

- 1. The GetCommandLine() function returns the command line as a single\_\_\_\_\_
  - ➢ Float variable
  - Integer Array
  - Integer Variable
  - Character string
- 2. Simple job management shell will allow \_\_\_\_\_ commands to run.
  - ≻ Two
  - > Five
  - ➤ Three
  - > Four
- 3. In job management shell the shell uses \_\_\_\_\_ specific file keeping track of process ID and other related information

Topic 101

Topic 104

Topic 104 (jobbg, jobs, kill

- > Shell
- > Process
- > System
- > User
- 4. Process identify can be obtained from the \_\_\_\_\_\_ structure.
  - CreateProcess()
  - CREATE\_PROCESS()
  - PROCESS\_INFORMATION Topic 93
  - GetProcessInfo()
- 5. If the system is \_\_\_\_\_ time is multiplexed among multiple processes in an interleaved manner.
  - Uniprocessor system Topic 99
  - Linear processor system
  - Multicore processor system
  - Multiprocessor system
- 6. If a system is \_\_\_\_\_\_ then windows scheduler can run process threads on separate processors.
  - Uni processor
  - Linear processor
  - ➢ Single core processor
  - > Multiprocessor

Topic 99

7. FILETIME parameter of GetThreadTime() function is a \_\_\_\_\_ bit value.

- > 32
- ⊳ 8
- ▶ 16

	<u>JUNAID TECH INSTITUTE</u>
	64 Topic100
8. Closir	ig the child process handle the process.
	Does not create
	Create
	Destroy
▶ 0 C1 ·	Does not destroy Topic 93
9. Closir	ig the child process only closes the access of the
×	All parent process
×	All children and concerns of neuron transport
	Child process
10 In wir	dows there are ways to get command line persmater for a process
10. III WII	Two Topic 96
	Four
	Five
N S	Three
11 In An	plicationName handle's value be NULL
	Should
	Should not According to me
	May
>	May not
12. Contre	ol of a running fiber can be given to another fiber by using function.
$\succ$	GetCurrentFiber()
	SwitchToFiber() Topic 129
$\triangleright$	CreateFiber()
$\triangleright$	ConvertThreadToFiberEx()
	ad can enable fiber operation by callingfunction.
13. A three	
13. A three	GetCurrentFiber()
13. A three	GetCurrentFiber() SwitchToFiber()
13. A three	GetCurrentFiber() SwitchToFiber() CreateFiber()
13. A three	GetCurrentFiber()         SwitchToFiber()         CreateFiber()         ConvertThreadToFiberEx()
13. A three > > 14. Inheri	GetCurrentFiber()       SwitchToFiber()         CreateFiber()       Topic 129         ted handles are copies that a parent and child might be accessing.
13. A three	GetCurrentFiber()       SwitchToFiber()         SwitchToFiber()       CreateFiber()         ConvertThreadToFiberEx()       Topic 129         ted handles are copies that a parent and child might be accessing.         Connected
13. A three	GetCurrentFiber()       SwitchToFiber()         SwitchToFiber()       CreateFiber()         ConvertThreadToFiberEx()       Topic 129         ted handles are copies that a parent and child might be accessing.         Connected         Similar
13. A three > > > > > > > > > > > > > > > > > >	GetCurrentFiber()         SwitchToFiber()         CreateFiber()         ConvertThreadToFiberEx()         Topic 129         ted handles are copies that a parent and child might be accessing.         Connected         Similar         Distinct       Topic 118
13. A three	GetCurrentFiber()       SwitchToFiber()         SwitchToFiber()       CreateFiber()         ConvertThreadToFiberEx()       Topic 129         ted handles are copies that a parent and child might be accessing.         Connected         Similar         Distinct       Topic 118         Related
<ul> <li>13. A three</li> <li>&gt;</li> <li>&gt;</li> <li>14. Inheri</li> <li>&gt;</li> <li>&gt;</li> <li>&gt;</li> <li>15. A fibe</li> </ul>	GetCurrentFiber()       SwitchToFiber()         SwitchToFiber()       CreateFiber()         ConvertThreadToFiberEx()       Topic 129         ted handles are copies that a parent and child might be accessing.         Connected         Similar         Distinct       Topic 118         Related         r can obtain its identity by callingfunction.
13. A three > > 14. Inheri > 15. A fibe	GetCurrentFiber()         SwitchToFiber()         CreateFiber()         ConvertThreadToFiberEx()         Topic 129         ted handles are copies that a parent and child might be accessing.         Connected         Similar         Distinct       Topic 118         Related         r can obtain its identity by callingfunction.         GetFiberData()
13. A three > > 14. Inheri > 15. A fibe	GetCurrentFiber()         SwitchToFiber()         CreateFiber()         ConvertThreadToFiberEx()         Topic 129         ted handles are copies that a parent and child might be accessing.         Connected         Similar         Distinct       Topic 118         Related         er can obtain its identity by callingfunction.         GetFiberData()         GetCurrentFiber()         Topic 129

	GetFiberIdentify()
16. The	function is used to obtain the process handle using the process ID.
	openProcesses()
	➢ GetCurrentProcess()
2	OpenProcess() Topic 93
)	OpenprocessID()
17. Pare	ent process usually creates a handle if parent and child process require
acce	ess rights.
	Duplication, same
	Duplication, different Topic 94
)	➢ New, same
	New, different
18. Ther	re are APIs to manage fiber.
1 1 1	> 10
	≥ 9
Y P	► 7 Topic 129
	8
19. One	process can finish another process using the function
2	FinishProcess()
>	CreateProcess()
>	ExistProcess()
	TerminateProcess() Topic 95
20. The	simplest form of synchronization can be achieved through construct.
>	► Run
>	▶ Halt
2	> Lock
	Wait Topic 96
21. The	single object for which the process waits is activated by
	IpHandle
>	▷ bWaitAll
	hHandle Topic 96
	nCount
22. The	array of handles for which the process wait is activated by
	IpHandle Topic 96
2	➢ hHandle
2	➢ nCount
2	➢ bWaitAll
23	is the number of objects in an array. Should not exceed MAXIMUM WAIT
OBJ	ECTS
	▶ IpHandle

	➢ hHandle	
	≻ nCount	Topic 96
	▷ bWaitAll	
4.	is the timeout period for wait. 0 for no wait	it and INFINITE for indefinitewait.
	→ IpHandle	
	➢ hHandle	
	▶ nCount	
	dwMilliseconds	Topic 96
5.	handle describes if it's necessary to wait for	or all the objects to get free
	> IpHandle	
	> hHandle	
12	➢ nCount	
	▷ bWaitAll	Topic 96
6. Ho	ow many The possible return values are	
1	> 2	
٧.,	> 3	A CONTRACTOR OF
	> 4	
	≻ 5	Topic 95
7. Th	ne timeout period for wait() function is measured i	n .
	➢ Millisecond	Topic 96
	Kilo hertz	
	Mega hertz	
	> Microsecond	
8. Its	not a good idea to use within the program	as it will not give it a chance to
rel	lease resources.	
	<pre>createProcess()</pre>	
	TerminateProcess()	
	ExitProcess()	Topic 95
	FinishProcess()	12/11
9. A :	new fiber can be created by using	
	<ul><li>ConvertThreadToFiberEx()</li></ul>	00
	ConvertThreadToFiber()	10.2
	➤ CreateFiber()	Topic 129
	➢ GetFiber()	
0. In	Environment Block, IpName is a name.	
	➢ Stack	
	> Array	
	> Process	

1. In Environment Block, GetEnvironmentVa	ariable() function returns in case of
failure.	
$\succ 0$	Topic 97
> NULL	
≻ -1	
> UNDEFINED	
2. In Environment Block, PATH is an examp	le of an environment
> Stack	H INT.
> Array	
> Process	
String	Topic 97
3. An Environment Block is associated with	process(es) in the system.
> Some	
> No	
Each and every	Topic 97
Exactly one	
4. In Environment Block (EB), each string is	
Five character long	
Null terminated	Topic 97
> Undefined	
> Empty	
5. The wait() function is limited to ha	andles.
> 32	
> 8	
▶ 64	Topic 98
> 16	
6. A value will cause a thread to mov	re from the running state to the ready state.
Negative	
➢ INFINITE	1037273
> 1	
> 0	Topic 127
7. Fiber which is shared to different threads	LaD.
Should not access private data	Shere
Should not access global data	
Should access thread specific data	
Should not access thread specific d	ata Topi 128
8. Fibers are scheduled by the	
➢ Hardware	
Operating system	
Application	Topic 128

