

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

Choose Coursecode

Show 150 entries

Search:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type ↓	Question ↑	A ↑	B ↑	C ↑	D ↑	Answer ↑	Remark ↑
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Under dynamic <input type="text"/> , all processes that use a language library execute only one copy of the library code	linking					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In a system that selects victims for rollback primarily on the basis of cost factors, <input type="text"/> may occur	starvation					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	For the Banker's algorithm to work, it needs to know <input type="text"/> things	three	3				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The task of terminating a thread before it has completed is called thread <input type="text"/>	cancellation					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> signals are delivered to the same process that performed the operation causing the signal	Synchronous					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In <input type="text"/> capacity buffer, the sender must block until the recipient receives the message	Zero					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An I/O-bound program would typically have many very short <input type="text"/> bursts	CPU	central processing unit				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> is the module that gives control of the CPU to the process selected by the short-term scheduler	dispatcher					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> Time is the interval from the time of submission of a process to the time of completion	Turnaround					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A solution to indefinite blocking of low-priority processes is <input type="text"/>	aging					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The first problem in selecting a scheduling algorithm is defining the <input type="text"/> to be used	criteria					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Analytical methods of CPU scheduling algorithm evaluation use <input type="text"/> analysis to determine the performance of an algorithm	mathematical					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a technique of gradually increasing the priority of processes that wait in the system for a long time	Aging					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> synchronization refers to the idea of keeping multiple copies of a dataset in coherence with one another.	Data					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The concept of logical-address space that is bound to a separate physical-address space is <input type="text"/> to proper memory management	central					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>Deadlock</p> <input type="text"/> <p>requires that the operating system be given in advance additional information concerning which resources a process will request and use during its lifetime</p>	avoidance						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>The behaviour of the processes</p> <input type="text"/> <p>unsafe states</p>	controls						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> <p>deadlocks are deadlocks that are detected in a distributed system but don't actually exist .</p>	Phantom						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> <p>deadlocks can occur in distributed systems when distributed transactions or concurrency control is being used</p>	Distributed						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>The goal of</p> <input type="text"/> <p>is to shuffle the memory contents to place all free memory together in one large block</p>	compaction						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>The selection of the first-fit versus best-fit strategies can affect the amount of</p> <input type="text"/>	fragmentation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>The decision to place the operating system in either low memory or high memory is affected by the location of the</p> <input type="text"/> <p>vector</p>	interrupt						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>With dynamic linking, a</p> <input type="text"/> <p>is included in the image for each library-routine reference</p>	stub						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>In Unbounded capacity buffer, the sender never</p> <input type="text"/>	blocks						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>Blocking message passing is known as</p> <input type="text"/>	synchronous						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The advantage of dynamic loading is that an <input type="text"/> routine is never loaded	unused						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Paging is a form of <input type="text"/> relocation	dynamic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Every logical address is bounded by the paging hardware to some <input type="text"/> address	physical						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A nanokernel is a very <input type="text"/> operating system kernel	minimalist						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	With dynamic loading, a routine is not loaded until it is <input type="text"/>	called						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	As processes enter the system, they are put into an <input type="text"/> queue	input						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the <input type="text"/> -time address-binding scheme, the logical- and physical-address spaces differ	execution						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An address generated by the CPU is commonly referred to as <input type="text"/> address	logical						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Communication between processes takes place by <input type="text"/> to send and receive primitives	calls						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Thread management in many-to-one model is done in <input type="text"/> space	user						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	With dynamic loading, all routines are kept on disk in a <input type="text"/> format	relocatable						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A thread that is to be cancelled is often referred as the <input type="text"/> thread.	target						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The advantage of <input type="text"/> loading is that an unused routine is never loaded	dynamic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In deadlock avoidance algorithms, the system only grants request that will lead to <input type="text"/> states	safe						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In message passing, the bounded and unbounded capacity buffer is referred to as <input type="text"/> buffering	automatic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Addresses in the source program are generally <input type="text"/>	symbolic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	All wait-free algorithms are <input type="text"/> -free	lock						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In a real system, CPU utilization should range from <input type="text"/> percent to 90 percent	40						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the number of processes completed per time unit	throughput						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> deadlocks are deadlocks that are detected in a distributed system but don't actually exist	Phantom						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> addressing allows the kernel to make a given physical address appear to be another address	Virtual						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Dynamic <input type="text"/> does not require special support from the operating system	loading						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The problem with semaphores is that they are too <input type="text"/> level in nature	low						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> scheduling is simple and easy to implement, and starvation-free	Round-robin	RR					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> code is sometimes called text section.	