

EXAM VEDA BITS

Operating system

1. The contains commands associated with the My Computer window [C]
A. Standard menu B. Start menu C. System menu D. None of the above
2. A relocate program form is one which [B]
A. cannot be made to execute in any area of storage other than the one designated for it at the time of its coding or translation.
B. consists of a program and relevant information for its relocation.
C. can itself performs the relocation of its address-sensitive portions. D. all of the above
3. If you want to execute more than one program at a time, the systems software you are using must be capable of: [D]
A. word processing B. virtual memory C. compiling D. multitasking
4. In analyzing the compilation of PL/I program, the description "resolving symbolic address (labels) and generating machine language" is associated with [A]
A. Assembly and output B. Code generation C. Storage assignment D. Syntax analysis
5. Round-robin scheduling [C]
A. allows interactive tasks quicker access to the processor B. is quite complex to implement
C. gives each task the same chance at the processor D. allows processor-bound tasks more time in the processor
6. What is the name of the system which deals with the running of the actual computer and not with the programming problems? [B]
A. Operating system B. Systems program C. Object program D. Source program
7. What is the initial value of the semaphore to allow only one of the many processes to enter their critical section?[B]
A. 8 B. 1 C. 16 D. 0
8. Four necessary conditions for deadlock to exist are: mutual exclusion, no-preemption, circular wait and [A]
A. hold and wait B. deadlock avoidance C. race around condition D. buffer overflow
9. If you do not know which version of MS-DOS you are working with, which command will you use after having booted your operating system? [C]
A. FORMAT command B. DIR command C. VER command D. DISK command
10. A partitioned data set is most used for [A]
A. a program or source library B. storing program data C. storing backup information D. storing ISAM files
11. Page-map table is [C]

A. Processor busy B. High I/O rate C. High paging rates D. Any of the above

24. form of code that uses more than one process and processor, possibly of different type, and that may on occasions have more than one process or processor active at the same time, is known as [B]

A. multiprogramming B. multithreading C. broadcasting D. time sharing

25. A relationship between processes such that each has some part (critical section) which must not be executed while the critical section of another is being executed, is known as [B]

A. semaphore B. mutual exclusion C. multiprogramming D. multitasking

Explanation: A relationship between processes such that each has some part (critical section) which must not be executed while the critical section of another is being executed, is known as mutual exclusion.

26. What is the name of the operating system which was originally designed by scientists and engineers for use by scientists and engineers? [B]

A. XENIX B. UNIX C. OS/2 D. MS DOS

27. Special software to create a job queue is called a [B]

A. Drive B. Spooler C. Interpreter D. Linkage editor

28. All the time a computer is switched on, its operating system software has to stay in [B]

A. main storage B. primary storage C. floppy disk D. disk drive

29. All the time a computer is switched on, its operating system software has to stay in primary storage Can you name of the major Operating System used in computers? [D]

A. MS DOS B. OS/2 C. UNIX D. All of the above

30. Which of the following is not an advantage of multiprogramming? [C]

A. increased throughput B. shorter response time
C. decreased operating-system overhead D. ability to assign priorities to jobs

31. Virtual Memory [B]

A. is a method of memory allocation by which the program is subdivided into equal portions, or pages and core is subdivided into equal portions or blocks.

