Q1 .scalable design principles are *

- Principle of independence
- Principle of balanced design
- Principle of design for scalability
- All of above

Q2.N-wide superscalar processor *

- In which n-instructions issued at a time
- in which n-instructions fetched,decoded,executed and committed per cycle
- Both of above
- None of above

Q3 multi-core architecture have

- single processor core on single die
- multiple processor core on single die
- Both of above
- None of above

Q4.VLIW processor rely on *

- Compile time analysis to identify and bundle instructions for concurrunt execution
- Run time analysis to identify and bundle instructions for concurrunt execution
- Run time and Link time analysis to identify and bundle instructions for concurrunt execution
- None of above

Q5.memory performance depends on *

- Latency
- Bandwidth
- only A above
- Both A and B above

Q6 Latency Hiding Techniques are *

- Prefetching
- multithreading
- Both of above
- None of above

Q7.Parallelism can be expressed at

- Fine granularity level
- Course granularity level
- Both of above
- Only A of above

Q8.MIMD model having

- one common control unit for all processor
- Seperate control unit for each processor
- Both of above
- None of above

Q9.Shared address space multicomputers are

- NUMA
- UMA
- Both UMA and NUMA
- SUMA

Q10.Bisection width is

- Farthest distance between two nodes
- Closest distance between two nodes
- Farthest distance between two networks
- All of above

Q11. In communication network tw represents

- per hop time
- start up time
- per word transfer time
- none of above

Q12.First step in developing parallel algorithm is

- To begin executing tasks
- To decompose the problem into tasks that can be executed concurrently
- To decompose the problem into tasks that can be executed sequentially
- None of above

Q13.General Mapping Techniques for load balancing are

- static mapping
- Dynamic mapping
- semi-static mapping
- Both A and B above

Q14.Decomposition Techniques are

- Recursive decomposition
- Data decomposition
- Exploratory and Hybrid decomposition
- All of above

Q15.Characteristics of Tasks are

- Task generation
- Task sizes
- Size of data associated with tasks
- All of above

Q16.In static task generation

- Concurrent tasks can not be identified a-priori
- Concurrent tasks can be identified a-priori
- Concurrent tasks can be identified at run time
- all of above

Q17.Parallel algorithm design models are

- Data parallel and Hybrid model
- Work-pool and pipeline
- Task graph and master slave
- All of above

Q18.Degree of concurrency of a decomposition is

- Number of tasks that can be executed in parallel
- Number of tasks that can be executed sequentially
- Both of above
- None of above

Q19.Critical path is

- The length of the shortest path in a task dependency graph
- The length of the medium path in a task dependency graph
- The length of the longest path in a task dependency graph
- all of above

Q20.Recursive decomposition follows

- Greedy strategy
- Divide and conquer approach
- Dynamic programming approach
- None of above

Q21.Exploratory decomposition means

- Exploration of a state space of problem
- Exploration of a state space of solutions
- Both of above
- None of above