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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. Windows/Operating System is the type of?

- A) Application Software
- B) System Software
- C) Both A & B
- D) None of above

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

6. The _____ policy restricts scanning to one direction only.

- (A) SCAN
- (B) C-SCAN

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(C) N-Step SCAN

(D) Both A and B

7. Policy selects the disk I/O of the disk arm from its current position.

A) FSCAN

B) SSTF

C) SCAN

D) C-SCAN

8. Operating system to support multiple threads of execution with a single process.

(A) Multi reading

(B) Multiprocessing

(C) Multi executing

D) Bi-threading

9. State whether the following statement request that requires the least movement refers to the ability of an is true.

i) It takes less time to terminate a thread than a process.

ii) Threads enhance efficiency in communication between different executing programs.

i-True, ii-False

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)

ANSWER KEYS SET-1

1. A) File management

2. B) System Software

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- 3. C) Circular waits
- 4. B) Disk scheduling
- 5. A) Seek time
- 6. B) C-SCAN
- 7. B) SSTF
- 8. A) Multith reading
- 9. B) i-True, ii-True
- 10 A) Job control language (JCL)

FUNDAMENTAL OF OPERATING SYSTEM

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

- A) Synchronization
- B) Mutual Exclusion
- C) Dead lock
- O) 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
 - iv) Exit
- A) i, i, ii and v only
 - B) i, i, iv and v only
 - C) i, i, ii, and iv only
 - D) All i, ii, ii, iv and v

4. State which statement is true for Suspended process?

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- i) Ready
- ii) Destroy
- iii) Neww
- iv) The process is not immediately available for execution.

ii) The process may be removed from
SUSPENDED state automatically without
removal order.

i only

B) ii only

C) i and ii only

D) None

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

A) Swapping parent process

B) Inter request

C) Timing

D) All of the above

6. The different types of tables maintained by the operating system are memory, logical, I/O file
memory, I/O, file, physical

A) 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

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O) All of the above

9. The typical elements of process image are:

i) User data ii) System Data

ii) User program

(A) i, ii and iv only

B) i, ii, and iv only

C) ii, ii, and iv only

D) All i, ii, ii, and iv

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

iv) System stack and their uses.

i) interrupt

a) Call to an operating system function

ii) Trap

b) Reaction to an asynchronous external event

ii) Supervisor Call

c) Handling of a error or an exception condition

A) i-a, ii-b, ii-c

B) i-C, ii-a, iii-b

C) i-b, ii-c, ii-a

D) i-a, ii-c, ii-b

ANSWER KEYS SET-2

1. D) Starvation

2. D) Deletion

C) i, ii, ii, 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

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9. A) i, iii and iv only

10. C) i-b, ii-c, iii-a

FUNDAMENTAL OF OPERATING SYSTEM

SET-3

1. The unit of dispatching is usually referred to as a?

A) Thread

B) Lightweight process

C) Process

D) Both A and B

2. 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.

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(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 complete 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, ii 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

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(D) No preemption

10. State true or false. With paging, each process is divided into relatively small, fixed-size pages.

11) Segmentation provides for the use of pieces of varying size.

A) True, False

(B) True, True

C) False, True

D) False, False

ANSWER KEYS SET-3

1.

D) Both A and B

B) MS-DOS

A) True, False

B) User-level threads

A) Mutual Exclusion

A) Mutual Exclusion

6

A) Deadlock

7

FUNDAMENTAL OF OPERATING SYSTEM

8. D) All i, ii, iii and iv

8.

C) Circular waits

9.

10. B) True, True

SET-4

1. as a resource to be allocated to and shared among a number of active processes.

A) Partition management

B) Memory management

C) Disk management

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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

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

The sum of the seek time, and the rotational delay is called the ...

