

Online Examinations (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2020 - 2021)

Course Name - --Distributed Systems

Course Code - PEC-601B

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Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.

9. 1. Which amongst the following is not an advantage of Distributed systems?

Mark only one oval.

- Resource sharing
- Incremental growth
- Reliability
- Process to Process Commuication

10. 2. If one site fails in distributed system, _____

Mark only one oval.

- The remaining sites can continue operating
- All the sites will stop working
- Directly connected sites will stop working
- A part of sites will be working

11. 3. Resources and clients transparency that allows movement within a system is called _____

Mark only one oval.

- Mobility transparency
- Concurrency transparency
- Replication transparency
- Performance transparency

12. 4. What is not true about distributed system ?

Mark only one oval.

- It is a collection of processor
- All processors are synchronized
- They do not share memory
- Process to Process Communication

13. 5. Which is not a characteristics of a distributed system?

Mark only one oval.

- Heterogeneity
- Openeness
- Scalability
- Global clock

14. 6.What is not a major reason for building distributed systems?

Mark only one oval.

- Resource sharing
- Computation speedup
- Reliability
- Simplicity

15. 7. Which is not a design issue in distributed system structure ?

Mark only one oval.

- Scalability
- Fault-tolerance
- Flexibility
- Non-scalability

16. 8.In distributed system, each processor has its own

Mark only one oval.

- Local memory
- Clock
- Both local memory and clock
- Only cache

17. 9. If timestamps of two events are same, then the events are _____

Mark only one oval.

- Concurrent
- Non-concurrent
- Monotonic
- Non-monotonic

18. 10.If a process is executing in its critical section, _____

Mark only one oval.

- Any other process can also execute in its critical section
- No other process can execute in its critical section
- One more process can execute in its critical section
- All processes execute

19. 11. In the token passing approach of distributed systems, processes are organized in a ring structure _____

Mark only one oval.

- Logically
- Physically
- Both logically and physically
- Independently

20. 12. Election message is always sent to the process with _____

Mark only one oval.

- Lower numbers
- Waiting processes
- Higher numbers
- Requesting Lower number of resource

21. 13. Logical clock measures

Mark only one oval.

- Day time
- Night time
- Relationship among events
- Only event time

22. 14. In which algorithm, One process is elected as the coordinator.

Mark only one oval.

- Distributed mutual exclusion algorithm
- Centralized mutual exclusion algorithm
- Token ring algorithm
- Leaky bucket algorithm

23. 15. For system protection, a process should access _____

Mark only one oval.

- All the resources
- Only those resources for which it has authorization
- Few resources but authorization is not required
- Only a few resources

24. 16. A web-based computing system, the computer used are normally _____?

Mark only one oval.

- Servers
- Personal computers
- Tablets
- Network computers

25. 17. Choose one of the best options from the following. Dump of memory of the computer system is examined by the ___?

Mark only one oval.

- Programmer
- Debugger
- Designer
- Engineer

26. 18. Microkernel is responsible for mapping each virtual

Mark only one oval.

- Module
- I/O devices
- Memory
- Page

27. 19. RPC (remote procedure call) is initiated by the _____

Mark only one oval.

- Server
- Switch
- Hub
- Gateway

28. 20. The _____ layer, which provides the interface that client and server application objects use to interact with each other.

Mark only one oval.

- Increasing
- Count
- Bit
- Stub/skeleton

29. 21. In Message-Passing Systems ,A message-passing facility provides at least two operations:

Mark only one oval.

- send(message) and delete(message)
- delete(message) and receive (message)
- send(message) and receive(message)
- write(message) and delete(message)

30. 22. Machine that places the request to access the data is generally called as _____.

Mark only one oval.

- Server Machine
- Client Machine
- Request Machine
- Response machine

31. 23. _____ provides programmers a familiar programming model by extending the local procedure call to a distributed environment

Mark only one oval.

