DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS

Question Bank

Helping Others Have Special taste

Questions

1- A ...... is a collection of independent computers that appears to its users as a single coherent system.
   a. Processing System
   b. Distributed System
   c. Information System
   d. None of the above

2- One important characteristic of distributed systems is that differences between the various computers and the ways in which they communicate are mostly hidden from users.
   a. True
   b. False

3- Distributed systems should be relatively ...... to expand or scale.
   a. Difficult
   b. Hard
   c. Easy
   d. None of the above

not notice

4- Users and applications should notice that parts are being replaced or fixed.
   a. True
   b. False

5- …… are often organized by means of a layer of software-that is, logically placed between a higher-level layer consisting of users and applications, and a layer underneath consisting of operating systems and basic communication facilities.

  a.   Processing Systems
  b. information Systems
  c. Distributed Systems
  d. None of the above

6- A distributed system organized as ……

  a. Users
  b. Middleware
  c. Applications
  d. None of the above

7- The …… layer extends over multiple machines, and offers each application the same interface.

  a. Middleware
  b. Users
  c. Applications
  d. None of the above

8- A distributed system should be close and scalable.

  a. True
  b. False

9- A security problem is that of tracking communication to build up a preference profile of a specific user.

    a. True
    b. False

10-Increased connectivity can lead to unwanted communication, such as electronic junk mail, often called ……..

    a. Ham
    b. Spam
    c. Scam
    d. None of the above

11-……. deals with hiding differences in data representation and the way that resources can be accessed by users.

    a. Location transparency
    b. Concurrency transparency
    c. Failure transparency
    d. Access transparency

12-…… refers to the fact that users can't tell where a resource is physically located in the system.

    a. Location transparency
    b. Concurrency transparency
    c. Failure transparency
    d. Access transparency

13- Location transparency can be achieved by assigning only logical names to resources.
   a. True
   b. False

14- In…………. resources can be moved without affecting how those resources can be accessed.
   a. access transparency
   b. failure transparency
   c. migration transparency
   d. concurrency transparency

15- In………. resources can be relocated while they are being accessed without the user or application noticing anything.
   a. Access transparency
   b. Concurrency transparency
   c. Migration transparency
   d. Relocation transparency

16- In…………. resources may be replicated to increase availability or to improve performance by placing a copy close to the place where it is accessed.
   a. Relocation transparency
   b. Migration transparency
   c. Replication transparency
   d. Access transparency

17-In……… sharing resources is done in a cooperative way.
  a. Relocation transparency
  b. <mark>Concurrency</mark> transparency
  c. Replication transparency
  d. Access transparency

18-…… means that a user doesn't notice that a resource fails to work properly, and that system subsequently recovers from that failure.
  a. Access transparency
  b. <mark>Failure</mark> transparency
  c. Replication transparency
  d. Relocation transparency

19-An …… is a system that refers services according to <mark>standard rules</mark>.
  a. <mark>Openness</mark>
  b. Scalability
  c. Transparency
  d. None of the above

20-….. of a system can be measured along at least three different dimensions.
  a. Openness
  b. <mark>Scalability</mark>
  c. Transparency
  d. None of the above

21-A system can be scalable with respect to its………., meaning that we can easily add more users and resources to the system.

   a. Administratively

   b. <mark>Size</mark>

   c. Geographically

   d. None of the above

22-A…………….. scalable system is one in which the users and resources may lie far apart.

   a. Administratively

   b. Size

   c. <mark>Geographically</mark>

   d. None of the above

23-A system can be…………… scalable, that it can still be easy to manage even if it spans many independent administrative organizations..

   a. <mark>Administratively</mark>

   b. Size

   c. Geographically

   d. None of the above

24-In …… the underlying hardware consists of a collection of similar workstations or PCs, closely connected by means of a highspeed local-area network where each node runs the same operating system.

   a. Cloud Computing

   b. <mark>Cluster Computing</mark>

   c. None of the above

25-…..this subgroup consists of distributed systems that are often constructed as a federation of a computer systems.

   a. <mark>Cloud Computing</mark>

   b. Cluster Computing

   c. None of the above

26-A network application simply consisted a server running that application and making it available to remote programs, called …..

   a. <mark>Clients</mark>

   b. Servers

   c. None of the above

27-Operations on a database are usually carried out in the form of ……

   a. Openness

   b. Scalability

   c. <mark>Transactions</mark>

   d. None of the above

28-In a ……, there might be primitives to send, receive, and forward mail.

   a. Accounting system

   b. Information system

   c. <mark>Mail</mark> system

   d. None of the above

29-In an ………, they might be quite different . READ and WRITE are typical examples.

   a. Accounting system

   b. Information system

   c. Mail system

   d. None of the above

30-A nested transaction is constructed from a number of sub-transactions.

   a. True

   b. False

Answers

Question	Answer
1	B
2	A
3	C
4	B
5	C
6	B
7	A
8	B
9	A
10	B
11	D
12	A
13	A
14	C
15	D
16	C
17	B
18	B
19	A
20	B
21	B

22	**C**
23	A
24	B
25	A
26	A
27	C
28	C
29	A
30	A

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