► BIOS 39. IPC stands for My Point of View Inter process communication Inter privacy communication Information process communication Information and privacy communication 40. The sleep function allows a thread to move the to the state. Running, Suspended Running, terminated ➢ Running, ready Running,wait **Topi 127** 41. The function SwitchToThread() provides a way for a thread to yield its processor to another thread if there is one that is to run. Ready, Running Running, Running ➢ Ready, Ready Topic 127 Running, Ready 42. The time period in sleep function is specified in . > Seconds ➢ Milliseconds My point of View > Nanoseconds > Microseconds 43. Default stack size for a thread is ► 1MB Topic 126  $\geq$  1 Byte  $\succ$  1 Bit ▶ 1KB 44. A scheduler will move a threads to the state if the threads time slice expires without the thread waiting. ➢ Waiting, Waiting Topic 125 Running, Ready Running, Waiting > Waiting, Ready 45. When a thread is suspended it goes into ➢ Terminated state ➢ Waiting state ➢ Suspended state Ready state Topic 125 46. A thread that is ready but do not have required resource will go into

Running state

$\triangleright$	Suspended state
	Waiting state My point of View
	Execution state
47. The sc	heduler will run the priority thread when a processor becomes
availal	
	Highest, ready Topic 125
×	Lowest, ready
$\triangleright$	Highest, running
	Lowest, running
48. If there	are no THREAD PRIORTY TIME CRITICAL thread, the process will run
1.1	first.
×	THREAD PRIORTY LOWEST
	THREAD PRIORTY NORMAL My point of View
~ ~	THREAD ORIORITY BELOW NORMAL
>	THREAD PRIORTY IDLE
49. Which	of the following priority is the highest class in the thread?
$\succ$	THREAD PRIORTY ABOVE HIGHEST
>	THREAD PRIORTY TIME CRITICAL My point of View
$\succ$	REALTIME ORIORITY CLASS
$\succ$	THREAD PRIORTY HIGHEST
50. The rat	nge of relative thread priorities is between .
$\succ$	0 to 1
$\succ$	0 to 4
	-2 to +2 (+-2) Topic 123
$\triangleright$	-1 to +1
51. Which	of the following thread priorities will run first?
>	Thread with THREAD PRIORTY ABOVE NORMA My point of View
$\succ$	Thread with THREAD PRIORTY BELOW NORMAL
$\succ$	Thread with THREAD PRIORTY IDEAL
$\triangleright$	Thread with THREAD PRIORTY NORMAL
52. In win	dows, most common processes have priority class
$\triangleright$	HIGH_PRIORTY_CLASS
$\triangleright$	IDLE PRIORTY CLASS
	NORMAL PRIORTY CLASS My Point View
$\succ$	REALTIME PRIORTY_CLASS
53. The va	lue returned using TIsSetValue() function is in the form of
	BOOL My Point of View
$\succ$	INT
$\triangleright$	LPVOID
$\triangleright$	DWORD

#### L-JUNAID TECH INSTITUTE 54. In Thread Local Storage (TLS) arrangement, row represents while column represent Thread TLS Index Topic 123 Process Number, TLS Index not sure ➤ TLS index, Thread Thread, process Number 55. Which of the following function frees the specified index numbers? ➤ TIsClear() ➤ TIsFree() Topic 123 ➤ TIsReSet() $\succ$ TIsDelete() 56. API is used to allocate the index and it returns the TLS index in the form of the double word ➤ TIsClear() TIsAlloc() Topic 123 TIsReSet() TIsDelete() Provided valid indexes are used, The programmer can access TLS spaceusing 57. these simple GET/SET APIs $\succ$ TlsGetValue () $\blacktriangleright$ Both A and C Topic 123 $\succ$ TlsSetValue () $\succ$ TIsDelete() 58. In the form of failure, TIsAlloc() function returns > DWORD $\geq 0$ ▶ -1 Topic 123 > BOOL 59. Which of the following is a correct statement? Every worker work with multiple processors on multiple processor Every worker work as a separate thread on a separate processor Topic 122 > Every worker work as a separate thread on a single processor Every worker work with multiple processors on single processor 60. Which of the following is an optimal situation? > After certain limit processor speed can also be enhanced After certain limit processor speed cannot be enhanced Topic 122 > Multiprocessing is not responsible for multiple flows of execution > Output of parallel program should not be same when it is serialized 61. Which of following statement is incorrect? > Program performance can be scaled without any certain limit.

- Program performance can be enhanced by using multithreading.
- Program performance can be enhanced with Parallelism.
- Program performance scales automatically, up to some limit.
- 62. Four threads are created i.e. thread 0, thread 1, thread 2, and thread 3 and are running to sort a large file, select the most appropriate statement?
  - > Wait for thread 1 to complete and merge it with thread 2.
  - > Wait for thread 0 to complete and merge it with thread 2.
  - ➤ Wait for thread 1 to complete and merge it with thread 0. My point of view
  - > Wait for thread 2 to complete and merge it with thread 0.
- 63. Why a file is always mapped before accessing it?
  - To access it just like accessing some data from main memory My point of view
  - To make it secure
  - > To reuse it any time
  - > To access it in the form of LinkedList
- 64. Once all the threads are created, then can be run using \_\_\_\_\_ function.
  - ResumeThread()
  - ReadyThread()
  - RunThread()
  - StartThread()

65. The basic difference between boss-worker thread model and client-server model is

- In boss worker all the thread are run at the boss's end, but in client-server model, each client run a different thread
- In the client-server all the thread are run at the server end, but in the boss worker model, each worker runs different thread Conceptual
- 66. Which of the following is not a thread model?
  - Peer-to-peer
  - Pipeline
  - Boss-worker
  - Client-server

67. In client server model, rather than \_\_\_\_\_ work is done \_

- Concurrently, sequentially
- Problematic, Efficiency
- Sequentially, Concurrently

Topic 119

Topic 119

Linear, Straight

68. In which of the following models, work moves from one thread to the next thread?

- Peer-to-peer Model
- Pipeline Model Topic 119
- Boss-worker Model
- Client-server Model

Topic 121



<b>AL-JUNAID TECH INSTITUTE</b>
76. Total number of files inputted, can be obtained with -
➢ Argc-1
Argc-2 Topic 118 (Confusion kindly Correct Accordingly)
> Argc-3
> Argc
77. C Library Threading functions are than windows library functions but not
Simpler, Hard
Hard, Simpler
Diverse, Simpler
Simpler, Diverse Topic 118
78. LIBCMT is a
BIOS Library for thread
Java Library for threads
C Library for threads Topic 118
Windows Library for threads
79function is used to extract from a string.
gettok(), Token
getTok, String
strtok(), String
strtok(), Token Topic 118
80. The return type of _beingthreadex() function
is HANDLE, but we need to type caste it for further processing.
Is not HANDLE, but we cannot type caste it for further processing.
is not HANDLE, we need to type caste it for further processing.
Topic 118 Conceptual
is HANDLE, but we don't need to type caste for further processing.
81 library function are thread safe than library functions.
C, java
Sava, C
C, Windows Topic 118
> Windows, C
82. Windows treats threads as
Cobjects Topic 116
> Ihreads
> Processes
$\succ \text{ Classes}$
os. when a thread exits, the thread is deallocated and the handle referring to the thread in invalidated
unread in invalidated.
► Stack 10pic 113
► L1St

> Queue

> Array

84. ResumeThread() function will \_

- Decrease the value of suspend count Topic 112
- Reset the value of suspend count
- Increase the value of suspend count
- Not affect the value of suspend count
- 85. By default, the value of Suspend count, when creating a thread, is\_
  - ≥ 2
  - $\geq 0$

Topic 112

> -1

86. Which of the following version of windows was not compatible with GetProcessIdOfThread() function?

- ➢ Windows 2003
- ➢ Windows 7
- ➢ Windows NT
- Windows XP

Topic 115

87. Which of the following function can be used to map a process with a thread?

- GetProcessIdOfThread() My Point of View
- DWORD ResumeThread (HANDLE hThread)
- DWORD SuspendThread (HANDLE hThread)
- GetThreadOPendingFlag()

88. A thread will execute if and only if its Suspend Count value is \_\_\_\_\_

- Non zero
- Above 1
- > 0
  > 1

Topic 115

89. Threads can also be treated as parent and child although the \_\_\_\_\_\_ is unaware of that.

UN

- 1
- KernelThread
- Program
- Operating system
- 90. Threads share resources within a \_\_\_\_\_
  - > Code
  - ➢ Program
  - ➤ Thread
  - Process

