1. If one or more devices use a common set of wires to communicate with the computer system, the connection is called _____
a) CPU
b) Monitor
c) Wirefull
d) Bus
View Answer
Answer: d
Explanation: None.

2. A ____ a set of wires and a rigidly defined protocol that specifies a set of messages that can be sent on the wires.
a) port
b) node
c) bus
d) none of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: c
Explanation: None.

3. When device A has a cable that plugs into device B, and device B has a cable that plugs into device C and device C plugs into a port on the computer, this arrangement is called a _____
a) port
b) daisy chain
c) bus
d) cable
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: None.

4. The _____ present a uniform device-access interface to the I/O subsystem, much as system calls provide a standard interface between the application and the operating system.
a) Devices
b) Buses
c) Device drivers
d) I/O systems
View Answer
Answer: c
Explanation: None.

5. A _____ is a collection of electronics that can operate a port, a bus, or a device.
a) controller
b) driver
c) host
d) bus
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

6. An I/O port typically consists of four registers status, control, _____ and _____ registers.
a) system in, system out
b) data in, data out
c) flow in, flow out
d) input, output
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: None.

7. The _____ register is read by the host to get input.
a) flow in
b) flow out
c) data in
d) data out
View Answer
Answer: c
Explanation: None.

8. The _____ register is written by the host to send output.
a) status
b) control
c) data in
d) data out
View Answer
Answer: d
Explanation: None.

9. The hardware mechanism that allows a device to notify the CPU is called _____
a) polling
b) interrupt
c) driver
d) controlling
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: None.

10. The CPU hardware has a wire called _____ that the CPU senses after executing every instruction.
a) interrupt request line
b) interrupt bus
c) interrupt receive line
d) interrupt sense line
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

11. The _____ determines the cause of the interrupt, performs the necessary processing and executes a return from the interrupt instruction to return the CPU to the execution state prior to the interrupt.
a) interrupt request line
b) device driver
c) interrupt handler
d) all of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: c
Explanation: None.

12. In general the two interrupt request lines are _____
a) maskable & non maskable interrupts
b) blocked & non maskable interrupts
c) maskable & blocked interrupts
d) none of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: None.

13. The _____ are reserved for events such as unrecoverable memory errors.
a) non maskable interrupts
b) blocked interrupts
c) maskable interrupts
d) none of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: None.

This set of Operating System Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Security – User Authentication”.

1. Which of the following are forms of malicious attack?
a) Theft of information
b) Modification of data
c) Wiping of information
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: d
Explanation: None.

2. What are the common security threats?
a) File Shredding
b) File sharing and permission
c) File corrupting

d) File integrity
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: Sharing and associated permissions are usual exploits which can compromise the system.

3. From the following, which is not a common file permission?
a) Write
b) Execute
c) Stop
d) Read
View Answer
Answer: c
Explanation: None.

4. Which of the following is a good practice?
a) Give full permission for remote transferring
b) Grant read only permission
c) Grant limited permission to specified account
d) Give both read and write permission but not execute
View Answer
Answer: c
Explanation: Limited access is a key method to circumvent unauthorized access and exploits.

5. What is not a good practice for user administration?
a) Isolating a system after a compromise
b) Perform random auditing procedures
c) Granting privileges on a per host basis
d) Using telnet and FTP for remote access
View Answer
Answer: d
Explanation: Telnet and FTP are not encrypted and can be compromised.

6. Which of the following is the least secure method of authentication?
a) Key card
b) fingerprint
c) retina pattern
d) Password
View Answer
Answer: d
Explanation: Passwords can be compromised more easily than to replicate a physical thing like key card, fingerprint or retina.

7. Which of the following is a strong password?
a) 19thAugust88
b) Delhi88
c) P@assw0rd
d) !augustdelhi
View Answer
Answer: c
Explanation: It has a combination of Alphabet both capital and small along with number and special character. Thus always use complex password with a combination of all these.

8. Why is one time password safe?
a) It is easy to generated
b) It cannot be shared
c) It is different for every access
d) It is a complex encrypted password
View Answer
Answer: c
Explanation: One time password is safe since it is generated per access and thus cannot be brute forced or deduced.

