The Mandvi Education Society College of Computer Application
203-operating System-1 MCQS 2021

1. Linux is a(n) … operating system
   a. Open source
   b. Microsoft
   c. Windows
   d. Mac

   Answer:a

2. Which one is not operating system?
   a. P11
   b. mac
   c. Windows
   d. Unix

   Answer:b

3. Which of the following is not a multitasking operating system?
   a. Windows
   b. Linux
   c. Win NT
   d. DOS

   Answer:d

4. What is the use of directory structure in the operating system?

   a. The directory structure is used to solve the problem of the network connection in OS.
   b. It is used to store folders and files hierarchically.
   c. It is used to store the program in file format.
   d. All of the these

   Answer:b

5. Which of the following operating system runs on the server?

   a. Batch OS
   b. Distributed OS
   c. Real-time OS
   d. Network OS

   Answer:d

6. What type of memory stores data in a swap file on a hard drive?

   a. Secondary memory
   b. Virtual memory

c. Low memory

d. RAM

Answer:b

7. Which method is the best among file allocation methods?

a. Linked

b. Contiguous

c. Indexed

d. None of the these

Answer:c

The indexed allocation method is the best file allocation method because it removes the problem of contiguous and linked allocation.

8. The operating system work between

a. User and Computer

b. Network and User

c. One user to another user

d. All of the these

Answer:a

9. Which of the following programs is loaded first when starting a computer?

a. Window desktop

b. Network connection program

c. Operating system

d. CMD

Answer:c

10 Which of the following is not a type of directory structure?

a. Acyclic-graph directory structure

b. Single-level directory structure

c. Tree directory structure

d. Stack directory structure

Answer: d

11 In which allocation method does the user size the file before creating the file?

a. Contiguous

b. Linked

c. Indexed

d. None of the these

Answer: (a) In the contiguous allocation method, the user has to give the size of the file before creating the file so that the operating system can give contiguous blocks in the disk-based on the size of that file.

12 Which of the following statement is correct about fragmentation?

a. It is software that connects the OS.

b. It is part of the software.

c. Loss the memory

d. All of the these

Answer: (c) A fragmentation is a state of a hard disk in which the most important parts of a single file are stored at different places in the disk. Due to which there is a loss of memory, and the working efficiency of the operating system is also affected.

13 SSTF stands for_____.

a. Shortest Signal Time First

b. Shortest Seek Time First

c. System Seek Time First

d. System Shortest Time First

Answer: (b)

14 _____ is a unique tag, usually a number identifies the file within the file system.
a) File identifier
b) File name
c) File type
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

15 To create a file _____
a) allocate the space in file system
b) make an entry for new file in directory
c) allocate the space in file system & make an entry for new file in directory
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: c

16 By using the specific system call, we can _____
a) open the file
b) read the file
c) write into the file
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d

17 File type can be represented by _____
a) file name
b) file extension
c) file identifier
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: b

18 Which one of the following explains the sequential file access method?
a) random access according to the given byte number
b) read bytes one at a time, in order
c) read/write sequentially by record
d) read/write randomly by record

Answer: b

19 When will file system fragmentation occur?
a) unused space or single file are not contiguous
b) used space is not contiguous
c) unused space is non-contiguous
d) multiple files are non-contiguous

Answer: a

20 If the block of free-space list is free then bit will _____
a) 1
b) 0
c) any of 0 or 1
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

21 Data cannot be written to secondary storage unless written within a _____
a) file
b) swap space
c) directory
d) text format

Answer: a

22 2. File attributes consist of _____
a) name
b) type
c) identifier
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d

23 The information about all files is kept in _____
a) swap space
b) operating system
c) seperate directory structure
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: c

24 A file is a/an_____data type.
a) abstract
b) primitive
c) public

d) private

Answer: a

25. . The operating system keeps a small table containing information about all files in memory called _____
a) system table
b) open-file table
c) file Allocation table
d) directory table

Answer: c

26 Which of the following are the two parts of the file name?
a) name & identifier
b) identifier & type
c) extension & name
d) type & extension

Answer: c

27 In the sequential access method, information in the file is processed _____
a) one disk after the other, record access doesnt matter
b) one record after the other
c) one text document after the other
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: b

28 . Sequential access method_____on random access devices.
a) works well
b) doesnt work well
c) maybe works well and doesnt work well
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

29 The direct access method is based on a_____model of a file, as _____ allow random access to any file block.
a) magnetic tape, magnetic tapes
b) tape, tapes
c) disk, disks
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: c

30 For a direct access file _____
a) there are restrictions on the order of reading and writing
b) there are no restrictions on the order of reading and writing
c) access is restricted permission wise
d) access is not restricted permission wise

Answer: b

31 A relative block number is an index relative to _____
a) the beginning of the file
b) the end of the file
c) the last written position in file
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

32 The index contains _____
a) names of all contents of file
b) pointers to each page
c) pointers to the various blocks
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: c

33 For large files, when the index itself becomes too large to be kept in memory?
a) index is called
b) an index is created for the index file
c) secondary index files are created
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: b

