Paper Code - 3663

B.C.A. Semester-III New Course

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303 : Operating System

કુલ સમય :– : ૬૦ મીનીટ **કુલ પ્રશ્નો : ૫૦** **વિદ્યાર્થીએ ટીક કરવાના પ્રશ્નો : ૩૫**

નોંધ : વિદ્યાર્થીએ માત્ર ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ટીક કરવાના રહેશે. જો વધારે ટીક કરેલ હશે તો પ્રથમ ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ગણતરીમાં લેવામાં આવશે.

1. What is operating system?
   (a) Collection of programs that manages hardware resources. (b) system service provider to the application programs.
   (c) Link to interface the hardware and application programs. (d) All of the mentioned.
2. DOS Stands for _____.
   (a) Doc Operating System. (b) Disk Operating System. (c) Disk Operation System. (d) Display Operating System.
3. Which of the following is not an operating system?
   (a) Windows (b) Linux (c) Oracle (d) DOS
4. CUI stands for _____.
   (a) Customer based user interface. (b) Character based user information.
   (c) Character based user interface. (d) Character based user instruction.
5. GUI stands for _____.
   (a) Graphical user information (b) Graph user instruction.
   (c) Graphical based understanding interface (d) Graphical user interface
6. RTA stands for _____.
   (a) Ram Turn Application. (b) Real time application. (c) Rom time Application. (d) Real Time Algorithm.
7. The operating system designed for being used in embedded computer system are known as _____ .
   (a) Embedded instruction system (b) E-mailed operating system
   (c) Embedded operating system (d) Embrace operating system
8. The kernel is _____ of user threads.
   (a) a part of (b) the creator of (c) unaware of (d) aware of
9. What is buffering ?
   (a) Permeant Memory Storage (b) speed increases and a pointer points data
   (c) Process of storing data in memory area called buffers (d) peripheral device controlling
10. Spool stands for _____
    (a) System performance operation on-line. (b) Simultaneous peripheral operation on-line
    (c) Simultaneous performance operation on-line (d) System peripheral operation on-line.
11. What is caching_____
    (a) memory that is used to decrease the speed of data access. (b) memory that is used to low Rate usage of data access.
    (c) memory that is used to increase the speed of data access (d) memory that is used to Inconsistent of data access
12. What is single user operating system
    (a) User can perform many job at a time. (b) User can perform one job at a time.
    (c) Computer perform only job at a time (d) Computer perform multiple job at a time
13. What is multi-tasking operating system means ?
    (a) The OS Can Divide Up Work Between Several CPUs. (b) Several Programs Can Be Operated Concurrently
    (c) Multiple People Can Use The Computer Concurrently (d) All Of The Above
14. Platform for other software to run on is called _____
    (a) Operating System (b) System Software (c) Application Software (d) all of the above
15. Operating system is_____?
    (a) Link that is to interface the hardware and application programs (b) Both A & B
    (c) collection of programs that manages hardware resources (d) all of the mentioned
16. A process may also include a _____ , which is memory that is dynamically allocated during process run time.
    (a) Heap (b) Program counter (c) Stack (d) Data Section.
17. The layer between the hardware and the user program is
    (a) Operating environment (b) System environment (c) Operating system (d) None
18. PCB stands for _____
    (a) Process Control Block (b) Procedure Compatible Block (c) Protocol Control Block (d) Program Compatible Block
19. Types of Schedulers_____
    (a) Long Term Scheduler (b) Short Term Scheduler (c) Medium Term Scheduler (d) All of the above
20. FCFS stands for _____
    (a) Fast Come Fast Served (b) Fabulous consume First Served (c) First Come First Served (d) Fact come First Served
21. SJF stands for _____
    (a) Stack-Job-Fact (b) Shortest-Job-Fabulous (c) Stack-Job-First (d) Shortest-Job-First
22. A thread is also called _____.
    (a) Light Weight Process(LWP) (b) Heavy Weight Process(HWP) (c) Process (d) None of the mentioned
23. A process can be _____
    (a) single threaded (b) multithreaded (c) both single threaded and multithreaded (d) none of the mentioned

