## cit211 List of Questions

Lutex formatien questions may not property render
Q1 is the strongest non-blocking guarantee of progress data  Lock-freedom  Wait-freedom  Run-freedom  Obstruction-freedom
Q2 In general, a lock-free algorithm can run in phases  two three four five
Q3 Correct concurrent assistance is typically the most complex part of a algorithm  Lock-free  Wait-free Run-free obstruction-free  Q4 The services provided by the Operating System can be categorised into  two two three
<ul> <li>five</li> <li>six</li> <li>Q5 The ♦??closed-shop♦?? mode of operation was used during the generation of the Operating System</li> <li>first</li> <li>second</li> <li>third</li> <li>fourth</li> </ul>
Q6 In the approach, the kernel itself only provides basic functionality that allows the execution of servers, separate programs that assume former kernel functions, such as device drivers, GUI servers, etc.    picokernel
Q7 The processes that are residing in main memory and are ready and waiting to execute are kept on a list called the queue  ready system job process

Q8 A process goes from the �??Ready�?? state to ...... state

	waiting
	running
	finished
$\bigcirc$	ready
Ω0	section contains global variables
	data
_	storage
	code
_	memory
	0 A operating system is one that appears to its users as a traditional uniprocessor system, even ugh it is actually composed of multiple processors
	network
	time-sharing
	distributed
	real-time
<b>Λ</b> 1:	1 In an approximate system the commutant 22s year and time is the turn around time
	1 In operating system the computer�??s response time is the turnaround time real-time
	time-sharing online
	batch-processing
<b>Q</b> 1	2 is about the weakest natural non-blocking progress guarantee
	Lock-freedom
	Wait-freedom
$\bigcirc$	Run-freedom
$\bigcirc$	Obstruction-freedom
Q1.	3 When a process creates a new process, possibilities exist in terms of execution
	two
	three
	four
	six
O1-	4 scheduler is another name for CPU scheduler
	short-term
	long-term
	medium-term
	instant
	5 Preventing the system from continually live-locking is the task of a
	context switcher
	contention manager
	scheduler
	context manager
Q1	6 A queue consists of all processes in the system
$\bigcirc$	ready

$\bigcirc$	system
$\bigcirc$	job
$\bigcirc$	process
	7 Which of the following is a type of synchronization?
	barrier
	lock
	thread join
$\bigcirc$	all of the above
	8 > In which of the following situations can race condition occur?
	File system
$\bigcirc$	Networking
	Life-critical system
	All of the above
	9 scheduling produces the shortest waiting time
	RR
	FCFS
	SJF
	Priority
	0 scheduling is the simplest scheduling algorithm
$\bigcirc$	RR
$\bigcirc$	FCFS
$\bigcirc$	SJF
	Priority
	1 A thread comprises of the following except:
	thread ID
	program counter
	register set
	none of the above
Q2	2 Fibers are supported the kernel
	below
	above
	beside
	any of the above
Q2	3 are supported directly by the operating system
$\bigcirc$	fibers
$\bigcirc$	user threads
$\bigcirc$	kernel threads
	all of the above
Q2	4 Threads can be classified into different types
$\bigcirc$	two
$\bigcirc$	three
	four

○ six
Q25 Blocking message passing is known as
asynchronous
isochronous
synchronous
onone of the above
Q26 Which of the following properties is possessed by a communication link in direct communication scheme?
a link is established automatically between every pair of processes that want to communicate
a link is associated with exactly two processes
Exactly one link exists between each pair of processes
all of the above
Q27 The class of OS that has very little user-interface capability, and no end-user utilities is OS
o real-time
• time-sharing
o network
<ul><li>batch-processing</li></ul>
Q28 is a very light-weight microkernel
○ L3
○ L4
○ L6
○ L8
Q29 Thekernel represents the closest hardware abstraction layer of the operating system by
interfacing the CPU, managing interrupts and interacting with the MMU
exo
monolithic
micro
nano
Q30 The main disadvantages of kernels are the dependencies between system components
exo
o monolithic
micro
nano
Q31 The loop that the kernel provides for execution whenever no processes are available to run is called
the process
passive
active
dormant
idle
Q32 In the �??�?? mode of operation, the individual user (programmer) was responsible for all
machine set up and operation, and subsequent clean-up and preparation for the next user
open-shop

○ closed-shop	
all of the above	
one of the above	
Q33 In the area of system efficiency, which of the following services is offered by the OS?	
Accounting	
Ease of Evolution of OS	
New Services	
<ul><li>All of the above</li></ul>	
Q34 A ready queue may be implemented as the following except:	
FIFO queue	
priority queue	
a tree	
one of the above	
Q35 Process execution begins with burst	
○ I/O	
© CPU	
Wait	
all of the above	
Q36 The number of threads in the pool can be set heuristically based upon the following factors	except:
<ul> <li>the expected number of concurrent client requests</li> </ul>	
• the number of CPUs in the system	
the amount of physical memory	
onone of the above	
Q37 Which of the following operating systems does not support kernel threads?	
<ul><li>Windows NT</li></ul>	
O Solaris 2	
○ BeOS	
onone of the above	
Q38 The user of an Operating system is a(n)	
person	
expert	
supervisor	
<ul><li>application</li></ul>	
Q39 In capacity buffer, the sender must block until the recipient receives the message	
<ul><li>Bounded</li></ul>	
<ul><li>Unbounded</li></ul>	
○ Zero	
<ul><li>All of the above</li></ul>	
Q40 OS can be defined by the following except:	
© functions	
<ul><li>goals</li></ul>	
<ul><li>objectives</li></ul>	

