

3. Distributed Operating Systems

4. Time Sharing Operating Systems

22..... is a special system software that is used to handle process scheduling in different ways.

1. Fork
- 2. Scheduler**
3. Spawn
4. None of the above

23. Short term scheduler is a.....

- 1. CPU scheduler**
2. process swapping scheduler
3. job scheduler
4. None of the above

24. Which one of the following scheduler controls the degree of multiprogramming?

- 1. Long Term Scheduler**
2. Medium Term Scheduler
3. Short Term Scheduler
4. None of the above

25. Which of the following is a scheduling algorithm that allows a process to move up and down between queues?

1. Round Robin (RR) scheduling
2. First Come First Served (FCFS) scheduling
- 3. Multilevel feedback queue scheduling**
4. Shortest Job First (SJF) scheduling

26..... commands are automatically loaded into main memory when the booting process gets completed.

1. External
- 2. Internal**
3. Both 1 & 2
4. None

27. Which of the following is an Internal command?

1. DEBUG
2. EDIT
3. EXTRACT
- 4. COPY**

28. Which of the following is an example of Batch Processing Operating Systems?

1. Lynx OS
2. Mac OS
- 3. UNIX**
4. None of the above

29. In DOS, TYPE command is used to....

1. display message on screen
- 2. display the contents of a text file**
3. Both 1 & 2
4. None

30..... process checks to ensure the components of the computer are operating and connected properly.

1. Editing
2. Saving
- 3. Booting**
4. None of the above

31. First Come First Serve (FCFS) is

1. Preemptive scheduling
- 2. Non-preemptive scheduling**
3. deadline scheduling
4. None of the above

32. A variant of deadlock is called....

1. Mutex lock
- 2. Live lock**
3. Both 1 & 2
4. None of the above

33..... is a system call that causes the caller to block.

1. Await
- 2. Sleep**
3. Wakeup
4. None of the above

34..... is the most used method to communicate over a network.

- 1. Sockets**
2. Semaphores
3. Pipes
4. None of the above

35..... is the process of switching of CPU from one thread to another.

1. Process handling
2. interrupt handling
- 3. Context switching**
4. None of the above

36. Which of the following is an example of Real Time Operating Systems?

- 1. Lynx OS**
2. Mac OS
3. UNIX
4. None of the above

37. Which of the following is a function of an OS?

1. Process Management
2. I/O Management
3. Memory Management
- 4. All of the above**

38. In DOS, ECHO command is used to....

- 1. display message on screen**
2. display the contents of a text file
3. Both 1 & 2
4. None of the above

39. Which of the following is an external command of DOS?

1. CALL
2. SHIFT
3. TITLE
- 4. FORMAT**

40..... is a technique used to speed up communication with slow devices.

