Program: SE Computer Engineering
Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2016
Examination: Second Year Semester IV

Course Code: CSC405   Course Name: OS

Time: 1 hour Max.   Marks: 50

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Note to the students:- All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.

Q.1.	Which one of the following is not true?
Option A.	kernel is the program that constitutes the central core of the operating system
Option B.	kernel is the first part of operating system to load into memory during booting
Option C.	kernel is made of various modules which cannot be loaded in running operating system
Option D.	kernel remains in the memory during the entire computer session
Q.2.	The OS X has _____
Option A.	monolithic kernel
Option B.	hybrid kernel
Option C.	microkernel
Option D.	monolithic kernel with modules
Q.3	Execution speed for microkernel is _____than Monolithic kernel
Option A.	Faster
Option B.	Slower
Option C.	Complex
Option D.	Complicated
Q.4	Operating system objectives are
Option A.	Convenience,Efficiency,Ability to evove
Option B.	Process management,device management
Option C.	Convenience,process management
Option D.	Convenience,device management

Q.5.	The interval from the time of submission of a process to the time of completion is termed as
Option A.	waiting time
Option B.	turnaround time
Option C.	response time
Option D.	throughput
Q.6	In Unix, Which system call creates the new process?
Option A.	fork
Option B.	create
Option C.	cnew
Option D.	open
Q.7.	The processes that are residing in main memory and are ready and waiting to execute are kept on a list called _____
Option A.	job queue
Option B.	ready queue
Option C.	execution queue
Option D.	process queue
Q.8.	Which scheduling algorithm allocates the CPU first to the process that requests the CPU first?
Option A.	first-come, first-served scheduling
Option B.	shortest job scheduling
Option C.	priority scheduling
Option D.	SRTN
Q.9.	Concurrent access to shared data may result in _____
Option A.	data consistency
Option B.	data insecurity
Option C.	data inconsistency
Option D.	Data reliability
Q.10.	The segment of code in which the process may change common variables, update tables, write into files is known as _____
Option A.	program
Option B.	critical section
Option C.	non – critical section
Option D.	synchronizing

Q.11	Mutual exclusion implies that _____
Option A.	if a process is executing in its critical section, then no other process must be executing in their critical sections
Option B.	if a process is executing in its critical section, then other processes must be executing in their critical sections
Option C.	if a process is executing in its critical section, then all the resources of the system must be blocked until it finishes execution
Option D.	if a process is executing in its critical section, then other process must be executing in their critical sections
Q.12	Which one of the following is the deadlock avoidance algorithm?
Option A.	banker's algorithm
Option B.	round-robin algorithm
Option C.	elevator algorithm
Option D.	karn's algorithm
Q.13	A problem encountered in multitasking when a process is perpetually denied necessary resources is called _____
Option A.	deadlock
Option B.	starvation
Option C.	inversion
Option D.	aging
Q.14	Which one of the following is a visual (mathematical) way to determine the deadlock occurrence?
Option A.	resource allocation graph
Option B.	starvation graph
Option C.	inversion graph
Option D.	Tree graph
Q.15.	To avoid deadlock _____
Option A.	there must be a fixed number of resources to allocate
Option B.	resource allocation must be done only once
Option C.	all deadlocked processes must be aborted
Option D.	inversion technique can be used
Q.16.	The _____ swaps processes in and out of the memory.

Option A.	Memory manager
Option B.	CPU
Option C.	CPU manager
Option D.	User
Q.17	If a higher priority process arrives and wants service, the memory manager can swap out the lower priority process to execute the higher priority process. When the higher priority process finishes, the lower priority process is swapped back in and continues execution. This variant of swapping is sometimes called?
Option A.	priority swappin
Option B.	pull out, push in
Option C.	roll out, roll in
Option D.	pull out, roll in
Q.18.	CPU fetches the instruction from memory according to the value of _____
Option A.	program counter
Option B.	status register
Option C.	instruction register
Option D.	program status word
Q.19	The address of a page table in memory is pointed by _____
Option A.	stack pointer
Option B.	page table base register
Option C.	page register
Option D.	program counter
Q.20	A file is a/an _____ data type.
Option A.	abstract
Option B.	primitive
Option C.	Public
Option D.	Private
Q.21.	Which of the following are the two parts of the file name?
Option A.	name & identifier
Option B.	identifier & type

Option C.	extension & name
Option D.	type & extension
Q.22.	For each file there exists a _____ that contains information about the file, including ownership, permissions and location of the file contents.
Option A.	metadata
Option B.	file control block
Option C.	process control block
Option D.	System control block
Q.23.	An I/O port typically consists of four registers status, control, _____ and _____ registers.
Option A.	system in, system out
Option B.	data in, data out
Option C.	flow in, flow out
Option D.	input, output
Q.24.	The _____ keeps state information about the use of I/O components.
Option A.	CPU
Option B.	OS
Option C.	kernel
Option D.	Shell
Q.25.	A _____ is a full duplex connection between a device driver and a user level process.
Option A.	Bus
Option B.	I/O operation
Option C.	Stream
Option D.	Flow