B. consists of those addresses that may be generated by a processor during execution of a computation.

C. is a method of allocating processor time.

D. allows multiple programs to reside in separate areas of core at the time.

32. Part of a program where the shared memory is accessed and which should be executed invisibly is called [C]

A. semaphores B. directory C. critical section D. mutual exclusion

33. What is the name of the operating system that reads and reacts in terms of actual time. [C]

A. Batch system B. Quick response system C. Real time system D. Time sharing system

34. The operating system of a computer serves as a software interface between the user and [A]
A. hardware B. peripheral C. memory D. screen
35. Which of the following statement is true. [C]
A. The LRU algorithm pages out pages that have been used recently
B. Thrashing is a natural consequence of virtual memory systems.
C. Seek analysis is used for analysing control-unit busy problems.
D. All of the above
36. Virtual memory is [B]
A. simple to implement B. used in all major commercial operating systems
C. less efficient in utilization of memory D. useful when fast I/O devices are not available
37. The term "operating system" means [A]
A. a set of programs which controls computer working B. the way a computer operator works
C. conversion of high level language into machine code D. the way a floppy disk drive operates
38. Indicate which is a pre-emptive scheduling algorithm [A]
A. Round-robin B. Shortest-job-next C. Priority-based D. All of the above
39. The advantage of a command processor running only built-in commands is: [B]
A. flexibility to the users in running lists of commands by simply collecting them in named batch command files
B. the command set being common across different hardware configurations
C. users can create system programs and run them as commands
D. the processing is much faster than would other-wise be the case when user defined commands are used
40. Under multiprogramming, turnaround time for short jobs is usually _____ and that for long jobs is slightly ____ [B]
A. lengthened; shortened B. shortened; lengthened
C. shortened; shortened D. lengthened; lengthened
41. Two basic types of operating systems are: [D]
A. sequential and direct B. batch and timesharing
C. sequential and realtime D. batch and interactive
42. Banker's algorithm for resource allocation deals with [B]
A. deadlock prevention B. deadlock avoidance
C. deadlock recovery D. mutual exclusion

43. Which of the following statements is false? [D]
- A. a process scheduling algorithm is preemptive if the CPU can be forcibly removed from a process
 - B. time sharing systems generally use preemptive CPU scheduling
 - C. response time are more predictable in preemptive systems than in non preemptive systems
 - D. real time systems generally use non-preemptive CPU scheduling
44. Multiprogramming systems: [C]
- A. are easier to develop than single programming system
 - B. execute each job faster
 - C. execute more jobs in the same time period
 - D. are used only on large mainframe computers
45. A task in a blocked state [D]
- A. is executable
 - B. is running
 - C. must still be placed in the run queues
 - D. is waiting for some temporarily unavailable resources
46. In which of the storage placement strategies a program is placed in the smallest available hole in the main memory? [A]
- A. best fit
 - B. first fit
 - C. worst fit
 - D. buddy
47. In which addressing mode, the effective address of the operand is generated by adding a constant value to the contents of register? [D]
- A. absolute mode
 - B. indirect mode
 - C. immediate mode
 - D. index mode
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 - C. immediate mode
 - D. index mode
50. The higher versions of the operating systems are so written that programs designed for earlier versions can still be run. What is it called? [D]
- A. Upgradability
 - B. Upward mobility
 - C. Universality
 - D. Upward compatibility
51. Which is not application software? [A]
- A. Windows NT
 - B. Page Maker
 - C. WinWord XP
 - D. Photoshop
52. Which of the following is an example of a real time operating system? [D]
- A. Lynx
 - B. MS DOS
 - C. Windows XP
 - D. Process Control

Explanation: A real-time operating system (RTOS) is an operating system (OS) intended to serve real-time applications that process data as it comes in, typically without buffer delays. Processing time requirements (including any OS delay) are measured in tenths of seconds or shorter increments of time.

53. Which of the following operating system does not implement the multitasking truly? [D]

- A. Windows 98 B. Windows NT C. Windows XP D. MS DOS

Explanation: Multitasking, in an operating system, is allowing a user to perform more than one computer task (such as the operation of an application program) at a time. The operating system is able to keep track of where you are in these tasks and go from one to the other without losing information.

MS DOS does not implement the multitasking.

54. Which of the following windows version support 64 bit processor? [C]

- A. Windows 98 B. Windows 2000 C. Windows XP D. Windows 95

Explanation: Microsoft Windows XP Professional x64 Edition, released on April 25, 2005, is an edition of Windows XP for x86-64 personal computers. It is designed to use the expanded 64-bit memory address space provided by the x86-64 architecture. The primary benefit of moving to 64-bit is the increase in the maximum allocatable random-access memory (RAM).