1. Fragmentation
- 2. Caching**
3. Segmentation
4. None of the above

41. Which of the following scheduling algorithms provide minimum average waiting time?

1. Round Robin (RR)
2. First come First Serve (FCFS)
- 3. Shortest Job First Scheduling**
4. None of the above

42. Medium term scheduler is based on

1. Scroll in, Scroll out
2. Fetch in, Fetch out
- 3. Swap in, Swap out**
4. None of the above

43. A computer is restarted by restart button or by pressing the Combination of (Ctrl+Alt+Del). This type of booting is called
 1. Cold Booting **2. Warm Booting**
 3. Both 1 and 2 4. None of the above
44. Which of the following is a type of Semaphores?
 1. Binary Semaphore 2. Counting Semaphore
3. Both 1 & 2 4. None of the above
45. are required to complete a critical task within a guaranteed amount of time.
1. Real Time Operating Systems
 2. Multi Tasking Operating Systems
 3. Distributed Operating Systems
 4. None of the above
46. Long Term Scheduler is a.....
 1. CPU scheduler 2. process swapping scheduler
3. job scheduler 4. None of the above
47. is a way of processing data serially.
1. spooling 2. caching 3. Paging
 4. All of the above
48. Which of the following is true for the algorithms for memory allocation?
 1. First Fit 2. Best Fit 3. Worst Fit
4. All of the above
49. Which type of scheduler typically uses a FIFO or Priority queue?
1. Short Term Scheduler
 2. Medium Term Scheduler
 3. Long Term Scheduler 4. All of the above
50. Which of the following is a solution to fragmentation problem?
 1. Thread 2. Kernel **3. Paging**
 4. All of the above
51. holds the address of the next instruction to be executed?
 1. Accumulator 2. Stack Pointer
 3. Status Register **4. Program Counter**
52. Which of the following condition leads to deadlock?
1. Hold and Wait 2. Preemption
 3. Rollback 4. None of the above
53. Which type of scheduler is used in batch systems?
 1. Medium Term Scheduler 2. Short Term Scheduler
3. Long Term Scheduler 4. None of the above
54. Message queuing is managed by?
 1. Shell **2. Kernel** 3. Fork
 4. None of the above
55. Interrupt latency should be..... for Real Time Operating Systems (RTOS)?
1. minimal 2. maximum 3. zero
 4. None of the above
56. In DOS, MD command is used to....
 1. display message on screen
 2. create new files
3. create new folders
 4. None of the above
57. Which of the following is the delay that occur during the playback of a stream is called?
1. jitter 2. playback delay
 3. stream delay 4. None of the above
58. The high paging activity is called.....
 1. Fragmentation 2. Segmentation
3. Thrashing 4. None of the above
59. Which is not a valid state of a thread?
 1. running 2. blocked **3. parsing**
 4. None of the above
60. The register is read by the host to get input
 1. data out **2. data in** 3. flow out
 4. None of the above
61. A register that can be used for memory protection is called.....
 1. memory data register **2. fence register**
 3. memory buffer register 4. index register
62. occurs in a dynamic memory allocation system when most of the free blocks are too small to satisfy any request?
 1. Paging 2. Segmentation
3. Fragmentation 4. None of the above
63. Which of the following holds the data currently being worked on?
 1. Stack pointer 2. Program Counter
3. Accumulator 4. None of the above
64. The total number of processes completed per unit time is termed as
1. throughput 2. response time
 3. waiting time 4. None of the above

65..... is generic and that can run on any OS.

1. Kernel level thread **2. User level thread**
3. Both 1 & 2 4. None of the above

66. Which of the following is multi threading model?

1. many to many relationship
2. many to one relationship
3. one to One relationship
4. All of the above

67.....files represent physical devices like printers, terminals etc.,

1. Ordinary files 2. Directory files
3. Special files 4. None of the above

68. An interrupt that is reserved for unrecoverable memory errors is called.....

1. maskable interrupt **2. non maskable interrupt**
3. Both 1 & 2 4. None of the above

69. Process Control Block (PCB) is also called.....

1. Program Control Block
2. Memory Control Block
3. Task Control Block 4. None of the above

70. The process that is currently being executed is called

1. Waiting State **2. Running State**
3. Ready state 4. None of the above

71..... is an user interface that uses only keyboard for input.

1. Graphical User Interface
2. Command Line Interface 3. Both 1 & 2
4. None of the above

72. Which of the following is an example of Preemptive Multi-Tasking OS?

1. MS-DOS 2. Linux **3. OS/2** 4. Mac OS

73. An Operating System that can predict the exact time duration for operations is called

- 1. Hard RTOS** 2. Soft RTOS
3. Both 1 & 2 4. None of the above

74. The use of software to allow system hardware to run multiple applications on different OS is termed as

- 1. OS Virtualization** 2. OS level Virtualization
3. Both 1 & 2 4. None of the above