program						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> queue consists of all processes in the system.	job						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When both the send and receive primitives of a communication are blocking, we have a <input type="text"/> between the sender and the receiver.	rendezvous						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The act of switching the CPU to another process requires saving the state of the old process and loading the saved state for the new process. This task is known as <input type="text"/>	Context switching						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Fibers are supported <input type="text"/> the kernel	above						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Deterministic modelling is a type of <input type="text"/> evaluation	analytical						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In <input type="text"/> capacity buffer, the sender can continue the execution without waiting	Bounded						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Aging is a technique to prevent <input type="text"/>	starvation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When a context switch occurs, the <input type="text"/> saves the context of the old process in its PCB and loads the saved context of the new process scheduled to run	kernel						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> requires a backing store	swapping						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> can be used to enable a process to be larger than the amount of memory allocated to it	overlays						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ mapping from virtual to physical addresses is done by the memory-management unit	Run-time	Compile time	Load time	all of the above	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Under _____, all processes that use a language library execute only one copy of the library code	dynamic loading	dynamic linking	overlays	all of the above	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following schemes requires help from the operating system?	dynamic loading	dynamic linking	overlays	none of the above	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following does the Banker's algorithm need to know to work?	How much of each resource each process could possibly request	How much of each resource each process is currently holding	How much of each resource the system has available	all of the above	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A process goes from the 'Ready' state to _____ state	waiting	running	finished	ready	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When a process creates a new process, _____ possibilities exist in terms of execution	one	two	four	none of the above	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In which of the following address-binding scheme is the logical- and physical-address spaces differ	Execution time	Compile time	Load time	All of the options	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following scheduling algorithms is a type of priority scheduling algorithm?	shortest-job-first	first-come-first-served	round-robin	none of the above	A		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The class of OS that has very little user-interface capability, and no end-user utilities is _____ OS	time-sharing	real-time	network	batch-processing	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the most general scheduling scheme, and also the most complex	Multilevel queue	Shortest-job-first	First-come-first-serve	Multilevel feedback queue	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following does the Banker's algorithm need to know to work?	How much of each resource each process could possibly request	How much of each resource each process is currently holding	How much of each resource the system has available	all of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In which of the following ways can a signal be delivered?	Deliver the signal to every thread in the process	Deliver the signal to the thread to which the signal applies	Deliver the signal to certain threads in the process	Any of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cancellation of a target thread may occur in _____ different scenarios	two	three	four	none of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Canceling a thread _____ may not free a necessary system-wide resource.	asynchronously	synchronously	isochronously	all of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The benefits of multithreading include the following except:	increased responsiveness to the user	resource sharing within the process	economy	none of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ different types of implementation models relate fibers and kernel-level threads	Two	Three	Four	None of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Under which of the following circumstances can CPU scheduling decisions take place?	When a process switches from the running state to the waiting state	When a process switches from the running state to the ready state	When a process switches from the waiting state to the ready state	all of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is affected by CPU scheduling algorithm?	the amount of time a process spends waiting in the ready queue	the amount of time during which a process does I/O	the amount of time during which a process executes	all of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Turnaround Time does not include which of the following?	the sum of the periods spent waiting to get into memory	time waiting in the ready queue	time executing on the CPU and doing I/O	none of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The criteria for comparing CPU-scheduling algorithms include the following except:	CPU Utilization	Throughput	Turnaround Time	None of the above	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following memory management algorithm suffers from external fragmentation?	worst fit	best-fit	first-fit	all of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The number of processes a system may run simultaneously is _____ the number of CPUs installed	less than	equal to	greater than	inversely proportional	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Given the memory partitions of 100 KB, 500 KB, 200 KB, 300 KB and 600 KB (in that order), if first-fit, best-fit, and worst-fit algorithms were to be used to place processes of 212 KB, 417 KB, 112 KB, and 426 KB (in that order), which algorithm makes the most efficient use of memory?	