Name:	GT Number:
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#### Friday Decembet 5, 2008 (3:15 PM to 6:00 PM), 330 Science Building

#### Note:

- 1. Write your name and GT number on each page.
- 2. The test is CLOSED BOOK and NOTES.
- 3. Please provide the answers in the space provided. You can use scratch paper (provided by us) to figure things out (if needed) but you get credit only for what you put down in the space provided for each answer.
- 4. For conceptual questions, **concise bullets** (not wordy sentences) are preferred.
- 5. Where appropriate **use figures** to convey your points (a figure is worth a thousand words!)
- 6. Illegible answers are wrong answers. WE MEAN IT!!
- 7. Please look through the whole test before starting so that you can manage your time better.

#### Good luck!

Que	estion	nur	mber	Points	earned	Running	total
1	(Max:	1	pts)				
2	(Max:	12	pts)				
3	(Max:	8	pts)				
4	(Max:	8	pts)				
5	(Max:	16	pts)				
6	(Max:	12	pts)				
7	(Max:	10	pts)				
8	(Max:	8	pts)				
9	(Max:	5	pts)				
10	(Max:	10	pts)				
11	(Max:	10	pts)				
Tot	cal(Max	x: [	100 pts)				

#### 1. (1 min, 1 point)

Write the full name of your professor for this course in some language other than English.

Name:	GT Number:
2. (15 min, 12 poi	nts) (Distributed Objects - Java, Spring Kernel)
	and explain why that is the case (If you only say True or receive full credit.)
(a) Parameter pass and remote objects	ing for object invocation has the same semantics for local in Java.
(b) Spring kernel programming langua	requires all subsystems to be coded in the same ge
	interaction in Spring is location transparent (i.e., the do not know or care whether they are on the same or

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3. (10 min, 8 points) (Global Memor	y System)
Answer True/False and explain why t False you will not receive full cre	chat is the case (If you only say True oredit.)
(a) The age information for the pagis readily available to the GMS.	ges used by the virtual memory subsystem
(b) A node that is mostly inactive memory server for the other nodes.	for a length of time becomes a remote

4. (10 min, 8 points) (Distributed Shared Memory - TreadMarks)  Answer True/False and explain why that is the case (If you only say True False you will not receive full credit.)  (a) Eager release consistency results in less latency for memory access compared to lazy release consistency.	
False you will not receive full credit.)  (a) Eager release consistency results in less latency for memory access	
	or
(b) "False sharing" has no impact on memory access latency.	

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5. (20 mins, 16 points) (xFS) In a centralized file system, the serve managing the data blocks, metadata fo and consistency of datablocks of file following questions are with respect to xFS.	r the files, server-side file cache, es cached by multiple clients. The
Answer True/False and explain why that False you will not receive full credit.	
(a) Meta data for files are located in	the same node as the data
(b) A file is contained entirely on a s	single disk in the entire system.

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(c) Small file write problem is solved in xFS.	

(d) The in-memory cache for a file resides at the same node as the disk

copy.

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6. (15 min, 12 points) Rialto scheduler prov real-time jobs.			chanism	ns for guaran	nteeing CI	PU time	e for
(a) <b>Reservation</b> : Give be useful	e an exa	mple of a	an appl	ication scen	ario wher	e this	will
(b) Time constraint:	give an	example	of an	application	scenario	where	this
will be useful	J2.0 a	0120.III <sub>F</sub>	02 0	app 110001011			

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7. (10 min, 10 points) (Tiger)

With pictures show and explain the file layout for single bitrate files that ensures that failures of cubs can be tolerated without overloading the throughput capacity of each disk.

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8. (10 min, 8 points) (LRVM and Quicksilv	er)
Answer True/False and explain why that i False you will not receive full credit.)	s the case (If you only say True o
(a) LRVM is "lightweight" compared to Can	melot.
(b) Quicksilver aborts a transaction imme	diately upon detecting failure.

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9. (10 min, 5 points) (Rio Vista) (give your answers as bullet points)						
(a) What are the sources of problems failure as identified in this paper?	in	computer	systems	that	lead	to
(b) How are these relaxed in Rio Vista?						

me:							G	ΙNυ	ımber	::			-
<b>k</b> is the	key	and	n is	the nod			itional	DHT	would	try	to	store	}
Explain	why	DSHT	r does	not do	that	. <b>.</b>							
Explain	how	the	"put"	algori	thm c	of Coral	works.						
	k is the a locati Explain	(15 min, 10 k is the key a location n Explain why	(15 min, 10 poing is the key and a location n, who	(15 min, 10 points) (Combined in the least of the least o	(15 min, 10 points) (Coral)  k is the key and n is the nod a location n, where n is equal Explain why DSHT does not do	(15 min, 10 points) (Coral)  k is the key and n is the node id, a location n, where n is equal to  Explain why DSHT does not do that	(15 min, 10 points) (Coral)  k is the key and n is the node id, a trad a location n, where n is equal to k.  Explain why DSHT does not do that.	(15 min, 10 points) (Coral) $k$ is the key and $n$ is the node id, a traditional a location $n$ , where $n$ is equal to $k$ .	(15 min, 10 points) (Coral)  k is the key and n is the node id, a traditional DHT a location n, where n is equal to k.  Explain why DSHT does not do that.	(15 min, 10 points) (Coral)  k is the key and n is the node id, a traditional DHT would a location n, where n is equal to k.  Explain why DSHT does not do that.	(15 min, 10 points) (Coral)  k is the key and n is the node id, a traditional DHT would try a location n, where n is equal to k.  Explain why DSHT does not do that.	(15 min, 10 points) (Coral)  k is the key and n is the node id, a traditional DHT would try to a location n, where n is equal to k.  Explain why DSHT does not do that.	(15 min, 10 points) (Coral)  k is the key and n is the node id, a traditional DHT would try to store a location n, where n is equal to k.  Explain why DSHT does not do that.

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11.(10 min, 10 points) (Security issues)
Explain two attributes that are novel about the way security issues are addressed in the Andrew distributed file system (give your answer as bullet