34 To organise file systems on disk _____
a) they are split into one or more partitions
b) information about files is added to each partition
c) they are made on different storage spaces
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: b

35 The directory can be viewed as a_____that translates file names into their directory entries.
a) symbol table
b) partition
c) swap space
d) cache

Answer: a

36 What will happen in the single level directory?
a) All files are contained in different directories all at the same level
b) All files are contained in the same directory
c) Depends on the operating system
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b

37 What will happen in the single level directory?
a) all directories must have unique names
b) all files must have unique names
c) all files must have unique owners
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: b

38 What will happen in the two level directory structure?
a) each user has his/her own user file directory
b) the system doesn't its own master file directory
c) all of the mentioned
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

39 When a user job starts in a two level directory system, or a user logs in _____
a) the users user file directory is searched
b) the system's master file directory is not searched

c) the master file directory is indexed by user name or account number, and each entry points to the UFD for that user
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: c

40 What is the disadvantage of the two level directory structure?
a) it does not solve the name collision problem
b) it solves the name collision problem
c) it does not isolate users from one another
d) it isolates users from one another

Answer: d

41 In the tree structured directories _____
a) the tree has the stem directory
b) the tree has the leaf directory
c) the tree has the root directory
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: c

42 The current directory contains, most of the files that are _____
a) of current interest to the user
b) stored currently in the system
c) not used in the system
d) not of current interest to the system

Answer: a

43 Which of the following are the types of Path names?
a) absolute & relative
b) local & global
c) global & relative
d) relative & local

Answer: a

44 An absolute path name begins at the _____
a) leaf
b) stem
c) current directory
d) root

Answer: d

45 A relative path name begins at the _____
a) leaf
b) stem
c) current directory
d) root

Answer: c

46 In a tree structure, when deleting a directory that is not empty?
a) The contents of the directory are safe
b) The contents of the directory are also deleted
c) contents of the directory are not deleted
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: b

47 When two users keep a subdirectory in their own directories, the structure

being referred to is _____
a) tree structure
b) cyclic graph directory structure
c) two level directory structure
d) acyclic graph directory

Answer: d

48 A tree structure_____the sharing of files and directories.
a) allows
b) may restrict
c) restricts
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: c

49 With a shared file _____
a) actual file exists
b) there are two copies of the file
c) the changes made by one person are not reflected to the other
d) the changes made by one person are reflected to the other

Answer: d

50 In UNIX, what is a link?
a) a directory entry
b) a pointer to another file or subdirectory
c) implemented as an absolute or relative path name
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d

51 The deletion of a link_____the original file.
a) deletes
b) affects
c) does not affect
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: c

52 When keeping a list of all the links/references to a file, and the list is empty, implies that _____
a) the file has no copies
b) the file is deleted
c) the file is hidden
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: b

53. The three major methods of allocating disk space that are in wide use are _____
a) contiguous
b) linked
c) indexed
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d

54 In contiguous allocation _____
a) each file must occupy a set of contiguous blocks on the disk
b) each file is a linked list of disk blocks
c) all the pointers to scattered blocks are placed together in one location

d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

55 In linked allocation _____
a) each file must occupy a set of contiguous blocks on the disk
b) each file is a linked list of disk blocks
c) all the pointers to scattered blocks are placed together in one location
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: b

56 In indexed allocation _____
a) each file must occupy a set of contiguous blocks on the disk
b) each file is a linked list of disk blocks
c) all the pointers to scattered blocks are placed together in one location
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: c

57 Contiguous allocation of a file is defined by _____
a) disk address of the first block & length
b) length & size of the block
c) size of the block
d) total size of the file

Answer: a

58 To solve the problem of external fragmentation_____needs to be done periodically.
a) compaction
b) check
c) formatting
d) replacing memory

Answer: a

59 In the linked allocation, the directory contains a pointer to which block?
I. first block
II. last block
a) I only
b) II only
c) Both I and II
d) Neither I nor II

Answer: c

60 There is no_____with linked allocation.
a) internal fragmentation
b) external fragmentation
c) starvation
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: b

61 FAT stands for _____
a) File Attribute Transport
b) File Allocation Table
c) Fork At Time
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b

62 Indexed allocation_____direct access.
a) supports
b) does not support
c) is not related to
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

63 Consider a disk where blocks 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 25, 26 and 27 are free and the rest of the blocks are allocated. Then the free space bitmap would be _____
a) 10000110000001110011111100011111…
b) 11000011000000111001111110001111 1…
c) 01111001111110001100000011100000…
d) 00111100111111000110000011100000…

Answer: d

64 Standard set of functions through which interacts with kernel is defined by _____
a) system libraries
b) kernel code
c) compilers
d) utility programs

Answer: a

65 What is Linux?
a) single user, single tasking
b) single user, multitasking
c) multi user, single tasking
d) multi user, multitasking

Answer: d

66 Which one of the following is not a linux distribution?
a) debian
b) gentoo
c) open SUSE
d) multics

Answer: d