

# DS-QB

- ✓ 1. Provides for a common shared interface for both applications and components
  - a. OS
  - b. **Middleware**
  - c. Application network
- ✓ 2. What type of transparency hide that a resource may be shared by several competitive users
  - a. Failure
  - b. Location
  - c. Migration
  - d. **Concurrency**
- ✓ 3. Hiding non-relevant properties of the system's components and structure is called
  - a. Openness
  - b. Scalability
  - c. **Transparency**
  - d. Graphical solution
- ✓ 4. A system that offers services according to standard rules that describe the syntax and semantics of those services
  - a. **Openness**
  - b. Resource sharing
  - c. Scalability
- ✓ 5. Measures how much an application (or, a portion of it) can be moved to a different distributed system and keep working
  - a. Interoperability
  - b. **Portability**



c. Extensibility

✓ 6. Doing routing based on complete information

a. Centralized services

b. Centralized data

c. Centralized algorithms

✓ 7. Scalability problems with scaling with respect to size is

a. Centralization

b. Communication

c. Administration

✓ 8. Hiding communication latency, distribution, replication are the techniques for which type of scalability

a. Geographical

b. Size

c. Administration

d. Users

✓ 9. Making a copy of a resource from the original location to a location in the proximity of the users

a. Caching

b. Replication

c. Distribution

✓ 10. A collection of similar workstations, running the same OS, located in the same area, interconnected through a high-speed Lan.

a. Cluster Computing Systems

b. Grid Computing Systems

c. Cloud Computing Systems

✓ 11. Interface to local resource at a specific site



- a. Connectivity layer
- b. Resource layer
- c. Fabric layer
- d. Collective layer

✓ 12. The backbone for most cloud computing platforms

- a. Infrastructure
- b. Application
- c. SaaS
- d. Transaction

✓ 13. provides the customers, dynamically on demand, with the required computing resources usually in the form of virtual machines (VMs)

- a. Software as a Service (SaaS)
- b. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
- c. Platform as a Service (PaaS)
- d. Application as a Service (SaaS)

✓ 14. What property once a transaction commits, its effects are permanent

- a. Isolated
- b. Durable
- c. Atomic
- d. Consistent

✓ 15. Instability is the default behavior of

- a. Distributed computing systems
- b. Distributed information systems
- c. Distributed pervasive systems

✓ 16. The logical organization of distributed systems into software components.

- a. Software architecture

Remember Not  
System Architecture



- b. Component
- c. Connector
- d. Architectural style

✓ 17. Is formulated in terms of components, the way that components are connected to each other, the data exchanged between components.

- a. Software architecture
- b. Component
- c. Connector
- d. Architectural style

✓ 18. Evolve around the idea of processes communicate through a common repository.

- a. Layered architecture
- b. Object-based architecture
- c. Data-based architecture
- d. Event-based architecture

✓ 19. A network in which the nodes are formed by the processes and the links represent the possible communication channels.

- a. Overlay network
- b. Distributed hash table
- c. LAN network

✓ 20. Alternative to peer to peer system propose to make use of special nodes that maintain index of data items

- a. Super peer
- b. Structure peer to peer
- c. CAN
- d. Chord

✓ 21. In synchronous communication ....





- a. Only sender blocks
- b. Only receiver blocks
- c. Both of them block
- d. None of them block

✓ 2. Messages must arrive uncorrupted and without duplication

- a. Integrity
- b. Validity
- c. None

✓ 3. Internet protocols that implement Non-blocking send and Blocking receive

- a. UDP
- b. TCP
- c. Both

✓ 4. Is the process of assembling a collection of data items in a form suitable for transmission

- a. Marshalling
- b. Unmarshalling
- c. None

✓ 5. Can be used by a variety of programming languages

- a. CORBA
- b. Java's object serialization
- c. XML (Extensible Markup Language)

✓ 26. The activity of flattening object or a related set of objects in a serial form suitable for transmitting in a message.

- a. Serialization
- b. Deserialization
- c. None

