Program: BE Computer Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2016

Examination: Third Year Semester V

Course Code: CSDLO5012 and Course Name: Advance Operating System

Time: 1hour Max. Marks: 50

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

Q1.	The central component of an OS is
Option A:	Register
Option B:	CPU
Option C:	Kernel
Option D:	Memory
Q2.	DOS does not enable
Option A:	Resource sharing
Option B:	Discovery
Option C:	Communication
Option D:	Reliability
Q3.	Which of the following is not a type of transparency?
Option A:	Access
Option B:	Location
Option C:	Migration
Option D:	Transaction
Q4.	Which is most popularly used and best sold Mobile OS ?
Option A:	iOS
Option B:	Android OS
Option C:	Windows OS
Option D:	Symbian OS
орион в	Symbol Co
Q5.	What is a directory file?
Option A:	a directory containing data
Option B:	a directory containing details of the files and subdirectories it contains
Option C:	a directory contains files
Option D:	a directory containing data and files
Q6.	When we log in, the UNIX places us in a directory, called directory.

Option B: main Option C: parent Option D: current Q7. The root directory is represented by Option A: \ Option B: / Option C: * Option D: \$ Q8. Permissions of a file are represented by which of the following characters? Option A: r,w,x Option B: e,w,x Option B: e,w,x Option C: x,w,e Option D: e,x,w Q9. If kernel cannot find block on hash queue, it allocates a buffer from Option A: hash queue Option B: buffer queue Option C: free list
Option C: parent Option D: current Q7. The root directory is represented by Option A: \ Option B: / Option C: * Option D: \$ Q8. Permissions of a file are represented by which of the following characters? Option A: r,w,x Option B: e,w,x Option B: e,w,x Option C: x,w,e Option D: e,x,w Q9. If kernel cannot find block on hash queue, it allocates a buffer from Option A: hash queue Option B: buffer queue
Option D: current Q7. The root directory is represented by Option A: \ Option B: / Option C: * Option D: \$ Q8. Permissions of a file are represented by which of the following characters? Option A: r,w,x Option B: e,w,x Option B: e,w,x Option C: x,w,e Option D: e,x,w Q9. If kernel cannot find block on hash queue, it allocates a buffer from Option A: hash queue Option B: buffer queue
Q7. The root directory is represented by Option A: \ Option B: / Option C: * Option D: \$ Q8. Permissions of a file are represented by which of the following characters? Option A: r,w,x Option B: e,w,x Option C: x,w,e Option D: e,x,w Q9. If kernel cannot find block on hash queue, it allocates a buffer from Option A: hash queue Option B: buffer queue
Option A: \ Option B: / Option C: * Option D: \$ Q8. Permissions of a file are represented by which of the following characters? Option A: r,w,x Option B: e,w,x Option C: x,w,e Option D: e,x,w Q9. If kernel cannot find block on hash queue, it allocates a buffer from Option A: hash queue Option B: buffer queue
Option B: / Option C: * Option D: \$ Q8. Permissions of a file are represented by which of the following characters? Option A: r,w,x Option B: e,w,x Option C: x,w,e Option D: e,x,w Q9. If kernel cannot find block on hash queue, it allocates a buffer from Option A: hash queue Option B: buffer queue
Option C: * Option D: \$ Q8. Permissions of a file are represented by which of the following characters? Option A: r,w,x Option B: e,w,x Option C: x,w,e Option D: e,x,w Q9. If kernel cannot find block on hash queue, it allocates a buffer from Option A: hash queue Option B: buffer queue
Option D: \$ Q8. Permissions of a file are represented by which of the following characters? Option A: r,w,x Option B: e,w,x Option C: x,w,e Option D: e,x,w Q9. If kernel cannot find block on hash queue, it allocates a buffer from Option A: hash queue Option B: buffer queue
Q8. Permissions of a file are represented by which of the following characters? Option A: r,w,x Option B: e,w,x Option C: x,w,e Option D: e,x,w Q9. If kernel cannot find block on hash queue, it allocates a buffer from Option A: hash queue Option B: buffer queue
Option A: r,w,x Option B: e,w,x Option C: x,w,e Option D: e,x,w Q9. If kernel cannot find block on hash queue, it allocates a buffer from Option A: hash queue Option B: buffer queue
Option A: r,w,x Option B: e,w,x Option C: x,w,e Option D: e,x,w Q9. If kernel cannot find block on hash queue, it allocates a buffer from Option A: hash queue Option B: buffer queue
Option B: e,w,x Option C: x,w,e Option D: e,x,w Q9. If kernel cannot find block on hash queue, it allocates a buffer from Option A: hash queue Option B: buffer queue
Option C: x,w,e Option D: e,x,w Q9. If kernel cannot find block on hash queue, it allocates a buffer from Option A: hash queue Option B: buffer queue
Option D: e,x,w Q9. If kernel cannot find block on hash queue, it allocates a buffer from Option A: hash queue Option B: buffer queue
Q9. If kernel cannot find block on hash queue, it allocates a buffer from Option A: hash queue Option B: buffer queue
Option A: hash queue Option B: buffer queue
Option A: hash queue Option B: buffer queue
Option B: buffer queue
I ODLIOII C. I II EE IISL
Option D: free queue
Option b. Tree queue
Q10. Context of process is not saved in case of
Option A: system call
Option B: interrupts
Option C: executing process
Option D: context switch
Q11. Algorithm for handling interrupts uses
Option A: interrupt vector
Option B: interrupt array
Option C: interrupt matrix
Option D: interrupt list
Q12. Region table does not contains
Option A: region size
Option B: region type
Option C: region number
Option D: region location
Q13. which of the following is not a process state
Option A: ready to run

