1 The Primary goal of Operating System is _____
A Efficiency
B Convenience
C High Performance
D Reliability
Ans B

2 Operating System is _____
A Hardware
B Application Software
C System Software
D Utility Program
Ans C

3 User-Friendly Systems are _____
A required for object-oriented programming
B easy to develop
C common among traditional mainframe operating systems
D becoming more common
Ans D

4 The Secondary goal of Operating System is _____
A Efficiency
B Convenience
C High Performance
D Reliability
Ans A

5 Which of the following system software does the job of merging the records from two files into one?
A Security software
B Utility program
C Networking software
D Documentation system
Ans B

6 Operating System is _____
A Resource Allocator
B Resource Manager
C Both
D None of the above
Ans C

7 A task is divided between more than one processor is called _____
A Multitasking
B Multithreading
C Multiprocessing
D Multiprogramming
Ans C

8 SPOOL stand for _____
A Simultaneously Peripheral Operation OnLine
B Simultaneously Peripheral Operation Offline
C Simultaneously Personal Operation OnLine
D Simple Peripheral Operation OnLine
Ans A

9 The main motive of multitasking is
A Utilize the CPU efficiently & Reduce Response time

B Increase Through put time
C Reduce Waiting time
D None of the above
Ans A

10 Multiprogramming means
A More than one Process reside in main memory
B More than one Program reside in main memory
C More than one task reside in main memory
D All of above
Ans B

11 What is used to reserve machine Time in serial Processing?

A Scheduling
B Object Code
C Set Up time
D Signup Sheet
Ans D

12 Who acts like interface between user and hardware?
A Device Driver
B Device Controller
C Operating System
D Kernel
Ans C

13 In batch OS, Monitor is one kind of_____
A Software
B Hardware
C Firmware
D None of these
Ans A

14 Which are not a Component of Batch OS?
A Buffering
B Spooling
C Monitor
D Hard-disk
Ans D

15 RTOS stand for _____
A Royal-Time Operating System
B Real-Time Operating System
C Reality-Timing Operating System
D Real-Time Operation system
Ans B

16 What is the main Objective of Time- Sharing Operating System?
A Quick Response Time
B Minimize response Time
C Both A and B
D Maximum CPU Utilization
Ans C

17 What is Key parameter in Time-Sharing Operating System?
A Time
B Space
C CPU
D None of above

Ans A

18 Transparency is the main objective of_____ OS.

A Serial Processing
B Multiprogramming
C Distributed
D Time Sharing
Ans C

19 Number Of Processes that Complete their execution per time Unit is Called_____.

A Turnaround Time
B Throughput
C Transfer Rate
D Response Time
Ans B

20 What is turnaround Time?

A Number of Process that Complete their execution per time unit.
B Total amount of time a process stay in the queue.
C Total amount of time take for complete the execution.
D Total Amount of time to execute process taken by CPU.
Ans C

21 Which is not the attributes of file?

A Protection
B Location
C Identifier
D Address
Ans D

22 In Which file operation actual I/O request not called.

A Reading file
B Repositioning File
C Deleting File
D Not Possible
Ans C

23 .rtf is which type of file extension.

A Library File
B Archive File
C Word Processor File
D Batch File
Ans C

24 In direct Access Method, Records are sorted Based on _____

A Relative Address
B Index Address
C Index Key
D Records
Ans A

25 In single level directory structure, One directory contain only one files, Is it true statement or false.

A TRUE
B FALSE
Ans B

26 In which directory structure cycling exists ?

A Tree level directory Structure
B Acyclic Graph directory Structure
C General Graph directory Structure
D Three Level directory Structure
Ans C

27 In contiguous memory allocation _____
A each process is contained in a single contiguous section of memory
B all processes are contained in a double contiguous section of memory
C the memory space is contiguous
D none of the mentioned
Ans A

28 Internal Fragmentation Occur only in _____
A Contiguous Allocation
B Linked Allocation
C Index Allocation
D All Allocation Method.
Ans D

