

**UNIT – 1**

- 1) Which situation can be said as Deadlock?
  - a) Waiting for the resources for very long time
  - b) No member of group can proceed each waits for another member.**
  - c) Release block
  - d) None of above mentioned
  
- 2) Batch and Single user are :
  - a) Operating System**
  - b) Software
  - c) Information systems
  - d) None of above
  
- 3) Windows NT, UNIX Operating system are example of :
  - a) Multiuser/ Multitasking**
  - b) Batch OS
  - c) Single user OS
  - d) All of above
  
- 4) What is element of Operating system that can be said as heart of Operating System?
  - a) Kernel**
  - b) Memory Management
  - c) File Management
  - d) User Interface

5) CUI Can be termed as?

- a) **Character User Interface**
- b) Character User Interaction
- c) Character User Intersection
- d) None of above

6) Needs of Operating Systems can be?

- a) Program Creation
- b) Program Execution
- c) Access to Input Output Devices
- d) **All of above**

7) In Multi user computer system if you want to control the use of the information you can set?

- a) **Protection**
- b) Error detection
- c) Toggle switches
- d) All of above

8) Which Operating system allows you to use program that are simultaneously running on single network server?

- a) **Multiuser/Multi-tasking OS**
- b) Batch OS
- c) Single user OS
- d) All of above

9) Operating as a resource manager manages :

- a) Keep tracks of the resources
- b) Allocate the resources
- c) Switches off the system
- d) **Both a and b**

10) Who acts as an interface between the user and the system also the computer hardware?

- a) API
- b) GUI
- c) **Operating Systems**
- d) CUI

## **UNIT – 2**

1) \_\_\_\_\_ can be said as collection of related fields?

- a) **Record**
- b) File
- c) Database
- d) None of above

2) What does RetrieveAll operation performs?

- a) **Retrieves the all records from the file**
- b) Allows the retrieval of single records
- c) Retrieve record that is previous
- d) All of above.

3) File Attributes can be :

- a) Name
- b) Type
- c) Size
- d) All of the above**

4) The new information is added at the end of the existing file is called?

- a) Appending**
- b) Inserting
- c) Adding
- d) None of above

5) MFD stands for?

- a) Master File Directory**
- b) Master Full directory
- c) Master Format Disk
- d) All of above

6) In MSDOS the system file structure is like?

- a) Simple
- b) Complex
- c) Tree**
- d) All of above mentioned

7) The path begins from the root and follows a path down to the specified file is known as ?

- a) Absolute Path**
- b) Relative Path
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of above

8) \_\_\_\_\_ Drivers are considered as the part of Operating System?

a) **Device Drivers**

b) File

c) Record

d) All of above

9) To save the information from the physical damage file system

Provides \_\_\_\_\_ ?

a) **Reliability**

b) Drivers

c) Disk tape

d) None of above

10) \_\_\_\_\_ What do you mean by ACL?

a) **Access Control List**

b) Access cyclic list

c) Both a and b

d) None of above

**UNIT 3**

1) LINUX was Developed By?

- a) **Linus Torvalds**
- b) Robert Wells
- c) Asberry Jones
- d) None of above

2) LINUX functionality is similar to which Operating System?

- a) **UNIX**
- b) Windows
- c) Windows NT
- d) All of these

3) Which Program are responsible to do specialized, individual level task.

- a) **System Utility Program**
- b) Kernel
- c) Both a and b
- d) All of these

4) \_\_\_\_\_ means that software can works on different types of hardware in same way.

- a) **Portability**
- b) Scalability
- c) Flexibility
- d) None of these

5) LINUX is \_\_\_\_\_ System that multiple applications can run at same time.

- a) Distributed
- b) Real time
- c) Batch
- d) **Multiprogramming**

- 6) What is the special Interpreter program which can be used to execute the commands of the operating systems?
- a) **Shell**
  - b) Utility
  - c) Text Editor
  - d) All of above
- 7) LINUX operating system uses \_\_\_\_\_ like hierarchical file system.
- a) **Tree**
  - b) Disk
  - c) Drive
  - d) All of above
- 8) What is Full form of CLI?
- a) **Command-Line interface**
  - b) Compact-Line interface
  - c) Comparison-Line interface
  - d) None of above
- 9) Password, control specification and encrypt the data comes under \_\_\_\_\_
- a) **Security**
  - b) Shell
  - c) Vi Editor
  - d) All of above
- 10) User program and other system programs works under \_\_\_\_\_ mode.
- a) Kernel Mode
  - b) System mode
  - c) **User Mode**
  - d) All of above

**UNIT – 4**

- 1) What is UID?
  - a) **Unique Identification number**
  - b) User Identification number
  - c) Using Identification number
  - d) None of above
  
- 2) \_\_\_\_ Users can access all the files.
  - a) Normal
  - b) External
  - c) Internal
  - d) **Root or Super**
  
- 3) What are two types of Users in LINUX?
  - a) **Normal and super**
  - b) Internal and external
  - c) Special and guest
  - d) All of above
  
- 4) \_\_\_\_ Command creates a user's private group whenever a new user is added to the system and names the group after the user.
  - a) **useradd**
  - b) Userdel
  - c) Userrem
  - d) None of above
  
- 5) \_\_\_\_ User can lock and unlock a user account.
  - a) **Super User**
  - b) Client User



- c) Guest User
  - d) None of above
- 6) What is GID?
- a) **Group ID**
  - b) Grace ID
  - c) Great ID
  - d) Greet ID
- 7) To add a new group with the default settings, run the \_\_\_\_\_ command as a root user.
- a) **groupadd**
  - b) grupadd
  - c) groopaddition
  - d) None of above
- 8) If you wish to give the password then type \_\_\_\_\_ with the group name.
- a) **gpasswd**
  - b) gpassword
  - c) gpass/wd
  - d) gpassword/add
- 9) To change the GID of a group, run the groupmod command with \_\_\_\_ .
- a) -n
  - b) -a
  - c) **-g**
  - d) -nn

10) Group information is stored in \_\_\_\_\_ path.

- a) **/etc/group**
- b) /etc/groups
- c) /etc/grup
- d) None of above