Topic 110

Topic 112

91. Threads uses the space assigned to a \_\_\_\_\_

> Thread

	Process	Topic 111
	> Code	
	Program	
92. In a 1	nulti-threading system, multiple thread	ls may exist within a single
	→ Thread	
>	Process	Topic 109
	· Code	TTE
	Program	H INT
93	is an independent unit of execution	within a process.
>	• Thread	Topic 109
>	· Process	
	· Code	
	Program	
94. A joł	object is used to process exec	ution time and obtain user time statistics.
	Limit	Topic 108
	Write	
	Read	
×	Open	
95. The g	getJobNumber() function looks into the	file for a vacant place. If no place is
avail	able, it appends a new recover of the fi	le.
	· Start	
	• Next	
>	Middle	
<b>)</b>	End	My Point of View
96. In jol	Management Shell, the shell uses	specific file keeping track of process ID
96. In jol and c	o Management Shell, the shell uses	specific file keeping track of process ID
96. In jol and c	<ul> <li>Management Shell, the shell uses</li> <li>other related information.</li> <li>&gt; User</li> <li>&gt; Decemptor</li> </ul>	specific file keeping track of process ID Topic 104
96. In jol and c	<ul> <li>Management Shell, the shell uses</li> <li>other related information.</li> <li>&gt; User</li> <li>&gt; Process</li> <li>&gt; Shell</li> </ul>	specific file keeping track of process ID Topic 104
96. In jol and c	<ul> <li>Management Shell, the shell uses</li> <li>other related information.</li> <li>User</li> <li>Process</li> <li>Shell</li> <li>Sustam</li> </ul>	specific file keeping track of process ID
96. In jol and c	<ul> <li>Management Shell, the shell uses</li> <li>other related information.</li> <li>&gt; User</li> <li>&gt; Process</li> <li>&gt; Shell</li> <li>&gt; System</li> </ul>	specific file keeping track of process ID Topic 104
96. In jol and c 97. In fir	<ul> <li>Management Shell, the shell uses</li> <li>other related information.</li> <li>&gt; User</li> <li>&gt; Process</li> <li>&gt; Shell</li> <li>&gt; System</li> <li>&gt; System</li> <li>&gt; Singly looks on job number and</li> </ul>	specific file keeping track of process ID Topic 104 obtains the process ID of the given job
96. In jol and c 97. In fir numl	<ul> <li>Management Shell, the shell uses</li> <li>ther related information.</li> <li>User</li> <li>Process</li> <li>Shell</li> <li>System</li> <li>ading a Process ID, the FindProcessId()</li> <li>per. It simply looks on job number and</li> <li>Sums</li> </ul>	specific file keeping track of process ID Topic 104 obtains the process ID of the given job the record at the specific location.
96. In joi and c 97. In fir numb	<ul> <li>Management Shell, the shell uses</li> <li>other related information.</li> <li>&gt; User</li> <li>&gt; Process</li> <li>&gt; Shell</li> <li>&gt; System</li> <li>&gt; System</li> <li>&gt; Iding a Process ID, the FindProcessId()</li> <li>&gt; oer. It simply looks on job number and</li> <li>&gt; Sums</li> <li>&gt; Executes</li> </ul>	<pre> specific file keeping track of process ID</pre>
96. In jol and c 97. In fir numb	<ul> <li>Management Shell, the shell uses</li> <li>other related information.</li> <li>User</li> <li>Process</li> <li>Shell</li> <li>System</li> <li>ading a Process ID, the FindProcessId()</li> <li>ber. It simply looks on job number and</li> <li>Sums</li> <li>Executes</li> <li>Pands</li> </ul>	specific file keeping track of process ID Topic 104 obtains the process ID of the given job the record at the specific location.
96. In jol and c 97. In fir numt	<ul> <li>Management Shell, the shell uses</li> <li>other related information.</li> <li>&gt; User</li> <li>&gt; Process</li> <li>&gt; Shell</li> <li>&gt; System</li> <li>&gt; System</li> <li>&gt; It simply looks on job number and</li> <li>&gt; Sums</li> <li>&gt; Executes</li> <li>&gt; Reads</li> <li>&gt; Writes</li> </ul>	specific file keeping track of process ID Topic 104 obtains the process ID of the given job the record at the specific location. Topic 106
96. In jol and c 97. In fir numb > > > > > > > > > > > > > > > > > > >	<ul> <li>Management Shell, the shell uses</li> <li>by ther related information.</li> <li>&gt; User</li> <li>&gt; Process</li> <li>&gt; Shell</li> <li>&gt; System</li> <li>&gt; System</li> <li>&gt; Iding a Process ID, the FindProcessId()</li> <li>&gt; or. It simply looks on job number and</li> <li>&gt; Sums</li> <li>&gt; Executes</li> <li>&gt; Reads</li> <li>&gt; Writes</li> <li>le job management shell will allow</li> </ul>	specific file keeping track of process ID Topic 104 obtains the process ID of the given job the record at the specific location. Topic 106
96. In jol and c 97. In fir numt 98. Simp	<ul> <li>b Management Shell, the shell uses</li> <li>b ther related information.</li> <li>&gt; User</li> <li>&gt; Process</li> <li>&gt; Shell</li> <li>&gt; System</li> <li>&gt; System</li> <li>&gt; ding a Process ID, the FindProcessId()</li> <li>&gt; or. It simply looks on job number and</li> <li>&gt; Sums</li> <li>&gt; Executes</li> <li>&gt; Reads</li> <li>&gt; Writes</li> <li>&gt; le job management shell will allow</li> <li>&gt; Two</li> </ul>	specific file keeping track of process ID Topic 104 ) obtains the process ID of the given job the record at the specific location. Topic 106 commands to run.
96. In joi and c 97. In fir numb 98. Simp 98. Simp	<ul> <li>Management Shell, the shell uses</li> <li>by ther related information.</li> <li>&gt; User</li> <li>&gt; Process</li> <li>&gt; Shell</li> <li>&gt; System</li> <li>&gt; System</li> <li>ading a Process ID, the FindProcessId()</li> <li>ber. It simply looks on job number and</li> <li>&gt; Sums</li> <li>&gt; Executes</li> <li>&gt; Reads</li> <li>&gt; Writes</li> <li>le job management shell will allow</li> <li>Three</li> </ul>	<pre>specific file keeping track of process ID</pre>
96. In jol and c 97. In fir numt 98. Simp 98. Simp	<ul> <li>Management Shell, the shell uses</li> <li>by ther related information.</li> <li>&gt; User</li> <li>&gt; Process</li> <li>&gt; Shell</li> <li>&gt; System</li> <li>&gt; System</li> <li>&gt; ding a Process ID, the FindProcessId()</li> <li>&gt; or. It simply looks on job number and</li> <li>&gt; Sums</li> <li>&gt; Executes</li> <li>&gt; Reads</li> <li>&gt; Writes</li> <li>&gt; le job management shell will allow</li> <li>&gt; Two</li> <li>&gt; Three</li> <li>&gt; Four</li> </ul>	<pre>specific file keeping track of process ID</pre>

AI	-IUNAID TECH INSTITUTE
00 In	Five
99. III Th	his function a file
11.	$\geq$ Run
	Start
	<ul> <li>Process</li> </ul>
	Open Topic 105
100.	In Job Objects, firstly a job object is created using CreateJobObject(). It
ar	name and security attributes.
	> Writes
	> Closes
1	➤ Uses Topic 107
	> Throws
101.	Control of a running fiber can be given to another fiber by using function.
15	GetCurrentFiber()
Y	SwitchToFiber() Topic 129
NY I	CreateFiber()
Y	ConvertThreadToFiberEx()
102.	A thread can enable fiber operation by calling function.
	GetCurrentFiber()
	SwitchToFiber()
	CreateFiber()
	ConvertThreadToFiberEx() OR ConvertThreadToFiber() Topic 129
103.	Fiber can obtain its identity by calling function.
	GetFiberData()
	GetCurrentFiber() Topic 129
	> GetFiberId()
104	GetFiberIdentity()
104.	APIs to manage fibers.
	F 9 Taria 120
105	A new fiber can be created by using
105.	A new fiber can be created by $using$
	<ul> <li>ConvertThreadToFiber()</li> <li>ConvertThreadToFiber()</li> </ul>
	CreateFiber() Topic 129
	> GetFiber()
106.	The wait() function is limited to handles
100.	➤ 32

