Sample Question (FYIT-SEM-I-Paper-III-Operating System)

1) A Process Control Block(PCB) does not contain which of the following?
   a) Code
   b) Stack
   c) Bootstrap program
   d) Data
2) The number of processes completed per unit time is known as _____
   a) Output
   b) Throughput
   c) Efficiency
   d) Capacity
3) What is the degree of multiprogramming?
   a) the number of processes executed per unit time
   b) the number of processes in the ready queue
   c) the number of processes in the I/O queue
   d) the number of processes in memory
4) When the process issues an I/O request _____
   a) It is placed in an I/O queue
   b) It is placed in a waiting queue
   c) It is placed in the ready queue
   d) It is placed in the Job queue
5) What is a long-term scheduler?
   a) It selects which process has to be brought into the ready queue
   b) It selects which process has to be executed next and allocates CPU
   c) It selects which process to remove from memory by swapping
   d)block process
6) The _____ is used as an index into the page table.
   a) frame bit
   b) page number
   c) page offset
   d) frame offset
7) The _____ table contains the base address of each page in physical memory.
   a) process
   b) memory
   c) page
   d) frame
8) The segment base contains the _____
   a) starting logical address of the process
   b) starting physical address of the segment in memory
   c) segment length
   d) data
9) What is the mounting of file system?
   a) crating of a filesystem
   b) deleting a filesystem
   c) attaching portion of the file system into a directory structure
   d) removing the portion of the file system into a directory structure

10) Mapping of network file system protocol to local file system is done by
   _____
   a) network file system
   b) local file system
   c) volume manager
   d) remote mirror

11) The circular wait condition can be prevented by _____
   a) defining a linear ordering of resource types
   b) using thread
   c) using pipes
   d) ports

12) A problem encountered in multitasking when a process is perpetually denied necessary resources is called _____
   a) deadlock
   b) starvation
   c) inversion
   d) aging

13) For an effective operating system, when to check for deadlock?
   a) every time a resource request is made
   b) at fixed time intervals
   c) every time a resource request is made at fixed time intervals
   d) none of the mentioned

14) A state is safe, if _____
   a) the system does not crash due to deadlock occurrence
   b) the system can allocate resources to each process in some order and still avoid a deadlock
   c) the state keeps the system protected and safe
   d) inversion

15) Given a priori information about the _____ number of resources of each type that maybe requested for each process, it is possible to construct an algorithm that ensures that the system will never enter a deadlock state.
   a) minimum
   b) average
   c) maximum
   d) approximate

16) Every time a request for allocation cannot be granted immediately, the detection algorithm is invoked. This will help identify _____
   a) the set of processes that have been deadlocked
   b) the set of processes in the deadlock queue
   c) the specific process that caused the deadlock
   d) aging

17) Those processes should be aborted on occurrence of a deadlock, the termination of which?
   a) is more time consuming
   b) incurs minimum cost
   c) safety is not hampered
   d) all of the mentioned

18) The overall I/O rate in RAID level 4 is _____
   a) low
   b) very low
   c) high
   d) normal
19) Which is not a benefit of virtualization?
   A) Flexible and efficient allocation of resources
   B) Lowers the cost of IT infrastructure
   C) Remote access and rapid scalability
   D) Run on single operating system
20) Because of virtual memory, the memory can be shared among _____
   a) processes
   b) threads
   c) instructions
   d) data
21) _____ means users demands should be fulfilled by acquiring and releasing resources automatically.
   a) On-demand self-service
   b) Rapid elasticity
   c) Measured service
   d) Resource pooling
22) _____ the service offered by cloud provider and resources used by user should match and both should agree on the same
   a) On-demand self-service
   b) Rapid elasticity
   c) Measured service
   d) Resource pooling
23) A common synchronization mechanism used in multiprocessor operating system is
   a) Complex
   b) Locks
   c) Lockstep
   d) Structure
24) In a_____approach for multiprocessor thread scheduling and processor assignment, processes are not assigned to a particular processor.
   A) Load Sharing
   B) Gang Scheduling
   C) Dynamic Scheduling
   D) Load Scheduling
25) Remote Procedure Calls are used _____
   a) for communication between two processes remotely different from each other on the same system
   b) for communication between two processes on the same system
   c) for communication between two processes on separate systems
   d) message communication