75. The command interpreter in Linux is known as

1. Fork 2. Kernel **3. Shell**
4. None of the above

76. Which is a hardware register that contains status information of the Processor?

1. Stack pointer 2. Program Counter
3. Accumulator **4. Status register**

77. Physical memory can be divided into a number of equal sized blocks called.....

1. Page **2. Frame** 3. Block
4. None of the above

78. The most commonly used Linux shell is.....

1. C Shell 2. Korn Shell 3. Bourne Shell
4. Bash Shell

79. A table that contains the base address of each page in physical memory is called.....

- 1. Page table** 2. Frame table
3. Memory table 4. None of the above

80. Virtual memory can be implemented with

1. Thrashing 2. Synchronization
3. Demand Paging 4. None of the above

81..... provides an Interface between the process and the Operating System

1. Synchronization **2. System call**
3. Segmentation 4. None of the above

82. The resolution of externally defined symbols is performed by?

1. Compiler 2. Assembler **3. Linker**
4. None of the above

83. Which of the following is not used on multiprogramming systems?

- 1. Memory Management** 2. File Management
3. Process Management 4. None of the above

84..... is a system call that runs an executable file into an existing process.

1. fork 2. wait **3. exec** 4. None of the above

85. Which of the following technique is used to convert a blocking system call into a non blocking system call?

1. Segmentation **2. Jacketing**
3. Fragmentation 4. None of the above

86. One user-level thread is mapped to many kernel level thread is known as....

- 1. One to Many model** 2. One to One model
3. Many to One model 4. None of the above

87. In Operating Systems, a single thread is termed as

- 1.Light Weight Process (LWP)
- 2.Heavy Weight Process (HWP)**
- 3.Both 1 & 2
- 4.None of the above

88..... is a system call that returns the process ID of current process.

- 1.getpid**
- 2.wait
- 3.getppid
- 4.None of the above

89.In Unix, “cat” command is used to display

- 1.file names
- 2.folder names
- 3.file contents**
- 4.None of the above

90.Which of the following command is used to create terminal connection to another host in Unix?

- 1.ssh
- 2.scp
- 3.telnet**
- 4.None of the above

91.Producer – Consumer problem, one of the classical problems of synchronization is also called.....

- 1.Bounded Buffer Problem**
- 2.Readers Writers Problem
- 3.Dining Philosophers Problem
- 4.None of the above

92.Which of the following command is used to print current working directory in Unix?

- 1.mkdir
- 2.pwd**
- 3.rm
- 4.None of the above

93..... is a classic synchronization problem that involves the allocation of limited resources amongst a group of processes in a deadlock free and starvation free manner.

- 1.Bounded Buffer Problem
- 2.Dining Philosophers Problem**
- 3.Readers Writers Problem
- 4.None of the above

94..... is a system call that returns the process ID of the parent of the current process.

- 1.getpid
- 2.wait
- 3.getppid**
- 4.None of the above

95.Which of the following is standard print command in Unix?

- 1.ncftp
- 2.grep
- 3.ls
- 4.lpr**

96.In Unix, “file” command is used to determine

- 1.file name
- 2.file type**
- 3.file content
- 4.None of the above

97.What is the full form of RTSP?

- 1.Real Time System Protocol
- 2.Real Transfer System Protocol**

3.Real Time Streaming Protocol

4.Real Trigger Streaming Protocol

98.Which of the following is a System call that can be used to send signal to a process?

- 1.kill**
- 2.wait
- 3.exec
- 4.None of the above

99..... allows a thread to terminate the execution of other threads in the process.

- 1.Thread Scheduling
- 2.Thread Safety
- 3.Thread Cancellation**
- 4.None of the above

100.Which of the following scheduling algorithm is impossible to implement?

- 1.FCFS Scheduling
- 2.Priority Scheduling
- 3.Shortest Job First (SJF) Scheduling**
- 4.None of the above

101.Which of the following is a dynamic scheduling algorithm used in real-time operating systems to place processes in a priority queue?

- 1. Earliest deadline first (EDF)**
- 2. First-Come First-Serve Scheduling(FCFS)
- 3. Round Robin Scheduling(RRS)
- 4. Multilevel Queue Scheduling(MQS)
- 5. None of these

Earliest deadline first (EDF) or least time to go is a dynamic scheduling algorithm used in real-time operating systems to place processes in a priority queue.

