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1	Online E-Learning Platform Hub	React+Springboot+MySql
2	PG Mates / RoomSharing / Flat Mates	React+Springboot+MySql
3	Tour and Travel management System	React+Springboot+MySql
4	Election commition of India (online Voting System)	React+Springboot+MySql
5	HomeRental Booking System	React+Springboot+MySql
6	Event Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
7	Hotel Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
8	Agriculture web Project	React+Springboot+MySql
9	AirLine Reservation System / Flight booking System	React+Springboot+MySql
10	E-commerce web Project	React+Springboot+MySql
11	Hospital Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
12	E-RTO Driving licence portal	React+Springboot+MySql
13	Transpotation Services portal	React+Springboot+MySql
14	Courier Services Portal / Courier Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
15	Online Food Delivery Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
16	Muncipal Corporation Management	React+Springboot+MySql
17	Gym Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
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24	Payroll Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
25	RealEstate Property Project	React+Springboot+MySql
26	Marriage Hall Booking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
27	Online Student Management portal	React+Springboot+MySql
28	Resturant management System	React+Springboot+MySql
29	Solar Management Project	React+Springboot+MySql
30	OneStepService LinkLabourContractor	React+Springboot+MySql
31	Vehical Service Center Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
32	E-wallet Banking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
33	Blogg Application Project	React+Springboot+MySql
34	Car Parking booking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
35	OLA Cab Booking Portal	React+NextJs+Springboot+MySql
36	Society management Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
37	E-College Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
38	FoodWaste Management Donate System	React+Springboot+MySql
39	Sports Ground Booking	React+Springboot+MySql
40	BloodBank mangement System	React+Springboot+MySql

41	Bus Tickit Booking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
42	Fruite Delivery Project	React+Springboot+MySql
43	Woodworks Bed Shop	React+Springboot+MySql
44	Online Dairy Product sell Project	React+Springboot+MySql
45	Online E-Pharma medicine sell Project	React+Springboot+MySql
46	FarmerMarketplace Web Project	React+Springboot+MySql
47	Online Cloth Store Project	React+Springboot+MySql
48	Train Ticket Booking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
49	Quizz Application Project	JSP+Springboot+MySql
50	Hotel Room Booking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
51	Online Crime Reporting Portal Project	React+Springboot+MySql
52	Online Child Adoption Portal Project	React+Springboot+MySql
53	online Pizza Delivery System Project	React+Springboot+MySql
54	Online Social Complaint Portal Project	React+Springboot+MySql
55	Electric Vehical management system Project	React+Springboot+MySql
56	Online mess / Tiffin management System Project	React+Springboot+MySql
57		React+Springboot+MySql
58		React+Springboot+MySql
59		React+Springboot+MySql
60		React+Springboot+MySql

Spring Boot + React JS + MySQL Project List

Sr.No	Project Name	YouTube Link
1	Online E-Learning Hub Platform Project	https://youtu.be/KMjyBaWmgzg?si=YckHuNzs7eC84-IW
2	PG Mate / Room sharing/Flat sharing	https://youtu.be/4P9clHg3wvk?si=4uEsi0962CG6Xodp
3	Tour and Travel System Project Version 1.0	https://youtu.be/-UHOBywHaP8?si=KHHfE_A0uv725f12
4	Marriage Hall Booking	https://youtu.be/VXz0kZQi5to?si=ILOS-QG3TpAFP5k7
5	Ecommerce Shopping project	https://youtu.be/vJ_C6LkhrZ0?si=YhcBylSErvdn7paq
6	Bike Rental System Project	https://youtu.be/FlzsAmIBCbk?si=7ujQTJqEgkQ8ju2H
7	Multi-Restaurant management system	https://youtu.be/pvV-pM2Jf3s?si=PgvnT-yFc8ktrDxB
8	Hospital management system Project	https://youtu.be/lynlouBZvY4?si=CXzQs3BsRkjKhZCw
9	Municipal Corporation system Project	https://youtu.be/cVMx9NVyl4I?si=qX0oQt-GT-LR_5jF
10	Tour and Travel System Project version 2.0	https://youtu.be/_4u0mB9mHxE?si=gDiAhKBowi2gNUKZ