55. Which of the following operating system do you choose to implement a client server network? [D]

- A. MS DOS B. Windows C. Windows 98 D. Windows 2000

56. Which of the following Operating systems is better for implementing a Client-Server network [D]

- A. MS DOS B. Windows 95 C. Windows 98 D. Windows 2000

57. Which of the following Windows do not have Start button [C]

- A. Windows Vista B. Windows 7 C. Windows 8 D. None of above

58. Which is the latest version of MS Windows? [D]

- A. Windows 2007 B. Windows 8.1 C. Windows 2008 D. Windows 10

59. Which operating system doesn't support networking between computers? [A]

- A. Windows 3.1 B. Windows 95 C. Windows 2000 D. Windows NT

60. Which of the following does not support more than one program at a time? [A]

- A. DOS B. Linux C. Windows D. Unix

61. Which of the following is not an operating system? [D]

- A. DOS B. Linux C. Windows D. Oracle

Explanation: Oracle database (Oracle DB) is a relational database management system (RDBMS) from the Oracle Corporation.

62. Linux is a(n) operating system [A]

- A. Open source B. Microsoft C. Windows D. Mac

Explanation: Linux is a family of free and open-source software operating systems built around the Linux kernel. Typically, Linux is packaged in a form known as a Linux distribution for both desktop and server use.

63. Which operating system can you give smallest file name? [B]

- A. Ps/2 B. Dos C. Windows D. Windows NT

Explanation: DOS (Disk Operating System) is an operating system that runs from a hard disk drive. The term can also refer to a particular family of disk operating systems, most commonly MS-DOS (Microsoft Disk Operating System).

64. Which one is not operating system? [A]

- A. P11 B. OS/2 C. Windows D. Unix

65. Which of the following is not a multitasking operating system? [D]

- A. Windows B. Linux C. Win NT D. DOS

Explanation: DOS (Disk Operating System) is not a multitasking operating system

66. The memory which allocates space for DOS and application is called [D]

- A. Expanded memory B. Cache memory C. Virtual memory D. Conventional memory

67. The operating system creates _____ from the physical computer [B]

- A. Virtual space B. Virtual computers C. Virtual device D. None

Explanation : In computing, a virtual machine is an emulation of a computer system. Virtual machines are based on computer architectures and provide the functionality of a physical computer.

68. Which menu bar selection would you access to open file? [D]

- A. Option B. Help C. View D. None of above

69. Which of the following is system software? [D]

- A. Operating system B. Compiler C. Utilities D. All of the above

70. Which one of the following is not a multitasking operating system? [A]

- A. DOS B. Windows C. Unix D. Linux

Explanation: DOS is not a multitasking operating system. DOS did however provide a Terminate and Stay Resident (TSR) function which allowed programs to remain resident in memory.

71. The most recent version of MAC OS is based on the operating system [C]

- A. Windows B. Linux C. Unix D. CMOS

72. The Banker's algorithm is used [C]

- A. to rectify deadlock B. to detect deadlock C. to prevent deadlock D. to solve deadlock

Explanation: The Banker algorithm, sometimes referred to as the detection algorithm, is a resource allocation and deadlock avoidance algorithm developed by Edsger Dijkstra that tests for safety by simulating the allocation of

predetermined maximum possible amounts of all resources, and then makes an "s-state" check to test for possible deadlock conditions for all other pending activities, before deciding whether all

73. A real-time operating system (RTOS) is an operating system (OS) intended to serve real-time applications that process data as it comes in, typically without buffer delays. Processing time requirements (including any OS delay) are measured in tenths of seconds or shorter increments of time. A real time system is a time bound system which has well defined fixed time constraints location should be allowed to continue. All of the following are TRUE regarding virtual memory EXCEPT [A]

- A. Any amount of RAM can be allocated to virtual memory
- B. The setting for the amount of hard disk drive space to allocate virtual memory can be manually change
- C. This temporary storage is called the swap file or page file drive
- D. Virtual memory is the physical space o the hard drive

74. The essential difference between an operating system like Linux and one like Windows is that [D]

- A. Windows can run with an Intel processor, whereas Linux cannot
- B. Linux is a proprietary whereas Windows is not
- C. There are multiple versions of Linux, but only one version of Windows
- D. Any programmer can modify Linux code which is not permitted with Windows

75. What is dispatch latency? [A]

- A. The time taken by the dispatcher to stop one process and start another
- B. The time taken by the processor to write a file into disk
- C. The whole time taken by all processor
- D. None of Above

76. A page fault occurs when [D]

- A. the Deadlock happens
- B. the Segmentation starts
- C. the page is found in the memory
- D. the page is not found in the memory

Explanation: An interrupt that occurs when a program requests data that is not currently in real memory. The interrupt triggers the operating system to fetch the data from a virtual memory and load it into RAM. An invalid page fault or page fault error occurs when the operating system cannot find the data in virtual memory.

