

DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS

Question Bank

Helping Others Have Special taste

Questions

- 1- ____ is a collection of independent computers that appears to its users as a single coherent system.
 - a. Operating System
 - b. Distributed System
 - c. Multiprocessor System

- 2- Computers are equipped with a layer of software called the ____, whose job is to provide user programs with a better, simpler, cleaner, model of the computer and to handle managing all resources.
 - a. Operating System
 - b. Distributed System
 - c. Multiprocessor System

- 3- ____ are the most powerful computer available at any given time.
 - a. Super Computers
 - b. Micro Computers
 - c. Mainframe Computers

- 4- ____ are built specifically for researchers or scientists working on projects that demand very huge amounts of data variables.
 - a. Micro Computers
 - b. Mainframe Computers
 - c. Super Computers

5- ____ usually refers to a microprocessor , Different OS can be implemented on different nodes.

- a. Loosely-Coupled Systems
- b. Tightly-Coupled Systems

6- ____ usually refers to a microprocessor , Communicate Via shared memory.

- a. Loosely-Coupled Systems
- b. Tightly-Coupled Systems

7- The largest types of computers in common use are ____

- a. Micro Computers
- b. Mainframe Computers
- c. Super Computers

8- Mainframe Computers are Used mainly by large organization.

- a. True
- b. False

9- ____ lie between Mainframes and Personal computers.

- a. Mini Computers
- b. Super Computers
- c. Micro Computers

10- ____ lie between Mini Computers and Micro Computers.

- a. Super Computers
- b. Mainframe Computers
- c. Workstations

11- ____ Like Mainframes, they can handle a great deal more input and output than Personal Computers.

- a. Micro Computers
- b. Mini Computers
- c. Super Computers

12- ____ look like a Personal Computer and is typically used by one person.

- a. Micro Computers
- b. Mainframe Computers
- c. Workstations

13- CPU stands for ____

- a. Central Program Unit
- b. Central Processing Unit
- c. Control Processing Unit

14- ____ (RISC) use UNIX operating system or a variation of it.

- a. Workstations
- b. Mainframe Computers
- c. Super Computers

15- RISC stands for ____

- a. Reduced Instruction System Computing
- b. Reduced Instruction Set Computing
- c. Reduced Internet Set Computing

16- Many ____ are built specially to be used in watches , clocks , and cameras.

- a. Workstations
- b. Super Computers
- c. Micro Computers

17- _____ is a tiny electrical chip Known as the micro processor located in the system unit.

- a. CPU
- b. CU
- c. ALU

18- _____ Coordinates all the computer activates and contains the CPUs instruction to carry out commands.

- a. CPU
- b. CU
- c. ALU

19- _____ is responsible for carrying out arithmetic and logic functions.

- a. CPU
- b. CU
- c. ALU

20- _____ is where the Computer stores a program while the program is running ,as well as the data that the program is working with.

- a. Main Memory
- b. Virtual Memory
- c. Extend Memory

21- When the computer is turned off, the contents of RAM are erased.

- a. True
- b. False

22- Using _____ , a system can load larger programs or multiple programs running at the same time, letting each operate as if it has infinite memory without having to add more RAM.

- a. Main Memory
- b. Virtual Memory
- c. Extend Memory

23- SISD stands for ____.

- a. Single Internet and Single Data
- b. Single Instruction and Single Data
- c. Single Instruction and Single Device

24- MIMD stands for ____.

- a. Multiple Internet and Multiple Data
- b. Multiple Instruction and Multiple Device
- c. Multiple Instruction and Multiple Data

25- ____ is a uniprocessor machine capable of executing a single instruction , which operates on a single data stream.

- a. MIMD
- b. MISD
- c. SISD
- d. SIMD

26- In SISM, machine instructions are processed sequentially.

- a. True
- b. False

27- ____ represents an organization that includes many processing units under the supervision of a common control unit.

- a. SISD
- b. SIMD
- c. MISD
- d. MIMD

28. In _____, All processors receive the same instruction from the control unit but operate on different items of data.

- a. SISD
- b. SIMD
- c. MISD
- d. MIMD

29. In _____, Each processing unit operates on the data independently via separate instruction stream.

- a. SISD
- b. SIMD
- c. MISD
- d. MIMD

30. In _____, all processing in a parallel computer can execute different instructions and operate on various data at the same time.

