Raje Ramrao Mahavidyalaya , Jath

B.C.A.(Part I) (Sem-II)
Subject:-Operating System

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1)MCQ Question is 50

1) CPU scheduling is the basis of _____
a) multiprogramming operating systems   b) larger memory sized systems
c) multiprocessor systems   d) none of the mentioned

2)Which of the following is not an operating system?
     a. Windows   b. Linux   **c. Oracle**   d. DOS

3)What is the maximum length of the filename in DOS?

a.4   b.5   **c.8**   d.12

4) When was the first operating system developed?\ a.b.c.d.

a.1948   b.1949   **c.1950**   d.1951

5) Which of the following is the extension of Notepad

a..text   b..xls   c. .ppt   d. .bpm

6) The size of virtual memory is based on which of the following?

a.CPU   B.Ram   **c.Address bus**   d.Data bus

7) Which of the following is not application software?

a.Windows 7   b.WordPad c.PhotoShop d.MS-Excel

8) Which of the following is group of programs?
     a.Accessories   b.Paint   c.Word   d.All of Above

 9) The systems which allow only one process execution at a time, are called _____
a. uniprogramming systems   **b. uniprocessing systems**
c. unitasking systems   d. none of the mentioned

10) operating system, each process has its own _____
a. address space and global variables   b. open files
c. pending alarms   **d. all of the mentioned**

11) Which of the following is system software?
a.Operating system　　　　　b. Compiler
c.Utilities　　　　　　　　　**d. All of the above**

12.To access the services of the operating system, the interface is provided by the_____
a. Library　　　　**b. System calls**　　c. Assembly instructions　　d. API

13. The main memory accommodates _____
a.Cpu　　　　　　b. user processes　　**c. operating system** d. all of the mentioned

14. memory fragmentation result in_____

a.Stack Overflow　　　　　　　　　b. page faults
c. Better utilization of memory　　　**d. poor utilization of memory**

15 A software componts of virtual memory is know as_____
a.Memory management unit　　**b.Virtual memory manager**
c.Memory manager　　　　　　d. All of the above

16. Memory that is larger than the real memory of the computer system is_____

　　a.RAM　　　b. ROM　　　c.Disk　　**d. Virtual Memory**

17) **The virtual memory manager loads other componts of the process only when they are needed.this techieques is called**

a.Thrashing　　　b.Swapping　　**c.Demand Paging**　　d.segmentation

18) The main memory accommodates
a.operating system　b.cpu　c.user processes　d.all of the mentioned

19) **The _____ is used as an index into the page table.**

a.frame bit　**b.page number**　c.page offset　d.frame offset

20) With paging there is no _____ fragmentation.

a.internal   **b.external**   c. either type of   d. none of the mentioned

21. **Which one of the following is not a real time operating system?**

a.RTLinux   **b. Palm OS**   c. QNX   d.VxWorks

22 **Which one of the following can not be scheduled by the kernel?**

a.kernel level thread   b.user level thread

c.process   d.none of the mentioned

23. **Because of virtual memory, the memory can be shared among**
_____

　　　　a.Processes   b.threads   c.instructions   d.none of the mentioned

24) When new process is created to execute a program event is know as_____

a.Undefined   **b.Null**   c.Empty   d.System defined

25) **When a process is created but has not admitted is called**

a.updated process **b.New Process**   c.Complete d.Process Control Process

26) A process can be terminated due to _____

a.normal exit   b.fatal error
c.killed by another process   **c.all of the mentioned**

27) In Operating Systems, which of the following is/are CPU scheduling algorithms?
a) Priority   b) Round Robin
c) Shortest Job First   d**) All of the mentioned**

28. CPU scheduling is the basis of _____
a) multiprogramming operating systems   b) larger memory sized systems
c) multiprocessor systems   d) none of the mentioned