A) reached time

B) Access time

C) Arrived time request queue into sub queues of the

(D) Common time

6. The _____ policy segments the disks length N.

A) SCAN

C) N-Step SCAN

B) C-SCAN

D) FSCAN

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

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- i) Recovering from errors
- ii) Facilitating input/output
- iii) Facilitating parallel operation
- iv) Sharing hardware among users
- v) Implementing user interface

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

ANSWER KEYS SET-4

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B) Memory management

C) real. virtual memory

A) long term scheduling

short term scheduling

B) access time

C) N-Step SCAN

D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v

8. B) i, iii and iv only

9. A) Fetch policy

10. B) demand cleaning

FUNDAMENTAL OF OPERATING SYSTEM

SET-5

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

4. Throughput of a system is

A) Number of programs processed by it per unit time

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- 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
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

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D) A type of memory used in super computers

10. A thread is a _____.

A) Heavy weight

B) Multiprocessor

C) Inter thread

O) Light weight

ANSWER KEYS SET-5

.. precess.

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..

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D) Light weight process

INDAMENTAL OF OPERATING SYSTEM

SET-6

1. A small program which loads OS into

1. A small the memory is called as.

System management components (Photo credit: Wikipedia)

A) ROM 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

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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6. SSTF stands for.

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

7. The program is known as _____ which interact 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 8 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

FUNDAMENTAL OF OPERATING SYSTEM

SET-7

1) The process is:

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(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 transaction completes successively, the results of the operations become permanent.

A. serializability

B. synchronizability

C. atomicity

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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 of the Operating System?

A. single level directory structure

B. two level directory structure

C. Jtree 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. Light weight process

11) The interval from the time 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 which controls computer working

B. the way a computer operator works

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C. conversion of high-level language in to 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 simultaneous use resource

B. forces only on task to use any resource at any time

C. can easily cause a dead lck condition

D. in not used for disk drives

16) A program selected by the known as:

A. scheduler

B. dispatcher

C. debugger

D. compiler

17) The incurious operations of Kernel to do of the calling program exchange data bet between the Kernels at the program.

A. shell

B. editors

C. system calls

D. commmands

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18) which of the following buffering strategies are used in inter process 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 transfer of data between processor in a _____ manner.

- A. Last in first out
- B. Shortest job first
- C. multilevel queued
- D. First in first out

10) D. light weight process

11) C. turnaround time

12) A. a set of programs which controls computer working

13) B. kernel level thread

14) D. hold and wait

15) B. forces only one 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

FUNDAMENTAL OF OPERATING SYSTEM

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SET-8

1) The process of storing extra or duplicate information used for rebuilding the lost information in event of disks 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 the 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 record in a sequence in which they arrive is known as

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

5). _____ also known as monitor mode.

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

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

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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 some faster algorithms is called as:

A. hashing

B. searching

C. sorting

D. indexing

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

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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 file 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

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

A. absolute

B. relative

C. hybrid

D. hierarchical

17) Where does the problem of fragmentation occur?

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- 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 relative path name
- D: hierarchical path name

20) The time taken by the disk arm to

- A. rotational latency
- B seek time
- C. search time locate the specific address of a sector for
- D. response time

FUNDAMENTAL OF OPERATING SYSTEM

SET-9

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

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3) The S 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 too removal of process from active contention of CPU and reintroduce them into memory later?

- A. Interrupt
- B. Swapping
- C. Signal
- D. Thread

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 look a side buffer
- C. process control block
- D. program control block

8) Paging:

- A. solves the memory fragmentation problem
- B. allows modular programming

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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

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 for 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

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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

16) Identify the odd thing in the services of operating system.

- A. Accounting
- B. Protection
- C. Error detection and correction
- D. Dead lock 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 advantage of multiprogramming?

- A. Increased throughput

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- 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

CORE OPERATING SYSTEM SET-10

1) An optimal scheduling algorithm in time of a given set or process is _____

- A. FCFS scheduling
- B. Round robin scheduling algorithm
- C. Shortest job first scheduling algorithm
- D. Priority scheduling algorithm

2) The hardware mechanism that enables a device to notify the CPU is called _____

- A. Polling
- B) Interrupt
- C. System call
- D. None of the above

3) In the running state:

- A. Only the process which has control of the processor is found
- B. all the process waiting for I/O to be completed are found
- C. all the processes waiting for the processor are found
- D. none of the above

4) Which technique was introduced because a single job could keep both the CPU and the I/O devices busy?

