

# 17UIT307 - OPERATING SYSTEM

## K1 LEVEL

### UNIT I

1. \_\_\_\_\_ code portability is achieved only if the instructions set of the machine as well as the OS is same
  - a. class.
  - b) **object.**
  - c) class and object.
  - d) none of these.
2. The OS has a program called \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. **Command language.**
  - b) command interpreter.
  - c) command compiler.
  - d) none of these
3. The OS provides for a number of \_\_\_\_\_ to perform various I/O functions.
  - a. application program.
  - b) data security.
  - c) SVC.
  - d) **system calls.**
4. The OS can be considered to be a collection of \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. **Callable program.**
  - b) Hardware's.
  - c) Circuit.
  - d) Chips
5. The vital portion of OS is called \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. **kernel.**
  - b) disk.
  - c) routine.
  - d) application program
6. The minimal kernel is called \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) layered OS.
  - b) exokernel.
  - c) monolithic.
  - d) **microkernel**
7. VM/ 370 stands for \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Virtual memory.
  - b) **Virtual machine.**
  - c) Virus memory.
  - d) none of these.
8. The surface of the floppy disk is made up of concentric circles called \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) sectors.
  - b) surface.
  - c) hard disk.
  - d) **track.**
9. The disk drive is connected to another device is called \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. **interface**
  - b) device driver
  - c) sector
  - d) rotation

10. The DMS can either be a \_\_\_\_\_

- a) **file management system** b) data management system c) memory management system d) address management system

## UNIT II

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the only process which executed by CPU at any given moment.
  - a. a) **running**. b) ready.
  - b. c) blocked. d) start.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to save all CPU register at context switching.
  - a. a) DCB. b) process state.
  - b. c) **Register save Area** d) PID
3. Which among them are used to maintain list of process waiting for a device?
  - a. a) DCB. b) process state.
  - b. c) **Register save Area**. d) PID
4. Which is portion of OS is responsible for keeping track various process and their scheduling.
  - a) memory management. b) **process management**.
  - c) information management. d) none of these.
5. What are the two states used by the OS to care of suspension?
  - a) running, block. b) **block, ready**.
  - c) start, running. d) none of these.
6. Uses or consumes the data produced by producer also called \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) producer consumer problem. b) Consumer process.
  - c) **producer process**. d) None of these.

7. The portion in any program which accesses a shared resource is called \_\_\_\_\_
- a) **Critical section.**                      b) Critical location.  
 c) section critical                      d) none of these.
8. When two or more processes are reading or writing some shared data is called. \_\_\_\_\_
- a) critical region.                      b) mutual exclusion  
 c) **race condition**                      d) none of these.
9. A process can be terminated due to
- a) normal exit                      b) fatal error  
 c) killed by another process                      d) **all of the mentioned**
10. What is the ready state of a process?
- A) when process is scheduled to run after some execution**  
 b) when process is unable to run until some task has been completed  
 c) when process is using the CPU  
 d) none of the mentioned

### UNIT III

1. What is used for the representation of deadlock
- a) mutual exclusion.                      b) Ostrick algorithm.  
 c) **DRAG.**                      d) none of these
2. What Is the cruel method to avoiding deadlock ?
- a) **kill one of the process.**                      b) Ignore it.  
 c) keep waiting for the process to complete.                      d)none of these
3. What is the use of suspend and resume method?

- a) just to avoid load.                      b) indication of deadlock.  
c) **recover from deadlock.**                d) none of these.

4. What is the algorithm that ignores the deadlock?

- a) peterson algorithm.                      b) **ostrich algorithm.**  
c) mutual exclusion                        d) None of these.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ means the resource allocation will lead to deadlock

- a) safe state                                  b) **unsafe state.**  
c) secondary state.                        d) primary state.

6. The main memory is divided into various sections is called \_\_\_\_\_

- a) parts.                                      b) segments.  
C) Partitions.                                d) **tracks.**

7. The wastage of memory space is also called \_\_\_\_\_

- a) fragmentation.                          b) wastage memory.  
c) **garbage memory.**    d) none of these.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ states that 'if there is a deadlock ignore it, pretend as if you are totally unaware of it'.

- A) **Ostrich algorithm**                      (B) banker's algorithm  
(C) circular wait                            (D) DRAG

9. What is the method to avoid deadlock is?

- A) Create some new processes                      B) Kill one of the processes  
**C) Keep waiting for the processes to complete**                      D) Ignore it

10. Which is avoid to external fragmentation?

- A) **Compaction**    (B) Swapping                      (C) Sharing    (D) Protection

## UNIT IV

1) In which processing all the processors are tightly coupled

a) **serial processing.**      b) parallel processing.      c) Both.      d) none of these.

2) In which processing may be distributed by location or geography.

a) serial processing.      b) **parallel processing.**      c) Both.      d) none of these.

3) The number of interconnections each processor has with its neighbours is known as \_\_\_\_\_

a) parallel system.      b) **massively parallel computer system.**  
c) dimension of the system.      d) none of these.

4) In what system a supervisor processor handles the Executive os.

a) **Master/slave system.**      b) symmetric os.      c) separate os.      d) none of these.

5) In which approach database is sliced into multiple portion.

a) Centralized data.      b) replicated data.      c) **Partioned data.**      d) none of these.

6) What is the separate piece of the software?

a) redirection software.      b) **RPC.**      c) database server.      d) none of these.

7) The scheduling function of the process consist of a decision approach, priority mechanism and \_\_\_\_\_

a) **mediation rule.**      b) false deadlock.      C) MTR.      d) None of these

8) ORB is called \_\_\_\_\_

a) **skeleton.**      b) RMI.      c) IIOP.      d) stub.

