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CBCE Skill INDIA
Question Bank 1st Edition

Operating System

1. What does the acronym DMA stand for in the context of operating systems?
a) **Direct Memory Access**
b) Dynamic Memory Allocation
c) Direct Module Access
d) Dynamic Module Allocation

2. What does the term "context switch" refer to in operating systems?
a) Switching between different hardware devices
b) Switching between different user accounts
c) **Switching the CPU from one process to another**
d) Switching from user mode to kernel mode

3. What is a shell in the context of operating systems?
a) A type of hardware
b) **A command interpreter**
c) A graphical user interface
d) A file system

4. What is the function of a bootloader in an operating system?
a) To manage files
b) **To load the operating system into memory**
c) To manage memory allocation
d) To manage user permissions

5. What is the primary function of a scheduler in an operating system?
a) To manage memory
b) To manage files
c) **To allocate CPU time to processes**
d) To manage user accounts

6. What is the primary function of an interrupt vector?
a) To store data
b) **To store the addresses of interrupt service routines**
c) To manage memory
d) To manage files

7. What is the primary purpose of a device driver?
a) **To manage hardware devices**
b) To manage software applications
c) To manage user accounts
d) To manage network connections

8. What is the purpose of a semaphore in operating systems?
a) **To manage access to shared resources**
b) To manage memory allocation
c) To interpret commands from the user
d) To control CPU scheduling

9. What is the purpose of the chmod command in Unix/Linux?
a) To change the system time and date
b) **To change file permissions**
c) To change the current directory
d) To change the owner of a file

10. What is the purpose of the df command in Unix/Linux?

a) **To display disk usage**
b) To display file contents
c) To delete files
d) To display directory structure

11. What is the purpose of the fork() system call in Unix-like operating systems?
a) To execute a new program
b) **To create a new process**
c) To delete a file
d) To rename a file

12. What is the purpose of the mount command in Unix/Linux?
a) **To mount a file system**
b) To display files
c) To delete files
d) To create directories

13. What is the purpose of the passwd command in Unix/Linux?
a) To display file permissions
b) **To change the user password**
c) To display user information
d) To create a new user

14. What is the purpose of the swap space in Linux operating systems?
a) To store temporary files
b) To store system configuration files
c) **To act as an extension of RAM**
d) To store user files

15. What is thrashing in the context of operating systems?
a) A type of file system
b) A process that is swapped out too frequently
c) **Excessive paging causing slowdown**
d) A memory management technique

16. Which command is used to change file permissions in Unix-like operating systems?
a) **CHMOD** b) CHOWN c) CHGRP d) PERM

17. Which command is used to create a directory in Unix/Linux?
a) **mkdir** b) cd c) rm d) ls

18. Which command is used to delete a file in Unix-like operating systems?
a) **RM Command** b) Del Command c) Erase Command d) Delete Command

19. Which command is used to display the current directory in Unix/Linux?
a) **pwd** b) ls c) cd d) cat

20. Which command is used to display the manual pages for a command in Unix-like operating systems?
a) Help Command b) **Man Command** c) Info Command d) Doc Command

21. Which command is used to terminate a process in Unix/Linux?
a) stop b) **kill** c) end d) terminate

22. Which memory management scheme allows processes to be allocated memory wherever available?
a) Contiguous memory allocation
b) **Paging**
c) Segmentation
d) Fragmentation

23. Which of the following commands is used to change the current directory in Unix/Linux?
a) **CD** b) MV c) CP d) CHDIR

24. Which of the following is a disk scheduling algorithm?

a) Shortest Job First (SJF)
b) Round Robin (RR)
c) **First Come First Serve (FCFS)**
d) Elevator (SCAN)

25. Which of the following is a non-preemptive scheduling algorithm?
a) Round Robin (RR)
b) Shortest Job First (SJF)
c) **First Come First Serve (FCFS)**
d) Priority Scheduling

26. Which of the following is a type of system call in operating systems?
a) Process control
b) File management
c) Device management
d) **All of the above**

27. Which of the following is not a component of the process control block (PCB)?
a) Process state b) Program counter c) Memory usage d) **User interface**

28. Which scheduling algorithm uses priority levels to determine which process to execute next?
a) Round Robin
b) **Priority Scheduling**
c) Shortest Remaining Time First (SRTF)
d) First Come First Serve (FCFS)

Answer Key

1.**A** 2.**C** 3.**B** 4.**B** 5.**C** 6.**B** 7.**A** 8.**A** 9.**B** 10.**A** 11.**B** 12.**A** 13.**B** 14.**C** 15.**C** 16.**A** 17.**A** 18.**A** 19.**A** 20.**B** 21.**B** 22.**B** 23.**A** 24.**C** 25.**C** 26.**D** 27.**D** 28.**B**