>	> 16
	> 8
>	► 64 Topic 98
)7.	Windows OS does not have any structure that keeps track record of the
proc	esses.
	> Child
	> Grand-child
>	> Parent
>	Parent-Child My point of View
)8.	In comparison of DLL, executable library files are linked at time.
2	> Link
	> Run
	Compiler My Point of View and GOOGLE
2	> Load
)9.	Interlocked functions areto use.
	Simpler, Faster but hard
2	Simpler, Faster and easy Topic 135
2	Not simpler but faster and easy
5	Simpler easy but slow
l0.	Thread should not change the environment.
2	> Process Topic 137
>	Hard disk
	> Integer
1	Kam Which of the full main of the second terms of te
LI. T	Which of the following function can be used to map the process with thread?
	DWORD Resume Inread (HANDLE hThread) DWORD Suspend Thread (HANDLE hThread)
	CotProcessIdOfThread()
<mark>/</mark>	<pre>CotThread() My Foint of View</pre>
12	Mutayas Semanhoras Events and Critical Section are the four synchronization
.2. obje	ets provided by
50jet	Software
	RAM
2	Windows Tonic 138
2	> processor
3.	Like every other resource, threads are also treated as
5	<ul> <li>Code</li> </ul>
5	Object Topic 112
	> Program
	> Thread

14.	The process Execution times use	es the API GetCommandLine() to get the
CO	mmand line as a single	·
	> Bool	
	> Float	
	String	Topic 102
	> None	
15.	lpApplicationName	be NULL.
	> May	L FI INT
	Should	VII IIVCA
	Should not	My point of View
	May not	
16.	Volatile stage is a	level facility.
	Compiler or windows	Topic 133
1	> Programmer	
8	> BIOS	
Y	> Hardware	
17.	CRITICAL_SECTION Objects	do not have
	> Loops	
	➤ Handler	Topic 139
	> Variables	
	> Process	
18.	CRITICAL_SECTION Objects	do not have and are not shared among
the	e	
	> Handler	
	Both A and C	Topic 139
	> process	
	> Process	
19.	variables show	ald not be accessible globally.
	String	10372711
	Locally required	Topic 139
	➢ Long	1000
	> Integer	schell?
20.	Thread IDs and handles can be c	btained using functions quite similar to the ones
use	ed with	
	Process	Topic 114
	Program	
	> Thread	
	<ul><li>Object</li></ul>	
21.	A thread can be signaled from w	hich of the following?
	ResumeThread()	

AL	/ <b>-</b> e	JUNAID IECH INSIIIUIE
	$\triangleright$	CloseThread()
	$\triangleright$	CreateThread()
		ExitThread() OR TerminateThread() Topic 117
122		If there are 129 objects, how many times we will have to call the wait () function?
122.		4
	6	6
		2 My Doint of View
	×	3 Wy Politi of View
100		
123.	~	Resume I hread() function will
	>	Increase
		Decrease Conceptual
		None of given
		Both
124.	Ya	If you want to create 4 thread i.e, thread 0, thread 1, thread 2, and thread 3, they
all	mu	st be created at state.
NY	Þ	Suspended Topic 120
NY I	$\triangleright$	Blocked
Y	$\triangleright$	Running
	$\geqslant$	Ready
125.		It must be ensured that thread(s) is/ are not modifying data at same
tin	<b>n</b> 0	
	ne.	
	ne. ≽	Many, Many
	ne. ▶ ▶	Many, Many 1. Many
	ne.	Many, Many 1, Many Many, 1 Topic 131 Conceptual
		Many, Many 1, Many Many,1 Topic 131 Conceptual
126		Many, Many 1, Many Many,1 Topic 131 Conceptual 1,1 The result of concurrent processing and normal processing
126.		Many, Many 1, Many Many,1 Topic 131 Conceptual 1,1 The result of concurrent processing and normal processing Vield same output
126.		Many, Many 1, Many Many,1 Topic 131 Conceptual 1,1 The result of concurrent processing and normal processing Yield same output Is always different
126.		Many, Many 1, Many Many,1 Topic 131 Conceptual 1,1 The result of concurrent processing and normal processing Yield same output Is always different Is always arms
126.		Many, Many 1, Many Many,1 Topic 131 Conceptual 1,1 The result of concurrent processing and normal processing Yield same output Is always different Is always same
126.	ine. A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	Many, Many 1, Many Many,1 Topic 131 Conceptual 1,1 The result of concurrent processing and normal processing Yield same output Is always different Is always same May differ in some cases My point of View
126. 127.		Many, Many 1, Many Many,1 Topic 131 Conceptual 1,1 The result of concurrent processing and normal processing Yield same output Is always different Is always same May differ in some cases My point of View In memory architecture and barriers, before writing the value s back to memory,
126. 127. the	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{A} \\ $	Many, Many 1, Many Many,1 Topic 131 Conceptual 1,1 The result of concurrent processing and normal processing Yield same output Is always different Is always same May differ in some cases My point of View In memory architecture and barriers, before writing the value s back to memory, Decessor usually keeps them in
126. 127. the	$\begin{array}{c} \text{He.} \\ \text{A} \\ $	Many, Many 1, Many Many,1 Topic 131 Conceptual 1,1 The result of concurrent processing and normal processing Yield same output Is always different Is always same May differ in some cases My point of View In memory architecture and barriers, before writing the value s back to memory, becessor usually keeps them in Hard disk
126. 127. the	ne. A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	Many, Many 1, Many Many,1 Topic 131 Conceptual 1,1 The result of concurrent processing and normal processing Yield same output Is always different Is always same May differ in some cases My point of View In memory architecture and barriers, before writing the value s back to memory, cessor usually keeps them in Hard disk Memory card
126. 127. the	e pro	Many, Many 1, Many Many, I Topic 131 Conceptual 1,1 The result of concurrent processing and normal processing Yield same output Is always different Is always same May differ in some cases My point of View In memory architecture and barriers, before writing the value s back to memory, cessor usually keeps them in Hard disk Memory card Processor
126. 127. the	$\begin{array}{c} \text{He.} \\ \text{A} \\ $	Many, Many 1, Many Many,1 Topic 131 Conceptual 1,1 The result of concurrent processing and normal processing Yield same output Is always different Is always same May differ in some cases My point of View In memory architecture and barriers, before writing the value s back to memory, ocessor usually keeps them in Hard disk Memory card Processor Cache Topic 134
126. 127. the 128.	$\begin{array}{c} \text{a.}\\ \text{A} \\ $	Many, Many 1, Many Many,1 Topic 131 Conceptual 1,1 The result of concurrent processing and normal processing Yield same output Is always different Is always same May differ in some cases My point of View In memory architecture and barriers, before writing the value s back to memory, becessor usually keeps them in Hard disk Memory card Processor Cache Topic 134 are used to ensure that memory is accessed in the desired order.
126. 127. the 128.	e pro	Many, Many         1, Many         Many,1       Topic 131 Conceptual         1,1         The result of concurrent processing and normal processing         Yield same output         Is always different         Is always same         May differ in some cases       My point of View         In memory architecture and barriers, before writing the value s back to memory, ocessor usually keeps them in         Hard disk         Memory card         Processor         Cache       Topic 134         are used to ensure that memory is accessed in the desired order.         Memory barriers or memory fences       Topic 134
126. 127. the 128.	ne. A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	Many, Many         1, Many         Many,1       Topic 131 Conceptual         1,1         The result of concurrent processing and normal processing         Yield same output         Is always different         Is always same         May differ in some cases       My point of View         In memory architecture and barriers, before writing the value s back to memory, ocessor usually keeps them in         Hard disk         Memory card         Processor         Cache       Topic 134         are used to ensure that memory is accessed in the desired order.         Memory paths or memory houses
126. 127. the 128.	ne. A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	Many, Many 1, Many Many,1 Topic 131 Conceptual 1,1 The result of concurrent processing and normal processing Yield same output Is always different Is always same May differ in some cases My point of View In memory architecture and barriers, before writing the value s back to memory, becessor usually keeps them in Hard disk Memory card Processor Cache Topic 134 are used to ensure that memory is accessed in the desired order. Memory barriers or memory fences Topic 134 Memory paths or memory houses Multi processors
126. 127. the 128.	e provense provense e provense e provense e provense e provense e provense e	Many, Many 1, Many Many, 1 Topic 131 Conceptual 1,1 The result of concurrent processing and normal processing Yield same output Is always different Is always same May differ in some cases My point of View In memory architecture and barriers, before writing the value s back to memory, cessor usually keeps them in Hard disk Memory card Processor Cache Topic 134 are used to ensure that memory is accessed in the desired order. Memory barriers or memory fences Topic 134 Memory paths or memory houses Multi processors
126. 127. the 128.	ne. A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	Many, Many 1, Many Many,1 Topic 131 Conceptual 1,1 The result of concurrent processing and normal processing Yield same output Is always different Is always same May differ in some cases My point of View In memory architecture and barriers, before writing the value s back to memory, cessor usually keeps them in Hard disk Memory card Processor Cache Topic 134 are used to ensure that memory is accessed in the desired order. Memory barriers or memory fences Topic 134 Memory paths or memory houses Multi processors