Sr.No	Project Name	YouTube Link
11	Tour and Travel System Project version 3.0	https://youtu.be/Dm7nOdpasWg?si=P_Lh2gcOFhlyudug
12	Gym Management system Project	https://youtu.be/J8_7Zrkg7ag?si=LcxV51ynfUB7OptX
13	Online Driving License system Project	https://youtu.be/3yRzsMs8TLE?si=JRI_z4FDx4Gmt7fn
14	Online Flight Booking system Project	https://youtu.be/m755rOwdk8U?si=HURvAY2VnizlyJlh
15	Employee management system project	https://youtu.be/ID1iE3W_GRw?si=Y_jv1xV_BljhrD0H
16	Online student school or college portal	https://youtu.be/4A25aEKfei0?si=RoVgZtxMk9TPdQvD
17	Online movie booking system project	https://youtu.be/Lfjv_U74SC4?si=fiDvrhhrjb4KSIsm
18	Online Pizza Delivery system project	https://youtu.be/Tp3izreZ458?si=8eWAOzA8SVdNwlyM
19	Online Crime Reporting system Project	https://youtu.be/0UlzReSk9tQ?si=6vN0e70TVY1GOwPO
20	Online Children Adoption Project	https://youtu.be/3T5HC2HKyT4?si=bntP78niYH802I7N

1. Which of the following is/ are the part of operating system?
A) Kernel services
B) Library services
C) Application level services
D) All of the above
2. The system of generally ran one job at a time. These were called single stream batch processing.
A) 40's
B) 50's
C) 60's
D) 70's
3. In generation of operating system, operating system designers develop the concept of multi-programming in which several jobs are in main memory at once.
A) First
B) Second
C) Third
D) Fourth
4. State True or False.
i) In spooling high speed device like a disk is interposed between running program and low-speed device in Input/output.
ii) By using spooling for example instead of writing directly to a printer, outputs are written to the disk.
A) i-True, ii-False
B) i-True, ii-True
C) i-False, ii-True
D) i-False, ii-False
5. Which of the following is/are the functions of operating system?
i) Sharing hardware among users. ii) Allowing users to share data among themselves.
iii) Recovering from errors. iv) Preventing users from interfering with one another.
v) Scheduling resources among users.
A) i, ii, iii and iv only
B) ii, iii, iv and v only
C) i, iii, iv and v only
D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v

Read Also: Solved MCQ of Operating System Theory set-3

6. executes must frequently and makes the fine grained decision of which process to execute the next.
A) Long-term scheduling
B) Medium-term scheduling
C) Short-term scheduling
D) None of the above
7. With a page is brought into main memory only when the reference is made to a location on that page.
A) demand paging
B) main paging
C) prepaging
D) postpaging

..... provides a larger sized of virtual memory but require virtual memory which provides multidimensional memory.

- A) Paging method
- B) Segmentation method
- C) Paging and segmentation method
- D) None of these

9. is a large kernel containing virtually the complete operating system, including, scheduling, file system, device drivers and memory management.

- A) Multithreaded kernel
- B) Monolithic kernel
- C) Micro kernel
- D) Macro kernel

10. is a large operating system core provides a wide range of services.

- A) Multithreaded kernel
- B) Monolithic kernel
- C) Micro kernel
- D) Macro kernel

Answers:

1. D) All

of the above

- 2. B) 50's
- 3. C) Third
- 4. B) i-True, ii-True
- 5. D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v
- 6. C) Short-term scheduling
- 7. A) demand paging
- 8. B) Segmentation method
- 9. B) Monolithic kernel
- 10.D) Macro kernel

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1. The first batch operating system was developed in the by General Motors for use on an IBM 701.
- A) mid 1940's
 - B) mid 1950's
 - C) mid 1960's
 - D) mid 1970's
2. Process is
- A) A program in execution
 - B) An instance of a program running on a computer.
 - C) The entity that can be assigned to and executed
 - D) All of the above.
3. is a facility that allows programmers to address memory from a logical point of view, without regard to the main memory, physically available.
- A) Visual memory
 - B) Real memory
 - C) Virtual memory
 - D) Secondary memory
4. is a large kernel, including scheduling file system, networking, device drivers, memory management and more.
- A) Monolithic kernel
 - B) Micro kernel
 - C) Macro kernel
 - D) Mini kernel
5. A architecture assigns only a few essential functions to the kernel, including address spaces, Inter process communication(IPC) and basic scheduling.
- A) Monolithic kernel
 - B) Micro kernel
 - C) Macro kernel
 - D) Mini kernel