- Distributed environment
- Permanent procedure call
- Process and file
- Remote procedure call

32. 24. In remote procedure call, the client program must be bound with a small library procedure called _____

Mark only one oval.

- Server stub
- Marshalling
- Local Procedure Call
- Client hub

33. 25. Modular design helps to enhance

Mark only one oval.

- Functionality
- Reliability
- Portability
- Rigidity

34. 26. Internet provides _____ for remote login

Mark only one oval.

- Telnet
- Http
- Ftp
- RPC

35. 27. The hardware of DS has two types

Mark only one oval.

- Multiprocessor system, multicomputer system
- Multiprocessor system, unicomputer system
- Uniprocessor system, multicomputer system
- Uniprocessor system, unicomputer system

36. 28. The Ricart & Agrawala distributed mutual exclusion algorithm is:

Mark only one oval.

- More efficient and more fault tolerant than a centralized algorithm.
- More efficient but less fault tolerant than a centralized algorithm
- Less efficient but more fault tolerant than a centralized algorithm
- Less efficient and less fault tolerant than a centralized algorithm

37. 29. NTP is _____ layer protocol.

Mark only one oval.

- Application
- session
- transport
- physical

38. 30. Suzuki-Kasami's Broadcast Algorithm is an

Mark only one oval.

- Non- token based algorithm
- Token based algorithm
- Centralized Based algorithm
- physical clock synchronization algorithm

39. 31. Which event is concurrent with the vector clock (2, 8, 4)?

Mark only one oval.

- (3,9,5)
- (3,8,4)
- (1,7,3)
- (4,8,2)

40. 32. This is not feature of cooperative algorithm

Mark only one oval.

- Complex
- Larger overhead
- Worst stability
- Better stability

41. 33. What are the characteristics of computation migration?

Mark only one oval.

- Transfer data by entire file or immediate portion required
- Transfer the computation rather than the data
- Execute an entire process or parts of it at different sites
- Execute an entire process or parts of it at same site

42. 34. When the process issues an I/O request _____

Mark only one oval.

- It is placed in an I/O queue
- It is placed in a waiting queue
- It is placed in the ready queue
- It is placed in the Job queue

43. 35. In Casual consistency model all processes shared accesses in

Mark only one oval.

- Random order
- Same order
- Sequential order
- Specific order

44. 36. _____ consistency is that write operations by the same process are performed in the correct order everywhere.

Mark only one oval.

- Weak
- Strict
- Eventual
- FIFO

45. 37. Remote write protocol supports all write operations

Mark only one oval.

- Need to be forwarded to local server
- Need to be forwarded to multiple servers.
- Need to be forwarded to any server
- Need to be forwarded to a fixed single server

46. 38. The dynamic replication algorithm takes into account

Mark only one oval.

- To reduce load on server
- Files on server can be migrated anywhere
- Schedule process migration
- Resource sharing

47. 39.State transition failures happens

Mark only one oval.

- Server fails
- Server reacts unexpectedly
- Client fails
- Network fails

48. 40. The file once created can not be changed is called _____

Mark only one oval.

- Immutable file
- Mutex file
- Mutable file
- Immutex file

49. 41. Which one of the following hides the location where in the network the file is stored?

Mark only one oval.

- Transparent distributed file system
- Hidden distributed file system
- Escaped distribution file system
- Spy distributed file system

50. 42. In a distributed file system, when a file's physical storage location changes _____

Mark only one oval.

- File name need to be changed
- File name need not to be changed
- File's host name need to be changed
- File's local name need to be changed

51. 43. In a distributed file system, a file is uniquely identified by _____

Mark only one oval.

- Host name
- Local name
- The combination of host name and local name
- The combination of host name and IP address

52. 44. In distributed file system, file name does not reveal the file's _____

Mark only one oval.

- Local name
- Physical storage location
- Both local name and physical storage location
- Logical Name

53. 45. Which one of the following is not a distributed file system?

Mark only one oval.