#### **UNAID TECH INSTITUTE** Memory blocks or memory chains $\triangleright$ 129. Turning off may adversely affect the performance but sometimes may the program. ➢ Usability, faster Optimization, slow Topic 133 > Performance, slow $\triangleright$ Security, faster 130. Turning off Optimization may adversely affect the performance but sometimes may slow the program. ANSI C provides a qualifier for this purpose. Volatile Topic 131 Non-volatile $\triangleright$ Both A and B ▶ None of Given 131. The volatile qualifier does not guarantee that the modifications will be visible to in a desired order. Topic 134 Processors User Ram ➢ Hard disk 132. functions provide memory barriers. The ▶ Interlocked Topic 139 ➢ User define > Interchange ➢ Intermediate Interlocked increment () takes a 32-bit signed variable as an arguments, which 133. should be placed in memory at the boundary. ➢ 4-byte Topic 135 > 8-byte ▶ 16-byte > 2-byte 134. If a variable with a volatile scope only needs to be incremented, decremented, or exchanged, interlocked functions are the choice. ≻ Last ➢ Best Topic 135 $\geq$ 2<sup>nd</sup> last ➢ Worst are most suited if variable with volatile scope only need to be 135. incremented, decremented and exchanges Interlocked functions Topic 135 Local $\geq$

	> Global
	> None
136.	The most basic of Interlocked Functions
	Interlockedincrement()
	> InterlockedDecrement()
	► Both A and B Topic 135
	➢ None of Given
137.	How many Basic Function of Interlocked()
	>1, NULLUII / NON
	> 2 Topic 135
- 21	> 4
138.	If any needed variables are not initialized, then create threads until
var	riables are initializes.
11	Suspended Topic 137
Y	> Double
Y /	> Slow
	➢ Fast
139.	In thread safe code, conditions are avoided.
	➤ Race Topic 137
	▶ Loop
	> Local
	> Global
140.	When more than one thread can run the same code without introducing
syn	nchronization issues, it is said to be
	Thread safe Topic 137
	> Local
	Threaded
	Initialized properly
141.	InterlockedIncremen64() and interlockedDecrement64() can be utilized on 64-bit
sys	stems if the addend is paced at the boundary.
	8-byte Topic 135
	➤ 4-byte
	> 2-byte
	➢ 16-byte
142.	have a performance disadvantage since they create a memory barrier.
	<ul> <li>Interchanged function</li> </ul>
	Interlocked function Topic 135
	Intermediate function
	Interlocked memories

143.	If a is used to store thread-specific data, other threads will also use it.
	Small variable
	Large variable
	Global variable topic 136
	Local variable
144.	Make a variable if we know it includes thread-specific information.
	> Static
	Local Topic 136
	➢ Global
	➢ Random
145.	According to the criterion for good thread code, storage should not be used
fo	r the purpose of local storage.
	Hard disk
6 1	➢ Global Topic 136
15	> Cache
Y	> Ram
146.	If we know the information in a variable will be used by other threads, we can
ma	ake it
	➢ Global Topic 136
	> Local
	> Main
	> Auto
147.	When using thread synchronization objects, there are always inherent risks
as	sociated with them such as
	Lower power
	Multi clocks
140	Deadlocks Topic 137
148.	A thread waits for other threads to using the waitForStringObject() or
Wa	Weit
	Tamia 129
	Start
140	The part of the code that can only be executed by one thread at a time is referred.
177.	as the
	Process section
10	
10	> Loon section
10	<ul> <li>Loop section</li> <li>Top section</li> </ul>

50.	Only can be in the CRITICAL_SECTION variable at a time
2	Odd threads
2	Many threads
>	One thread Topic 139
2	Even threads
51.	Which function is used to initialized the CRITICAL_SECTION.
>	InitializeCriticalSection() Topic 139
2	DeleteCriticalSection()
2	➢ Both A and B
2	None of Given
2.	Which function is used to Delee the CRITICAL_SECTION.
	InitializeCriticalSection()
	DeleteCriticalSection() Topic 139
	➢ Both A and B
	None of Given
3.	Multiple threads may call EnterCriticalSection() but only thread is
allov	ved to enter the critical section while the rest areblocked.
2	Cone Topic 139
	> Two
	> Three
)	Foure
4.	A call to LeaveCriticalSection() must match a/ an
	EnterSection()
	► Variables
2	EnterCriticalSection() Topic 139
~ >	Critical Section Part()
<b>Э</b> .	CRITICAL_SECTION object do not have
	Process
×	► Variables
×	
) 6	Loops EnterCriticalSection() can be called by hut only one of them is allowed by
U.	Enterementation section while the others are blocked
enter	Two threads
×	Che thread Toria 120
×	> Half thread
	<ul> <li>Many threads</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Ising the critical section construct is and intuitive</li> </ul>
1	
7.	Easy Topic 140

- Short  $\triangleright$
- ➤ Long
- 158. It would be to use different objects in the same thread or across numerous threads that share the same data.
  - ➤ Easy
  - ➢ Incorrect Topic 141
  - > Correct
  - ➢ Difficult

159. For mutual exclusion to work, variables must be protected by a single object across all threads.

- > Integer
- Important
- Shared
- > specific

Within the critical section, all the variables must be guarded by

- Critical object
- ➢ All objects
- ➢ A single object
- Double object
- What is the limit for object to be waited for waitForMultiple Objects () function in 161. window?
  - ▶ 63
    - ▶ 65
    - ▶ 62
  - ▶ 64
    - Topic 141 Producer consumer problem is a classical problem in

Topic 141

Topic 141

162.

160.

- Critical Section
- Conical collection Topic 142
- Mutual Exclusion
- ➢ None of given
- 163. The producer periodically a message. Topic 142
  - Creates
  - > Delete
  - ➢ Update
  - ➢ None
- 164. The producer also computes a simple of the message
  - Checksum Topic 142
  - > Contents
  - Update
  - None

AL	-JUNAID TI	ECH INSTITUTE
165.	is a short form of Mu	tual Exclusion
	➢ Mechanism	
	Checksum	
	> Mutex	Topic 143
	All of the given	<u>.</u>
166.	Which of the following Windo	ws functions used to manage mutexes.
	CreateMutex()	CIT
	ReleaseMutex()	I H DA
	> OpenMutex()	
	> All of the given	Topic 144
167.	Home Many windows Function	are used to manage mutex.
	> 1	
	▶ 2	
1. 1	> 3	Topic 144
1	▶ 4	
168.	lpMutexName is the name of the	e mutex.
YT	True	Topic 144
Y	➢ False	
169.	OpenMutex() is used to	and named mutex
	Existing,open	
	Open,Existing	Topic 144
	<ul> <li>Open,Delete</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Exsiting, Delete</li> </ul>	
170.	However, abrupt termination of	f a thread indicates a serious programming flaw.
Mı	utex waits can	
	Time In	
	Time Out	Topic 146
	> Has	1-1659794
	Does Not	
171.	If NULL is returned it indicates	s dose not failure.
	> True	
	➢ False	Topic 144
172.	Semaphore maintains a count	15110-1
	► True	Topic 147
	> False	
173.	A semaphore is in a signaled st	ate when the count is greater than.
	$\succ$ 1	
	≻ -1	
		Topic 147
	None of given	

74.	Semaphore is when the count is 0.
	➤ Signaled
>	Un-signaled Topic 147
	➤ Release
	None of the given
75.	Which of the following are used in semaphore Count?
>	CreateSemaphore()
>	CreateSemaphoreEx()
>	OpenSemaphore()
>	All of the Given Topic 147
76.	cReleaseCount gives the count after the release and must be greater than
>	8-1
	► 0 Topic 147
	None of given
77.	Events are classified as either
>	manual-reset
>	➤ auto-reset
2	Both A and B Topic 150
78.	A event can signal several waiting threads simultaneously and can
reset	
×	manual-reset Topic 150
70	auto-reset
/9.	Anevent signals a single waiting thread, and the event is reset
auto	mancany.
	F Inanual-reset
20 20	If binitial State is TRUE, the event is set to a state
50. <u>N</u>	Signaled Topic 150
<mark>/</mark> 1	> Un_Signaled
<b>ب</b> 1	If the event is manual-reset, it remains signaled until a thread evolicitly calls
Rese	stEvent()
	$\sim$ True Topic 150
<u> </u>	False
27	How many ways to use Events?
52.	1
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2	→ 3
	Topic 151