- A. Time sharing
- B. Spooling
- C. Preemptive scheduling

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D. Multiprogramming

5) RMA works on static priorities while EDF algorithm works on:

A. starvation

B. dynamic priorities

C. RR scheduling

D. FIFO scheduling

6. The participation of the processor is the method of data transfer, eliminated during data transfer.

A. buffering

B. caching

C. direct memory access

D. indirect me

A. mails

B messages

C. system calls

D. traps

8 RR scheduling is most suitable for

A. time shared OS

B. distributed OSs

C. real time OS

D. an Ordinary OS

9) The aim of ... transparency is to ensure that the movement of the object is handled automatically by the system in a user transparent manner.

A. location

B. name

B. migration

D. scaling

10. _____ is a memory management scheme that permits the physical address space of a process to be noncontiguous.

A. Paging

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B. Segmentation

C. Virtual memory

D. main memory

11) Context switching is:

A. part of spooling

B. part of polling

C. part of interrupt handling

D. part of paging

12) The normal functioning of an RPC may get disrupted due to:

A. call message gets, lost

B. response message gets lost

C. called node and caller node crashes and is restarted

D) All of the above

13) Mutual exclusion is referred as:

A. if one process is in a critical region others are excluded

B. prevents deadlock

C. requires semaphore to implement

D. is found only in the Windows NT operating system

14) IFO scheduling is.

A. preemptive

(B non-preemptive

C. deadline scheduling

15) _____ deals with the process of deciding which process should be assigned to which processor.

A. Process migration

B. Processor allocation

C. threads

D. RR scheduling

D. none of the above

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16) Which scheduler controls the degree of multiprogramming?

- A. Short term scheduler
- B. Long term scheduler
- C. Middle term scheduler
- D. Pre term scheduler

17) Safe state is:

- A. deadlock state
- B. non-deadlocked state
- C. polling state
- D. spooling state

18) _____ time is defined as the time period for which the execution of the process is stopped for transferring its information to the destination node.

- A. turn around
- B. latency
- C. freezing
- D. execution

19) The principle of locality of reference justifies the use of

- A. virtual memory
- B. interrupts
- C. main memory
- D) cache memory

20) For a multiple instances of resource type which algorithm is used.

- A. divide and conquer algorithm
- B. banker's algorithm
- C. partition algorithm
- D. sorting algorithm

6) C. direct memory access

7) B. messages

8) A. time shared OS

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- 9) B. migration
- 10) A. Paging
- 11) C. part of interrupt handling
- 12) D. All of the above
- 13) A. if one process is in a critical region others are excluded
- 14) B. non-preemptive
- 15) B. Processor allocation
- 16) B. Long term scheduler
- 17) B. non-deadlocked state
- 18) C. freezing
- 19) D. cache memory
- 20) B. banker's algorithm

CORE OPERATING SYSTEM PRINCIPLE SET-11

1) In memory management, a technique called as paging, the physical memory is broken into fixed sized blocks called

- A. pages
- B) Frames
- C. blocks
- D. segments

2) Which method is used to recover from deadlock?

- A. Process termination
- B. Resource preemption
- C. Resource non-preemption
- D. Process termination and Resource preemption

3) Saving the state of the old process and loading the saved state of the new process is called.

- A. context switch
- B. static
- C. multi programming

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D. none of the above

4) The degree of Multiprogramming is controlled by.

A. CPU scheduler

B. Context switching

C. Long term scheduler

D. Medium term scheduler

6) A binary semaphore _____

A. has the values one or zero

B. is essential to binary computers

C. is used only for synchronization

D. is used only for mutual exclusion

7) A scheduling algorithm is fair _____

A. if no process faces starvation.

B. if a process is starved, detect it and run it with high priority

C. if it uses semaphores

D. only if a queue is used for scheduling

8) Which of the following is also known Double buffering?

A. anticipated buffering

B. buffer swapping

C. circular buffering

D. swapping buffering

9) _____ is the ability of a system to continue functioning in the event of partial system failure.