Read Also: Solved Objective Questions on Operating System

6. State whether true or false.
- i) Multi-threading is useful for application that perform a number of essentially independent tasks that do not be serialized.
 - ii) An example of multi-threading is a database server that listens for and process numerous client request.
- A) i-True, ii-False
 - B) i-True, ii-True
 - C) i-False, ii-True
 - D) i-False, ii-False
7. With only one process can execute at a time; meanwhile all other process are waiting for the processor. With more than one process can be running simultaneously each on a different processor.
- A) Multiprocessing, Multi-programming
 - B) Multi-programming, Uni-processing
 - C) Multi-programming, Multiprocessing
 - D) Uni-programming, Multiprocessing

8. The two central themes of modern operating system are

- A) Multi-programming and Distributed processing
- B) Multi-programming and Central Processing
- C) Single Programming and Distributed processing
- D) None of above

9. refers to the ability of multiple process (or threads) to share code, resources or data in such a way that only one process has access to shared object at a time.

- A) Synchronization
- B) Mutual Exclusion
- C) Dead lock
- D) Starvation

10. is the ability of multiple process to co-ordinate their activities by exchange of information

- A) Synchronization
- B) Mutual Exclusion
- C) Dead lock
- D) Starvation

Answers:

1950's

- 2. D) All of the above.
- 3. C) Virtual memory
- 4. A) Monolithic kernel
- 5. B) Micro kernel
- 6. B) i-True, ii-True
- 7. C) Multi-programming, Multiprocessing
- 8. A) Multi-programming and Distributed processing
- 9. B) Mutual Exclusion
- 10. A) Synchronization

1. B) mid

1. Which of the following is not the function of Micro-kernel?

- A) File management
- B) Low-level memory management
- C) Inter-process communication
- D) I/O interrupts management

2. Match the following.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| i) Mutual exclusion | a) A process may hold allocated resources while waiting assignment. |
| ii) Hold and wait | b) No resource can be forcibly removed from a process holding it. |
| iii) No preemption | c) Only one process may use a resource at a time. |
- A) i-a, ii-b, iii-c
B) i-a, ii-c, iii-b
C) i-b, ii-c, iii-a
D) i-c, ii-a, iii-b

3. A direct method of deadlock prevention is to prevent the occurrences of

- A) Mutual exclusion
- B) Hold and wait
- C) Circular waits
- D) No preemption

4. The methods or algorithms which are used to increase the performance of disk storage sub-system is called

- A) Disk performing
- B) Disk scheduling
- C) Disk storing
- D) Disk extending

5. is the time required to move the disk arm to the required track.

- A) Seek time
- B) Rotational delay
- C) Latency time
- D) Access time

Read Also: MCQ Questions on Operating System

6. The policy restricts scanning to one direction only.

- A) SCAN
- B) C-SCAN
- C) N-Step SCAN
- D) Both A and B

7. policy selects the disk I/O request that requires the least movement of the disk arm from its current position.

- A) FSCAN
- B) SSTF
- C) SCAN
- D) C-SCAN

8. refers to the ability of an operating system to support multiple threads of execution with a single process.

- A) Multi-threading
- B) Multiprocessing
- C) Multi-executing
- D) Bi-threading

9. State whether the following statement is true.
i) It takes less time to terminate a thread than a process.
ii) Threads enhance efficiency in communication between different executing programs.
A) i-True, ii-False
B) i-True, ii-True
C) i-False, ii-True
D) i-False, ii-False
10. is a special type of programming language used to provide instructions to the monitor simple batch processing schema.
A) Job control language (JCL)
B) Processing control language (PCL)
C) Batch control language (BCL)
D) Monitor control language (MCL)

Answers:

File management

1. A)
2. D) i-c, ii-a, iii-b
3. C) Circular waits
4. B) Disk scheduling
5. A) Seek time
6. B) C-SCAN
7. B) SSTF
8. A) Multi-threading
9. B) i-True, ii-True
10. A) Job control language (JCL)

1. The unit of dispatching is usually referred to as a
- A) Thread
 - B) Lightweight process
 - C) Process
 - D) Both A and B
2. is a example of an operating system that support single user process and single thread.
- A) UNIX
 - B) MS-DOS
 - C) OS/2
 - D) Windows 2000
3. State true or false.
- i) Unix, support multiple user process but only support one thread per process.
 - ii) A java run time environment is an example of a system of one process with multiple threads.
- A) True, False
 - B) True, True
 - C) False, True
 - D) False, False
4. are very effective because a mode switch is not required to switch from one thread to another.
- A) Kernel-level threads
 - B) User-level threads
 - C) Alterable threads
 - D) Application level threads
5. is a condition in which there is a set of concurrent processes, only one of which is able to access a given resource or perform a given function at any time.
- A) Mutual Exclusion
 - B) Busy Waiting
 - C) Deadlock
 - D) Starvation

6. Techniques can be used to resolve conflicts, such as competition for resources, and to synchronize processes so that they can cooperate.

