Paper Code : 3851

M.Sc. (CA & IT) Sem – VII

JUL/SEP – 2021

701 – Distributed Systems

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.

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q.1. 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

q.2. 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

q.3. 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

q.4. Processes on the remote systems are identified by _____
a) host ID b) host name and identifier c) identifier d) process ID

q.5. In distributed systems, link and site failure is detected by
a) polling b) handshaking c) token passing d) none of the mentioned

q.6. Internet provides _____ for remote login.
a) telnet b) http c) ftp d) rpc

q.7. What are the characteristics of processor in distributed system?
a) They vary in size and function b) They are same in size and function
c) They are manufactured with single purpose d) They are real-time devices

q.8. What are the characteristics of a distributed file system?
a) Its users, servers and storage devices are dispersed b) Service activity is not carried out across the network
c) They have single centralized data repository d) There are multiple dependent storage devices

q.9. What are the types of distributed operating system?
a) Network Operating system b) Zone based Operating system
c) Level based Operating system d) All of the mentioned

q.10. What is not true about a distributed system?
a) It is a collection of processor b) All processors are synchronized
c) They do not share memory d) None of the mentioned

q.11. What are not the characteristics of a DFS?
a) login transparency and access transparency b) Files need not contain information about their physical location
c) No Multiplicity of users d) No Multiplicity if files

q.12. What are the different ways file accesses take place?
a) sequential access b) direct access c) indexed sequential access d) all of the mentioned

q.13. Which is not a major component of a file system?
a) Directory service b) Authorization service c) Shadow service d) System service

q.14. What is a valid network topology?
a) Multiaccess bus b) Ring c) Star d) All of the mentioned

q.15. What are the connection strategies not used in distributed systems?
a) Circuit switching b) Message switching c) Token switching d) Packet switching

q.16. What is a common problem found in distributed system?
a) Process Synchronization b) Communication synchronization c) Deadlock problem d) Power failure

q.17. How many layers does the Internet model ISO consist of?
a) Three b) Five c) Seven d) Eight

q.18. hat are the different ways distributed may suffer?
a) Failure of a link b) Failure of a site c) Loss of message d) All of the mentioned

q.19. Web services can be discovered using _____
a) UDDII b) UDDI c) UDDDI d) UDII

q.20. Which of the following role of web service architecture implements the service and makes it available on the Internet?
a) Service provider b) Service requester c) Service registry d) None of the above

q.21. Coding and decoding, and transporting the data is performed by
a) XML and UDDI b) XML and SOAP c) HTML and HTTP d) HTML and SOAP

q.22. What is RPC?
a) Regional Procedure calls b) Remote Procedure calls c) Registered procedure calls d) Regional protection control

q.23. Which of the following component of Web service describes interfaces to web services?
a) UDDI b) WSDL c) SOAP d) None of the above.

q.24. In a dirty read problem …….
a. one transaction reads an uncommitted value of another transaction
b. one transaction reads the committed value for another transaction
c. one transaction reads another transaction d. one transaction commits another transaction.

q.25. A transaction can do only read operation and not write operation on a data item when it acquires ……. lock.
a. read mode b. exclusive mode c. shared mode d. write mode

q.26. …… protocol is used to perform multiple transactions that execute on a different database.
a. commit b. two-phase lock c. two-phase commit d. locking

q.27. Throughput means
a. number of transactions that are committed in one hour b. number of operations in a transaction
c. number of transaction that can be aborted in a given amount of time
d. number of transaction that can be executed in a given amount of time

q.28. ……. helps solve the concurrency problem.
a. locking b. transaction monitor c. transaction serializability d. two-phase commit

q.29. A global system of interconnected computer networks is known as
a) Ethernet b) Intranet c) Internet d) Ultra-net

q.30. SOAP stands for
a) Secure Object Access Protocol b) Simplified Object Arbitrary Protocol
c) Simple object access protocol d) None of the above

q.31. Web applications are developed in order to interact
a) None of these b) Different platforms c) Browsers d) Server

q.32. Which technique is used in peer to peer system?
a. IP routing b. Overlay routing c. a and b both d. None of the above

q.33.. publish (GUID) is used for
a. makes object corresponding to GUID inaccessible b. performs publish operation for the object corresponding to GUID
c. a and b both d. None of the above

q.34. A transaction that completes its execution successfully is said to be …….
a. committed b. rolled back c. partially committed d. Aborted

q.35. Commit and rollback are related to .....
a. data integrity b. data consistency c. data sharing d. data security

q.36. The transaction wants to edit the data item is called as .....
a. Exclusive Mode b. Shared Mode c. Inclusive Mode d. Unshared Mode

q.37. For committing a transaction, the DBMS might discard all the records.
a. after image b. before image c. log d. redo log

q.38. A sophisticated locking mechanism known as 2-phase locking which includes Growing phase and .....
a. Shrinking Phase b. Release phase c. Commit phase d. Acquire Phase

q.39. A Transaction ends
a. only when it is Committed. b. only when it is Rolled-back
c. when it is Committed or Rolled-back d. only when it is initialized

q.40. In ....., each transactions there is a first phase during which new lock are acquired.
a. Shrinking Phase b. Release phase c. Commit phase d. Growing Phase

q.41. A transaction processing system is also called as .....
a. processing monitor b. transaction monitor c. TP monitor d. monitor

q.42. The transactions are always ..... if it always locks a data item in shared mode before reading it.
a. well formed b. well distributed c. well locked d. well shared

q.43. ..... servers which is widely used in relational database systems.
a. Data servers b. Transaction servers c. Query servers d. Client servers

q.44. If a distributed transactions are well-formed and 2-phasedlocked, then ..... is the correct locking mechanism in distributed transaction as well as in centralized databases.
a. two phase locking b. three phase locking c. transaction locking d. well-formed locking

q.45. Marshalling is a process of
a. assembling of data items into message b. sending data c. receiving data d. sending and receiving data

q.46. XML uses
a. encryption algorithm to send data b. decryption algorithm to send data
c. uses both a and b d. binary data to transmit data

q.47.. UDP protocol
a. gives guarantee of delivering data b. does not give guarantee of delivering data
c. a and b both d. None of the above

q.48. Distributed object is used to access
a. Remote methods b. local objects c. variables d. stack

q.49. Remote object reference consist of
a. IP address b. Port no c. Time of creation of object d. All of above

q.50. RMI stands for
a. Remote machine interface b. Remote method interface
c. Remote method invocation d. Remote machine invocation