Option C: ready to run, but not in swap space Option D: executing command Q14. Which is a design issue in distributed system structure? Option A: scalability Option B: failure Option C: collaboration Option D: polling Q15. Which amongst the following is not an advantage of Distributed systems? Option A: Resource sharing Option B: Incremental growth Option C: Reliability Option D: Message passing Q16. What is the characteristics of atomicity? Option A: Use communication links Option B: One processor as coordinator which handles all requests Option C: When responses are received from all processes, then process can enter its Critical Section Option D: All operations associated are executed to completion or none are performed	- · · -	
Option D: executing command Q14. Which is a design issue in distributed system structure? Option A: scalability Option B: failure Option C: collaboration Option D: polling Q15. Which amongst the following is not an advantage of Distributed systems? Option A: Resource sharing Option B: Incremental growth Option C: Reliability Option D: Message passing Q16. What is the characteristics of atomicity? Option A: Use communication links Option B: One processor as coordinator which handles all requests Option C: When responses are received from all processes, then process can enter its Critical Section Option D: All operations associated are executed to completion or none are performed Q17. The transparency that enables multiple instances of resources to be used, is called ———————————————————————————————————	Option B:	sleeping in swap space
Q14. Which is a design issue in distributed system structure? Option A: scalability Option B: failure Option C: collaboration Option D: polling Q15. Which amongst the following is not an advantage of Distributed systems? Option A: Resource sharing Option B: Incremental growth Option C: Reliability Option D: Message passing Q16. What is the characteristics of atomicity? Option A: Use communication links Option B: One processor as coordinator which handles all requests Option C: When responses are received from all processes, then process can enter its Critical Section Option D: All operations associated are executed to completion or none are performed Q17. The transparency that enables multiple instances of resources to be used, is called the completion or co	· ·	
Option A: scalability Option B: failure Option C: collaboration Option D: polling Q15. Which amongst the following is not an advantage of Distributed systems? Option A: Resource sharing Option B: Incremental growth Option D: Message passing Q16. What is the characteristics of atomicity? Option A: Use communication links Option B: One processor as coordinator which handles all requests Option C: When responses are received from all processes, then process can enter its Critical Section Option D: All operations associated are executed to completion or none are performed Q17. The transparency that enables multiple instances of resources to be used, is called Option B: Scaling transparency Option B: Scaling transparency Option C: Concurrency transparency Option C: Concurrency transparency Option D: Replication transparency Q18. is used for achieving Mutual exclusion Option B: Hardware instruction Option C: Test instruction Option C: Test instruction Option D: User instruction	Option D:	executing command
Option A: scalability Option B: failure Option C: collaboration Option D: polling Q15. Which amongst the following is not an advantage of Distributed systems? Option A: Resource sharing Option B: Incremental growth Option D: Message passing Q16. What is the characteristics of atomicity? Option A: Use communication links Option B: One processor as coordinator which handles all requests Option C: When responses are received from all processes, then process can enter its Critical Section Option D: All operations associated are executed to completion or none are performed Q17. The transparency that enables multiple instances of resources to be used, is called Option B: Scaling transparency Option B: Scaling transparency Option C: Concurrency transparency Option C: Concurrency transparency Option D: Replication transparency Q18. is used for achieving Mutual exclusion Option B: Hardware instruction Option C: Test instruction Option C: Test instruction Option D: User instruction		
Option B: failure Option C: collaboration Option D: polling Q15. Which amongst the following is not an advantage of Distributed systems? Option A: Resource sharing Option B: Incremental growth Option C: Reliability Option D: Message passing Q16. What is the characteristics of atomicity? Option A: Use communication links Option B: One processor as coordinator which handles all requests Option C: When responses are received from all processes, then process can enter its Critical Section Option D: All operations associated are executed to completion or none are performed Q17. The transparency that enables multiple instances of resources to be used, is called Option A: Performance transparency Option B: Scaling transparency Option C: Concurrency transparency Option D: Replication transparency Q18.		