A. fault avoidance

B. fault tolerance

C. fault detection

D. fault recovery

10) Virtual memory is:

A. an extremely large main memory

B. An extremely large secondary memory

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C. an illusion of extremely large main memory

D. A type of memory used in super Computers

11) Error handling and I/O interrupt handling are the functions of _____

A. I/O device Handler

B. I/O traffic controller

C. I/O scheduler

D. VO buffer

12) In a multi-t threaded environment...

A. each thread is located with memory from main new memory

B. main thread terminates after the termination of child threads

C. every process can have only one thread

D. None of the above

13) The kernel keeps track of the state of each task by using a data structure called.

A. Process control block

B. User control block

C. Memory control block

D. Hardware control block

14) A virtual device is a:

A. dedicated for none purpose

B. Shared device converted to a dedicated device

C. dedicated device converted to a shared device

D. shared device

15) CPU scheduling is the basis of operating system.

A. batch

B. real time

C. Multiprogramming

D. Mono programming

16) _____ is a high speed cache used to hold recently referenced page table entries a part of paged virtual memory.

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A. Translation look a side buffer

B. Inverse page table

C. Segmented page table

D. Indexed page table

17) A technique that smooth's out peaks in I/O demand is .

A. Spooling

B. Buffering

C. Swapping

D. Paging

18) In kernel model, the operating system services such as process management, memory management are provided by the kernel.

A. Monolithic

B. Micro

C. Macro

D. Complex

19) A process is said to be in state if it was waiting for an event that will never occur.

A. safe

B. unsafe

C. starvation

D. Dead lock

20) Which of the following is an example of spooled device?

A. The terminal used to enter the input data for a program being executed

B. The secondary memory device in a virtual memory system

C. A line printer used to print the output of a number of jobs

D. None of the above

PROCES MANAGEMENT SET-12

1. Which of the following is /are the reasons for the execution of process in two state process model.

i) A process is created when a user at a terminal logs on to the system.

ii) A process is created in response to the submission of a job.

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ii) A process is created to perform function on behalf of a user program.

A) i and ii only

B) ii and ii only

C) i and ii only

D) All i, ii and iii

2. In two state process model a process is terminated when

i) A piece of data is of the wrong type or is not initialized

ii) The process attempts to use an instruction reserved for the operating system

iii) The child process was terminated

iv) The process has waited longer than specified time.

A) i, ii and ii only

B) i, ii and iv only

C) i, ii and iv only

D) All i, i, iii and iv

3. Which of the following is/are states in five state model for the creation and termination of processes.

i) Running

ii) Ready

iii) Blocked

iv) Paused

v) Exit

A) i, ii, ii and iv only

B) ii, ii, iv and v only

C) i, i, ii and v only

D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v

4. In five state process model _____ state is a process that is prepared to execute when given the opportunity.

A) Ready

B) Paused

C) Queued

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D) Blocked

5. In five state process model.....state is process than that cannot execute until some event occurs, such as the completion of a I/O operation.

A) Ready

B) Paused

C) Queued

D) Blocked

6. In. **n*asse.. State of five state process model, a process that has been released from the pool of executable process by the OS either because it halted or because it aborted for some reason.

A) Blocked

B) Exit

C) Released

D) Ready

8. In transaction of five state process model, if a parent terminates, all child processes associated with that parent may be terminated.

A) Running Exit

B) Blocked Exit

C) Ready Exit

D) New Exit

9. with the use of swapping, an I/O operation, one other state must be added to the process behavior model called the _____ state.

A) Paused

B) Blocked

C) Swapped

D) Suspend

10. When all of the processes in main memory are in _____ operating system can suspend one process by putting it in the suspend state and transferring to the disk.

A) Blocked

B) Exit

C) Suspend

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D) Paused

11. When the operating system performed a _____ two choices for selecting a process either admitting a newly created process or bring in a previously suspended process. Operation, it has

A) Swapping-in

B) Swapping-out

C) Blocked-in

D) Blocked-out

12. In esaaaaseae paaoe eeee State the process is in secondary memory but it is available for execution as soon as it is loaded into main memory.