33.	Windows operating system is a multithreaded that provides support
for rea	al time applications and multiprocessors.
$\triangleright$	Hardware
$\succ$	User space
>	Kernel Topic 153
$\succ$	BIOS
34.	Program design and performance can be simplified and improved by
$\succ$	Odd threads
$\triangleright$	Many threads
Þ	Threads Topic 153
$\triangleright$	Even threads
5.	Synchronization is a way to coordinate processes that use shared data
Þ	Shell
>	Process Topic 153
≻	System
Þ	User
6.	Which of the following Synchronization objects.
≻	Critical Section
$\succ$	Semaphore
≻	Mutex
Þ	All of the Given Topic 153
7.	The functions provide a simple mechanism for synchronizing access
a vari	able that is shared by multiple threads.
Þ	Interlocked Topic 155
$\triangleright$	Local
$\triangleright$	Global
$\triangleright$	None
8.	Memory allocation is then performed using using rather than
using	
	HeapAlloc() and HeapFree(),malloc() and free() Topic 56
≻	malloc() and free() and HeapAlloc() and HeapFree().
9.	Each thread that performs memory management can create a Handle to its own
hean 1	ising
••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	HeapCreate() Topic 156
<u>~</u>	HeanAlloc()
2	HeapFree()
۲ ۵	None of the given
0	Threads allocate memory and free memory using functions respectively
v.	malloc () and free () Topic 156
×	

91.	How may aspects compare the performance on the Basis.
	> 3 Topic 157
00	
92.	Which of the Following aspects that are used to compare the Performance. $\mathbf{D} = 1 \cdot \mathbf{T}^{T}$
	Real-Time
	Sustant time
	> All of the given
02	MX (Mutayas) version costs more than times than IN
95.	2 times
1	$\sim 2$ to 30 times Topic 158
51	$\rightarrow$ 1 to 30 times
5	> 3 times
94	CS (Critical Section) version costs times more than IN
	$\geq$ 2 to 30 times
	➤ 2 times Topic 158
	$\succ$ 1 to 30 times
	> 3 times
95.	For older version of windows CS was not scalable.
	True Topic 159
	> False
96.	Critical Section works in
	> Hardware
	User space Topic 161
	> Kernel
	> BIOS
97.	How many methods of Lightweight Reader Writer Locks.
	► 2 Topic 163
	No Vulmehell
00	4 Which of the following methods of Lightweight Deader Writer Lealer
98.	which of the following methods of Lightweight Reader writer Locks
	<ul> <li>Exclusive Wode</li> <li>Shared Mode</li> </ul>
	Both A and B     Topic 163
	<ul> <li>None of given</li> </ul>
99	How many APIs which are used to access SRWs in Evolusive mode
<i>,,</i> ,	$\sim$ 1

<ul> <li>2 Topic 164</li> <li>3</li> <li>4</li> <li>200. When a thread is created almostspace is reserved for that thread and increasing threads memory area is piled up.</li> <li>1 MB Topic 166</li> <li>1 KB</li> <li>1 Bit</li> <li>1 Byte</li> <li>201. If you the threads the you can lose the benefits of parallelism and synchronization</li> <li>Minimize Topic 166</li> <li>Maximize</li> <li>202. Which of the following optimization technique?</li> <li>Use of semaphore throttles</li> <li>Asynchronous I/O</li> <li>Using I/O completion ports</li> <li>All of the Given Topic 166</li> </ul>	with
<ul> <li>3</li> <li>4</li> <li>200. When a thread is created almostspace is reserved for that thread and increasing threads memory area is piled up.</li> <li>1 MBTopic 166</li> <li>1 KB</li> <li>1 Bit</li> <li>1 Byte</li> <li>201. If you the threads the you can lose the benefits of parallelism and synchronization</li> <li>Minimize Topic 166</li> <li>Maximize</li> <li>202. Which of the following optimization technique?</li> <li>Use of semaphore throttles</li> <li>Asynchronous I/O</li> <li>Using I/O completion ports</li> <li>All of the Given Topic 166</li> </ul>	with
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synchronization          Minimize       Topic 166         Maximize       Topic 166         Minimize       Second Secon	
<ul> <li>Minimize Topic 166</li> <li>Maximize</li> <li>202. Which of the following optimization technique?</li> <li>Use of semaphore throttles</li> <li>Asynchronous I/O</li> <li>Using I/O completion ports</li> <li>All of the Given Topic 166</li> </ul>	2
<ul> <li>Maximize</li> <li>202. Which of the following optimization technique?</li> <li>Use of semaphore throttles</li> <li>Asynchronous I/O</li> <li>Using I/O completion ports</li> <li>All of the Given Topic 166</li> </ul>	12
<ul> <li>202. Which of the following optimization technique?</li> <li>&gt; Use of semaphore throttles</li> <li>&gt; Asynchronous I/O</li> <li>&gt; Using I/O completion ports</li> <li>&gt; All of the Given Topic 166</li> </ul>	Pa
<ul> <li>Use of semaphore throttles</li> <li>Asynchronous I/O</li> <li>Using I/O completion ports</li> <li>All of the Given Topic 166</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Asynchronous I/O</li> <li>Using I/O completion ports</li> <li>All of the Given Topic 166</li> </ul>	1 C
<ul> <li>Using I/O completion ports</li> <li>All of the Given</li> <li>Topic 166</li> </ul>	
All of the Given Topic 166	
203. Every process has a dedicated pool.	
Odd threads	
Many threads	
➤ Threads Topic 172	
Even threads	
204. The thread pool is used to the number of application threads and pre-	ovide
management of the worker threads	
➢ Increased	
Reduce Topic 172	
➢ Constant	
Equal	
205. How many types of call back Function.	
$\geq 2$ Topic 173	
> 3	
206. How many sorts of parallelism?	
$\succ$ 2 Topic 177	
$\blacktriangleright$ 3	

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207	
207.	Which of the following parallelism define every loop iteration can execute ocurrently.
	Loop parallelism Topic 177
	Fork-join parallelism
208.	the control flow divides (like the shape of the fork) into multiple flows
tha	t join later
	Loop parallelism
	Fork-join parallelism Topic 177
209.	Each process has its own process affinity mask and a system affinity mask.
	True Topic 180
- A.	> False
210.	How many Bits vector of MASK?
16 1	
	> 2
NYI	➤ 3 Topic 180
Y A	> 4
211.	Which of the follwing Bits vector of MASK?
	System Affinity Mask
	Process Affinity Mask
	Thread Affinity Mask
	► All of the Given Topic 180
212.	IPC stand for
	> Internet process control
	Inter-process Communication Topic 180
	Inter-parameter control
010	> None of the Given
213.	How many Types of Pipe?
	Pines
	Pipes)
	Vulmehel
214	File like chiest colled Pine can be used for IPC
214.	True True Topic 181
	> Folse
215	Which of the following are correct statement of Anonymous Pines?
<i>413</i> .	<ul> <li>Simple anonymous pipes are character based and half dupley</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>They allow network wide communication</li> </ul>
216	Which of the following are correct statement of Named Pines?
210.	

AL	<b>-</b>	IUNAID TECH INSTITUTE
		There can be multiple open nancies for a pipe
		They allow network wide communication.
		All of the Circuit and anonymous pipes
217		All of the Given Topic 181
217.	7	Anonymous pipes allow(nall-duplex) communication
	×	the man
210		The default set of chDine is
210.		Tomio 182
		1 Topic 182
	6	
1.1	2	3
219	1	Named Pine is
217.	A	Directional
A. 5		Bi-Directional Topic 184
V.		Tri-Directional
VY I	6	None of the Given
220		The nine name would be like this
220.		\\pipe\[path]pipename Topic 187
	Þ	\\servername\pipe\pipename
221.	-	Which of the following connection sequences for the Client.
		The client connects with a server
		Communicates with the server using CreateFile()
	$\triangleright$	Performs Read and Write operations and ultimately disconnects
	≻	All of the given Topic 190
222.		Which of the following connection sequences for the Server.
	$\triangleright$	Communicates with the client.
	$\triangleright$	As a result ReadFile() returns FALSE
	$\triangleright$	The server-side connection is disconnected
	≻	All of the given Topic 190
223.		Which of the following Returns information whether the pipe is in blocking or
nor	1-bl	ocking mode, message oriented or byte oriented, number of pipe instances, and so
on.		vuimsnei
	$\triangleright$	SetNamedPipeHandleState()
		GetNamedPipeHandleState() Topic 188
	$\triangleright$	GetNamedPipeInfo()
	۶	None of the given
224.		Which of the following Allows the program to set the same state attributes. Mode
and	l ot	her values are passed as reference so that NULL can also be passed indicating no
cha	nge	e is desired.

