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#### قائمة الاسئلة

# نظم تشغيل - المستوى الثاني -قسم تقنية معلومات - - كلية الحاسوب وتكنولوجيا المعلومات - الفترة - درجة الامتحان (40) د. شرف الحمدي و د. بشير رضوان

- 1) Which on is wrong in operating system التشغيل نظم في خطاء الاتي من أي
  - 1) Operating system is a resource allocator
  - 2) Operating system is a programs controller
  - 3) Operating system supports Multi-task program
  - 4) + Operating system is always a single task program
- 2) Which of the flowing acts as an intermediary between a computer hardware and system and applications? من أي الاتي يعمل كوسيط بين عتاد الحاسوب والتطبيقات والنظم المختلفة؟
  - 1) + OS
  - 2) Process
  - 3) System Call
  - 4) All the above are true
- 3) The I/O device controller can
  - 1) + controls a specific device type with its device driver.
  - 2) controls the CPU using its device driver.
  - 3) sends traps to CPU.
  - 4) receives interrupts from CPU.
- 4) Which one is not a User interface. الاستخدام واجهة من ليس الاتي من أي
  - 1) Command-Line (CLI)
  - 2) Graphics User Interface (GUI)
  - 3) Batch file
  - 4) + Process
- is one program running at all times on the computer. الحاسوب في مستمر بشكل يشتغل برنامج
  - 1) Application
  - 2) Operation
  - 3) Utility
  - 4) + kernel
- 6) In multiprogramming concept, a CPU of 4 cores could يمكن انوى 4 يحوي البروسيسور اذا الملتيبروجرام في
  - 1) process a single task at a time.
  - 2) + process 4 task at a time.
  - 3) process 4 threads of each task in each core.
  - 4) it depends if the task is a process or a thread.
- 7) Round robin is a
  - 1) Kind of magnetic drum
  - 2) Memory allocation policy
  - 3) + Process scheduling policy
  - 4) Process synchronization policy
- 8) Which is not the state of the process? العملية حالة من ليس الاتي من أي
  - 1) Ready
  - 2) Running
  - 3) Waiting
  - 4) + storage
- 9) Context switching occurs when ... عندما المحتوى تبديل يظهر
  - 1) + the CPU switches from process to anther
  - 2) the CPU switches between different I/O devices
  - 3) the CPU switches from busy to idle state



- 4) the CPU switches from idle to busy state
- Which scheduling algorithm is based on the concept of giving higher priority to processes that have been waiting for a longer time? أطول لفترة تنتظر كانت التي للعمليات أعلى أولوية إعطاء مفهوم إلى تستند التالية الخوارزميات من أي
  - 1) + First-Come, First-Served (FCFS) im MFQ
  - 2) Shortest Job Next (SJN)
  - 3) Round Robin (RR)
  - 4) Priority Scheduling
- في اللعمليات بيانات تخزن التشغيل نظم .... The operating system stores the information about the proces in
  - 1) + its PCB
  - 2) one of its memory pages
  - 3) a shared page
  - 4) Hard Disk
- 12) A process said to be in \_\_\_\_\_ state if it was waiting for an event that will never occur. انها عليها يقال العملية في حالة \_\_\_\_\_ اذا كانت منتظرة لحدث لا يمكن يظهر
  - 1) safe
  - 2) + deadlock
  - 3) starvation
  - 4) waiting
- خوارزميات من الاتي من أي ?Which one of the following is the deadlock avoidance algorithm
  - 1) round-robin algorithm
  - 2) + banker's algorithm
  - 3) elevator algorithm
  - 4) karn's algorithm
- الى تؤدي الجدولة: Scheduling leads to
  - 1) + increase CPU utilization
  - 2) decrease CPU utilization
  - 3) keep the CPU more idle
  - 4) a, b and c are false
- Which of the following condition is required for deadlock to be possible? لظهور سبب تكون الاتية الشروط من أي deadlock
  - 1) mutual exclusion
  - 2) Circular wait
  - 3) Hold and wait
  - 4) + a, b and c are true
- 16) Multi-threading is used to enhance ...
  - 1) response time
  - 2) sharing and resource utilization
  - 3) execution cost
  - 4) + a, b and c are true
- 17) A program could create a kernel thread by sending a ...
  - 1) + system call
  - 2) North-bound call
  - 3) an interrupt
  - 4) All above
- 18) Using first-come-first-serve, what is the average waiting time?

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<u>Process</u>	Burst Time		
$P_{1}$	17		
$P_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}$	12		
$P_{\scriptscriptstyle 3}$	3		

Using first-come-first-serve, what is the average waiting time?

### figure\_1\_Q18.png

- 1) + 9.67
- 2) 8.67
- 3) 15
- 4) 29
- 19) What is the correct processes for ( Gantt Chart)?