29 In which Allocation Method, We can expand file Dynamically
A Contiguous Allocation
B Linked Allocation
C Index Allocation
D Index Sequential Allocation
Ans B

30 In Bit-vector free space Method, How many bit occupy to represent Block.
A 1 bit
B 2 Bit
C 4 Bit
D 8 Bit
Ans A

31 When the I/O command has been executed, device has been released is called

A At command level deallocation
B At Process level Deallocation
C None of Above
D Both A and B
Ans A

32 Block Device accept input and output in _____
A Character by Character
B Block by Block
C Bit by Bit
D Byte by Byte
Ans B

33 Which is following device not a block device ?
A Hard Disk
B Floppy Disk
C Printer
D None of the above
Ans C

34 Stream of byte device transfer data in_____
A Character by Character
B Block by Block
C Bit by Bit

D Byte by Byte
Ans A

35 The main memory accommodates _____
A operating system
B cpu
C user processes
D all of the mentioned
Ans **A**

36 Which is the following not a characteristics of I/O ?
A Data Transfer Mode
B Transfer Schedule
C Dedicated
D Device Weight
Ans D

37 Header Sector Contain information about _____
A ECC
B Data
C Sector No
D None of the above
Ans C

38 ECC stand for _____and is used to _____
A Error Controller Code and correct Error
B Error Correction Code and Correct Error
C Error Controller Code and Detect Error
D Error Correction Code and correct and detect Error
Ans **D**

39 Where Boot Block Locate on Hard Disk?
A First location of Hard Disk
B First Location of Operating System
C End Location of Hard Disk
D Anywhere on the disk
Ans A

40 Which method is used to handle the Bad Block?
A Bad Block Sparing
B Bad Sector Sparing
C Sector Sparing
D Bad Block Forwarding
Ans C

41 Where Swap space Locate?
A It reside in Hard disk
B It reside in Virtual Memory
C It reside in Floppy Disk
D Both A and B
Ans D

42 Linux Operating System is ?
A Commercial software
B Encrypted software
C Open source software
D Application Software
Ans C

43 Which among the following is the core of the operating system?
A Shell
B Kernel
C Commands
D Script
Ans B

44 Which among the following interacts directly with system hardware?
A Shell
B Commands
C Kernel
D Applications
Ans C

45 Applications communicate with kernel by using:
A System Calls
B C Programs
C Shell Script
D Shell
Ans A

46 The system calls in UNIX is written using which language
A C
B C++
C Assembly Language
D Fortran
Ans A

47 Which among the following is used to write small programs to control Unix/Linux functionalities?
A Shell Commands
B Shell Script
C Filters
D C Language
Ans B

48 Which represents the user home directory in Linux Operating System
A /
B .
C ..
D ~
Ans D

49 Where can I find the printer in the Linux file structure?
A /etc
B /dev
C /lib
D /printer
Ans B

50 Which one of the following is not the distribution of Linux ?
A Arch
B CentOS
C Fedora
D None of the above
Ans D

51 Which one of the following is a mount point for a temporarily mounted file system?

A /mnt directory

B /media directory
C /dev directory
D none of the mentioned
Ans A

52 What is /root in Linux?
A root file system
B home directory of the root user
C the directory which contains all the directories of the file system
D none of the mentioned
Ans B

53 The /dev directory contains the
A device drivers
B device files
C kernel modules of device drivers
D none of the mentioned
Ans B

54 Which directory contain device special files?
A /etc
B /etc/dev
C /root/bin
D /dev
Ans D

55 Which are the two types of device files?
A Character & Block
B Character & Socket
C Block & FIFO
D Input & output
Ans A