- A) Mutual Exclusion
- B) Busy Waiting
- C) Deadlock
- D) Starvation

7. Can be defined as the permanent blocking of a set of processes that either compete for system resources or communicate with each other.

- A) Deadlock
- B) Permanent lock
- C) Starvation
- D) Mutual exclusion

8. The following conditions of policy must be present for a deadlock to be possible.

- i) Mutual exclusion
 - ii) Hold and wait
 - iii) No preemption
 - iv) Circular wait
- A) i, ii and iii only
 - B) ii, iii and iv only
 - C) i, iii and iv only
 - D) All i, ii, iii and iv

9. A direct method of deadlock prevention is to prevent the occurrence of

- A) Mutual exclusion
- B) Hold and wait
- C) Circular waits
- D) No preemption

10. State true or false.

- i) With paging, each process is divided into relatively small, fixed-size pages.
 - ii) Segmentation provides for the use of pieces of varying size.
- A) True, False
 - B) True, True
 - C) False, True
 - D) False, False

Answers:

- A and B
- 2. B) MS-DOS
- 3. A) True, False
- 4. B) User-level threads
- 5. A) Mutual Exclusion
- 6. A) Mutual Exclusion
- 7. A) Deadlock
- 8. D) All i, ii, iii and iv
- 9. C) Circular waits
- 10. B) True, True

1. D) Both

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1. refers to a situation in which a process is ready to execute but is continuously denied access to a processor in deference to other processes.

- A) Synchronization
- B) Mutual Exclusion
- C) Dead lock
- D) Starvation

2. Which of the following is not the approach to dealing with deadlock?

- A) Prevention
- B) Avoidance
- C) Detection
- D) Deletion

3. Which of the following are the states of a five state process model?

i) Running ii) Ready iii) New iv) Exit v) Destroy

- A) i, ii, iii and v only
- B) i, ii, iv and v only
- C) i, ii, iii, and iv only
- D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v

4. State

which statement is true for Suspended process?

- i) The process is not immediately available for execution.
- ii) The process may be removed from suspended state automatically without removal order.

- A) i only
- B) ii only
- C) i and ii only
- D) None

5. Following is/are the reasons for process suspension.

- A) Swapping parent process
- B) Inter request
- C) Timing
- D) All of the above

Read Also: Interview Questions on Operating System Basis

6. The different types of tables maintained by the operating system are

- A) memory, logical , I/O file
- B) memory, I/O, file, physical
- C) memory, I/O, file, process
- D) memory, logical, I/O, physical

7. Which of the following information not included in memory table?

- A) The allocation of main memory to process.
- B) The allocation of secondary memory to process
- C) Any information needed to manage virtual memory
- D) Any information about the existence of file

8. Process

Management function of an operating system kernel includes.

- A) Process creation and termination.
- B) Process scheduling and dispatching
- C) Process switching
- D) All of the above

9. The typical elements of process image are

- i) User data ii) System Data iii) User program iv) System stack
- A) i, iii and iv only
B) i, ii, and iv only
C) ii, iii, and iv only
D) All i, ii, iii, and iv

10. Match the following mechanisms for interrupting the execution of a process and their uses.

- i) Interrupt a) Call to an operating system function
ii) Trap b) Reaction to an asynchronous external event
iii) Supervisor Call c) Handling of a error or an exception condition
- A) i-a, ii-b, iii-c
B) i-c, ii-a, iii-b
C) i-b, ii-c, iii-a
D) i-a, ii-c, iii-b

Answers:

1. D) Starvation
2. D) Deletion
3. C) i, ii, iii, and iv only
4. A) i only
5. D) All of the above
6. C) memory, I/O, file, process
7. D) Any information..... of file
8. D) All of the above
9. A) i, iii and iv only
10. C) i-b, ii-c, iii-a

