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## **Cloud Computing**

### **Assignment- Week 3**

**TYPE OF QUESTION: MCQ/MSQ**  
*[One or more options may be correct]*

**Number of questions: 10**

**Total mark: 10 X 1 = 10**

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#### **QUESTION 1:**

Which of the following OpenStack component is used for networking services?

- (a) Swift
- (b) Keystone
- (c) Neutron
- (d) Cinder

**Correct Answer: c**

**Detailed Solution:** *Neutron is used for networking services in OpenStack.*

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#### **QUESTION 2:**

Which of the following system/ architecture follow(s) Quorum protocol for a large number of concurrent reads & writes?

- (a) Google File System (GFS)
- (b) BigTable
- (c) Dynamo
- (d) None of the above

**Correct Answer: c**

**Detailed Solution:** *Dynamo follows Quorum protocol for a large number of concurrent reads & writes.*

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**QUESTION 3:**

**S1:** In ephemeral storage, the stored objects persist until the VM is terminated.

**S2:** The ephemeral storage is managed by Cinder in OpenStack.

- (a) S1 is TRUE, S2 is FALSE
- (b) S2 is TRUE, S1 is FALSE
- (c) Both are TRUE
- (d) Both are FALSE

**Correct Answer: a**

**Detailed Solution:** *Ephemeral storage is managed by NOVA in OpenStack.*

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**QUESTION 4:**

In cloud, total service uptime is 185 minutes and availability of the service is 0.75. What is the downtime of the service?

- (a) 25.8 minutes
- (b) 46.25 minutes
- (c) 24 minutes
- (d) None of the above

**Correct Answer: b**

**Detailed Solution:** *Availability = 1 - (downtime/uptime).*

$$\text{downtime} = 185 \times (1 - 0.75) = 46.25$$

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**QUESTION 5:**

Column-oriented storage is efficient for data-warehouse workloads.

- (a) TRUE
- (b) FALSE

**Correct Answer: a**

**Detailed Solution:** *From the definition of data storage techniques. (Slide no. 6 of Cloud Computing: Managing Data)*

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**QUESTION 6:**

What is/are the SLA requirement(s) for PaaS cloud delivery model?

- (a) Data Retention and Deletion
- (b) Hardware Erasure and Destruction
- (c) Transparency
- (d) Privacy

**Correct Answer: c, d**

**Detailed Solution:** *Refer the table provided in the slide no 17 of Service Level Agreement (SLA) Lecture (Source: Cloud Computing Use Cases White Paper" Version 4.0)*

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**QUESTION 7:**

What is the parallel efficiency (Eff) of an algorithm? Where a task takes time T in uniprocessor system, P is number of processors, M is time taken by each processor.

- (a)  $\text{Eff} = (T \cdot P) / M$
- (b)  $\text{Eff} = T \cdot (M / P)$
- (c)  $\text{Eff} = T / (P \cdot M)$
- (d)  $\text{Eff} = T \cdot P \cdot M$

**Correct Answer: c**

**Detailed Solution:**  $\text{Eff} = T / (P \cdot M)$  is the parallel efficiency(Eff) of an algorithm.

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**QUESTION 8:**

What is/ are the expected SLA parameters in Storage-as-a-Service?

- (a) Geographic Location
- (b) Fault tolerance

(c) Customizability

(d) Response time

**Correct Answer: a, b**

**Detailed Solution:** *Expected SLA parameters: Geographic location, scalability, storage space, storage billing, security, privacy, backup, fault tolerance/resilience, recovery, system throughput, transferring bandwidth, data life cycle management*

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**QUESTION 9:**

In a system, 2500 unit workloads have been added. What will be the penalty?

(a) 25

(b) 100

(c) 50

(d) 2499

**Correct Answer: c**

**Detailed Solution:** *Adding  $n$  independent demands reduces the  $C_v$  by  $1/\sqrt{n}$  which in turn results penalty to  $1/\sqrt{n}$ .*

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**QUESTION 10:**

When utility premium is greater than the ratio of peak demand to Average demand, then the cloud is cheaper than owning.

(a) TRUE

(b) FALSE

**Correct Answer: b**

**Detailed Solution:** *When utility premium is less than ratio of peak demand to Average demand, the cloud is cheaper than owning.*

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\*\*\*\*\*END\*\*\*\*\*