102.Which of the following is the module that gives control of the CPU to the process selected by the scheduler?

- 1. Device Driver
- 2. Scheduler
- 3. Dispatcher**
- 4. All of these
- 5. None of these

The dispatcher is the module that gives control of the CPU to the process selected by the scheduler.

103.Number of processes completed per unit time is termed as _____

- 1. Waiting time
- 2. Response time
- 3. Turnaround time
- 4. Throughput**
- 5. None of these

Number of processes that complete their execution per time unit.

104.The time taken in an interactive program from the issuance of a command to the commence of a response to that command is known as?

- 1. Waiting time
- 2. Response time**
- 3. Turnaround time
- 4. Throughput
- 5. None of these

Response time is the interval between submission of a request.

105. Which of the following is time required for a particular process to complete, from submission time to completion?

1. Waiting time
2. Response time
- 3. Turnaround time**
4. Throughput
5. None of these

Turnaround time is the time difference between completion time and arrival time.

106. Which of the following is the time difference between turn around time and burst time?

- 1. Waiting time**
2. Response time
3. Arrival Time
4. Throughput
5. None of these

An amount of time a process has been waiting in the ready queue.

107. Which of the following is a time required by a process for CPU execution?

1. Waiting time
2. Response time
3. Arrival Time
4. Throughput
- 5. Burst time**

Burst time is a time required to complete execution of particular task or process.

108. Which of the following is similar to FCFS scheduling?

1. Earliest deadline first (EDF)
2. Multilevel Feedback Queue Scheduling(MQS)
- 3. Round Robin Scheduling(RRS)**
4. Multilevel Queue Scheduling(MQS)
5. None of these

Round robin scheduling is similar to FCFS scheduling, except that CPU bursts are assigned with limits called time quantum.

109. Which of the following is an example of dynamic priority scheduling algorithms?

1. Earliest deadline first scheduling
2. Least slack time scheduling
3. Round Robin Scheduling(RRS)
- 4. Both 1 and 2**
5. Both 2 and 3

Earliest deadline first scheduling and Least slack time scheduling are examples of Dynamic priority scheduling algorithms.

110. Which of the following is also known as CPU Scheduler?

1. Long Term Scheduler
- 2. Short Term Scheduler**
3. Medium Term Scheduler
4. Both 1 and 2
5. Both 2 and 3

Short Term Scheduler is also known as CPU Scheduler used to enhance the CPU performance and it runs very frequently

111. Which of the following is a feature of the Windows operating system that causes predetermined system actions when certain media is inserted ?

1. BIOS
2. Flat file
- 3. Auto Run**
4. All of these
5. None of these

Auto Run is a feature of the Windows operating system that causes predetermined system actions when certain media is inserted

112. Which of the following is a register in a computer processor that contains the address of the instruction being executed at the current time?

1. Device Driver
2. Scheduler
3. Dispatcher
- 4. Program Counter**
5. None of these

The Program Counter is a register in a computer processor that contains the address of the instruction being executed at the current time.

113. To load an operating system into the computer's main memory or Random Access Memory (RAM) is known as _____

1. Waiting time
2. Response time
3. Turnaround time
4. Throughput
- 5. Boot**

To load an operating system into the computer's main memory or random access memory (RAM) is known as Boot.

114. This is a situation in which two computer programs sharing the same resource are effectively preventing each other from accessing the resource is known as?

1. Scheduling
- 2. Deadlock**
3. Parsing
4. Running
5. None of these

Deadlock is a situation in which two computer programs sharing the same resource are effectively preventing each other from accessing the resource.

115. Which of the following is the central component of most computer operating systems?

1. Scheduling
2. Deadlock
3. Parsing
4. Running
- 5. Kernel**

The central component of most computer operating systems is Kernel.