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1. Involves treating main memory as a resource to be allocated to and shared among a number of active processes.
- A) Partition management
 - B) Memory management
 - C) Disk management
 - D) All of the above
2. A process that execute only in main memory is referred to as and that allocated in disk is referred to a
- A) virtual memory, true memory
 - B) virtual memory, real memory
 - C) real memory, virtual memory
 - D) imaginary memory, real memory
3. In process scheduling, determines when new processes are admitted to the system.
- A) long term scheduling
 - B) medium term scheduling
 - C) short term scheduling
 - D) none of the above

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4. In

- process scheduling, determines which ready process will be executed next by processor.
- A) long term scheduling
 - B) medium term scheduling
 - C) short term scheduling
 - D) none of the above

5. The sum of the seek time, and the rotational delay is called the
- A) reached time
 - B) access time
 - C) arrived time
 - D) common time

6. The policy segments the disks request queue into sub queues of the length N.

- A) SCAN
- B) C-SCAN
- C) N-Step SCAN
- D) FSCAN

7. Which of the following are the functions of operating system?

- i) recovering from errors
- ii) facilitating input/output
- iii) facilitating parallel operation
- iv) sharing hardware among users
- v) implementing user interface

- A) i, ii, iii, and v only
- B) i, ii, iii, and iv only
- C) ii, iii, iv and v only
- D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v

8. File

management function of the operating system includes

- i) File creation and deletion
- ii) Disk scheduling
- iii) Directory creation
- iv)

Mapping file in secondary storage.

- A) i, ii and iii only
- B) i, iii and iv only
- C) ii, iii and iv only
- D) All i, ii, iii and iv

9. The Determines when a page should be brought into main memory.

- A) Fetch policy
- B) Placement policy
- C) Replacement policy
- D) Resident set management

10. With A page is written out to secondary memory only when it has been selected for replacement.

- A) pre-cleaning
- B) demand cleaning
- C) required cleaning
- D) fast cleaning

Answers:

- Memory management
- 2. C) real . virtual memory
- 3. A) long term scheduling
- 4. C) short term scheduling
- 5. B) access time
- 6. C) N-Step SCAN
- 7. D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v
- 8. B) i, iii and iv only
- 9. A) Fetch policy
- 10.B) demand cleaning

1. B)

1. A small program which loads OS into the memory is called as

- A) ROM
- B) bootstrap loader
- C) BIOS
- D) RAM

2. Virtual memory is

- A) Simple to implement
- B) Used by all major commercial OS
- C) Less efficient memory utilization
- D) Less effective

3. A special-purpose register that is set to the highest address occupied by the OS code is

- A) fence register
- B) general purpose register
- C) protection register
- D) control register

4. As OS

program module that selects the next job to be admitted for execution is called as

- A) scheduler
- B) compiler
- C) throughput
- D) dispatcher

5. Multiprogramming systems

- A) are easier to develop than single programming systems.
- B) execute each job faster
- C) execute more jobs in the same time.
- D) are used only on large main frame computers

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Read Also: MCQ on Operating System Fundamental

6. SSTF stands for

- A) Small seek Time First
- B) Simple Seek Time First
- C) Shortest Seek Time First
- D) Synchronous Seek Time First

7. The program is known as which interacts with the inner part of called kernel.

- A) compiler
- B) device driver
- C) protocol
- D) shell

8.

Semaphore can be used for solving

- A) wait & signal
- B) deadlock
- C) synchronization
- D) priority

9. The number of processes completed per unit time is known as
A) output
B) throughput
C) efficiency
D) capacity
10. On what principle does Distributed OS work?
A) File foundation
B) Single system image
C) Multi-system image
D) Networking image

Answers:

1. A small program which loads OS into the memory is called as
B) bootstrap loader

memory is
B) Used by all major commercial OS

2. Virtual

3. A special-purpose register that is set to the highest address occupied by the OS code is
A) fence register

4. As an OS program module that selects the next job to be admitted for execution is called.....
A) scheduler

5. Multiprogramming systems
C) execute more jobs at the same time.

6. SSTF stands for
C) Shortest Seek Time First

7. The program is known as which interacts with the inner part of called kernel.
D) shell

8. Semaphore can be used for solving
C) synchronization

9. The number of processes completed per unit time is known as
B) throughput

10. On what principle does Distributed OS work?
B) Single system image

1. Operating System means
A) a set of programs which controls computer working.
B) a way of computer drives works
C) a set of devices and programs
D) All of the above

2. The basic types of OS are
A) batch and time sharing
B) sequential and real time
C) direct and interactive
D) batch and interactive

3. The simplest way of deadlock is to ...
A) preempt a resource
B) rollback
C) kill one of the processes
D) lock one of the processes