- Andrew file system
- Network file system
- Novel network
- S3

54. 46. What are characteristic of a DFS?

Mark only one oval.

- Fault tolerance
- Scalability
- Heterogeneity of the system
- Upgradation

55. 47. Which is not a major component of a file system?

Mark only one oval.

- Directory service
- Authorization service
- Shadow service
- System service

56. 48. What is the advantage of caching in remote file access?

Mark only one oval.

- Reduced network traffic by retaining recently accessed disk blocks
- Faster network access
- Copies of data creates backup automaticall
- Slower network access

57. 49. What is networked virtual memory?

Mark only one oval.

- Caching
- Segmentation
- RAM disk
- ROM disk

58. 50. What are the advantages of file replication ?

Mark only one oval.

- Improves availability & performance
- Decreases performanc
- They are consistent
- Improves speed

59. 51. What is NORMA?

Mark only one oval.

- No remote mapping access
- Network operation of remote memory access
- No remote memory access
- Network remote memory access

60. 52. What is NUMA?

Mark only one oval.

- NON Universal Mapping Access
- NON Uniform Memory Access
- NON Uniform Mapping Access
- Network Uniform Memory Access

61. 53. Having data belonging to two independent processes in the same page is called _____.

Mark only one oval.

- Buffering
- Blocking
- Message-passing
- False sharing

62. 54. _____ consistency is the most popular and important consistency model.

Mark only one oval.

- Sequential
- Casual
- Entry
- Strict

63. 55. The straight-forward model used for the memory consistency is called _____

Mark only one oval.

- Random consistency
- Remote node
- Sequential consistency
- Local node

64. 56. _____ occurs when two different processes access two unrelated variables that reside in the same data block

Mark only one oval.

- Consistency
- Paging overhead
- False sharing
- True sharing

65. 57. In _____ approach, Shared-memory space is ordered as an associative memory called a tuple space.

Mark only one oval.

- No structuring
- Structuring as a database
- Structuring by data type.
- Structuring as a program

66. 58. In the _____ model, Memory reference operations that are not potentially causally related may be seen by different processes in different orders.

Mark only one oval.

- Strict consistency
- Sequential consistency
- Weak consistency
- Causal consistency

67. 59. The DSM system that supports the _____ model uses a special variable called a synchronization variable.

Mark only one oval.

- Weak consistency
- PRAM consistency
- Sequential consistency
- Causal consistency

68. 60. The alternative way of a snooping based coherence protocol , is called a

Mark only one oval.

- Memory protocol
- Directory protocol
- Registry protocol
- CSMA Protocol

69. 61. Which of the following is not a stream cipher?

Mark only one oval.

- TBONE
- RC5
- RC4
- Two fish

70. 62. Kernel mode of operating system is also called

Mark only one oval.

- User mode
- System mode
- Supervisor mode
- Non-supervising mode

71. 63. Microkernel is responsible for mapping each virtual

Mark only one oval.

- Module
- I/O Devices
- Memory
- Page

72. 64. In UNIX, thread is

Mark only one oval.

- Runnable
- Executing
- Updated
- Access

73. 65. A microkernel architecture works well in context of an

Mark only one oval.

- Object Oriented Operating System
- Internal device
- Interface
- Attractive Feature

74. 66. If master and transaction file have keys in same order then it takes

Mark only one oval.

- Less time
- More time
- Many hours
- Many days

75. 67. Fastest form of inter process communication provided in UNIX is

Mark only one oval.

- Virtual Memory
- Memory
- Shared Memory
- Main Memory

76. 68. Processes on remote system are identified by

Mark only one oval.

- Host ID
- Host Name and Identifier
- Identifier
- Process Id

77. 69. What is common problem found in distributed system

Mark only one oval.

- Process synchronization
- Communication synchronization
- Deadlock problem
- Power failure

78. 70. The size of the monolithic kernel is.....than that of a microkernel

Mark only one oval.

- larger
- smaller
- medium
- None of the above

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