Online Assessment (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2019 - 2020

Course Name -Advanced Operating System
Course Code - PCC-MCS203_PCC-MCS203(BL)

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Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.

9.   1. Which process can be affected by other processes executing in the system?

Mark only one oval.

○ cooperating process

○ child process

○ parent process

○ init process

10.   2. If a process is executing in its critical section, then no other processes can be
      executing in their critical section. This condition is called?

Mark only one oval.

○ mutual exclusion

○ synchronous exclusion

○ critical exclusion

○ asynchronous exclusion

11. 3. Which one of the following is a synchronization tool?

Mark only one oval.

◯ thread

◯ pipe

◯ semaphore

◯ socket

12. 4. Process synchronization can be done on _____

Mark only one oval.

◯ hardware level

◯ software level

◯ both hardware and software level

◯ None of these

13. 5. A monitor is a module that encapsulates _____

Mark only one oval.

◯ shared data structures

◯ procedures that operate on shared data structure

◯ synchronization between concurrent procedure invocation

◯ all of these

14.   6. The bounded buffer problem is also known as _____

Mark only one oval.

    ◯ Readers – Writers problem

    ◯ Dining – Philosophers problem

    ◯ Producer – Consumer problem

    ◯ None of these

15.   7. The dining – philosophers problem will occur in case of _____

Mark only one oval.

    ◯ 5 philosophers and 5 chopsticks

    ◯ 4 philosophers and 5 chopsticks

    ◯ 3 philosophers and 5 chopsticks

    ◯ 6 philosophers and 5 chopsticks

16.   8. A monitor is characterized by _____

Mark only one oval.

    ◯ a set of programmer defined operators

    ◯ an identifier

    ◯ the number of variables in it

    ◯ all of these

17.   9. What are the operations that can be invoked on a condition variable?

Mark only one oval.

⬭ wait & signal

⬭ hold & wait

⬭ signal & hold

⬭ continue & signal

18.   10. If no process is suspended, the signal operation _____

Mark only one oval.

⬭ puts the system into a deadlock state

⬭ suspends some default process execution

⬭ nothing happens

⬭ the output is unpredictable

19.   11. What are Spin locks?

Mark only one oval.

⬭ CPU cycles wasting locks over critical sections of programs

⬭ Locks that avoid time wastage in context switches

⬭ Locks that work better on multiprocessor systems

⬭ all of these

20.   12. What will happen if a non-recursive mutex is locked more than once?

Mark only one oval.

◯ Starvation

◯ Deadlock

◯ Aging

◯ Signaling

21.   13. A binary semaphore is a semaphore with integer values _____

Mark only one oval.

◯ 1

◯ -1

◯ 0.8

◯ 0.5

22.   14. Concurrent access to shared data may result in _____

Mark only one oval.

◯ data consistency

◯ data insecurity

◯ data inconsistency

◯ None of these

23.   15. To access the services of operating system, the interface is provided by the
          _____

Mark only one oval.

⭕ System calls

⭕ API

⭕ Library

⭕ Assembly instructions

24.   16. Which one of the following error will be handle by the operating system?

Mark only one oval.

⭕ power failure

⭕ lack of paper in printer

⭕ connection failure in the network

⭕ all of these

25.   17. Why is one-time password safe?

Mark only one oval.

⭕ It is easy to generated

⭕ It cannot be shared

⭕ It is different for every access

⭕ It is a complex encrypted password

26.   18. The number of processes completed per unit time is known as _____

Mark only one oval.

    ◯ Output

    ◯ Throughput

    ◯ Efficiency

    ◯ Capacity

27.   19. Which of the following is not the state of a process?

Mark only one oval.

    ◯ New

    ◯ Old

    ◯ Waiting

    ◯ Running

28.   20.RPC provides a(an) _____ on the client side, a separate one for each remote procedure.

Mark only one oval.

    ◯ stub

    ◯ identifier

    ◯ name

    ◯ none of these

29.   21. What is the full form of RMI?

Mark only one oval.

◯ Remote Memory Installation

◯ Remote Memory Invocation

◯ Remote Method Installation

◯ Remote Method Invocation

30.   22. A system is in the safe state if _____

Mark only one oval.

◯ the system can allocate resources to each process in some order and still avoid a deadlock

◯ there exist a safe sequence

◯ all of the mentioned

◯ none of the mentioned

31.   23. What is a Process Control Block?

Mark only one oval.

◯ Process type variable

◯ Data Structure

◯ A secondary storage section

◯ A Block in memory

32.   24. Which one of the following is the deadlock avoidance algorithm?

Mark only one oval.

⬭ banker's algorithm

⬭ round-robin algorithm

⬭ elevator algorithm

⬭ karn's algorithm

33.   25. Which one of the following is a visual (mathematical) way to determine the deadlock occurrence?

Mark only one oval.

⬭ resource allocation graph

⬭ starvation graph

⬭ inversion graph

⬭ None of these

34.   26. A minimum of _____ variable(s) is/are required to be shared between processes to solve the critical section problem.

Mark only one oval.

⬭ 2

⬭ 3

⬭ 4

⬭ 1

35.   27.In distributed system, each processor has its own _____

Mark only one oval.

⬭ local memory

⬭ clock

⬭ both local memory and clock

⬭ none of these

36.   28. What will happen when a process terminates?

Mark only one oval.

⬭ It is removed from all queues

⬭ It is removed from all, but the job queue

⬭ Its process control block is de-allocated

⬭ Its process control block is never de-allocated

37.   29. To avoid deadlock _____

Mark only one oval.

⬭ there must be a fixed number of resources to allocate

⬭ resource allocation must be done only once

⬭ all deadlocked processes must be aborted

⬭ inversion technique can be used

38. 30. The content of the matrix Need is _____

Mark only one oval.

◯ Allocation − Available

◯ Max − Available

◯ Max − Allocation

◯ Allocation − Max

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