Throughput of a system is
A) Number of programs processed by it per unit time
B) Number of times the program is invoked by the system
C) Number of requests made to a program by the system
D) None of the above

5. Which of the following is not OS layer?
A) Kernel
B) Shell
C) Application Programs
D) Critical Section

Table of Contents

Read Also: Solved MCQ on Operating System Basis

6. Round robin scheduling is essentially the preemptive version of
A) first in first out
B) shortest job first
C) shortest remaining
D) longest time first

7. The process that are residing in the main memory and are waiting to execute are kept on a list called the
A) job queue
B) ready queue
C) wait queue
D) device queue

8. Which of the following describes the ability of an OS to support multiple, concurrent paths of execution within a single process?
A) Multithreading
B) Multiprocessing
C) Multitasking
D) Multiprogramming

9. Virtual memory is
- A) an extremely large main memory
 - B) an extremely large secondary memory
 - C) an illusion of extremely large main memory
 - D) a type of memory used in super computers
10. A thread is a process.
- A) heavy weight
 - B) multiprocess
 - C) inter thread
 - D) light weight

Answers:

1. Operating System means
- A) a set of programs which controls computer working.

2. The

basic types of OS are

- D) batch and interactive

3. The simplest way of deadlock is to ...
- C) kill one of the processes

4. Throughput of a system is
- A) Number of programs processed by it per unit time

5. Which of the following is not OS layer?
- D) Critical Section

6. Round robin scheduling is essentially the preemptive version of
- A) first in first out

7. The process that are residing in the main memory and are waiting to execute are kept on a list called the
- B) ready queue

8. Which of the following describes the ability of an OS to support multiple, concurrent paths of execution within a single process?
- A) Multithreading

9. Virtual memory is
- C) an illusion of extremely large main memory

10. A thread is a process.
- D) light weight

- 1) The process is
- A. an instance of a program in execution
 - B. a program only
 - C. a processor state
 - D. the kernel state

- 2) The mechanism that brings a page into memory only when it is needed is called
- A. segmentation
 - B. fragmentation
 - C. demand paging
 - D. page replacement

- 3) The two paradigms of IPC are and
- A. call, reply
 - B. shared memory, message passing
 - C. send, receive
 - D. call by value, call by reference

- 4) A program is passive while a process is
- A. inactive
 - B. spontaneous
 - C. active
 - D. impulse

- 5) FIFO scheduling is
- A. preemptive scheduling
 - B. non-preemptive scheduling
 - C. deadline scheduling
 - D. fair share scheduling

- 6) ensures that once the transaction completes successively, the results of the operations become permanent.
- A. serializability
 - B. synchronizability
 - C. atomicity
 - D. durability

7) A

process is created and is initially put in the

- A. ready queue
- B. device queue
- C. i/o queue
- D. waiting queue

8) Which directory implementation is used in most the Operating System?

- A. single-level directory structure
- B. two-level directory structure
- C. tree directory structure
- D. acyclic directory structure

9) Isolation property is also known as

- A. Performance
- B. Serializability
- C. Durability
- D. Atomicity

10) A thread is a

- A. task
- B. process
- C. program
- D. lightweight process

11) The interval from the fine submission of a process to the time of completion is the

- A. waiting time
- B. blocked time
- C. turnaround time
- D. response time

12) The

term "Operating System" means

- A. a set of programs that controls computer working
- B. the way a computer operator works
- C. conversion of a high-level language into a machine-level language
- D. the way a floppy disk drive operates

13) Generally we have user-level threads and

- A. Programmer-level thread
- B. kernel-level thread
- C. program-level thread
- D. process level thread

14) To ensure that the condition never occurs in the system, we must guarantee that, whenever a process requests a resource, it does not have any other resource.

- A. mutual exclusion
- B. no-preemption
- C. circular waits
- D. hold and wait

15) Resource locking

- A. allows multiple tasks to simultaneously use resource
- B. forces only on task to use any resource at any time
- C. can easily cause a deadlock condition
- D. is not used for disk drives

16) A program responsible for assigning the CPU to the process that has been selected by the short-term scheduler is known as

- A. scheduler
- B. dispatcher
- C. debugger
- D. compiler

17) The instruct the Kernel to do various operations of the calling program and exchange data between the Kernel at the program.

- A. shell
- B. editors
- C. system calls
- D. commands

18) Which of the following buffering strategies are used in interprocess communication?