- a. SISD
- b. SIMD
- c. MISD
- d. MIMD

31. Which is an extremely fast computer, which can execute hundreds of millions of instructions per second?

- a. Workstation
- b. Mini Computer
- c. Main Frame
- d. Supercomputer

32. Personal computers are designed as single-user systems.

- a. TRUE
- b. FALSE
- c. Can be true or false
- d. Can not say

33. Supercomputers are very expensive.

- a. TRUE
- b. FALSE
- c. Can be true or false
- d. Can not say

34. Common operating systems for workstations are UNIX and Windows NT

- a. TRUE
- b. FALSE
- c. Can be true or false
- d. Can not say

35. Computers can be broadly classified into?

- a. 3 types
- b. 4 types
- c. 5 types
- d. 6 types

36. Which of these statements are TRUE about a supercomputer?

- a. It is used for scientific research
- b. It has very high computation speed
- c. It is very expensive
- d. All of these

37. What is the name given to huge computers with large computation speeds?

- a. Workstation computer
- b. Server computer
- c. Supercomputer
- d. None of these

38. Mainframe computers can handle hundreds or thousands of users simultaneously. TRUE or FALSE?

- a. TRUE
- b. FALSE

39. Weather forecasting can be done using ____.

- a. PC
- b. Megacomputer
- c. Supercomputer
- d. All of these

40. Which of these is a feature of minicomputer?

- a. Support multiple users
- b. It has low weight
- c. It can be carried anywhere
- d. All of these

41. Which of these computers can be easily used for individual use?

- a. Supercomputer
- b. Personal computer
- c. Workstation
- d. None of these

42. Laptop that we used is a type of which of these categories?

- a. Microcomputer
- b. Workstation
- c. Personal Computer
- d. All of these

43. Which of the following are correct features of CPU?

- a. CPU is considered as the brain of the computer
- b. CPU performs all types of data processing operations
- c. It stores data, intermediate results, and instructions
- d. All of the above

44. What is the primary function of the CPU?

- a. To display images on the screen
- b. To store data permanently
- c. To process data and execute instructions
- d. To connect to the internet

45. Which component of the CPU is responsible for performing arithmetic and logic operations?

- a. Control Unit
- b. ALU (Arithmetic Logic Unit)
- c. Cache Memory
- d. Register

46. What is the purpose of the Control Unit in the CPU?

- a. To perform mathematical calculations
- b. To manage memory storage
- c. To control the flow of data and instructions within the CPU
- d. To display images on the screen

47. Which architecture supports more than one processor working on a single data stream?

- a. SISD
- b. SIMD
- c. MISD
- d. MIMD

48. Which architecture supports more than one processor working on more than one data stream?

- a. SISD
- b. SIMD
- c. MISD
- d. MIMD

49. Which architecture supports one processor acting on more than one data stream?

- a. SISD
- b. SIMD
- c. MISD
- d. MIMD

50. Which architecture supports one processor and one data source?

- a. SISD
- b. SIMD
- c. MISD
- d. MIMD

51. Communication between processors using a common system bus and common memory takes place in

- a. loosely coupled system
- b. tightly coupled system
- c. tightly and loosely coupled system
- d. none of the mentioned

52. Centralized computing covers many data centers and

- a. Minicomputers
- b. Mainframe computers
- c. Supercomputers
- d. Microcomputers

53. A distributed system is defined as a collection of autonomous computers linked by a network with software designed to produce an integrated computing facility.

- a. True
- b. False

54. Von-Neumann architecture is based on the stored-program computer concept, where instruction data and program data are stored in the same memory.

- a. True
- b. False

55. Von-Neumann consisted of a ____.

- a. CU
- b. ALU
- c. Registers
- d. I/O
- e. All of the above

56. The is the part of the processor that is visible to the programmer or compiler writer.

- a. HAS
- b. ISA
- c. RISC
- d. CISC

57.Theis a view of the physical architecture, which represents the hardware components and their interrelationships.

- a. HAS
- b. ISA
- c. RISC
- d. CISC

58.The HAS serves as the boundary between software and hardware.

- a. True
- b. False

59.ISA stands for Instruction set Architecture.

- a. True
- b. False

60 _____ is a type of microprocessor that has a limited number of instructions.

- a. HAS
- b. ISA
- c. RISC
- d. CISC

61 _____ contains large number of complex instructions.

- a. HAS
- b. ISA
- c. RISC
- d. CISC

62 _____ can execute their instructions very fast because instructions are very small and simple.

- a. RISC
- b. CISC
- c. HAS
- d. ISA

63.CISC chips require fewer transistors which make them cheaper to design and produce.

- a. True
- b. False

64.A computer _____ is a set of computers(nodes) that work together as a single system.

- a. Personal
- b. System
- c. Cluster

65.A Beowulf cluster is a computer cluster of what are normally identical, commodity-grade computers networked into a small local area network with libraries and programs installed which allow processing to be shared among them.