Option C: collaboration Option D: polling Q15. Which amongst the following is not an advantage of Distributed systems? Option A: Resource sharing Option B: Incremental growth Option C: Reliability Option D: Message passing Q16. What is the characteristics of atomicity? Option A: Use communication links Option B: One processor as coordinator which handles all requests Option C: When responses are received from all processes, then process can enter its Critical Section Option D: All operations associated are executed to completion or none are performed Q17. The transparency that enables multiple instances of resources to be used, is called Option A: Performance transparency Option B: Scaling transparency Option C: Concurrency transparency Option D: Replication transparency Q18	•	
Option D: polling Q15. Which amongst the following is not an advantage of Distributed systems? Option A: Resource sharing Option B: Incremental growth Option D: Message passing Q16. What is the characteristics of atomicity? Option A: Use communication links Option B: One processor as coordinator which handles all requests Option C: When responses are received from all processes, then process can enter its Critical Section Option D: All operations associated are executed to completion or none are performed Q17. The transparency that enables multiple instances of resources to be used, is called ———————————————————————————————————	•	
Q15. Which amongst the following is not an advantage of Distributed systems? Option A: Resource sharing Option B: Incremental growth Option C: Reliability Option D: Message passing Q16. What is the characteristics of atomicity? Option A: Use communication links Option B: One processor as coordinator which handles all requests Option C: When responses are received from all processes, then process can enter its Critical Section Option D: All operations associated are executed to completion or none are performed Q17. The transparency that enables multiple instances of resources to be used, is called Option A: Performance transparency Option B: Scaling transparency Option C: Concurrency transparency Option D: Replication transparency Q18	•	
Option A: Resource sharing Option B: Incremental growth Option C: Reliability Option D: Message passing Q16. What is the characteristics of atomicity? Option A: Use communication links Option B: One processor as coordinator which handles all requests Option C: When responses are received from all processes, then process can enter its Critical Section Option D: All operations associated are executed to completion or none are performed Q17. The transparency that enables multiple instances of resources to be used, is called Option A: Performance transparency Option B: Scaling transparency Option C: Concurrency transparency Option D: Replication transparency Q18. is used for achieving Mutual exclusion Option B: Hardware instruction Option C: Test instruction Option D: User instruction Option D: User instruction	Option D:	polling
Option B: Incremental growth Option C: Reliability Option D: Message passing Q16. What is the characteristics of atomicity? Option A: Use communication links Option B: One processor as coordinator which handles all requests Option C: When responses are received from all processes, then process can enter its Critical Section Option D: All operations associated are executed to completion or none are performed Q17. The transparency that enables multiple instances of resources to be used, is called Completion B: Scaling transparency Option B: Scaling transparency Option C: Concurrency transparency Option D: Replication transparency Q18. is used for achieving Mutual exclusion Option B: Hardware instruction Option C: Test instruction Option C: Test instruction Option D: User instruction	Q15.	Which amongst the following is not an advantage of Distributed systems?
Option C: Reliability Option D: Message passing Q16. What is the characteristics of atomicity? Option A: Use communication links Option B: One processor as coordinator which handles all requests Option C: When responses are received from all processes, then process can enter its Critical Section Option D: All operations associated are executed to completion or none are performed Q17. The transparency that enables multiple instances of resources to be used, is called ———————————————————————————————————	Option A:	Resource sharing
Option D: Message passing Q16. What is the characteristics of atomicity? Option A: Use communication links Option B: One processor as coordinator which handles all requests Option C: When responses are received from all processes, then process can enter its Critical Section Option D: All operations associated are executed to completion or none are performed Q17. The transparency that enables multiple instances of resources to be used, is called ———— Option A: Performance transparency Option B: Scaling transparency Option C: Concurrency transparency Q18	Option B:	Incremental growth
Q16. What is the characteristics of atomicity? Option A: Use communication links Option B: One processor as coordinator which handles all requests Option C: When responses are received from all processes, then process can enter its Critical Section Option D: All operations associated are executed to completion or none are performed Q17. The transparency that enables multiple instances of resources to be used, is called ——— Option A: Performance transparency Option C: Concurrency transparency Option D: Replication transparency Q18 is used for achieving Mutual exclusion Option A: Software instruction Option B: Hardware instruction Option C: Test instruction Option D: User instruction	Option C:	Reliability