onone of the above
Q41 How many common types of multithreading implementation are there?  two three four six
<ul> <li>Q42 Which of the following is not a disadvantage of Deterministic Modelling</li> <li>It is hard to express a system of complex algorithms and distributions,</li> <li>It requires too much knowledge to be useful</li> <li>It requires exact numbers for input and its answers apply to only those cases</li> <li>It is too specific</li> </ul>
Q43 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
Q44 Threads can be classified into different types  two three four six
Q45 Blocking message passing is known as  asynchronous isochronous synchronous none of the above
Q46 Which of the following properties is possessed by a communication link in direct communication scheme?  a link is established automatically between every pair of processes that want to communicate a link is associated with exactly two processes exactly one link exists between each pair of processes all of the above
Q47 The class of OS that has very little user-interface capability, and no end-user utilities is OS real-time time-sharing network batch-processing
Q48 is a very light-weight microkernel  L3  L4  L6  L7

Q49 Thekernel represents the closest hardware abstraction layer of the operating system by interfacing the CPU, managing interrupts and interacting with the MMU
o exo
<ul><li>monolithic</li><li>micro</li></ul>
o nano
nullo nullo
Q50 The main disadvantages of kernels are the dependencies between system components
o exo
o monolithic
o micro
nano
Q51 The number of processes a system may run simultaneously is to the number of CPUs installed less than
greater than
o equal
o inversely proportional
Q52 kernels are able to give the user the illusion that the number of processes being run simultaneously on the computer is higher than the maximum number of processes the computer is
physically able to run simultaneously
<ul><li>multi-programming</li><li>multi-processing</li></ul>
multi-tasking
all of the above
Q53 The loop that the kernel provides for execution whenever no processes are available to run is called the process
<ul><li>passive</li><li>active</li></ul>
dormant
idle idle
Q54 In the �??�?? mode of operation, the individual user (programmer) was responsible for all machine set up and operation, and subsequent clean-up and preparation for the next user
O open-shop
closed-shop
all of the above
onone of the above
Q55 In the area of system efficiency, which of the following services is offered by the OS?
<ul><li>Accounting</li></ul>
<ul><li>Ease of Evolution of OS</li></ul>
New Services
All of the above
Q56 and debuggers are accessed through the OS to assist programmers in creating programs

launchers

<ul><li>editors</li><li>compilers</li></ul>	
Q57 The kernel contains the frequently used functions in the OS  most least seldom	
all of the above	
Q58 All of these are resources managed by the operating system except	
O CPU time	
file storage space	
O data	
O printing paper	
Q59 A set of programs called the is provided to assist the programmer in program creation and	file
management	
system software	
<ul><li>operating system</li><li>housekeeper</li></ul>	
• utilities	
o utilities	
Q60 The user of an Operating system is a(n)	
person	
<ul><li>application</li></ul>	
<ul><li>supervisor</li></ul>	
expert	
Q61 When a process creates a new process, there are possibilities in terms of the address space	of
the new process	
O two	
three	
four	
• five	
Q62 scheduler is another name for CPU scheduler	
O Short-term	
O long-term	
o medium-term	
instant	
Q63 A ready queue is generally stored as a	
O b-tree	
graph	
○ stack	
O linked list	
Q64 A queue consists of all processes in the system	
• ready	
system	

○ job
o process
Q65 A is just a passive collection of instructions
process
task
program
o job
Q66 The objective of is to maximize CPU utilization
<ul> <li>multiprogramming</li> </ul>
multiprocessing
<ul><li>distributed</li></ul>
<ul><li>multitasking</li></ul>
Q67 A system is a computer hardware configuration that includes more than one independent
processing unit
multiprogramming
<ul><li>multiprocessing</li></ul>
distributed
<ul><li>multitasking</li></ul>
Q68 Typically, a task has states
• two
• three
o four
○ six
Q69 The user of an Operating system is a(n)
person
expert
<ul><li>application</li></ul>
supervisor
Q70 The function of a message system is to allow processes to communicate with one another without the
need to resort to data
same
separate
shared
oconflicting
Q71 The objective of is to switch the CPU among processes so frequently that users can interact wit each program while it is running
real-time
time-sharing time-sharing
network
<ul><li>batch-processing</li></ul>
0.72 The $2.9$ closed-shop $2.9$ mode of operation was used during the $0.9$ generation of the Operating

Q72 The �??closed-shop�?? mode of operation was used during the ...... generation of the Operating System

second
O first
ofourth
• third
Q73 The services provided by the Operating System can be categorised into
• two
• three
o four six
Q74 A process goes from the �??Ready�?? state to state
• waiting
orunning
of finished
O ready
Q75 In the approach, the kernel itself only provides basic functionality that allows the execution of servers, separate programs that assume former kernel functions, such as device drivers, GUI servers, etc. picokernel nanokernel microkernel exokernel
Q76 The processes that are residing in main memory and are ready and waiting to execute are kept on a list called the queue  ready system job process
Q77 section contains global variables
○ code
storage
O data
memory
Q78 A operating system is one that appears to its users as a traditional uniprocessor system, even though it is actually composed of multiple processors  onetwork time-sharing distributed real-time
Q79 In operating system the computer�??s response time is the turnaround time  □ real-time □ time-sharing □ online □ batch-processing

Q80 When a process creates a new process, possibilities exist in terms of execution
O two
• three
o four
• five