77. An operating system version designed for use with a media center PC is Microsoft Windows XP [B]

- A. Home edition
- B. Media center edition
- C. Tablet PC edition
- D. None of above

78. An operating system version designed for use with a tablet PC is Microsoft Windows XP [C]

- A. Home edition
- B. Media center edition
- C. Tablet PC edition
- D. None of the above

79. runs on a computer hardware and serves as a platform for other system to run on [A]

- A. Operating system
- B. Application system
- C. System software
- D. All of above

80. Which runs on computer hardware and serve as platform for other software to run on? [A]

- A. Operating System
- B. Application Software
- C. System Software
- D. All

81. Which is the first program run on a computer when the computer boots up? [B]

A. System software B. Operating system C. System operations D. None

82. is the layer of a computer system between the hardware and the user program [B]

A. Operating environment B. Operating system C. System environment D. None of these

83. The operating system is the most common type of Software [C]

A. Communication B. Application C. System D. Word processing software

84. A bar that inform you the available options in your computer, opened applications, background running applications and can be used to switch between applications quickly is [D]

A. Menu bar B. Tool bar C. Status bar D. Task bar

85. Which components appear in the initial windows start up display? [B]

A. Dialog box B. Task bar C. Start menu D. All of the above

Explanation: A taskbar is an element of a graphical user interface which has various purposes. It typically shows which programs are currently running.

86. The category of operating system that you most likely have running on your PDA computer is a Operating system [B]

A. Real time B. Single user, single task C. Single user, multitask D. Multiuser, multitask

87. Running multiple programs at the same time is called: [A]

A. Multitasking B. Foreground tasking C. Single tasking D. Symmetric

88. A utility that can be used to minimize the number of fragmented files and enhance the speed [B]

A. Disk space B. Defrag C. Scandisk D. Double space

89. Which of the following is a disk compression tools? [A]

A. Drive space B. Defragmenter C. Scandisk D. None of the above

90. Which of the following is not process states? [D]

A. New B. Running C. Ready D. Finished

91. A spooler is a [C]

A. Location in memory that maintains the contents of documents until it prints out

B. Queue of print job that are waiting to print C. Program that coordinates the print job that are waiting to process

D. Message sent from the printer to the operating system when a print job is completed

Explanation: A program that controls spooling -- putting jobs on a queue and taking them off one at a time. Most operating systems come with one or more spoolers, such as a print spooler for spooling documents. In addition, some applications include spoolers. Many word processors, for example, include their own print spooler. A good print spooler should allow you to change the order of documents in the queue and to cancel specific print jobs.

92. The problem with file is that they slow your computer's operation [A]

- A. Fragmented B. Formatted C. Program D. All of above

Explanation: In computer storage, fragmentation is a phenomenon in which storage space is used inefficiently, reducing capacity or performance and often both. The exact consequences of fragmentation depend on the specific system of storage allocation in use and the particular form of fragmentation.

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94. What is the method of handling deadlocks? [D]

- A. Use a protocol to ensure that the system will never enter a deadlock state
B. Allow the system to enter the deadlock state and then recover
C. Pretend that deadlocks never occur in the system D. All of the Above

95. Operating system is a [A]

- A. System software B. Application software C. Presentation software D. Database software

Explanation: An operating system (OS) is system software that manages computer hardware and software resources and provides common services for computer programs.

