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Operating System Multiple Choice Questions Answers

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Let's see some important most asked Operating System Multiple Choice Questions Answers.

1. Algorithm of splitting m frames into n processes for giving equal share the m/n frames is known as :
A. split allocation algorithm
B. equal allocation algorithm
C. proportional allocation algorithm
D. none of these
E. All of the above

☐ **Answer - Click Here:**

B

2. The layer between the hardware and the user program is
A. Operating environment
B. System environment
C. Operating system
D. None
E. All of the above

☐ **Answer - Click Here:**

C

3. Which of the following is the main function of the command interpreter?
A. to handle the files in the operating system
B. to provide the interface between the API and application program
C. to get and execute the next user-specified command
D. none of the above
E. All of the above

☐ **Answer - Click Here:**

C

4. Allocation of memory to each process according to its size is known as :
A. proportional allocation algorithm
B. split allocation algorithm
C. equal allocation algorithm
D. none of the above
E. All of the above

☐ **Answer - Click Here:**

A

5. _____ is built directly on the hardware.
A. Computer Environment
B. Application Software
C. Database System
D. Operating System

D

6. The resource management can be done in an operating system via
A. space division multiplexing
B. both time and space division multiplexing
C. time division multiplexing
D. none
E. All of the above

B

7. A high priority process is treated _____ a low priority process, With either equal or proportional algorithm.
A. lesser than
B. greater than
C. same as
D. none
E. All of the above

C

8. _____ Operating System does not implement multitasking.
A. Windows XP
B. Windows NT
C. Windows 98
D. MS DOS
E. None

D

9. When a process fails, most OS write the error information to a _____
a) new file
b) another running process
c) log file
d) none
E. All of the above

A

10. Which replacement allows a process to select a replacement frame from the set of all frames, even if the frame is currently allocated to some other process?
a) Local
b) Global
c) Universal
d) Localx

B

11. A platform for other software to run on is called _____
A. Operating System
B. System Software
C. Application Software
D. All
E. None

☐ Answer - Click Here:

A

12. _____ facility, both in user processes and in the kernel, dynamically adds probes to a running system.
A. DLocate
B. DAdd
C. DMap
D. DTrace
E. None

☐ Answer - Click Here:

D

Set 2

operating system is_____?
A. link that is to interface the hardware and application programs
B. Both A & B
C. collection of programs that manages hardware resources
D. all of the mentioned
E. system service provider to the application programs

☐ Answer - Click Here:

D

The interface to access the services of the operating system is provided by_____
A. Assembly instructions
B. API
C. Library
D. System calls
E. Both A & C
F. None of these

☐ Answer - Click Here:

D

Which one is not true from the following?
A. kernel is made of various modules which can not be loaded in running operating system
B. During booting, the kernel is the first part of the operating system to load into memory
C. kernel is the program that constitutes the central core of the operating system
D. During the entire computer session kernel remains in the memory
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

☐ Answer - Click Here:

A

By the operating system which one error will be handled from the following?

A. connection failure in the network
B. power failure
C. all of the mentioned
D. lack of paper in the printer
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

☐ Answer - Click Here:

C

The command interpreter in The main function is _____
A. to handle the files in the operating system
B. to get and execute the next user-specified command
C. to provide the interface between the API and application program
D. none of the mentioned
E. both A & B

☐ Answer - Click Here:

C

The resource management can be done by operating system via_____
A. both time and space division multiplexing
B. space division multiplexing
C. time-division multiplexing
D. none of the mentioned
E. Both A & B

☐ Answer - Click Here:

A

In the most operating system if a process fails it write the error information to a?
A. new file
B. another running process
C. log file
B. none of the mentioned
E. Both C & A

☐ Answer - Click Here:

C

In both user processes and in the kernel which facility dynamically adds probes to a running system?
A. DMap
B. DLocate
C. Both A & B
D. DTrace
E. DAdd
F. None of these

☐ Answer - Click Here:

D

Which one is not a real-time operating system from the following?
A. Palm OS
B. Windows CE
C. VxWorks
D. RTLinux

D. RTLinux
E. Both A & C
F. None of these

10._____ OS X has?
A. monolithic kernel with modules
B. microkernel
C. hybrid kernel
D. monolithic kernel
E. Both B & D
F. None of these

The systems that allow only one process execution at a time is_____
A. unitasking systems
B. uniprogramming systems
C. uniprocessing systems
D. Both A & C
E. none of the mentioned

Each process has its own_____ In the operating system
A. open files
B. pending alarms, signals and signal handlers
C. Both A & B
D. address space and global variables
E. all of the mentioned
F. None of these

The new process In Unix created by which system call?
A. create
B. new
C. fork
D. none of the mentioned
E. Both B & C

Termination of a process can be due to?
A. fatal error
B. killed by another process

C. normal exit
D. Both B & C
E. all of the mentioned above
F. None of these

E

The ready state of a process is _____?
A. when a process is using the CPU
B. when a process is scheduled to run after some execution
C., when a process is unable to run until some task, has been completed
D. Both A & C
E. none of the mentioned

Interprocess communication is_____?
A. communication between two process
B. communication between two threads of the same process
C. communication within the process
D. none of the mentioned
E. Both A & C