- a. True
- b. False

66 _____ is the type of software which is the interface between application software and system.

- a. System Program
- b. Application Program
- c. Hardware System

67 _____ is the type of software which runs as per user request.

- a. System Program
- b. Application Program
- c. Hardware System

68. Without _____, System can't run on the other hand without _____, System always runs.

- a. System Program , Application Program
- b. Application Program , System Program
- c. None

69.In _____ At home, most users once had a single computer with a slow modem connection to the office.

- a. Mobile Computing
- b. Traditional Computing
- c. Client-Server Computing
- d. Peer-to-Peer Computing

70 _____ refers to computing on handheld smartphones and tablet computers.

- a. Mobile Computing
- b. Traditional Computing
- c. Client-Server Computing
- d. Peer-to-Peer Computing

71 _____ is a collection of physically separate, possibly heterogeneous, computer systems that are networked to provide users with access to the various resources that the system maintains.

- a. Peer-to-Peer System
- b. Distributed System
- c. Client-Server System

72.In _____ all nodes within the system are considered peers, and each may act as either a client or server, depending on whether it is requesting or providing a service.

- a. Traditional Computing
- b. Client-Server Computing
- c. Peer-to-Peer Computing
- d. Mobile Computing

peer-to-peer

73.In a client-server system, the server is a bottleneck.

- a. True
- b. False

74 _____ is a type of computing that delivers computing, storage, and even applications as a service across a network. For example (EC2)

- a. Traditional Computing
- b. Client-Server Computing
- c. Peer-to-Peer Computing
- d. Cloud Computing

75.(EC2) stands for _____.

- a. Economic Compute Cloud
- b. Elastic Compute Cloud
- c. Electric Compute Cloud

76 _____are the most prevalent from of computers in existence. These devises are found everywhere, from car engines and manufacturing robots to DVDs and microwave evens.

- a. Embedded Systems
- b. Distributed Systems
- c. Peer-to-Peer Systems
- d. Client-Server Systems

77.Which of the two architecture saves memory?

- a) Harvard
- b) Von Neumann
- c) Harvard & Von Neumann
- d) None of the mentioned

78. The CISC stands for _____

- a) Computer Instruction Set Compliment
- b) Complete Instruction Set Compliment
- c) Computer Indexed Set Components
- d) Complex Instruction set computer

79. The computer architecture aimed at reducing the time of execution of instructions is _____

- a) CISC
- b) RISC
- c) ISA
- d) ANNA

80. The RISC processor has a more complicated design than CISC.

- a) True
- b) False

81. The set of loosely connected computers are called as _____

- a) LAN
- b) WAN
- c) Workstation
- d) Cluster

82. The computer cluster architecture emerged as a result of _____

- a) ISA
- b) Workstation
- c) Super computers
- d) Distributed systems

83. The simplest form of a cluster is _____ approach.

- a) Beowolf
- b) Sequoia
- c) Stone

d) None of the mentioned

84. In which system, tasks are equally divided between all the nodes?

- A. client/server systems
- B. peer to peer systems
- C. user to client system
- D. All of the above

85. What is Cloud Computing?

- a) Cloud Computing means providing services like storage, servers, database, networking, etc
- b) Cloud Computing means storing data in a database
- c) Cloud Computing is a tool used to create an application
- d) None of the mentioned

86. Who developed the basic architecture of computer?

- a) Blaise Pascal
- b) Charles Babbage
- c) John Von Neumann
- d) None of the above

87. In which one of the following architecture the instructions are simple?

- a) RISC
- b) CISC
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

88. Mark all the correct statements about Complex Instruction Set Computer (CISC)

- a) The instructions may use more than one word of memory
- b) The instructions may represent complicated operations
- c) Sequence of instructions are hard to pipeline
- d) All of the above

Answers

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

Lecture-1 Part-1&2

19	C
20	A
21	A
22	B
23	B
24	C
25	C
26	B
27	B
28	B
29	C
30	D
31	D
32	A
33	A
34	A
35	C
36	D
37	C
38	A
39	C
40	D
41	B
42	C
43	D

Lecture-1 Part-1&2

44	C
45	B
46	C
47	C
48	D
49	B
50	A
51	B
52	C
53	A
54	A
55	E
56	B
57	A
58	B
59	A
60	C
61	D
62	A
63	B
64	C
65	A
66	A
67	B
68	A

Lecture-1 Part-1&2

69	B
70	A
71	B
72	C
73	A
74	D
75	B
76	A
77	B
78	D
79	B
80	B
81	D
82	D
83	A
84	B
85	A
86	C
87	A
88	D

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