29) Where is the operating system placed in the memory?
a) either low or high memory (depending on the location of interrupt

vector)
b) in the low memory   c) in the high memory
d) none of the mentioned

30) What does OS X has?
a) monolithic kernel with modules   b) microkernel
c) monolithic kernel   **d) hybrid kernel**

31) In a timeshare operating system, when the time slot assigned to a process is completed, the process switches from the current state to?
a) Suspended state   b) Terminated state
c) Ready state   d) Blocked state

32) When a process is in a "Blocked" state waiting for some I/O service. When the service is completed, it goes to the _____
a) Terminated state   b) Suspended state
c) Running state   **d) Ready state**

33) . In operating system, each process has its own _____
a) address space and global variables   b) open files
c) pending alarms, signals and signal handlers   **d) all of the mentioned**
34, In operating system, each process has its own _____
a) address space and global variables   b) open files
c) pending alarms, signals and signal handlers   **d) all of the mentioned**

35)In Unix, Which system call creates the new process?
a) fork   b) create
c) new   d) none of the mentioned

36) A process can be terminated due to _____
a) normal exit   b) fatal error
c) killed by another process **d) all of the mentioned**

37)Binding of instructions and data to memory addresses can be done at _____
a) Compile time   b) Load time
c) Execution time   **d) All of the mentioned**

38)What is Dynamic loading?
a) loading multiple routines dynamically **b) loading a routine only when it is called**
c) loading multiple routines randomly   d) none of the mentioned

39)The _____ swaps processes in and out of the memory.
a) Memory manager b) CPU
c) CPU manager d) User

40. A solution to the problem of external fragmentation is _____
a) compaction b) larger memory space
c) smaller memory space d) none of the mentioned

41 . If relocation is static and is done at assembly or load time, compaction _____
a) cannot be done b) must be done
c) must not be done d) can be done

42External fragmentation will not occur when?
a) first fit is used b) best fit is used
c) worst fit is used **d) no matter which algorithm is used, it will always occur**

43.Sometimes the overhead of keeping track of a hole might be _____
a) larger than the memory **b) larger than the hole itself**
c) very small d) all of the mentioned

44. When the memory allocated to a process is slightly larger than the process, then _____
a) internal fragmentation occurs b) external fragmentation occurs
c) both internal and external fragmentation occurs
d) neither internal nor external fragmentation occurs

45) _____ is created when a user opens an account in the computer system.
a) RFD **b) Subdirectory** c) MFD d) SFD

46)A filename without path information.
a) File name b) Complete filename
c) Directory name **d) Relative filename**

46.Two or three characters appended to relative filename separated by a period.
a) status b) identifier
c) extension d) descriptor

47) Files that maintain the hierarchical structure of the file system.
a) Descriptors   **b) Directories**
c) Modifiers   d) Relative files

48) Files in which users store information?
a) Info files   **b) Ordinary files**
c) Special files   d) Complex files

49.The basic element of data in file
a.memory   b.record   **c.filed**   d.value

50.file type can be represented by _____
a.file extension b.file identifier c. file name d.non of this

2)Give Reasons or Short answer question 10

1)Explain Operating System .

2) Functions Operating System.

3)explain the Types of OS

4) Explain the Client-Server.

5) Explain the Process Management

6) Explain Process Model.

7) what is Memory Management.

8)Explain the Requirement of MM.

9)What is Memory partitioning .

10)What is File System.

3)Broad answer question-8

1) Explain the Generations of OS

2) Explain the OS Structure

3)What is Process Management? Explain the Process hierarchy.

4) What is Memory Management? Explain the Memory partitioning.

5)Explain the virtual memory in details .

6)What is File System.?Explain the types of file systems.

7) Differentiate between Windows and Linux OS.

8)Explain the File structure in details .

4)Write notes on -20

1. Operating System
2. Functions of OS
3. Types of OS
4. Structure of OS
5. Process Management
6. Process Model
7. Process termination
8. Process states.
9. Memory Management
10.Requirements
11. Memory partitioning
12. Virtual memory
13. File System
14. File structure