☐ Answer - Click Here:

A

Processes is deadlock if _____
A. all processes are trying to kill each other
B. each process is terminated
C. each process is blocked and will remain so forever
D. Both A & B
E. none of the mentioned

☐ Answer - Click Here:

C

Which of the following a process stack does not contain
A. Local variables
B. Function parameters
C.Both A & B
D. Return addresses
E. PID of a child process
F. None of these

☐ Answer - Click Here:

E

Of a terminated child which system call returns the process identifier?
A. exit
B. Both B & D
C. fork
D. wait
E. get
F. None of these

☐ Answer - Click Here:

D

_____ will provide the address of the next instruction that is to be executed by the current process
A. Program counter
B. CPU registers
C. Both A & B
D. Process stack
E. Pipe
F. None of these

_____ of the following a Process Control Block(PCB) does not contain:
A. Stack
B. Code
C. Both B & D
D. Bootstrap program
E. Data
F. None of these

15. The number of processes completed per unit time is called _____
A. Capacity
B. Output
c. Both A & B
D. Throughput
e. Efficiency
F. None of these

Answer: d

The state of a process is¬¬¬_____:
A. the current activity of the process
B. the final activity of the process
C. the activity just executed by the process
D. Both A & D
E. the activity to next be executed by the process
F. None of these

Which is not the state of a process of the following?
A. New
B.Waiting
C. Both A & B
D. Old
E. Running
F. None of these

_____ is the Process Control Block :
A. Data Structure
B. Process type variable
C. Both A & B
D. A secondary storage section
E. A Block in memory
F. None of these

A

In the current processes the entry of all the PCBs are in_____
A. Program Counter
B. Process Register
C. Both A & D
D. Process Unit
E. Process Table
F. None of these

☐ Answer - Click Here:

E

_____is the degree of multiprogramming?

A. the number of processes in memory
B. the number of processes in the I/O queue
C. the number of processes executed per unit time
D. Both A & D
E. the number of processes in the ready queue
F. None of these

☐ Answer - Click Here:

B

Allows _____ process to perform a single thread of control
A. multiple tasks at a time
B. only two tasks at a time
C. Both A & B
D. only one task at a time
E. all of the mentioned
F. None of these

☐ Answer - Click Here:

D

_____ is the objective of multiprogramming?
A. Have multiple programs waiting in a queue ready to run
B. Have some process running at all times
C. Both A & D
D. To minimize CPU utilization
E. None of the mentioned

☐ Answer - Click Here:

B

_____ do not belong to queues for processes of the following?
A. Job Queue
B. Device Queue
C. Both D & E
D. PCB queue
E. Ready Queue
F. None of these

☐ Answer - Click Here:

D

_____ I/O request when the process issues?
A. It is placed in the Job queue
B. It is placed in a waiting queue
C. Both A & D
D. It is placed in an I/O queue
E. It is placed in the ready queue
F. None of these

☐ Answer - Click Here:

   D

A process terminates when_____:
A. It is removed from all, but the job queue
B. Its process control block is never de-allocated
C. Both B & E
D. Its process control block is de-allocated
E. It is removed from all queues
F. None of these

☐ Answer - Click Here:

   E

Long-term scheduler is_____ ?
A. It selects which process has to be executed next and allocates CPU
B. It selects which process has to be brought into the ready queue
C. Both A & B
D. It selects which process to remove from memory by swapping
E. None of the mentioned

☐ Answer - Click Here:

   B

Medium-term scheduler is _____ ?
A. It selects which process has to be executed next and allocates CPU
B. It selects which process has to be brought into the ready queue
C. Both B & D
D. It selects which process to remove from memory by swapping
E. None of the mentioned

☐ Answer - Click Here:

   D

short-term scheduler is_____ ?
A. It selects which process to remove from memory by swapping
B. It selects which process has to be brought into the ready queue
C. Both A & D
D. It selects which process has to be executed next and allocates CPU
E. None of the mentioned

☐ Answer - Click Here:

   D

In the short term and the long term scheduler the primary distinction between is_____
:
A. The frequency of their execution
B. The length of their queues
C. The type of processes they schedule
D. Both A & B

D. Both A & B
F. None of the mentioned

_____ is initiated by the user process itself in the only state transition:
A. wakeup
B. dispatch
C. block
D. Both A & C
E. none of the mentioned

In multiprogramming environment _____ :
A. a single user can execute many programs at the same time
B. the processor executes more than one process at a time
C. Both B & D
D. the programs are developed by more than one person
E. more than one process resides in the memory

In the PCB the context of a process does not contain :
A. memory-management information
B. the value of the CPU registers
C. the process state
D. Both B & D
E. context switch time

_____ does not interrupt a running process from the following?
A. Timer
B. A device
C. Both A & E
D. Scheduler process
E. Power failure

in the system _____ process can be affected by other processes executing?
A. child process
B. cooperating process
C. Both A & B
D. parent process
E. init process

Which one is a synchronization tool of the following?

A. pipe

B. thread

C. socket

D. Both B & D

E. semaphore

☐ **Answer - Click Here:**

E

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A. pipe

B. thread

C. socket

D. Both B & D

E. semaphore

☐ **Answer - Click Here:**

E