worst	best	first	all of the above	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following scheduling algorithms can degenerate into an FCFS?	Shortest-jo-first	Multilevel queue	Priority	Round-robin	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The function of a message system is to allow processes to communicate with one another without the need to resort to _____ data	separate	conflicting	shared	same	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In _____ operating system the computer's response time is the turnaround time	batch-processing	online	time-sharing	real-time	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In which of the following algorithms is this statement true: "A process that uses too much CPU time is degraded to a lower-priority queue, a process that waits too long is upgraded to a higher-priority queue"	Multilevel queue	Shortest-job-first	First-come-first-serve	Multilevel feedback queue	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following scheduling algorithms can be applied to data packet scheduling?	Round-Robin	Priority scheduling	FCFS	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ -fit is generally the fastest memory allocation algorithm	worst	best	first	none of the above	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ -fit algorithm strategy produces the largest leftover hole	worst	best	first	none of the above	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In which of the following memory allocation algorithm must the entire list of available memory be searched?	best-fit	worst-fit	all of the above	none of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following thread implementation model allows for greater concurrency?	one-to-one	many-to-one	many-to-many	one-to-many	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is a solution to external fragmentation?	compaction	non-contiguous logical address space	all of the above	none of the above	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is an advantage of segmentation?	Operating system may allow segments to grow and shrink dynamically with unchanging addressing	Sharing on segment level is easy	Protection on segment level of related data	All of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The banker's algorithm is a type of _____ algorithm	deadlock-prevention	deadlock-detection	deadlock-avoidance	all of the above	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	there are _____ methods for dealing with deadlocks	three	two	four	five	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In comparing different memory-management strategies, which of the following considerations should be used?	Swapping	Sharing	Protection	All of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The collection of processes on the disk that is waiting to be brought into memory for execution forms the _____ queue	input	ready	output	none of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ scheduling algorithm may lead to convoy effect	Multilevel queue	Round-Robin	Priority scheduling	FCFS	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following scheduling algorithms produces the shortest waiting time?	SJF	Round-Robin	Priority scheduling	FCFS	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following scheduling algorithms can cause short processes to wait for long?	SJF	Round-Robin	Priority scheduling	FCFS	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a disadvantage of deterministic modelling method of scheduling algorithm evaluation?	It requires exact numbers for input and its answers apply to only those cases	It is too specific	It requires too much knowledge	none of the above	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ method is the only completely accurate way to evaluate a scheduling algorithm	implementation	simulation	queueing analysis	deterministic modelling	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In which of the following situations can race condition occur?	File system	Networking	Life-critical system	all of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Mutual exclusion has _____ levels of concurrency	two	three	four	five	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A solution to the critical section problem must satisfy which of the following requirements?	mutual exclusion	Progress	Bounded Waiting	all of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The circular-wait condition for deadlock implies the _____ condition	mutual exclusion	hold-and-wait	no preemption	all of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Deadlock prevention algorithms that avoid _____ are called non-blocking synchronization algorithms	mutual exclusion	hold and wait	no preemption	circular wait	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	To _____ deadlocks, we ensure that at least one of the necessary conditions never holds	prevent	avoid	detect	ignore	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	To eliminate deadlocks by aborting process, we use one of ___ methods	two	three	four	several	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a very light-weight microkernel	L4	L3	L2	L6	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ kernel represents the closest hardware abstraction layer of the operating system by interfacing the CPU, managing interrupts and interacting with the MMU	exo	micro	monolithic	nano	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The main disadvantages of _____ kernels are the dependencies between system components	exo	micro	monolithic	nano	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The binding of instructions and data to memory addresses is done at which of the following steps?	Compile time	Load time	Execution time	Any of the options	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A real-world example of _____ occurs when two people meet in a narrow corridor, and each tries to be polite by moving aside to let the other pass, but they end up swaying from side to side without making any progress because they always both move the same way at the same time	livelock	deadlock	mutual exclusion	ssegmentation	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a disadvantage of deterministic modelling?	It requires exact numbers for input and its answers apply to only those cases	It is too specific	It requires too much knowledge to be useful	none of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is a limit of Queueing model?	The accuracy of the computed results may be questionable	The classes of algorithms and distribution that can be handled is presently limited	It is hard to express a system of complex algorithms and distributions	All of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following requires special operating system support?	overlays	dynamic loading	dynamic linking	none of the options	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is an advantage of segmentation?	Sharing on segment level is easy	Operating system may allow segments to grow and shrunk dynamically with unchanging addressing	Protection on segment level of related data	All of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The states of the processes involved in the _____ constantly change with regard to one another	livelock	deadlock	mutual exclusion	none of the options	A	eExam

Showing 1 to 120 of 120 entries

Previous **1** Next