96. All of the following are task performed by the operating system except [C]

- A. Managing hardware on the computer B. Controlling the access that application program has to the CPU
C. Performing housekeeping task like file compression and disk defragmentation
D. Provides an interface for user to interact with computer

97. Which of the following is not an operating system? [C]

- A. CP / M B. Unix C. Pascal D. MS DOS

98. Operating system is like a [A]

- A. Government B. Police C. Parliament D. All of above

Explanation: The operating system provides the basic rules, conventions, protections, and services necessary for the functioning of application programs such as editors, spreadsheets, browsers, and games. Government plays a similar role in the functioning of a modern society. Government furnishes the rules, conventions, protections, and basic services necessary for the smooth functioning and interactions of businesses and individuals.

99. The chunks of a memory are known as [D]

- A. Sector B. Offset C. Page D. Frame

100. Which file is transferred when computer is start up? [D]

A. Document B. Program files C. Operating system D. System files

101. system is built directly on the hardware [C]

A. Environment B. System C. Operating D. None

102. The file system "NTFS" stands for [C]

A. New Type File System B. Never Terminated File System

C. New Technology File System D. Non Terminated File System

Explanation: NTFS (New Technology File System) is a proprietary file system developed by Microsoft. Starting with Windows NT 3.1, it is the default file system of the Windows NT family.

103. Which one of the following is not the function of Operating System? [C]

A. Resource Management B. File Management C. Networking D. Processor Management

104. The necessary conditions needed before deadlock can occur?

A. No Mutual Exclusion, Hold and wait, Preemption, Circular Wait

B. Mutual Exclusion, No Hold and wait, Preemption, Circular Wait

C. Mutual Exclusion, Hold and wait, No Preemption, Circular Wait

D. Mutual Exclusion, Hold and wait, Preemption, No Circular Wait

105. The OS used to operate the mobile phone is a [B]

A. Smart card OS B. Embedded OS C. Multiuser OS D. None of above

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C. Mutual Exclusion, Hold and wait, No Preemption, Circular Wait

D. Mutual Exclusion, Hold and wait, Preemption, No Circular Wait

108. The OS used to operate the mobile phone is a [B]

A. Smart card OS B. Embedded OS C. Multiuser OS D. None of above

109. A UNIX operating system is a(n) [D]

A. Time sharing operating system B. Multi-user operating system

C. Multi-tasking operating system D. All of the above

110. The ability of an operating system to control the activities of multiple program at the same time is called [A]

- A. Multitasking B. Multiprocessing C. Multioperating D. Multipaging

Explanation: In computing, multitasking is the concurrent execution of multiple tasks over a certain period of time. New tasks can interrupt already started ones before they finish, instead of waiting for them to end.

111. Disk label name can be up to characters [C]

- A. 8 B. 9 C. 11 D. 255

Explanation: Disk label name can be up to 11 characters

112..... is used in operating system to separate mechanism from policy [B]

- A. Single level implementation B. Two level implementation
C. Multi level implementation D. None

113.Which Operating System doesn't support long file names? [C]

- A. OS / 2 B. Windows 95 C. MS-DOS D. Windows NT

Explanation: MS-DOS Operating System doesn't support long file names

114. A real time operating system is most likely to be used for which of the following task? [D]

- A. Controlling access to a shared printer in a network B. Ensuring that system clock works correctly on server
C. Managing the access to system files in a laptop computers
D. Controlling the fuel injection system of an automobile engines

115. An operating system is a program or a group of programs that [C]

- A. Helps in checking the spelling of Word B. Maintain the relationship in Database
C. Manages the resources of the Computer D. Performs the calculations of cells in Excel

116. What is the function of an operating system? [D]

- A. Manages computer's resources very efficiently B. Takes care of scheduling jobs for execution
C. Manages the flow of data and instructions D. All of the above

117. The Primary job of the operating system is [D]

- A. Manage Commands B. Manage Users C. Manage Programs D. Manage Resources

118. Which of the following is not an operating system? [D]

- A. Windows 2000 B. Linux C. Mac OS D. Notepad

Explanation: Notepad is a simple text editor for Microsoft Windows and a basic text-editing program which enables computer users to create documents. It was first released as a mouse-based MS-DOS program in 1983, and has been included in all versions of Microsoft Windows since Windows 1.0 in 1985.