AL	/—•	JUNAID IECH INSIIIUIE
	≻	SetNamedPipeHandleState() Topic 188
	$\triangleright$	GetNamedPipeHandleState()
	$\triangleright$	GetNamedPipeInfo()
	$\triangleright$	None of the given
225.		Which of the following Determines whether the handle is for client or a server,
bu	ıffer	sizes, and so on.
	$\triangleright$	SetNamedPipeHandleState()
	$\triangleright$	GetNamedPipeHandleState()
		GetNamedPipeInfo() Topic 188
	۶	None of the given
226.	23	Callto disconnect from the handle
- 4	Þ	DisconnectNamedPipe() Topic 189
		WaitNamedPipe()
1 1	۶	ConnectNamedPipe()
N	۶	All of the given
227.		is used to synchronize connections to the server
	≻	DisconnectNamedPipe()
7.1	Þ	WaitNamedPipe() Topic 189
	$\triangleright$	ConnectNamedPipe()
	$\triangleright$	All of the given
228.		are the security attributes as discussed previously
	Þ	lpSecurityAttributes Topic 186
		nOutBufferSize
		dwOpenMode
		nMaxInstance
229.		andgive the size in bytes of input and output buffer
	×	nOutBufferSize and nInBufferSize Topic 186
•••		nInBufferSize and nOutBufferSize
230.		which of the following determines maximum number of pipe instances?
		lpSecurityAttributes
		nOutBufferSize
		dwOpenMode
001		nMaxInstance Topic 186
231.	•	which of the following indicates whether writing is message oriented or byte
or	riento	
	×	awPipeMode     I opic 186
	~	noutbullerSize
	~	
		dwOpenMode
222		dwOpenMode nMaxInstance

	nDefaultTimeOut Topic 186
	> nOutBufferSize
	➢ dwOpenMode
	> nMaxInstance
233.	The period (.) stands for local machine.
	True Topic 186
	> False
234.	In mutex which type of data structure that stores the resource should also be used
to s	tore the mutexes because mutexes correspond to the resources.
	Different Topic 154
	> Same
- 23	> Equal
	None of the Given
235.	Only the Scheduler decides which thread has the priority
acc	ording to its scheduling policy.
Y	> Hardware
X.T []	> Application
Υſ	<ul> <li>Application</li> <li>OS Topic 154</li> </ul>
Fron	<ul> <li>Application</li> <li>OS Topic 154</li> <li>BIOS</li> <li>MIDTERM Approximate 50 MCQS</li> </ul>
Fron	<ul> <li>Application</li> <li>OS Topic 154</li> <li>BIOS</li> <li>MIDTERM Approximate 50 MCQS</li> <li>APLis used to create a new beap</li> </ul>
Fron 236.	<ul> <li>Application</li> <li>OS Topic 154</li> <li>BIOS</li> <li>MIDTERM Approximate 50 MCQS</li> <li>API is used to create a new heap.</li> <li>createHean()</li> </ul>
<mark>Fron</mark> 236.	<ul> <li>Application</li> <li>OS Topic 154</li> <li>BIOS</li> <li>MIDTERM Approximate 50 MCQS</li> <li>API is used to create a new heap.</li> <li>CreateHeap()</li> <li>HeapGreate()</li> </ul>
<mark>Fror</mark> 236.	<ul> <li>Application</li> <li>OS Topic 154</li> <li>BIOS</li> <li>MIDTERM Approximate 50 MCQS</li> <li>API is used to create a new heap.</li> <li>&gt; createHeap()</li> <li>&gt; HeapCreate()</li> <li>&gt; BuildHeap()</li> </ul>
<mark>Fron</mark> 236.	<ul> <li>Application</li> <li>OS Topic 154</li> <li>BIOS</li> <li>MIDTERM Approximate 50 MCQS</li> <li>API is used to create a new heap.</li> <li>createHeap()</li> <li>HeapCreate()</li> <li>BuildHeap()</li> <li>NewHeap()</li> </ul>
<b>Fron</b> 236.	<ul> <li>Application</li> <li>OS Topic 154</li> <li>BIOS</li> <li><b>MIDTERM Approximate 50 MCQS</b></li> <li>API is used to create a new heap.</li> <li>createHeap()</li> <li>HeapCreate()</li> <li>BuildHeap()</li> <li>NewHeap()</li> </ul>
<b>Fron</b> 236. 237. If thre	<ul> <li>Application</li> <li>OS Topic 154</li> <li>BIOS</li> <li>MIDTERM Approximate 50 MCQS</li> <li>API is used to create a new heap.</li> <li>API is used to create a new heap.</li> <li>&gt; createHeap()</li> <li>&gt; HeapCreate()</li> <li>&gt; BuildHeap()</li> <li>&gt; NewHeap()</li> </ul>
<b>Fron</b> 236. 237. If thre	<ul> <li>Application</li> <li>OS Topic 154</li> <li>BIOS</li> <li>MIDTERNApproximate 50 MCQS</li> <li>API is used to create a new heap.</li> <li>createHeap()</li> <li>HeapCreate()</li> <li>BuildHeap()</li> <li>NewHeap()</li> <li>Advise separate memory space, then it will reduce</li> <li>Memory contention</li> <li>Arcoss spaced</li> </ul>
<b>Fron</b> 236. 237. If thre	<ul> <li>Application</li> <li>OS Topic 154</li> <li>BIOS</li> <li>MIDTERM Approximate 50 MCQS</li> <li>API is used to create a new heap.</li> <li>createHeap()</li> <li>HeapCreate()</li> <li>BuildHeap()</li> <li>NewHeap()</li> <li>NewHeap()</li> <li>Added the memory space, then it will reduce</li> <li>Memory contention</li> <li>Access speed</li> <li>Direct memory access</li> </ul>
<b>Fron</b> 236. 237. If thre	<ul> <li>Application</li> <li>OS Topic 154</li> <li>BIOS</li> <li>MIDTERN Approximate 50 MCQS</li> <li>API is used to create a new heap.</li> <li>&gt; createHeap()</li> <li>&gt; HeapCreate()</li> <li>&gt; BuildHeap()</li> <li>&gt; NewHeap()</li> <li>adds have separate memory space, then it will reduce</li> <li>Access speed</li> <li>&gt; Direct memory access</li> <li>&gt; Memory density</li> </ul>
<b>Fron</b> 236. 237. If thre	<ul> <li>Application</li> <li>OS Topic 154</li> <li>BIOS</li> <li>MIDTERM Approximate 50 MCQS</li> <li>API is used to create a new heap.</li> <li>createHeap()</li> <li>HeapCreate()</li> <li>BuildHeap()</li> <li>NewHeap()</li> <li>NewHeap()</li> <li>Areads have separate memory space, then it will reduce</li> <li></li> <li>Memory contention</li> <li>Access speed</li> <li>Direct memory access</li> <li>Memory density</li> </ul>
<b>Fron</b> 236. 237. If thre 238.	<ul> <li>Application</li> <li>OS Topic 154</li> <li>BIOS</li> <li>MIDTERM Approximate 50 MCQS</li> <li>API is used to create a new heap.</li> <li>CreateHeap()</li> <li>&gt; HeapCreate()</li> <li>&gt; BuildHeap()</li> <li>&gt; NewHeap()</li> <li>&gt; NewHeap()</li> <li>&gt; Access speed</li> <li>&gt; Direct memory access</li> <li>&gt; Memory density</li> <li>is an appropriate API to dispose-off a heap handle.</li> </ul>
<b>Fron</b> 236. 237. If thre 238.	<ul> <li>Application</li> <li>OS Topic 154</li> <li>BIOS</li> <li>MIDTERM Approximate 50 MCQS</li> <li>API is used to create a new heap.</li> <li>&gt; createHeap()</li> <li>&gt; HeapCreate()</li> <li>&gt; BuildHeap()</li> <li>&gt; NewHeap()</li> <li>Access speed</li> <li>&gt; Direct memory access</li> <li>&gt; Memory density</li> <li>is an appropriate API to dispose-off a heap handle.</li> <li>&gt; shudderHandle()</li> <li>&gt; Desternal landle</li> </ul>
<b>Fron</b> 236. 237. If thre	<ul> <li>Application</li> <li>OS Topic 154</li> <li>BIOS</li> <li>MIDTERM Approximate 50 MCQS</li> <li>API is used to create a new heap.</li> <li>createHeap()</li> <li>HeapCreate()</li> <li>BuildHeap()</li> <li>NewHeap()</li> <li>NewHeap()</li> <li>Access speed</li> <li>Direct memory access</li> <li>Memory density</li> <li>is an appropriate API to dispose-off a heap handle.</li> <li>shudderHandle()</li> <li>DestroyHandle()</li> </ul>
<b>Fron</b> 236. 237. If thre 238.	<ul> <li>Application</li> <li>OS Topic 154</li> <li>BIOS</li> <li>API is used to create a new heap.</li> <li>createHeap()</li> <li>HeapCreate()</li> <li>BuildHeap()</li> <li>NewHeap()</li> <li>NewHeap()</li> <li>Access speed</li> <li>Direct memory access</li> <li>Memory density</li> <li>is an appropriate API to dispose-off a heap handle.</li> <li>shudderHandle()</li> <li>DestroyHandle()</li> <li>DeleteHeap()</li> </ul>
<b>Fron</b> 236. 237. If thre 238.	<ul> <li>Application</li> <li>OS Topic 154</li> <li>BIOS</li> <li>MIDTERM Approximate 50 MCQS</li> <li>API is used to create a new heap.</li> <li>createHeap()</li> <li>HeapCreate()</li> <li>BuildHeap()</li> <li>NewHeap()</li> <li>NewHeap()</li> <li>Access speed</li> <li>Direct memory access</li> <li>Memory density         <ul> <li>is an appropriate API to dispose-off a heap handle.</li> <li>shudderHandle()</li> <li>DestroyHandle()</li> <li>DeleteHeap()</li> <li>HeapDestroy()</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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> only one	
Only two	
Many	
240. ReadFile() and writeFile() functions perform muchthan_ttantattattattattattattattattattattattat	
memory mappedfile processing	
➢ Slower	
Faster	
Convenient	
➢ Nimble	
241. Which of the following controls the paging file?	
The pager	
Direct memory access	
Memory mapped I/o	
Virtual memory management system	
242. While using memory mapp <mark>ed I/O</mark> there is/areto	
manage buffers forrepetitive operation on the file operations.	
Needed	
Not needed	
➢ Useful	
Mandatory	
246. In order to make a program more effici <mark>ent,</mark> heap(s) may be required.	
≻ partial	
> only one	
several	
Minimum number of	
247. There areparameters taken by the HeapCreate() API.	
▶ 2	
>4 Vulmahell	
248. The parameter "flOptions" in the HeapCreate() API is a combination of	
flags.	
> 2	
▶ 4	
$\geq$ 3	

