Operating System MCQ's

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
Dual mode of operating system has A)1Mode (B)2Modes (C) 3 Modes (D)4 Modes
Ans : B
To access the services of operating system, the interface is provided by the a) System calls (b) API (c) Library (d) Assembly instructions
Ans:A
Which one of the following error will be handled by the operating system? a) power failure b) lack of paper in printer c) connection failure in the network d) all of the mentioned
Ans:D
The main function of the command interpreter is a) to get and execute the next user-specified command b) to provide the interface between the API and application program c) to handle the files in operating system d) none of the mentioned
Ans:A
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:B

Environment in which programs of the computer system are executed is: (a)OS (b)Nodes (c)Clustered System (d)both a and b
And : A
A properly designed operating system must ensure that an incorrect (or malicious) program cannot cause other programs to execute (a)Incorrectly (b)Correctly (c) Both a and b (d)None
Ans: A
The user view of the system depends upon the (a)CPU (b)Software (c)Hardware (d)Interface
Ans:D
Control and Status registers are used by processor to control A. Design of the Processor B. Operation of the Processor C. Speed of the Processor D. Execution of the Processor
Ans: b
Program execution services are used to A. Control Program B. Delete Program C. Execute Program D. Update Programs
Ans :C
Readfile() call function in windows operating system is a UNIX's function called for A. fork() B. open() C. read() D. close()
Ans: C
Bootstrap program that starts operating system is normally stored in A. RAM

B. ROM
C. hard disk
D. CD

Ans:B

Kernel mode of operating system runs when mode bit is

A. 1

B. 0

C. x

D. undefined

Ans:B

Whenever the data is found in the cache memory it is called as _____

a) HIT
b) MISS
c) FOUND
d) ERROR

Ans:A

The transfer between CPU and Cache is _____

a) Block transfer
b) Word transfer
c) Set transfer
d) Associative transfer

Answer:b

A system call is a routine built into the kernel and performs a basic function.

a) True
b) False

Ans: A

The chmod command invokes the ____ system call.
a) chmod
b) ch
c) read
d) change

Ans: A

Which of the following system call is used for opening or creating a file?
a) read
b) write
c) open
d) close

Ans:C

I/O modules performs requested action on

A. Programmed I/O
B. Direct Memory Access (DMA)
C. Interrupt driven I/O
D. I/O devices

Ans:A

Kernel mode of operating system runs when the mode bit is

(a)1 (b)0 (c)X (d)undefined

Ans:B

Addresses of interrupt programs of operating system are placed at

A. Interrupt cell routine
B. Interrupt call service
C. interrupt vector table

D. interrupt service routine

Ans: C

Which scheduling algorithm allocates the CPU first to the process that requests the CPU first?
a) first-come, first-served scheduling
b) shortest job scheduling
c) priority scheduling
d) none of the mentioned

Ans:A

In multilevel feedback scheduling algorithm
a) a process can move to a different classified ready queue
b) classification of ready queue is permanent
c) processes are not classified into groups
d) none of the mentioned

Ans:A

The two steps of a process execution are :
a) I/O & OS Burst
b) CPU & I/O Burst
c) Memory & I/O Burst
d) OS & Memory Burst

Ans:B

Scheduling is done so as to :
a) increase CPU utilization
b) decrease CPU utilization
c) keep the CPU more idle
d) None of the mentioned

Ans:A

Round robin scheduling falls under the category of :
a) Non preemptive scheduling

b) Preemptive scheduling
c) All of the mentioned
d) None of the mentioned

Ans:B

Scheduling of threads are done by
A. input

B. output

C. operating system

D. memory

Ans:C

'Aging' is :
a.keeping track of cache contents
b.keeping track of what pages are currently residing in memory
c.keeping track of how many times a given page is referenced
d.increasing the priority of jobs to ensure termination in a finite time

Ans:D

To overcome the slow operating speeds of the secondary memory we make use of faster flash drives.
a) True
b) False

Ans:A

The next level of memory hierarchy after the L2 cache is _____
a) Secondary storage
b) TLB
c) Main memory
d) Register

Ans:c

Which algorithm suffers from Convoy Effect?
a.FCFS
b)SJF – Non preemptive
c)SJF – Preemptive
d.Round Robin

Ans:A

An IPC facility provides at least two operations :
a) write & delete message
b) delete & receive message
c) send & delete message
d) receive & send message
Ans:D

The segment of code in which the process may change common variables, update tables, write into files is known as :
a) program
b) critical section
c) non – critical section
d) synchronizing
Ans:B

To enforce …….. two functions are provided enter-critical and exit-critical, where each function takes as an argument the name of the resource that is the subject of competition.
A) Mutual Exclusion
B) Synchronization
C) Deadlock
D) Starvation
Ans:A

A system is in the safe state if
a) the system can allocate resources to each process in some order and still avoid a deadlock

b) there exist a safe sequence
c) all of the mentioned
d) none of the mentioned

Ans:A

While preventing deadlock with …… needs no run-time computation since problem is solved in system design.
A) request all resources
B) preemption
C) resource ordering
D) finding safe path

Ans:C

Physical memory is broken into fixed-sized blocks called _____
a) frames
b) pages
c) backing store
d) none of the mentioned
Ans:A

Every address generated by the CPU is divided into two parts :
a) frame bit & page number
b) page number & page offset
c) page offset & frame bit
d) frame offset & page offset

Ans:B

The _____ table contains the base address of each page in physical memory.
a) process
b) memory
c) page
d) frame

Ans:C
Virtual memory is normally implemented by _____ a) demand paging b) buses c) virtualization d) all of the mentioned Ans:A
The valid – invalid bit, in this case, when valid indicates : a) the page is not legal b) the page is illegal c) the page is in memory d) the page is not in memory Ans:C
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 Ans:D
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
The major disadvantage with linked allocation is that : a) internal fragmentation b) external fragmentation c) there is no sequential access d) there is only sequential access Ans:D
Indexed allocation _____ direct access.

a) supports
b) does not support
c) is not related to
d) none of the mentioned
Ans:A

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

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