119. Which of the following is the part of the operating system? [C]

- A. Cell B. FAT C. Kernel D. Disk

Explanation: A kernel is the central part of an operating system. It manages the operations of the computer and the hardware - most notably memory and CPU time. There are two types of kernels: A microkernel, which only contains basic functionality; A monolithic kernel, which contains many device drivers.

120. What hole will allocates in "Worst-Fit" algorithm of memory management? [C]

- A. It allocates the smaller hole than required memory hole
- B. It allocates the smallest hole from the available memory holes
- C. It allocates the largest hole from the available memory holes
- D. It allocates the exact same size memory hole

Explanation: Worst Fit allocates a process to the partition which is largest sufficient among the freely available partitions available in the main memory. If a large process comes at a later stage, then memory will not have space to accommodate it.

121. Which of the following is the allocation method of a disk space? [D]

- A. Contiguous allocation
- B. Linked allocation
- C. Indexed allocation
- D. All of the Above

122. Operating System manages [D]

- A. Memory
- B. Processor
- C. I / O devices
- D. All of the above

123. Which of the following concept is best to preventing page faults? [B]

- A. Paging
- B. The working set
- C. Hit ratios
- D. Address location resolution

124. Poor response time are usually caused by [D]

- A. Process busy
- B. High I/I rates
- C. High paging rate
- D. Any of the above

125. Use of icons and windows are characteristics of interface [C]

- A. Command driven
- B. Windows orientated
- C. Graphical user
- D. Menu driven

Explanation: Use of icons and windows are characteristics of graphical user interface.

126. Windows can run [D]

- A. One application only
- B. Two applications only
- C. Four applications only
- D. All of above

127. What does FAT stands for? [B]

- A. File attribute type
- B. File allocation table
- C. Format All Tabs settings
- D. File for all type

Explanation: File Allocation Table (FAT) is a computer file system architecture and a family of industry-standard file systems utilizing it. The FAT file system is a continuing standard which borrows source code from the original, legacy file system and proves to be simple and robust. It offers useful performance even in lightweight implementations, but cannot deliver the same performance, reliability and scalability as some modern file systems. It is, however, supported for compatibility reasons by nearly all currently developed operating systems for personal computers and many mobile

devices and embedded systems, and thus is a well-suited format for data exchange between computers and devices of almost any type and age from 1981 up to the present.

128. Virtual memory typically located on [D]

- A. RAM B. CPU C. Flash card D. Hard drive

Explanation: Virtual memory typically located on Hard drive

129. What is contained in the page table? [A]

- A. Base address of each frame and corresponding page number
B. Memory address and corresponding page number
C. File name and corresponding page number D. None of Above

Explanation: Base address of each frame and corresponding page number are contained in the page table.

130. Tree structure displays the [B]

- A. File only B. Directory only C. File and directory name D. None of above

131. First-in-First-Out (FIFO) scheduling is [A]

- A. Non Preemptive Scheduling B. Preemptive Scheduling
C. Fair Share Scheduling D. Deadline Scheduling

Explanation: First-in-First-Out (FIFO) scheduling is "Non Preemptive Scheduling".

132. Which one of the following key is used to refresh the active window? [D]

- A. F7 B. F8 C. F9 D. F5

Explanation: "F5" key is used to refresh the active window.

133. Which of the following file format supports in Windows 7? [A]

- A. NTFS B. BSD C. EXT D. All of the above

Explanation: NTFS file format supports in Windows 7

134. Multi programming systems [C]

- A. Are easier to develop than single programming system B. Execute each job faster
C. Execute more jobs in the same time period D. Are used only by large mainframe computer

Explanation: Multi programming systems execute more jobs in the same time period

135. Which operating system does not support long file names? [C]

- A. OS/2 B. Windows 98 C. DOS 6.2 D. Windows NT

Explanation: DOS 6.2 operating system does not support long file names

136. Which operating system uses short file names? [C]

- A. Windows B. Unix C. DOS D. All of above

Explanation: DOS operating system uses short file names

137. Bringing a page into memory only when it is needed, this mechanism is called [D]

- A. Deadlock B. Page Fault C. Dormant Paging D. Demand Paging

Explanation: In computer operating systems, demand paging (as opposed to anticipatory paging) is a method of virtual memory management. In a system that uses demand paging, the operating system copies a disk page into physical memory only if an attempt is made to access it and that page is not already in memory