56 Which is an example for block special file?
A Virtual Terminal
B CD-ROM
C Terminal
D Serial modem
Ans B

57 Which is an example for character special file?
A Hard disk
B CD-ROM
C Terminal
D Memory
Ans C

58 All device files are stored in which directory?
A /etc
B /bin
C /dev
D /usr
Ans C

59 Linux file system contains mainly
A ordinary files
B device files
C directory files
D all of the mentioned

Ans D

60 In linux file system, the passwords of different users are stored in

A /etc/passwd file
B /bin/passwd file
C /etc/shadow file
D /bin/shadow file
Ans C

61 Superuser can change the _____ permissions of any file.

A owner
B group
C other
D all of the mentioned
Ans D

62 When we install a new package in linux system, then

A all the files of the packages are installed in a single directory
B different files are installed at different locations of the file system
C package works just after extraction, installation is not required
D none of the mentioned
Ans B

63 The directory /media is the

A mount point for removable media
B mount point for filesystem
C mount point for removable media & filesystem
D none of the mentioned
Ans A

64 What is /bin/sh ?

A bourne shell
B hard or symbolic link to the real shell command
C bash shell
D both bash shell and bourne shell
Ans B

65 Which one of the directory does not contain binary files?

A /bin
B /sbin
C /etc
D none of the mentioned
Ans C

66 User's Primary Group id is listed in which file, at the time of creation of the user (On a standard Linux system)

A /etc/passwd
B /etc/groups
C /etc/login
D /etc/profile
Ans A

67 The encrypted password of a user is stored in

A /etc/shadow
B /etc/enpasswwd
C /etc/.passwd
D /etc/passwd
Ans A

68 The /etc/passwd file doesn't contain

A userid
B home directory for a user
C login shell name
D none of the mentioned
Ans D

69 By operating system, the resource management can be done via:
A time division multiplexing
B space division multiplexing
C both Aand B
D none of the mentioned
Ans C

70 If a process fails, most operating system write the error information to a ?
A log file
B another running process
C new file
D none of the mentioned
Ans A

71 Which one of the following is not a real time operating system?
A VxWorks
B Windows CE
C RTLinux
D Palm OS
Ans D

72 The systems which allows only one process execution at a time, are called
A uniprogramming systems
B uniprocessing systems
C unitasking systems
D none of the mentioned
Ans A

73 In operating system, each process has its own
A Address space and global variables
B open files
C pending alarms,signals and signal handlers
D all of the mentioned
Ans D

74 A process can be terminated due to
A normal exit
B fatal error
C killed by another process
D all of the mentioned
Ans D

75 _____ 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
Ans A

76 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
Ans C

77 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
Ans D

78 File type can be represented by _____
A file name
B file extension
C file identifier
D none of the mentioned
Ans B

79 Which file is a sequence of bytes organized into blocks understandable by the system's linker?
A object file
B source file
C executable file
D text file
Ans A

80 What is the mounting of file system?
A crating of a file system
B deleting a file system
C attaching portion of the file system into a directory structure
D removing the portion of the file system into a directory structure
Ans C

81 In which type of allocation method each file occupy a set of contiguous block on the disk?
A contiguous allocation
B dynamic-storage allocation
C linked allocation
D indexed allocation
Ans A

82 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
Ans A

83 Device drivers are implemented to interface _____
A character devices
B block devices
C network devices
D all of the mentioned
Ans D

84 A process is moved to wait queue when I/O request is made with _____
A non-blocking I/O
B blocking I/O
C asynchronous I/O
D synchronous I/O

Ans B

85 What is operating system?

A collection of programs that manages hardware resources
B system service provider to the application programs
C link to interface the hardware and application programs
D all of the mentioned
Ans D

86 Data cannot be written to secondary storage unless written within a _____

A file
B swap space
C directory
D text format
Ans A

87 Which one of the following is not true?

A kernel is the program that constitutes the central core of the operating system
B kernel is the first part of operating system to load into memory during booting
C kernel is made of various modules which cannot be loaded in running operating system
D kernel remains in the memory during the entire computer session
Ans C

88 The information about all files is kept in :

A swap space
B operating system
C seperate directory structure
D none of the mentioned
Ans C

