations are required for linked allocation

if, the block is added at the end.

1. 52
2. 101
3. 3
4. 1

Answer: 3

Level: 2

42) Consider a file currently consisting of 100 blocks. Assume that the file control block is already in memory. Calculate how many disk I/O operations are required for linked allocation

if, the block is added in the middle and

block is removed from the middle

1. 52,52
2. 53,52
3. 52,52
4. 1,52

Answer: 3

Level: 2

43) Consider a file currently consisting of 100 blocks. Assume that the file control block is already in memory. Calculate how many disk I/O operations are required for contiguous allocation

if, the block is removed from the beginning and

from the end. Assume that there is no room to grow in the beginning, but there is room to grow in the end.

1. 198,98
2. 98,101
3. 52,98
4. 98,52

Answer: 1

Level: 3

44) Consider a file currently consisting of 100 blocks. Assume that the file control block is already in memory. Calculate how many disk I/O operations are required for linked allocation

if, the block is added at the beginning

if the block is removed from the beginning and from the end

1. 1,1,100
2. 1,0,101
3. 1,0,100
4. 0,0,100

Answer: 1

Level: 2

45) Consider a file currently consisting of 100 blocks. Assume that the file control block (and the index block, in the case of indexed allocation)

is already in memory. Calculate how many disk I/O operations are required for indexed (single-level) allocation if, the block is added at the beginning, middle and end.

1. 0,0,0
2. 1,1,1
3. 1,0,1
4. 0,0,1

Answer: 2

Level: 2

46) Consider a file currently consisting of 100 blocks. Assume that the file control block (and the index block, in the case of indexed allocation)

is already in memory. Calculate how many disk I/O operations are required for indexed (single-level) allocation

if, the block is added at the beginning, removed from the end

1. 0,1
2. 1,0
3. 0,0
4. 1,1

Answer: 2

Level: 2

47) Consider a file currently consisting of 100 blocks. Assume that the file control block is already in memory. Calculate how many disk I/O operations are required for linked allocation

if, the block is added and removed at/from the beginning

1. 0,0
2. 1,1
3. 1,0
4. 0,1

Answer: 2

Level: 2

48) Consider a file currently consisting of 500 blocks. Assume that the file control block is already in memory. Calculate how many disk I/O operations are required for contiguous allocation if the block is added at the middle. Assume that there is no room to grow in the beginning, but there is room to grow in the end.

1. 501
2. 251
3. 499
4. 249

Answer: 1

Level: 1

49)Consider a file currently consisting of 250 blocks. Assume that the file control block is already in memory. Calculate how many disk I/O operations are required for linked allocation if, the block is removed from the end.

1. 249
2. 250
3. 501
4. 0

Answer: 2

Level: 2

50) Consider a file currently consisting of 300 blocks. Assume that the file control block (and the index block, in the case of indexed allocation)

is already in memory. Calculate how many disk I/O operations are required for indexed (single-level) allocation if, the block is added at the end and removed from middle.

1. 300,0
2. 301,1
3. 1,0
4. 0,1

Answer: 3

Level: 2

51) Consider a file currently consisting of 100 blocks. Assume that the file control block is already in memory. Calculate how many disk I/O operations are required for contiguous allocation if the block is added at the end, assume that there is no room to grow in the beginning, but there is room to grow in the end.

1. 0
2. 1
3. 52
4. 101

Answer: 2

Level: 2

52**)** What problems could occur if a system allowed a file system to be mounted simultaneously at more than one location?

1. increases the retrieval time for the files.
2. decreases the retrieval time for the files
3. there would be multiple paths to the same file
4. nothing happens

Answer: 3

It confuses the users or encourage mistakes (deleting a file with one path deletes the file in all the other paths).

Level:2

53) Can we mount more than one file system at different places in a system at a time. Yes/no

Answer: yes

Level:2

54) What happens if we mount more than one file system at a single place in a system.

1. file system gets overwrite
2. the two file systems gets installed at different places but only one system works always.
3. the two file system gets installed at different places with two working one after another
4. we cannot install like that.

Answer: 1

Level: 2

55) Why must the bitmap for file allocation be kept on mass storage, rather than in main memory?

1. to keep the free space list not to lost in case of system crash
2. to keep a backup of bitmap of the file
3. both
4. none

Answer: 1

Level:2

56) If a file is usually accessed sequentially and is large then which of the following file system is preferable?

1. indexed
2. linked
3. contiguous
4. none

Answer: 2

As in the linked system files are accessed by a link.

Level:1

57) If a file is usually accessed sequentially and is relatively small, then which of the following file system is preferable?

1. contiguous
2. linked
3. indexed
4. none

Answer: 1

Level:1

58) If a file is usually accessed randomly and is large ,then which of the following file system is preferable?