116. Which of the following is the module that gives control of the CPU to the process selected by the short-time scheduler?

1. Interrupt
- 2. Dispatcher**
3. Scheduler
4. Running
5. Kernel

Dispatcher is the module that gives control of the CPU to the process selected by the short-time scheduler

117. Which of the following is a data structure maintained by job scheduler software?

1. **job queue**
2. ready queue
3. process queue
4. execution queue
5. None of the

A job queue, is a data structure maintained by job scheduler software containing jobs to run

118. Which is a set of all processes that are waiting to be scheduled on a core?

1. job queue
2. **ready queue**
3. process queue
4. execution queue
5. None of these

Ready queue is a set of all processes that are waiting to be scheduled on a core

119. This is used to create a new process, which becomes the child process of the caller is known as?

1. Thread Cancellation
2. Mutual Exclusion
3. Signal Handling
4. **System Call**
5. Both 2 and 3

System Call, fork() is used to create a new process, which becomes the child process of the caller

120. Which of the following is a program that prevents simultaneous access to a shared resource?

1. Thread Cancellation
2. **Mutual Exclusion**
3. Signal Handling
4. System Call
5. Both 2 and 3

Mutual Exclusion is a program that prevents simultaneous access to a shared resource

121. Which of the following is the creation of a virtual rather than actual version of an operating system?

1. Compression
2. **Virtualization**
3. Synchronization
4. Multithreading
5. None of these

Virtualization is the creation of a virtual rather than actual version of an operating system.

122. Which of the following is the primary and first installed operating system?

1. Guest OS
2. **Host OS**
3. Common OS
4. Shared OS
5. None of these

Host OS is the primary and first installed operating system

123. Which is a virtual machine (VM) that is installed under the host operating system?

1. **Guest OS**
2. Network OS
3. Common OS
4. Shared OS
5. None of these

Guest OS is a virtual machine (VM) that is installed under the host operating system

124. Which of the following is an operating system with ability to handle multiple interrupts concurrently?

1. Network OS
2. Guest OS
3. Host OS
4. **Interruptible OS**
5. Uninterruptible OS

Interruptible OS is an operating system with ability to handle multiple interrupts concurrently

125. Which is a computer software, firmware, or hardware, that creates and runs virtual machine?

1. **Hypervisor**
2. Uninterruptible OS
3. Parser
4. Network OS
5. None of these

Hypervisor is a computer software, firmware, or hardware, that creates and runs virtual machine.

126. Which of the following is the smallest operating systems run on credit card sized devices containing a CPU chip?

1. Network OS
2. Guest OS
3. Host OS
4. Embedded OS
5. **Smart Card OS**

Smart Card OS is the smallest operating systems run on credit card sized devices containing a CPU chip

127. Which of the following is the abstraction of upper layer protocols from physical connections?

1. Para-Virtualization
2. Memory Virtualization
3. **I/O Virtualization**
4. All of these
5. None of these

I/O Virtualization is the abstraction of upper layer protocols from physical connections or physical transport

128. It is an enhancement of virtualization technology in which a guest OS is recompiled prior to installation inside a virtual machine is known as?

1. **Para-Virtualization**
2. Memory Virtualization
3. I/O Virtualization
4. All of these
5. None of these

Para-Virtualization is an enhancement of virtualization technology in which a guest OS is recompiled prior to installation inside a virtual machine

129. Which is a protocol that one program can use to request a service from a program of another computer on a network?

1. Para-Virtualization
2. Memory Virtualization
3. I/O Virtualization
4. **Remote Procedure Call**
5. Load Balancing

Remote Procedure Call is a protocol that one program can use to request a service from a program of another computer on a network without having to understand the network's details

130. Which of the following is the main reason for computer server clustering?

1. Para-Virtualization
2. Memory Virtualization
3. I/O Virtualization
4. Remote Procedure Call

5. Load Balancing

Load Balancing is the main reason for computer server clustering.

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Everywhere
Want a job – resources
At MSB**

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