9. What does Light Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) doesn't store?
a) Users
b) Address
c) Passwords
d) Security Keys
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: None.

10. What is characteristic of RADIUS system?
a) It is essential for centralized encryption and authentication
b) It works on Network layer to deny access to unauthorized people
c) It provides centralized authentication mechanism via network devices
d) It's a strong File access system
View Answer
Answer: c
Explanation: None.

11. Which happens first authorization or authentication?
a) Authorization
b) Authentication
c) Authorization & Authentication are same
d) None of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: None.

12. What are the characteristics of Authorization?
a) RADIUS and RSA
b) 3 way handshaking with syn and fin

c) Multilayered protection for securing resources
d) Deals with privileges and rights
View Answer
Answer: d
Explanation: None.

13. What forces the user to change password at first login?
a) Default behavior of OS
b) Part of AES encryption practice
c) Devices being accessed forces the user
d) Account administrator
View Answer
14. What is not a best practice for password policy?
a) Deciding maximum age of password
b) Restriction on password reuse and history
c) Password encryption
d) Having change password every 2 years
View Answer
Answer: d
Explanation: Old passwords are more vulnerable to being misplaced or compromised. Passwords should be changed periodically to enhance security.

1. Because of virtual memory, the memory can be shared among _____
a) processes
b) threads
c) instructions
d) none of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: None.

2. _____ is the concept in which a process is copied into the main memory from the secondary memory according to the requirement.
a) Paging
b) Demand paging
c) Segmentation
d) Swapping
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: None.

3. The pager concerns with the _____
a) individual page of a process
b) entire process
c) entire thread
d) first page of a process
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: None.

4. Swap space exists in _____
a) primary memory
b) secondary memory
c) cpu
d) none of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: None.

5. When a program tries to access a page that is mapped in address space but not loaded in physical memory, then _____
a) segmentation fault occurs
b) fatal error occurs
c) page fault occurs
d) no error occurs
View Answer

6. Effective access time is directly proportional to _____
a) page-fault rate
b) hit ratio
c) memory access time
d) none of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: None.

7. In FIFO page replacement algorithm, when a page must be replaced _____
a) oldest page is chosen
b) newest page is chosen
c) random page is chosen
d) none of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: None.

8. Which algorithm chooses the page that has not been used for the longest period of time whenever the page required to be replaced?
a) first in first out algorithm
b) additional reference bit algorithm
c) least recently used algorithm
d) counting based page replacement algorithm
View Answer
Answer: c
Explanation: None.

9. A process is thrashing if _____
a) it is spending more time paging than executing
b) it is spending less time paging than executing
c) page fault occurs
d) swapping can not take place
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: None.

10. Working set model for page replacement is based on the assumption of _____
a) modularity
b) locality
c) globalization
d) random access
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: None.

1. In distributed system, each processor has its own _____
a) local memory
b) clock
c) both local memory and clock
d) none of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: c
Explanation: None.

2. If one site fails in distributed system then _____
a) the remaining sites can continue operating
b) all the sites will stop working
c) directly connected sites will stop working
d) none of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: None.

3. Network operating system runs on _____
a) server
b) every system in the network
c) both server and every system in the network
d) none of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: None.

4. Which technique is based on compile-time program transformation for accessing remote data in a distributed-memory parallel system?

a) cache coherence scheme
b) computation migration
c) remote procedure call
d) message passing
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: None.

5. Logical extension of computation migration is _____
a) process migration
b) system migration
c) thread migration
d) data migration
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: None.

6. Processes on the remote systems are identified by _____
a) host ID
b) host name and identifier
c) identifier
d) process ID
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: None.

7. Which routing technique is used in a distributed system?
a) fixed routing
b) virtual routing
c) dynamic routing
d) all of the mentioned
View Answer
8. In distributed systems, link and site failure is detected by _____
a) polling
b) handshaking
c) token passing
d) none of the mentioned
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: None.

9. The capability of a system to adapt the increased service load is called _____
a) scalability
b) tolerance
c) capacity
d) none of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

10. Internet provides _____ for remote login.
a) telnet
b) http
c) ftp
d) rpc
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: None.

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