

1. Permanent blocking of a set of processes that compete for system resources is called \_\_\_\_\_?.
2. At least one resource must be held in a non sharable mode is called \_\_\_\_\_?.
3. The execution of a process must progress in a sequential order, based on \_\_\_\_\_ CPU register?.
4. Each process is represented in the OS by a \_\_\_\_\_?.
5. The decision to load the pool of processes into main memory for execution is a \_\_\_\_\_ scheduling?.
6. Switching the process from one state to another state due to several reasons is called \_\_\_\_\_?.
7. In Unix a new process is created by the \_\_\_\_\_ system call?.
8. A thread, sometimes called a \_\_\_\_\_, and is a basic unit of CPU utilization?.
9. The currently running process may be interrupted and moved to the ready state by the Operating System is \_\_\_\_\_ scheduling?.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is an interval of time between the process submission and its completion?.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is a condition in which a process is indefinitely delayed because other processes are always given preferences?.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ CPU scheduling algorithm improves the response time, but may leads to the wastage of CPU time with context switching?.
13. The central idea behind simple batch processing scheme was the use of a piece of software known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
14. When a computer is powered up -or rebooted, it needs to have an initial program to run is called \_\_\_\_\_ program?.
15. Expand DMA \_\_\_\_\_?.
16. Which of the following is not an operating system?  
 a. DOS      b. Linux      c. Windows      d. Oracle
17. What is dispatch latency?  
 a. The time taken by the dispatcher to stop one process and start another  
 b. The time taken by the processor to write a file into disk  
 c. The whole time taken by all processor  
 d. None of Above
18. Interval between the time of submission and completion of the job is called  
 a) Waiting time      b) Turnaround time      c) Throughput      d) Response time
19. In Which of the following systems memory can be shared  
 a) Tightly coupled systems      b) loosely coupled systems  
 c) in both a and b      d) None of the above
20. The scheduling in which CPU is allocated to the process with least CPU-burst time is called  
 a) Priority scheduling      b) Shortest job first Scheduling  
 c) Round Robin Scheduling      d) Multilevel Queue Scheduling
21. . Which of the following scheduling policy is most suitable for a time-shared operating system?.

- a) Shortest-job First.                      b) Elevator.  
 c) Round-Robin.                            d) First-Come-First-Serve.
22. The operating system is the most common type of \_\_. Software  
 a. Communication    b. Application    c. System    d. Word processing
23. which of the following is a service not supported by the operating system?  
 a) I/O operation            b) Compilation    c) Accounting    d) Protection
24. The degree of multiprogramming is  
 a) The number of processes exists in the memory  
 b) The number of jobs in secondary memory  
 c) The number of processes waiting for the memory  
 d) None
25. To access the services of operating system, the interface is provided by the  
 a) System calls                      b) Assembly instructions    c) API    d) Library
26. A \_\_\_\_\_ operating system has well-defined, fixed time constraints.
27. \_\_\_\_\_ is a technique used to overcome starvation or indefinite blocking.
28. In a time-sharing operating system, when the time slot given to a process is completed, the process goes from the running state to the \_\_\_\_\_ state.
29. The Resource  $R_j$  held with Process  $P_i$  is denoted by \_\_\_\_\_.
30. A program in execution is called \_\_\_\_\_.
31. PCB stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
32. The decision to load from the pool of processes into main memory for execution is a \_\_\_\_\_ scheduling.
33. The permanent blocking of a set of processes that compete for system resources is called \_\_\_\_\_.
34. At least one resource must be held in a non sharable mode is called \_\_\_\_\_.
35. The number of processes completed per unit time is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
36. Which of the following is an example of a systems program?  
 a. Command interpreter    b. Text formatter    c. Web browser    d. Database system
37. Which of the following is not considered a resource that may be allocated by an operating system?  
 a. CPU    b. Storage device    c. file System    d. I/O devices
38. The list of processes waiting for a particular I/O device is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. Ready queue    b. Standby queue    c. Job Queue    d. Device queue
39. The \_\_\_\_ scheduling algorithm is designed especially for time-sharing systems.  
 a. SJF    b. RR    c. FCFS    d. Priority scheduling
40. Which system call returns the process identifier of a terminated child?  
 a) wait    b) exit    c) fork    d) get
41. A Process Control Block(PCB) does not contain which of the following  
 a) Code    b) Stack    c) Bootstrap program    d) Data
42. Bootstrap programs must be provided using \_\_\_\_\_
43. The number of processes completed per unit time is known as \_\_\_\_\_
44. The degree of multiprogramming is-----