- A. null pointer
- B. single message buffer
- C. multiple message buffer
- D. all of the above

- 19) The process of splitting of data into equal size partitions over multiple disks is known as
- A. data stripping
 - B. array of disks
 - C. RAID
 - D. SCAN
- 20) Pipes allow the transfer of data between processors in a manner.
- A. last in first out
 - B. shortest job first
 - C. multilevel queue
 - D. first in first out

Answers:

- 1) A. an instance of a program in execution
- 2) C. demand paging
- 3) B. shared memory, message passing
- 4) C. active
- 5) B. non-preemptive scheduling
- 6) D. durability
- 7) A. ready queue
- 8) C. tree directory structure
- 9) B. Serializability
- 10) D. lightweight process
- 11) C. turnaround time
- 12) A. a set of programs that controls computer working
- 13) B. kernel-level thread
- 14) D. hold and wait
- 15) B. forces only on task to use any resource at any time
- 16) B. dispatcher
- 17) C. system calls
- 18) D. all of the above
- 19) A. data stripping
- 20) D. first in first out

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1) The process of storing extra or duplicate information used for rebuilding the lost information in event of disk failure is known as ...

- A. stripping
- B. redundancy
- C. disk array
- D. RAID

2) A thread that is to be canceled is often referred to as the...

- A. target thread
- B. thread cancellation
- C. asynchronous cancellation
- D. defined cancellation

3) ensures that every message sent to a group of receivers will be delivered to either all of them or none of them.

- A. Ordered delivery
- B. Atomicity
- B. Survivability
- D. Reliability

4) An

arrangement of records in a sequence in which they arrive is known as a

- A. pile
- B. file
- C. disk
- D. directory

5) also known as monitor mode.

- A. User mode
- B. System mode
- C. Unprivileged mode
- D. Process mode

Read Also: Solved MCQ on Operating System Basis set-9

6) The technique, for sharing the time of a computer among several jobs, which switches jobs so rapidly such that each job appears to have the computer to itself, is called

- A. time-sharing
- B. time out
- C. time domain
- D. multitasking

7) For

batch and payroll applications which of the following file organization is better

- A. random file
- B. sequential file
- C. indexed file
- D. hashed file

8) Name the scheduler that selects among the processes that are ready to execute and allocates the CPU to one of them.

- A. Long-term scheduler
- B. Medium-term scheduler
- C. Job scheduler
- D. Short-term scheduler

9) Failure during inter-process communication may be due to

- A. loss of request transfer unit
- B. single datagram messages
- C. multi datagram messages
- D. message passing

10) The process of direct mapping by using some faster algorithms is called.....

- A. hashing
- B. searching
- C. sorting
- D. indexing

Read

Also: Solved Objective Questions on Operating System set-8

11) Name the system in which the processors do not share memory and each processor has its own local memory.

- A. Tightly coupled system
- B. Parallel processing system
- C. Loosely coupled system
- D. Batch processing system

12) Which technique was introduced because a single job could not keep both the CPU and I/O devices busy?

- A. Time-sharing
- B. Spooling
- C. preemptive scheduling
- D. Multiprogramming

13) Those directories in which the root directory has all system files and no other sub-directory is known as ...

- A. flat directory
- B. single directory
- C. hierarchical directory
- D. indexed directory

14) Which is responsible for maintaining all the important abstractions of the operating system?

- A. Kernel
- B. System libraries
- C. System utilities
- D. Daemons

15) A four-message reliable IPC protocol for client-server communication works as

- A. request, reply, acknowledgment
- B. reply, acknowledgment, request, acknowledgment
- C. request, acknowledgment, reply, acknowledgment
- D. request, request, reply, acknowledgment

Read Also: MCQ Questions on Operating System set-7

16) A path name that starts at the root directory is

- A. absolute
- B. relative
- C. hybrid
- D. hierarchical

17) Where does the problem of fragmentation occur?