Option A: Use communication links Option B: One processor as coordinator which handles all requests Option C: When responses are received from all processes, then process can enter its Critical Section Option D: All operations associated are executed to completion or none are performed Q17. The transparency that enables multiple instances of resources to be used, is called ——— Option A: Performance transparency Option B: Scaling transparency Option C: Concurrency transparency Q18. is used for achieving Mutual exclusion Option A: Software instruction Option B: Hardware instruction Option C: Test instruction Option D: User instruction	Option D:	Message passing
Option B: One processor as coordinator which handles all requests Option C: When responses are received from all processes, then process can enter its Critical Section Option D: All operations associated are executed to completion or none are performed Q17. The transparency that enables multiple instances of resources to be used, is called ——— Option A: Performance transparency Option B: Scaling transparency Option C: Concurrency transparency Q18	Q16.	What is the characteristics of atomicity ?
Option C: When responses are received from all processes, then process can enter its Critical Section Option D: All operations associated are executed to completion or none are performed Q17. The transparency that enables multiple instances of resources to be used, is called Option A: Performance transparency Option B: Scaling transparency Option C: Concurrency transparency Option D: Replication transparency Q18 is used for achieving Mutual exclusion Option A: Software instruction Option B: Hardware instruction Option C: Test instruction Option D: User instruction	Option A:	Use communication links
Critical Section Option D: All operations associated are executed to completion or none are performed Q17. The transparency that enables multiple instances of resources to be used, is called Option A: Performance transparency Option B: Scaling transparency Option C: Concurrency transparency Option D: Replication transparency Q18 is used for achieving Mutual exclusion Option A: Software instruction Option B: Hardware instruction Option C: Test instruction Option D: User instruction	Option B:	One processor as coordinator which handles all requests
Q17. The transparency that enables multiple instances of resources to be used, is called ———————————————————————————————————	Option C:	When responses are received from all processes, then process can enter its Critical Section
Option A: Performance transparency Option B: Scaling transparency Option C: Concurrency transparency Option D: Replication transparency Q18 is used for achieving Mutual exclusion Option A: Software instruction Option B: Hardware instruction Option C: Test instruction Option D: User instruction	Option D:	All operations associated are executed to completion or none are performed
Option B: Scaling transparency Option C: Concurrency transparency Option D: Replication transparency Q18 is used for achieving Mutual exclusion Option A: Software instruction Option B: Hardware instruction Option C: Test instruction Option D: User instruction	Q17.	The transparency that enables multiple instances of resources to be used, is called
Option C: Concurrency transparency Option D: Replication transparency Q18 is used for achieving Mutual exclusion Option A: Software instruction Option B: Hardware instruction Option C: Test instruction Option D: User instruction	Option A:	Performance transparency
Option D: Replication transparency Q18 is used for achieving Mutual exclusion Option A: Software instruction Option B: Hardware instruction Option C: Test instruction Option D: User instruction	Option B:	Scaling transparency
Q18 is used for achieving Mutual exclusion Option A: Software instruction Option B: Hardware instruction Option C: Test instruction Option D: User instruction	Option C:	Concurrency transparency
Option A: Software instruction Option B: Hardware instruction Option C: Test instruction Option D: User instruction	Option D:	Replication transparency
Option A: Software instruction Option B: Hardware instruction Option C: Test instruction Option D: User instruction	Q18.	is used for achieving Mutual exclusion
Option B: Hardware instruction Option C: Test instruction Option D: User instruction		
Option C: Test instruction Option D: User instruction	•	
Option D: User instruction	-	
	•	
Q19. Which scheduling uses flag for entering Critical Section	- 1	
	Q19.	Which scheduling uses flag for entering Critical Section

Option A:	smart scheduling
Option B:	affinity based scheduling
Option C:	co scheduling
Option D:	Gang based scheduling
•	
Q20.	In which scheduling task is executed on same processor every time?
Option A:	smart scheduling
Option B:	affinity based scheduling
Option C:	co scheduling
Option D:	Gang based scheduling
Q21.	Following instruction is not used to achieve Mutual exclusion
Option A:	swap
Option B:	compare and swap
Option C:	test ans set
Option D:	retest
Q22.	Following is not a type of RTOS
Option A:	Hard
Option B:	Soft
Option C:	Firm
Option D:	Mild
Q23.	In real time operating system
Option A:	all processes have the same priority
Option B:	a task must be serviced by its deadline period
Option C:	process scheduling can be done only once
Option D:	kernel is not required
Q24.	Hard real time operating system has jitter than a soft real time
	operating system.
Option A:	less
Option B:	more
Option C:	equal
Option D:	twice
Q25.	For real time operating systems, interrupt latency should be
Option A:	minimum
Option B:	maximum
Option C:	zero
Option D:	dependent on the scheduling