45. Most often, application programs access system resources using \_\_\_\_\_ .
46. In RR scheduling, the time quantum should be \_\_\_\_\_ the context-switch time.
47. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a process contains temporary data such as function parameters, return addresses, and local variables
48. \_\_\_\_\_ scheduling is approximated by predicting the next CPU burst with an exponential average of the measured lengths of previous CPU bursts.
49. In which of the following systems memory can be shared  
 a) Tightly coupled systems    b) loosely coupled systems  
 c) in both a and b                d) None of the above
50. The central idea behind simple batch processing scheme was the use of a piece of software known as the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) System calls            b) Monitor    c) Library    d) Assembly instructions
51. The decision to load from the pool of processes into main memory for execution is a Long term scheduling.
52. On a single processor four jobs are to be executed. At time  $t = (0) +$  (jobs arrive in the order of A, B, C, D). The burst CPU time requirements are 3, 2, 4, 1 time units respectively. Under FCFS Scheduling the average waiting time is-----  
 a) 4.25  
 b) 5.5  
 c) 4  
 d) 6
53. The currently running process may be interrupted and moved to the ready state by the Operating System is Pre-emptive scheduling?
54. In a time-sharing operating system, when the time slot given to a process is completed, the process goes from the running state to the ready state.
55. The \_\_\_\_\_ scheduling algorithm is designed especially for time-sharing systems.  
 a.SJF   b. RR   C.FCFS   d. Priority scheduling
56. The processes that are residing in main memory and are ready and waiting to execute are kept on a list called:  
 A. job queue    B. ready queue    C. execution queue    D. process queue
57. Which of the following is not the state of a process?  
 a) New  
 b) Old  
 c) Waiting  
 d) Running
58. \_\_\_\_\_ CPU scheduling algorithm improves the response time, but may leads to the wastage of CPU time with context switching?  
 a.SJF   b. RR   C.FCFS   d. Priority scheduling
59. Which module gives control of the CPU to the process selected by the short-term scheduler?  
 A. dispatcher    B. interrupt    C. scheduler    D. none of the mentioned
60. In multiprocessor scheduling; a specific task periodically checks the load on each processor and rebalances the load if necessary is called PUSH migration?
61. In a time-sharing operating system, when the time slot given to a process is completed, the process goes from the running state to the ready state.

62. The permanent blocking of a set of processes that compete for system resources is called Dead Lock
63. At least one resource must be held in a non sharable mode is called Mutual exclusion
64. If the resources are always pre-empted from the same process \_\_\_\_\_ can occur.
- power failure
  - system crash
  - aging
  - starvation
65. Process state is the current activity of that process.
66. The Resource  $R_j$  held with Process  $P_i$  is denoted by  $R_j \rightarrow P_i$
67. The PCB is a data structure. It use as the repository for any information that may vary from process to process. Each process has its PCB.
68. Which is a visual ( mathematical ) way to determine the deadlock occurrence?
- resource allocation graph
  - starvationgraph
  - inversion graph
  - none of the mentioned
69. CPU Bound Process uses more of its time doing computations.
70. The dispatcher is the module that gives control of the CPU to the process selected by the shortterm scheduler.
71. Which of the following scheduling policy is most suitable for a time-shared operating system?
- Shortest-job First.
  - Elevator.
  - Round-Robin.
  - First-Come-First-Serve.
72. The scheduling in which CPU is allocated to the process with least CPU-burst time is called
- Priority scheduling
  - Shortest job first Scheduling
  - Round Robin Scheduling
  - Multilevel Queue Scheduling
73. Which of the following condition is required for a deadlock to be possible?
- mutual exclusion
  - a process may hold allocated resources while awaiting assignment of other resources
  - no resource can be forcibly removed from a process holding it
  - all of the mentioned
- 74 . A real time operating system has well-defined, fixed time constraints
75. The process to be aborted is chosen on the basis of the following factors :
- priority of the process
  - process is interactive or batch
  - how long the process has computed
  - all of the mentioned
76. Aging is a technique used to overcome starvation or indefinite blocking.
77. Thread is a light weight process
78. Dispatch latency is the time takes for the dispatcher to stop one process and start another running.
79. Operating system is a set of programs that control the execution of application programs and act as an intermediary between a user of a computer and the computer hardware.
80. Process is a program in execution. It is the unit of work in most system.