138. What do you mean by Memory Compaction? [B]

- A. Combine multiple equal memory holes into one big hole
B. Combine multiple small memory holes into one big hole
C. Divide big memory hole into small holes D. Divide memory hole by 2

139. Copying a process from memory to disk to allow space for other processes is Called [A]

- A. Swapping B. Deadlock C. Demand Paging D. Page Fault

140. What does Belady's Anomaly related to? [A]

- A. Page Replacement Algorithm B. Memory Management Algorithm
C. Deadlock Prevention Algorithm D. Disk Scheduling Algorithm

Explanation: In computer storage, Belady's Anomaly is the name given to the phenomenon where increasing the number of page frames results in an increase in the number of page faults for a given memory access pattern. This phenomenon is commonly experienced when using the First in First Out (FIFO) page replacement algorithm.

141. show characteristics with both hardware and software [A]

- A. Operating system B. Software C. Data D. None

Explanation: Operating system show characteristics with both hardware and software

142. Which of the following resources must be protected by the operating system? [D]

- A. I/O B. Memory C. CPU D. All of the above

143. What are the two types of Semaphore? [C]

- A. Digital Semaphores and Binary Semaphores B. Analog Semaphores and Octal Semaphores
C. Counting Semaphores and Binary Semaphores D. Critical Semaphores and System Semaphores

Explanation: Semaphore is a simply a variable. This variable is used to solve critical section problem and to achieve process synchronization in the multi processing environment.

The two most common kinds of semaphores are counting semaphores and binary semaphores. Counting semaphore can take non-negative integer values and Binary semaphore can take the value 0 & 1. only.

144. The core of operating system is: [B]

- A. Unix B. Kernel C. Command.com D. None of these

Explanation: The core of the operating system is Kernel.

145. The memory resident portion of operating system is called the [D]

- A. Registry B. API C. CMOS D. Kernel

146. In which type of the following OS, the response time is very crucial. [B]

- A. Network Operating System B. Real Time Operating System
C. Batch Operating System D. Unix Operating System

Explanation: Real Time Operating System, the response time is very crucial.

147. controls the way in which the computer system functions and provides a means by which users can interact with the computer [B]

- A. The platform B. The operating system C. Application software D. The motherboard

Explanation: The operating system controls the way in which the computer system functions and provides a means by which users can interact with the computer.

148. Which one of the following is not a layer of operating system? [D]

- A. Kernel B. Shell C. Application program D. Critical selection

Explanation: Critical selection is not a layer of the operating system

149. Which is not the function of the operating system? [D]

- A. Memory management B. Disk management
C. Application management D. Virus protection

Explanation: Virus protection is not the function of the operating system

150. The virtual memory is [C]

- 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 computer

Explanation: The virtual memory is an illusion of extremely large main memory

151. A program in execution is called [B]

- A. A Paging B. A Process C. A virtual memory D. A Demand Page

Explanation: A program in execution is called 'A Process

152. When was MS Windows operating system introduced? [B]

- A. 1975 B. 1985 C. 1995 D. 2000

Explanation: Microsoft Windows is a group of several graphical operating system families, all of which are developed, marketed, and sold by Microsoft. Microsoft introduced an operating environment named Windows on November 20,

1985, as a graphical operating system shell for MS-DOS in response to the growing interest in graphical user interfaces (GUIs).

153. First operating system was developed in [C]

- A. 1958 B. 1976 C. 1956 D. 1946

Explanation: The first operating system used for real work was GM-NAA I/O, produced in 1956 by General Motors' Research division for its IBM 704.

155. Which of the following refers to the associative memory? [C]

- A. the address of the data is generated by the CPU B. the address of the data is supplied by the users
C. there is no need for an address i.e. the data is used as an address D. the data are accessed sequentially

156. To avoid the race condition, the number of processes that may be simultaneously inside their critical section is [B]

- A. 8 B. 1 C. 16 D. 0 E. None of the above

Explanation: To avoid the race condition, the number of processes that may be simultaneously inside their critical section is 1.