24. To avoid deadlock _____
    (a) there must be a fixed number of resources to allocate (b) resource allocation must be done only once
    (c) all deadlocked processes must be aborted (d) inversion technique can be used
25. The number of processes completed per unit time is known as_____
    (a) Output (b) Throughput (c) Efficiency (d) Capacity
26. _____ is the sum of the periods spent waiting in the ready queue.
    (a) Throughput (b) Waiting Time (c) Turnaround time (d) Response time
27. From the point of view a particular process, the important criterion is how long it takes to execute that process. The interval from the time of submission of a process to the time of completion is the _____.
    (a) Throughput (b) Waiting Time (c) Turnaround time (d) Response time
28. Another measure is the time from the submission of a request until the first response is produced. This measure is called _____
    (a) Throughput (b) Waiting Time (c) Turnaround time (d) Response time
29. Bringing a page into memory only when it is needed. This mechanism is called _____.
    (a) Deadlock (b) Page Fault (c) Dormant Paging (d) Demand Paging
30. Memory management technique in which system stores and retrieves data from secondary storage for use in main memory is called?
    (a) fragmentation (b) paging (c) mapping (d) none of the mentioned
31. Paging _____
    (a) solves the memory fragmentation problem (b) allows modular programming
    (c) allows structured programming (d) avoids deadlock
32. Copying a process from memory to disk to allow space for other processes is called ___.
    (a) Swapping (b) Deadlock (c) Demand Paging (d) Page Fault
33. Static Memory Allocation _____.
    (a) Done after program execution (b) One type of Scheduling
    (c) Done before program execution. (d) Done after scheduling.
34. Dynamic Memory Allocation ___
    (a) Done after program execution (b) One type of Scheduling
    (c) done during program execution. (d) Done after scheduling.
35. Optimal page – replacement algorithm is difficult to implement, because _____.
    (a) it requires a lot of information (b) it requires future knowledge of the reference string
    (c) it is too complex (d) it is extremely expensive
36. What is the mean of the Booting in the operating system?
    (a) Restarting computer (b) Install the program (c) To scan (d) To turn off
37. When does page fault occur?
    (a) The page is present in memory. (b) The deadlock occurs.
    (c) The page does not present in memory. (d) The buffering occurs.
38. Which of the following is a single-user operating system?
    (a) Windows (b) MAC (c) Ms-Dos (d) None of these
39. What is Microsoft window?
    (a) Operating system (b) Graphics program (c) Word Processing (d) Database program
40. Which of the following is system software?
    (a) Operating system (b) Compiler (c) Utilities (d) All of the above
41. Cat is used for_____
    (a) Removing text files (b) Creating new text files (c) Merging text files (d) Expanding text files
42. rm is used for_____.
    (a) Merging text files (b) Creating new text files (c) removes files from the system (d) Expanding text files
43. mkdir is used for_____.
    (a) Merging text files (b) Making new files (c) removes directories from the system (d) Directories can be created
44. rmdir is used for_____.
    (a) Merging text files (b) Making new files (c) To remove a directory (d) Directories can be created
45. man is used for _____
    (a) Merging text files (b) Making new files
    (c) To get help on any command that you do not understand (d) Memories can be used.
46. rv file "new file path" is used for _____.
    (a) Merging text files (b) Making new files
    (c) To get help on any command that you do not understand (d) Moves the files to the new location
47. cd is used for _____
    (a) Merging text files (b) command changes your current directory
    (c) To get help on any command that you do not understand (d) command copies your current directory
48. pwd is used for_____
    (a) Merging text files (b) command changes your current directory
    (c) Confirm current directory (d) command copies your current directory
49. cp is used for _____
    (a) Merging text files (b) Copy files (c) Confirm current path (d) Confirm current directory
50. grep is used for _____
    (a) Merging text files (b) Copy files (c) Search for patterns in text files (d) Confirm current directory