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

A log file
B another running process
C new file
D none of the mentioned
Ans A

90 Each _____ has its own index block.

A partition
B address
C file
D all of the mentioned
Ans C

91 File attributes consist of _____

A name
B type
C identifier
D all of the mentioned
Ans D

92 Data cannot be written to secondary storage unless written within a _____

A file
B swap space
C directory
D text format
Ans A

93 The information about all files is kept in _____
A swap space
B operating system
C separate directory structure
D none of the mentioned
Ans C

94 A file is a/an _____ data type.
A abstract
B primitive
C public
D private
Ans A

95 Which of the following are the two parts of the file name?
A name & identifier
B identifier & type
C extension & name
D type & extension
Ans C

96 In the sequential access method, information in the file is processed _____

A one disk after the other, record access doesn't matter
B one record after the other
C one text document after the other
D none of the mentioned
Ans B

97 Sequential access method _____ on random access devices.
A works well
B doesn't work well
C maybe works well and doesn't work well
D none of the mentioned
Ans A

98 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
Ans B

99 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
Ans C

100 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
Ans B

101 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
Ans B

102 What will happen in the two level directory structures?
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
Ans A

103 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
Ans C

104 When a user refers to a particular file?
A system MFD is searched
B his own UFD is not searched
C both MFD and UFD are searched
D every directory is searched
Ans C

105 What is the disadvantage of the two level directory structures?
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
Ans D

106 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
Ans C

107 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
Ans A

108 Which of the following are the types of Path names?
A absolute & relative
B local & global
C global & relative
D relative & local
Ans A

109 A basic element of data in a file _____
A Memory
B Record
C Field
D Value

Ans B

110 Records are treated as a unit.

A TRUE
B FALSE
C
D
Ans A

111 Standard set of functions through which interacts with kernel is defined by _____

A system libraries
B kernel code
C compilers
D utility programs
Ans A

112 What is Linux?

A single user, single tasking
B single user, multitasking
C multi user, single tasking
D multi user, multitasking
Ans D

113 Which one of the following is not a linux distribution?

A debian
B gentoo
C open SUSE
D multics
Ans D

114 _____ is an approach to restricting system access to authorized users.

A Role-based access control
B Process-based access control
C Job-based access control
D None of the mentioned
Ans A

115 For system protection, a process should access _____

A all the resources
B only those resources for which it has authorization
C few resources but authorization is not required
D all of the mentioned
Ans B

116 In distributed system, each processor has its own _____

A local memory
B clock
C both local memory and clock
D none of the mentioned
Ans C

117 If one site fails in distributed system then _____

A the remaining sites can continue operating
B all the sites will stop working
C directly connected sites will stop working
D none of the mentioned
Ans A

118 Network operating system runs on _____

A server
B every system in the network
C both server and every system in the network
D none of the mentioned
Ans A

119 An absolute path name begins at the _____
A leaf
B stem
C current directory
D root
Ans D

120 A relative path name begins at the _____
A leaf
B stem
C current directory
D root
Ans C

121 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
Ans B

122 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
Ans D

123 Full form of OS?
A Operating system
B Overloading System
C Oneend System
D Open Ended System
Ans A

124 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
Ans D

125 The deletion of a link _____ the original file.
A deletes
B affects
C does not affect
D none of the mentioned
Ans C

126 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
Ans B

127 The process of dividing a disk into sectors that the disk controller can read and write. before a disk can store data is known as
A partitioning
B swap space creation
C low-level formatting
D none of the mentioned
Ans C

128 The set of tracks that are at one arm position make up a _____
A magnetic disks
B electrical disks
C assemblies
D cylinders
Ans D

129 The time taken to move the disk arm to the desired cylinder is called the _____

A positioning time
B random access time
C seek time
D rotational latency
Ans C

130 The time taken for the desired sector to rotate to the disk head is called _____

A positioning time
B random access time
C seek time
D rotational latency
Ans D

131 When the head damages the magnetic surface, it is known as _____
A disk crash
B head crash
C magnetic damage
D all of the mentioned
Ans B