9) Which is the processing method that take lesser time to process?

a) **distributed.**                      b) parallel.                      c) both.                      d) none of these.

10) What is the technology of most of the computer available today which have only one CPU and one path for data through the main memory

a) SISD.      b) **SIMD.**      c) MISD.      d) MIMD.

### UNIT V

1) \_\_\_\_\_ OS is a server OS

a) Windows 95/98.    b) Windows2000.    c) **Windows NT.**    d) none of these.

2) Windows 95 is how many bit OS?

a) **32.**              b) 64.              c) 16.              d) 8

3) What is the another word for desktop computer?

a) microcomputer.    b) mini computer.    c) **microprocessor.**    d) none of these.

4) What is used to store the critical information about the computer?

a) CPU.                      b) RAM.                      c) ROM.                      d) **Windows registry**

5) Where is thread handling is acheived?

a) hardware layer.    b) hardware abstraction layer.    c) **kernel.**    d) interface.

6. Which does not have a concept of process hierarchy?

(A) Thread      (B) **Windows**      (C) Fibre      (D) Process

7. Which function has the description of terminating a thread?

(A) Create process      (B) Thread      (C) Exit Fibre      (D) **Exit Thread**

8. Which function has the description of terminating a Fibre?

(A) Create process      (B) Thread      (C) **Exit Fibre**      (D) Exit Thread

9. How much space is allocated for virtual address space of Windows 2000?

(A) 3GB              (B) 6GB              (C) **4GB**              (D) 2GB

10. How many states that the virtual page has?

(A) **Three**              (B) four              (C) two              (D) five



# **17UIT307 - OPERATING SYSTEM**

## **K2 LEVEL**

### **UNIT 1**

- 1) Define object code portability.
- 2) What is kernel?
- 3) What is virtual machine?
- 4) Expand ISR and AT.
- 5) Define interface.
- 6) What is the use of gap field?
- 7) What is cycle stealing?
- 8) What is booting?
- 9) What is OS structure?
- 10) What is rotational delay?

### **UNIT II**

- 1) What is the process?
- 2) Define control switching.
- 3) What is register save area?
- 4) Expand MFQ.
- 5) What is multithreading?
- 6) Define race condition.
- 7) What is critical region.
- 8) What is Semaphore.
- 9) When a program becomes process?
- 10) Expand PCB.

### **UNIT III**

- 1) Define deadlock.
- 2) What are the strategies used to deal with deadlock?
- 3) Expand DRAG.
- 4) Expand psw.
- 5) Define compaction.
- 6) PMTBR stands for.
- 7) What is the situation of circular wait?
- 8) Which algorithm is used for ignore a Deadlock?
- 9) How to detect a deadlock?
- 10) What the conditions are for prevent a deadlock?

### **UNIT IV**

- 1) What is mean by parallel processing?
- 2) Define SISD
- 3) What are the different types of OS for parallel processing?
- 4) Expand CORBA
- 5) What is the use of cache memory?
- 6) What are the categories of message passing scheme?
- 7) Define exporting.
- 8) Define object request brokers.

9) Expand RFS.

10) Define MTR and LTR.

## **UNIT V**

1) What is registry?

2) Define key.

3) What is the use of \$AttrDef

4) Expand NTFS and MFT

5) Define Kerberos.

6) Expand TGS.

7) Define bob.

8) What is meant by System call?

9) Define API.

10) Define Booting.

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## **K3 LEVEL**

### **UNIT I**

- 1) Explain the uses of system calls.
- 2) Categories the different services of OS.
- 3) Examine the Booting.
- 4) Explain the sector format with figure.
- 5) Explain about DD.

### **UNIT II**

- 1) Explain context switching.
- 2) Contrast the process state in process management.
- 3) Explain about PCB.
- 4) Explain about multi threading.
- 5) Explain sleeping barber problem.

### **UNIT III**

- 1) Explain the deadlock prerequisite.
- 2) Contrast single and fixed partion memory management.
- 3) Examine the compaction
- 4) Explain about non contiguous allocation
- 5) Explain about page replacement policies

### **UNIT IV**

- 1) Compare and contrast distributed and parallel processing
- 2) Analyze advantages of parallel processing
- 3) Inspect the distributed data.
- 4) Examine the migration
- 5) Examine the classification of computers

## **UNIT V**

K4

- 1) Analysis various OS structure.
- 2) Examine the File system.
- 3) Assess the disk space allocation methods.
- 4) Compare and contrast I/O procedure.
- 5) Inspect the I/O scheduler.

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K4 & K5 LEVEL

## **UNIT I**

- 1) Compare and contrast I/O procedure.
- 2) Analysis disk basics
- 3) Explain device driver
- 4) Explain different service of the os
- 5) Compare the OS and DMS

## **UNIT II**

- 1) Analyze the process transition states.
- 2) Asses the operation on a process.
- 3) Inspect the process scheduling.
- 4) Explain about scheduling policies
- 5) Compare Multithreading models with figures.

## **. UNIT III**

- 1) Analyze deadlock strategies
- 2) Compare and contrast fixed partion memory management and variable partion memory management
- 3) Explain about paging.
- 4) Asses the Segmentation
- 5) Analysis about jargon

#### **UNIT IV**

- 1) Infer Pros And Cros Of Os For Parallel Processors
- 2) Asses the Distributed Processing
- 3) Examine The Function Of Nos
- 4) Examine the Function Of Gos
- 5) Analyze the Distributed File Management

#### **UNIT V**

- 1) Analyze about windows NT.
- 2) Assess about windows 2000
- 3) Compare and contrast about windows NT and windows 2000
- 4) Examine about windows registry
- 5) Analyze the process management in Windows 2000.