157. Process is [C]

- A. program in High level language kept on disk B. contents of main memory
C. a program in execution D. a job in secondary memory

Explanation: Process is a program in execution.

158. Addressing structure [A]

- A. defines the fundamental method of determining effective operand addresses
B. are variations in the use of fundamental addressing structures, or some associated actions which are related to addressing.
C. performs indicated operations on two fast registers of the machine and leave the result in one of the registers.
D. all of the above

Explanation: Addressing structure is defines the fundamental method of determining effective operand addresses

159. The strategy of allowing processes that are logically runnable to be temporarily suspended is called [A]

- A. preemptive scheduling B. non preemptive scheduling C. shortest job first D. first come first served

Explanation: The strategy of allowing processes that are logically runnable to be temporarily suspended is called preemptive scheduling.

160. The LRU algorithm [C]

- A. pages out pages that have been used recently B. pages out pages that have not been used recently
C. pages out pages that have been least used recently D. pages out the first page in a given area

C. execute first the job that has been in the queue the longest D. executes first the job with the least processor needs

Explanation: The simplest page-replacement algorithm is a FIFO algorithm. The first-in, first-out (FIFO) page replacement algorithm is a low-overhead algorithm that requires little bookkeeping on the part of the operating system. In simple words, on a page fault, the frame that has been in memory the longest is replaced.

168. What is the name given to the organized collection of software that controls the overall operation of a computer?[C]

A. Working system B. Peripheral system C. Operating system D. Controlling system

Explanation: Operating system is the organized collection of software that controls the overall operation of a computer.

169. Thrashing can be avoided if [A]

A. the pages, belonging to the working set of the programs, are in main memory

B. the speed of CPU is increased C. the speed of I/O processor is increased D. all of the above

Explanation: Thrashing can be avoided if the pages, belonging to the working set of the programs, are in main memory.

170. In virtual memory systems, Dynamic address translation [A]

A. is the hardware necessary to implement paging B. stores pages at a specific location on disk

C. is useless when swapping is used D. is part of the operating system paging algorithm

Explanation: In virtual memory systems, Dynamic address translation is the hardware necessary to implement paging

171. Fragmentation of the file system [C]

A. occurs only if the file system is used improperly B. can always be prevented

C. can be temporarily removed by compaction D. is a characteristic of all file systems

Explanation: Fragmentation of the file system can be temporarily removed by compaction

172. The memory allocation scheme subject to "external" fragmentation is [A]

A. segmentation B. swapping C. pure demand paging D. multiple contiguous fixed partitions

Explanation: The memory allocation scheme subject to "external" fragmentation is segmentation.

173. What is the name of the operating system for the laptop computer called MacLite? [D]

A. Windows B. DOS C. MS-DOS D. OZ

E. None of the above

Explanation: OZ operating system for the laptop computer called MacLite.

174. Page stealing [B]

A. is a sign of an efficient system B. is taking page frames from other working sets

C. should be the tuning goal D. is taking larger disk spaces for pages paged out

Explanation: Page stealing is taking page frames from other working sets

175. Memory management is :

[D]

- A. not used in modern operating system B. replaced with virtual memory on current systems
C. not used on multiprogramming systems D. critical for even the simplest operating systems

Explanation: Memory management is critical for even the simplest operating systems

176. The initial value of the semaphore that allows only one of the many processes to enter their critical sections, is [B]

- A. 8 B. 1 C. 16 D. 0

Explanation: The initial value of the semaphore that allows only one of the many processes to enter their critical sections, is 1.

177. A page fault

[C]

- A. is an error is a specific page B. occurs when a program accesses a page of memory
C. is an access to a page not currently in memory D. is a reference to a page belonging to another program

Explanation: A page fault (sometimes called #PF, PF or hard fault) is a type of exception raised by computer hardware when a running program accesses a memory page that is not currently mapped by the memory management unit (MMU) into the virtual address space of a process.

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