132 A floppy disk is designed to rotate _____ as compared to a hard disk drive.
A faster
B slower
C at the same speed
D none of the mentioned
Ans B

133 What is the disk bandwidth?
A the total number of bytes transferred
B total time between the first request for service and the completion on the last transfer

C the total number of bytes transferred divided by the total time between the first request for service and the completion on the last transfer
D none of the mentioned
Ans C

134 Consider a disk queue with requests for I/O to blocks on 200 cylinders(0-199)
98 183 37 122 14 124 65 67
considering FCFS (First Cum First Serve) scheduling, the total number of head movements is, if the disk head is initially at 53 is?

A 600
B 620
C 630
D 640
Ans D

135 Consider a disk queue with requests for I/O to blocks on 200 cylinders(0 - 199)
98 183 37 122 14 124 65 67
considering SSTF (Shortest Seek Time First) scheduling, the total number of head movements is, if the disk head is initially at 53 is?

A 224
B 236
C 245
D 240
Ans B

136 Random access in magnetic tapes is _____ compared to magnetic disks.

A Fast
B Very fast
C Slow
D Very slow
Ans D

137 In the _____ algorithm, the disk arm starts at one end of the disk and moves toward the other end, servicing requests till the other end of the disk. At the other end, the direction is reversed and servicing continues.

A LOOK
B SCAN
C C-SCAN
D C-LOOK
Ans B

138 In the _____ algorithm, the disk head moves from one end to the other, servicing requests along the way. When the head reaches the other end, it immediately returns to the beginning of the disk without servicing any requests on the return trip.

A LOOK
B SCAN
C C-SCAN
D C-LOOK
Ans C

139 In the _____ algorithm, the disk arm goes as far as the final request in each direction, and then reverses direction immediately without going to the end of the disk.

A LOOK
B SCAN
C C-SCAN
D C-LOOK
Ans A

140 In _____ information is recorded magnetically on platters.

A magnetic disks
B electrical disks
C assemblies

D cylinders
Ans A

141 The heads of the magnetic disk are attached to a _____ that moves all the heads as a unit.

A spindle
B disk arm
C track
D none of the mentioned
Ans B

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

A system call to the CPU
B system call to the operating system
C a special procedure
D all of the mentioned
Ans B

143 If a process needs I/O to or from a disk, and if the drive or controller is busy then _____

A the request will be placed in the queue of pending requests for that drive
B the request will not be processed and will be ignored completely
C the request will be not be placed
D none of the mentioned
Ans A

144 Full form of SSTF

A Shortest Seek Time First
B Sorted Seek Time First
C Small Seek Time First
D Simple Seek Time First
Ans A

145 Magnetic tape drives can write data at a speed _____ disk drives.

A much lesser than
B comparable to
C much faster than
D none of the mentioned
Ans B

146 The data structure for a sector typically contains _____

A header
B data area
C trailer
D all of the mentioned
Ans D

147 Full form of FCFS

A First-Calculate First-Served
B First-Come First-Service
C First-Come First-Served
D First-Come Fast-Served
Ans C

148 For most computers, the bootstrap is stored in _____

A RAM
B ROM
C Cache
D Tertiary storage

Ans B

149 A disk that has a boot partition is called a _____

A start disk
B end disk
C boot disk
D all of the mentioned
Ans C

150 _____ is an approach to restricting system access to authorized users.