1. contiguous
2. linked
3. indexed
4. none

Answer: 3

Level:1

59)what is the problem with contiguous allocation compared to standard contiguous allocation

1. user must pre-allocate enough space for each file
2. the file size cannot be increased eventhough it is overflowed
3. both a and b
4. none

Answer: 3

Level:2

1. what is the advantage of standard contiguous allocation over common contiguous allocation?
2. less overhead
3. more overhead
4. file size is variable
5. none

Answer: 1

Level: 2

1. Caches help improve system performance?

True/false

Answer: true

Cache store information in a temporary storage for faster retrieval.

Level:1

1. How caches help improve system performance?
2. allows components of differing speeds to communicate more efficiently
3. by storing data from the slower device, temporarily,in a faster device (the cache).
4. Both 1and 2
5. None

Answer: 3

Level: 2

* 1. Instead of more uses of caches why they are not used much?

1. more caches decreases performance
2. caches are expensive than the device they are caching for
3. cache memory has a limited size
4. both 2 and 3

Answer: 4

Level:2

* 1. What are the advantages of dynamic tables?

1. allows more flexibility in system use growth
2. tables are never exceeded, avoiding artificial use limits
3. Both 1 and 2
4. None

Answer: 3

Level:2

65) What are the penalties to the operating system for dynamically allocating tables?

1. kernel structures and code are more complicated
2. more potential for bugs
3. the use of one resource can take away more system resources
4. all the above

Answer: 4

Level:2

66) Dynamic allocations of tables are better than static allocation. state true or false.

Answer: true

More flexibility.does not allow files to exceed limits.

Level:2

* 1. Which of the following are the limitations of 32bit FAT file system?
     1. Fragmentation
     2. Size limitation of 2 GB
     3. Lack of access protection for files
     4. All

Answer: 4

Level: 2

* 1. The following features belong to which file system?

Data recovery

Security

Fault tolerance

Large files and file system

Multiple data streams

Sparse files

Encryption

1. 16 bit FAT
2. 32 bit FAT
3. NTFS
4. All

Answer: 3

Level: 3

69) FTP stands for\_\_\_\_

1. Fixed transfer protocol
2. File transfer protocol
3. Fun transfer protocol
4. None

Answer: 2

Level:1

70) Which of the fields about a file are maintained by OS

1) Identifier

2) Type

3) Location

4) all the above

Answer:4

Exp: these file details are stored in OS

Level:1

71) Which of the following are the basic file operations?

a) creating a file

b) writing into a file

c) Reading a file

d)Repositioning within a file

e) Deleting a file

f) Truncating a file

1) all except d

2) all except d and f

3) all

4) none

Answer: 3

Exp: operations of a file

Level: 1

72) .mpeg is of type \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ file

1) text

2) batch

3) multimedia

4) library

Answer: 3

Exp: as per its service

Level: 2

73) “autoexec” file has an extension \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1) .exe

2) .sh

3).bat

4) .mp3

Answer: 3

Exp: as per its extension

Level:2

74) Which file access type is also known as relative access?

1) Sequential access

2) Direct access

3) Both

4) None

Answer: 2

Exp: by def

Level: 1

75) Which of the following are types of directories?

1) single level directories.

2) tree structured directories.

3)Acyclic graph directories

4) all the above

Answer:4

Exp: list of directories

Level:1

76) Which of the following are types of directories?

1) single level directories.

2 two level directories.

3) Acyclic graph directories

4) all the above

Answer:4

Exp: list of directories

Level:1

77) Path name beginning at the root and follows a path down to the specific file, giving the directory names on the path

1) absolute path name

2) relative path name

3) both

4) None

Answer: 1.

Exp: by def

Level: 2

78) Which of the following are types of directories?

1) single level directories.

2 General Graph Directory

3) Acyclic graph directories

4) all the above

Answer:4

Exp: list of directories

Level: 1

79) Which of the following are the File allocation methods?

1) Contiguous Allocation

2)Linked Allocation

3) Indexed allocation

4) All the above

Answer: 4

Exp: list of file allocation

Level:1

80) VFS stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (File Systems)

Answer: Virtual File Systems

Exp: acronym

Level: 1

81) FAT stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (File systems)

Answer: File Allocation Table

Exp: acronym

Level:1

82) File is a collection of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1) Sectors

2) Blocks

3) Records

4) Tracks

Answer: 3

level: 1

1. Which of the following file name extension suggests that the file is Backup copy of another file?
2. TXT
3. COM
4. BAS
5. BAK

Ans: 4

level: 2

84) A tree sturctured file directory system

1. allows easy storage and retrieval of file names
2. is a much debated unnecessary feature
3. is not essential when we have millions of files
4. none of the above

Ans: - 1

level: 1

85) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ begins at the root and follows a path down to the specified file

1. Relative path name
2. Absolute path name
3. Standalone name
4. All of the above

Ans: - 2

level: 2