≻ 1

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<u>249.</u>	<ul> <li>are the APIs for heap memory allocation.</li> <li>Heapcreate ()and HeapRealloc()</li> <li>Allocheap () and HeapRealloc()</li> <li>HeapAlloc() and HeapRealloc()</li> <li>HeapAlloc() and HeapRealloc()</li> </ul>
250. For a non-grow	<ul> <li>vable heap, the value of dwbytes in heap memory alloction is</li> <li>0*7FEE8</li> <li>0*7FDD8</li> <li>0*AAAA8</li> <li>0*7FEF8</li> </ul>
251.	<ul> <li>is the first step to allocate heap in a program.</li> <li>HeapDestroy()</li> <li>HeapFree()</li> <li>Release and handle</li> </ul>
252. The function he failure.	Get heap handle eapSize() returns the size of a block, orin case
Y.	NULL 1 -1 0
<u>253.</u>	<ul> <li>is used to deallocate the entire heap.</li> <li>HeapDestroy()</li> <li>HeapFree()</li> <li>HeapTruncate()</li> <li>HeapDelete()</li> </ul>
254. Sorting is perfo	ormed in the RootHeap RecHeap ProcHeap NodeHeap
255.	_stores the root address.
	<ul> <li>RootHeap</li> <li>RecHeap</li> <li>ProcHeap</li> <li>NodHeap</li> </ul>
256.	There arenumber of standard input out devices. <ul> <li>3</li> <li>5</li> <li>4</li> <li>2</li> </ul>
254.	Every lockfileEx() function that is successful must be followed by a call to

- DeletelockEx()
- RemovelockEx()
- UnlatchlockEx()
- UnclockfileEx()

255. Try and catch keywords\_

required for vectored exception handlers.

- Are notAre
- Must be
- Are occasionally

256. In the context of vectored exception handling the zero value of firsthandler parameters shows that the handler being used wil be the \_\_\_\_\_\_ one to execute.

- Third
- > Last
- Second
- > First

257. In the vectored exception handler, the value of firsthandler parameter specific the

\_\_\_\_\_in which the handler will execute.

- Order
- Speed
- Allocation of stack
- Accuracy

258. Windows checks for a vectored exception handler at the

\_place when avectored is set up followed by unwinding the

stack.

Second

Fourth

- Third
   First
- W

259.

- \_tcscmp() is\_\_\_\_\_function to compare the strings.
  - A generic
  - > n ASCII
  - Not a generic
  - A Unicode

260. hich of the following functions is used to generate a sound beep for 0.7 seconds with the frequency if 750?

- Beep (750,800)
- ➢ Beep(700,750)
- Beep(750,700)
- ➢ Beep(750,0.7)

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261. A program car	n be terminated by passing from keyboard
	Ctrl +p
	Ctrl +N
	Ctrl +C
	Ctrl +Z
262. The return typ	be of WINAPI Handler() function if
	➢ Void
	Static integer
1	Static bool
11	Static float
263. #include <io.h< td=""><td>&gt; is used for</td></io.h<>	> is used for
103	Input output operation
$\sim 10^{-1}$	Working in CLI
A ( ) /	Memory allocation
V A	Multitasking
264. Windows OS	keepsversion of each API.
Y 1	> One
	> Interpreted
	► Two
	> Complier
265. The options fu	arguments
	▶ 5
	▶ 4
	▶ 7
	▶ 6
266. If invalid file h	andle is passed as a parameter to the closeFile API, then it will
return	-190304 - 1659294
S.	Empty string
	File handle
2.67	False value
267.	In MicrosoftUNIX library, all I/O function are named withprefix.
	Semicolon
	> Dot
	Color
208. IN IOCKFIIEEX()	datamembers

#### **AL-JUNAID TECH INSTITUTE** 5 $\triangleright$ 2 $\triangleright$ > 4 269. File lock can be or Read-only, write-only Read-only, write-only Read-locked, write only Read-only, read-write 270. The read operation does not conflict with the Existing shared lock Remove operation Write operation Existing exclusive lock 271. Before encountering a/an\_\_\_\_ lock, the read or write operation can complete itsrequest partially Exclusive lock Shared lock Mutually exclusive lock Conflicting lock 272. If process-A has a shared lock on a file, and process-B tries to read without a shared lock then the read attempt will Return exception Succeed Return a shared lock Fail 273. UNIX system stores information in directory similar to the registry entry elp.con /etc /reg /key > /root 274. Catfile() function takes \_parameter $\triangleright$ 3 5 $\triangleright$ 4 2 275. empire is considered to be pioneers of encryption as they used basic encryptionalgorithms to encrypt secret conversation in a war. Persian

- Chines
- Roman
- Mughal
- 276. Roman empire use \_\_\_\_\_ algorithm to encrypt secret conversation.
  - ➤ CTR
  - Ceaser cipher
  - Brute force
  - Cryto graph
- test so it is denoted 277. The text that we are going to encrypt is called
  - by
    - Personal, p
    - Secret, w
    - Proposed, p
    - Plain, p
- 278.
- We represent that text by the symbol \_\_\_\_\_ in the encryption formula.
  - ► E
  - ≽ в
  - > A
  - ≻ C
- 279. The formula of ceaser chopper is \_\_\_\_\_
  - C = (E + W)mod26
  - E = (P +n) mod27
  - $\blacktriangleright$  E = (D +n)mod27
  - $\blacktriangleright$  C = (P + n) mod26

#### 280. We use MoveFileEx() to\_the existing file

- > Copy
- Rename
- vulmshelp.con Over write
- > Delete