<u>Process</u>	Burst Time		
$P_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$	6		
$P_{2}$	8		
$P_{\scriptscriptstyle 3}$	5		
P,	3		

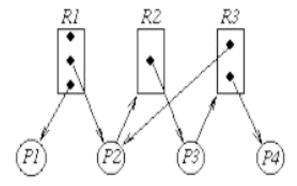
Shortest job first, what is the correct Gantt Chart

#### figure\_2\_Q19.png

- 1) p1, p2, p3, p4
- 2) + p4, p3, p1, p2
- 3) p2, p1, p3, p4
- 4) p3, p1, p2, p4
- 20) In priority scheduling, process with low priority will not dispatch to CPU for long time, which known as starvation problem. What is the solution?
  - 1) Use aging which is a mechanism to decrease priority with time
  - 2) + Use aging which is a mechanism to increase priority with time
  - 3) Use FCFS
  - 4) Use SJF



- هو الانتظار زمن: Waiting time is
  - 1) the total time in the blocked and waiting queue
  - 2) the total time from the completion till the submission of a process
  - 3) + the total time spent in the ready queue
  - 4) the total time spent in the running queue
- 22) In round robin scheduling algorithm, using large quantum time (q) cause the performance similar to ...
  - 1) SJF
  - 2) RR with priority
  - 3) + FCFS
  - 4) FBMQ
- ب المعالج في المحتوى تبديل عملية تسمى ..... The operation when CPU switches to another process is called
  - 1) System call
  - 2) Multiprocessing
  - 3) + context switch
  - 4) program
- 24) What is true about the CPU scheduling?
  - 1) The scheduling algorithm is stored in the PCB
  - 2) The scheduling algorithm is stored in the process itself
  - 3) The scheduling algorithm is selected randomly from the algorithm list
  - 4) + a, b and c are false
- 25) Which one is not in Process Control Block (PCB) عناصر من ليس الاتي من عنصر أي PCB
  - 1) Program counter
  - 2) + bootstrap program
  - 3) I/O status information
  - 4) CPU registers
- 26) Deadlock is highly to occur in
  - 1) Preemptive scheduling
  - 2) + Non-preemptive scheduling
  - 3) MLQ scheduling
  - 4) MFQ scheduling
- 27) which one is type of System Calls: أنواع من يكون الاتى من أي
  - 1) create file
  - 2) read file
  - 3) write file
  - 4) + All of these (a, b, c) are true
- 28) In the following diagrams: الاتى الشكل في

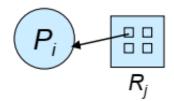




ППП

#### figure\_3\_Q28.png

- 1) There is deadlock start from P1
- 2) There is deadlock in P1-R2-P2-R3-P2
- 3) There is deadlock start from P4
- 4) + All a, b and c false
- 29) ..... Scheduler selects the jobs from the pool of jobs and loads it into the ready queue ..... هم المهام لاختيار طريقة هي ..... Scheduler selects the jobs from the pool of jobs and loads it into the ready queue ..... من موقع المهات العامة واضافتها الى طابور الجاهزية
  - 1) Short-term
  - 2) + Long-term
  - 3) Medium-term
  - 4) All of these
- 30) in Resource-Allocation Graph the Pi process



### figur 4 Q 30.png

- 1) Pi requests instance of Rj
- 2) + Pi is holding an instance of Rj
- 3) Pi sends instance to Ri
- 4) all of these are false
- 31) in Resource-Allocation Graph the Pi process



## figure 5 Q31.png

- 1) + Pi requests instance of Rj
- 2) Pi is holding an instance of Rj
- 3) Pi sends instance to Ri
- 4) all of these are false
- 32) Multiprogramming of computer system increases
  - 1) memory usage effecincy
  - 2) storage usage effecincy
  - 3) computation cost
  - 4) + a,b and c are false
- 33) What is the executing sequence that ensure satisfies safety requirement?



## Available Resource types: A (10 instances), B (5 instances), and C (7 instances)

	Allocation	Max	Available	Need
	ABC	ABC	ABC	ABC
P <sub>0</sub>	0 1 0	753	230	743
P <sub>1</sub>	302	902		600
$P_2$	302	402		120
$P_3$	211	222		0 1 1
$P_4$	002	4 3 3		4 3 1

## What is the executing sequence that ensure satisfies safety requirement?

#### figure 6 Q33.png

- 1) + P2, P3, P4, P0, P1
- 2) P1, P3, P4, P0, P2
- 3) P2, P3, P4, P1, P0
- 4) Deadlock
- Consider a system with two processes, P1 and P2, and two resources, R1 and R2. The maximum resource requirements of the processes are as follows: يوجد هل .. هو للمصادر طلب اعلى الاتية المصادر لديها الاتية العمليات ان باعتبار .. ديدلوك .. ديدلوك ..

P1: 1 R1, 2 R2 P2: 2 R1, 1 R2

If P1 holds R1 and P2 holds R2, can a deadlock occur?

- 1) Yes
- 2) + No
- 3) deadlock occur in p1
- 4) deadlock occur in p2
- 35) Modern operating systems reduce memory fragmentation using
  - 1) segmentation
  - 2) logical addressing
  - 3) swapping
  - 4) + dynamic relocation during execution time