A Role-based access control
B Process-based access control
C Job-based access control
D None of the mentioned
Ans A

151 For system protection, a process should access _____

A all the resources
B only those resources for which it has authorization
C few resources but authorization is not required
D all of the mentioned
Ans B

152 Full form of FAT?

A File allocation table
B Folder allocation table
C Formula allocation table
D File arithmatic table
Ans A

153 File virus attaches itself to the _____

A source file
B object file
C executable file
D all of the mentioned
Ans C

154 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
Ans A

155 FAT is used just as _____

A index list
B linked list
C locked list
D location list
Ans B

156 A file control block contains the information about _____

A file ownership
B file permissions
C location of file contents
D all of the mentioned
Ans D

157 The data structure used for file directory is called _____

A mount table
B hash table
C file table
D process table
Ans B

158 What is the need of protection?
A Prevent mischievous violation
B Prevent and intentional
C Ensure that each program component uses resources allotted to it only
D All of the mentioned
Ans D

159 What is the main objective of protection?
A Ensure all objects are protected individually
B Objects have different priority and thus different levels of protection
C Ensure that each object is accessed correctly and only by allowed processes
D None of the mentioned
Ans C

160 We can solve external fragmentation using _____
A compaction technique
B extraction technique
C insertion technique
D deletion technique
Ans A

161 A better way of contiguous allocation to extend the file size is :
A adding an extent (another chunk of contiguous space)
B adding an index table to the first contiguous block
C adding pointers into the first contiguous block
D none of the mentioned
Ans A

162 If the extents are too large, then the problem that comes in is :
A internal fragmentation
B external fragmentation
C starvation
D all of the mentioned
Ans A

163 The pointer overhead of indexed allocation is generally _____ the pointer overhead of linked allocation.
A less than
B equal to
C greater than
D keeps varying with
Ans C

164 For any type of access, contiguous allocation requires _____ access to get a disk block.
A only one
B at least two
C exactly two
D none of the mentioned
Ans A

165 A section of disk at the beginning of each partition is set aside to contain the table in :
A Linked allocation

B FAT
C Hashed allocation
D Indexed allocation
Ans B

166 Which one of the following is not the free space management technique
A Bit Vector
B Linked List
C Grouping
D Sorting
Ans D

167 The three major methods of allocating disk space that are in wide use are :
A linked
B contiguous
C indexed
D all of the mentioned
Ans D

168 In contiguous allocation :
A each file is a linked list of disk blocks
B all the pointers to scattered blocks are placed together in one location
C each file must occupy a set of contiguous blocks on the disk
D None of the mentioned
Ans C

169 If too little space is allocated to a file
A the file will not work
B there will not be any space for the data, as the FCB takes it all
C the file cannot be extended
D the file cannot be opened
Ans C

170 One difficulty of contiguous allocation is :
A finding space for a new file
B inefficient
C costly
D time taking
Ans A

171 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
Ans C

172 Disk scheduling includes deciding
A which should be accessed next
B order in which disk access requests must be serviced
C the physical location of the file
D the logical location of the file
Ans B

173 For multiprogramming operating system
A special support from processor is essential
B special support from processor is not essential
C cache memory is essential
D none of above

Ans B

174 Fragmentation of a file system
A occurs only is file is not used properly
B happens in all file systems
C can be removed by compaction
D can always be prevented
Ans D

175 Which command Adds accounts to the system in Linux?
A usermod
B useradd
C createuser
D adduser
Ans B

176 Which command Modifies group attributes to the Linux?
A groupadd
B groupmod
C groupmodify
D gropuupdate
Ans B

177 Using which command you can access the repositories to list the packages that are available.
A apt-gets
B get-apt
C apt-get
D apt-rep
Ans C

178 Sudo stands for ?
A super user do
B small user do
C same user do
D synaptic user do
Ans A

179 Which GUI tool is used to install software in Linux?
A System Package Manager
B Synaptic Protocol Manager
C Synaptic Packet Manager
D Synaptic Package Manager
Ans D

180 Using swap space significantly _____ system performance.
A increases
B decreases
C maintains
D does not affect
Ans B

181 Consider a disk queue with requests for I/O to blocks on 300 cylinders(0-299)
89 126 43 178 99 259 39 112
considering FCFS (first cum first serve) scheduling, what are the total number of head movements is, if the disk head is initially at 146 is?
A 840
B 844
C 845

D 800
Ans B

182 Consider a disk queue with requests for I/O blocks on 300 cylinders (0-299)
89 126 43 178 99 259 39 112
considering SCAN Disk scheduling, what are the total number of head movements is, if the disk head is initially at 146 and moving towards the largest value?