A) Ready

B) Blocked

C) Blocked/Suspend

D) Ready/Suspended

13. In _____ state, the process is in secondary memory and awaiting an event.

A) Ready

B) Blocked

C) Blocked/Suspend

D) Ready/Suspended

14. A process in the _____ state when the event for which it has been waiting moved to the _____ occurs.

A) Blocked, blocked/suspend

B) Ready, ready/suspend

c) Blocked/suspend, ready/suspend

D) Ready/suspend, ready

15. A process in the moved to the _____ state if there are no ready processes, then at least one blocked process is swapped out to make room for another process that is not blocked.

A) Blocked, blocked/suspend

B) Ready, ready/suspend

C) Blocked/suspend, ready/suspend

D) Ready/suspend, ready

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16. A process in the _____ moved to the _____ no ready processes in main memory, the operating system will need to bring one in to continue execution.

- A) Blocked, blocked/suspend
- B) Ready, ready/suspend
- C) blocked/suspend, ready/suspend
- D) ready/suspend, ready

17. A process will _____ while it is running, either because it has completed or because of some fatal fault condition.

- A) Suspend
- B) Terminate
- C) Blocked
- D) Ready

18. A _____ process is moved to the ready state when its time allocation expires.

- A) New
- B) Blocked
- C) Running
- D) Suspend

19. Which of the following is/are the characteristics of suspended process.

- i) The process is not immediately available for execution.
- ii) The process may or may not be waiting
- iii) The process will remove from this state whether the agent explicitly orders the on an event removal or not.

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

20. Which of the following is/are the reasons for the process suspension

- i) The operating system needs to release sufficient main memory to bring in a process that is ready to execute.

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ii) The operating system may suspend a background or utility process or a process that is suspected for causing a problem.

iii) A user may wish to suspend execution of a program for purposes of debugging or in connection with the use of resource

A) i and i only

B) ii and ii only

C) i and ii only

D) All i, ii and ii

12. D) Ready/Suspended

13. C) Blocked/Suspend

14. C) blocked/suspend, ready/suspend

15. A) blocked, blocked/suspend

16. D) ready/suspend, ready

17. B) Terminate

18. C) Running

19. A) i and ii only

20. D) All i, ii and ii

PROCESS MANAGEMENT SET-13

1. _____ are used to keep track of both main and secondary memory in which some of main memory is reserved for use by the operating system and the remainder is available for use by processes.

A) Memory tables

B) I/O tables

C) File tables

D) Process tables

2. The memory table includes which of the following information

i) The allocation of main memory to processes

ii) The allocation of secondary memory to processes

iii) An information needed to manage virtual memory

A) i and ii only

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B) ii and ii only

C) i and ii only

D) All i, ii and ii

3. _____ includes information of any protection attributes of blocks of main or virtual memory, such as which processes may access certain shared memory regions.

A) Memory tables

B) I/O tables

C) File tables

D) Process tables

4. _____ provide information about the existence of files, their location on secondary memory, their current status and other attributes.

A) Memory tables

B) I/O tables

C) File tables

D) Process tables

5. Each process has associated with it a number of attributes that are used by the operating system for the process control, collections of attributes is referred to as:

A) System stack

B) Process control block

C) Attributes block

D) Attributes control block

6. The process image includes which of the following elements i) user data ii) user program iii) system stack iv) process control block

A) i, ii and iv only

B) i, ii and iv only

C) i, ii and iv only

D) All i, ii, iii and iv

7. With respect to _____ virtually all operating systems each process is assigned a unique numeric identifier, which may simply be an index into the primary process table.

A) Process identification

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B) Processor state identification

C) Processor state information

D) Process control information

8. Numeric identifiers that may be stored with the process control block includes

i) Identifier of the process

ii) Identifier of the process that created parent process

iii) User identifier

A) i and ii only

B) ii and iii only

C) i and iii only

D) All i, ii and iii

9. There are variety of processor registers that are employed to control the operation of the processor. This includes

i) Program counter

ii) Program codes

iii) Condition codes

iv) Status information

A) i, ii and iv only

B) i, ii and iii only

C) i, ii and iv only

D) All i, ii, iii and iv

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