- A. Static storage allocation

- B. Static allocation storage
- C. Stack allocation with dynamic binding
- D. Heap allocation

18) Idempotency basically means

- A. reliability
- B. repeatability
- C. Survivability
- D. flexibility

19) All path names are specified relative to the working directory

- A. absolute path name
- B. relative path name
- C. hybrid path name
- D. hierarchical path name

20) The time taken by the disk arm to locate the specific address of a sector for getting information is called

- A. rotational latency
- B. seek time
- C. search time
- D. response time

Answers:

- 1) B. redundancy
- 2) A. target thread
- 3) B. Atomicity
- 4) A. pile
- 5) B. System mode
- 6) A. time-sharing
- 7) B. sequential file
- 8) D. Short-term scheduler
- 9) B. single datagram messages
- 10) A. hashing
- 11) C. Loosely coupled system
- 12) D. Multiprogramming
- 13) A. flat directory
- 14) A. Kernel
- 15) C. request, acknowledgment, reply, acknowledgment
- 16) A. absolute
- 17) D. Heap allocation
- 18) B. repeatability
- 19) B. relative path name
- 20) B. seek time

1) Which of the following is crucial time while accessing data on the disk?
A. Seek time
B. Rotational time
C. Transmission time
D. Waiting time

2) What is the primary job of the operating system is a computer?
A. Command resources
B. Manage resources
C. Provide utilities
D. Be user friendly

3) The is a user process that initiates a remote procedure call.
A. client
B. server
C. network
D. operating system

4) Which of the following memory allocation scheme suffers from external fragmentation?
A. Segmentation
B. Pure demand paging
C. Swapping
D. Paging

5) Which of the following is used to remove of process from active contention of the CPU and reintroduce them into memory later?
A. Interrupt
B. Swapping
C. Signal
D. Thread

Read Also: MCQ on Operating System Fundamental set-10

6) The operating system manages
A. memory
B. processor
C. disk and I/O devices
D. all of the above

7) Information about a process is maintained in a
A. stack
B. translation looks like a side buffer
C. process control block
D. program control block

8) Paging
A. solves the memory fragmentation problem
B. allows modular programming
C. allows structured programming
D. avoids deadlock

9) Which is not the layer of the Operating system?
A. Kernel
B. Shell

- C. Application program
- D. Critical Section

- 10) Distributed OS works on the principle.
- A. file foundation
 - B. single system image
 - C. multi-system image
 - D. networking image

Read

Also: Solved MCQ on Operating System Basis set-9

- 11) The collection of processes on the disk that is waiting to be brought into memory for execution forms the
- A. ready queue
 - B. device queue
 - C. input queue
 - D. priority queue
- 12) In condition, processes are allowed to request new resources without releasing the resources that they are currently holding.
- A. Mutual exclusion
 - B. Hold and wait
 - C. No preemption
 - D. Circular wait
- 13) The time taken by the disk arm to locate the specific address of a sector for getting information is called
- A. rotational delay
 - B. seek time
 - C. search time
 - D. response time
- 14) The principle of locality of reference justifies the use of
- A. virtual memory
 - B. interrupts
 - C. main memory
 - D. cache memory
- 15) In condition, a resource that has been allocated to a process becomes available for allocation to another process only after it has been voluntarily released by the process holding it.
- A. Mutual exclusion
 - B. Hold and wait
 - C. No preemption
 - D. Circular wait

Read Also: Solved Objective Questions on Operating System set-8

- 16) Identify the odd thing in the services of the operating system ...
- A. Accounting
 - B. Protection
 - C. Error detection and correction
 - D. Deadlock handling
- 17) Multiprocessing
- A. makes the operating system simpler
 - B. allows multiple processes to run simultaneously

- C. is completely understood by all major computer vendors
- D. allows the same computer to have the multiple processors

18) In condition, two or more processes must form a circular chain in which each process is waiting for a resource that is held by the next member of the chain.

- A. Mutual exclusion
- B. Hold and wait
- C. No preemption
- D. Circular wait

19) Which of the following is not the advantage of multiprogramming?

- A. Increased throughput
- B. Shorter response time
- C. Decreased operating system overhead
- D. Ability to assign priorities of jobs

20) Which is not a state of the process?

- A. Blocked
- B. Running
- C. Ready
- D. Privileged

Read Also: MCQ Questions on Operating System set-7

Answers:

- 1) A. Seek time
- 2) B. Manage resources
- 3) A. client
- 4) A. Segmentation
- 5) B. Swapping
- 6) D. all of the above
- 7) C. process control block
- 8) A. solves the memory fragmentation problem
- 9) D. Critical Section
- 10) B. single system image
- 11) C. input queue
- 12) B. Hold and wait
- 13) B. seek time
- 14) D. cache memory
- 15) C. No preemption
- 16) C. Error detection and correction
- 17) D. allows the same computer to have the multiple processors
- 18) D. Circular wait
- 19) C. Decreased operating system overhead
- 20) D. Privileged



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