A 413
B 400
C 412
D 420
Ans A

183 Consider a disk queue with requests for I/O to blocks on 300 cylinders (0-299).
89 126 43 178 99 259 39 112
considering CSCAN Disk scheduling, what are the total number of head movements is, if the disk head is initially at 146 and moving towards the largest value?

A 478
B 588
C 488
D 578
Ans D

184 Consider a disk queue with requests for I/O to blocks on 300 cylinders(0-299).
89 126 43 178 99 259 39 112
considering CLOOK disk scheduling, what are the total number of head movements is, if the disk head is initially at 146 and moving towards the largest value?

A 520
B 420
C 320
D 220
Ans B

185 Consider a disk queue with requests for I/O to blocks on 300 cylinders(0-299).
91 128 45 180 101 261 41 114
considering SSTF disk scheduling, what are the total number of head movements is, if the disk head is initially at 148 ?

A 325
B 326
C 327
D 328
Ans C

186 Batch processing was mainly used in this generation.

A 1st
B 2nd
C 3rd
D 4th
Ans A

187 _____ generation of computer started with using vacuum tubes as the basic components.

A 1st
B 2nd
C 3rd
D 4th
Ans A

188 The generation based on VLSI microprocessor.
A 1st
B 2nd
C 3rd
D 4th
Ans D

189 The fourth generation was based on integrated circuits.
A TRUE
B FALSE
C
D
Ans B

190 A term in computer terminology is a change in technology a computer is/was being used.
A development
B generation
C advancement
D growth
Ans B

191 _____ is an emerging branch in computer science, which interprets means and method of making computers think like human beings.
A Block chain
B VR
C AI
D Cloud computing
Ans C

192 ULSI stands for?
A Ultra Large Scale Integration
B Under Lower Scale Integration
C Ultra Lower Scale Integration
D Under Large Scale Integration
Ans A

193 In this generation Time sharing, Real time, Networks, Distributed Operating System was used.
A 1st
B 2nd
C 5th
D 4th
Ans D

194 HLL stands for?
A High Level Language
B High Layman's Language
C High Level Lesson
D High Layman's Lesson
Ans A

195 The period of _____ generation was 1952-1964.
A 1st
B 2nd
C 5th
D 4th
Ans B

196 In the late _____, Herman Hollerith invented data storage on punched cards that could then be read by a machine.

A 1860
B 1900
C 1890
D 1880
Ans D

197 Who invented the punch card?

A Charles Babbage
B Semen Korsakov
C Herman Hollerith
D Joseph Marie Jacquard
Ans C

198 VLSI Stands for ?

A Very Large Storage Integration
B Very Large Storage Integrator
C Very Large Scale Integration
D Very Large Scale Integrator
Ans C

199 Which electronic components are used in Fifth Generation Computers?

A Transistors
B Integrated Circuits
C VLSI Microprocessor
D ULSI Microprocessor
Ans D

200 What was the name of first computer designed by Charlse Babbage?

A Analytical Engine
B Difference Engine
C Colossus
D ENIAC
Ans B

201 Which was the first electronics digital programmable computing device?

A Analytical Engine
B Difference Engine
C Colossus
D ENIAC
Ans C

202 Which electronic components are used in Second Generation Computers?

A Transistors
B Integrated Circuits
C Vacuum Tubes
D VLSI Microprocessor
Ans A

203 _____ is used as a programming language in first generation computers?

A FORTRAN
B COBOL
C BASIC
D Machine Level Languages
Ans D

204 John Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert are the inventors of _____ computer.

A UNIAC

B ENIAC
C EDSAC
D Ferranti Mark 1
Ans B

205 UNIAC stands for _____.
A Universal Automatic Calculator
B Universal Native Input Automatic computer
C Universal Native Input Automatic calculator
D Universal Automatic Computer
Ans D