

# Quiz 2: Client-Server Computing

**Due** Jun 1 at 11:59pm**Points** 100**Questions** 5**Available** May 26 at 8am - Jun 1 at 11:59pm 7 days**Time Limit** 60 Minutes

This quiz was locked Jun 1 at 11:59pm.

## Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
LATEST	<a href="#">Attempt 1</a>	55 minutes	69.17 out of 100

Score for this quiz: **69.17** out of 100

Submitted Jun 1 at 4pm

This attempt took 55 minutes.

### Question 1

**15 / 15 pts**

What is the name of the class in Java for creating server-side TCP sockets?

What is the name of the class in Java for creating client-side TCP sockets?

What is the name of the class in Java for creating UDP sockets?

**Answer 1:****Answer 2:****Correct!****Correct!**

**Answer 3:****Correct!**

DatagramSocket

**Question 2****6.67 / 20 pts**

In the FTP protocol, the client accepts data connection requests from the server when data is transferred in  mode, whereas the server accepts data connection requests from the client when data is transferred in  mode. Passive mode should be used when the  is behind a firewall/NAT, since the  reply includes a public IP address to be connected to.

Active mode should be used when the  is behind a firewall/NAT, since the  command includes a public IP address.

**Answer 1:****Correct!**

active

**Answer 2:****Correct!**

passive

**Answer 3:****ou Answered****orrect Answer**

client

**Answer 4:**

You Answered

client

Correct Answer

PASV

Answer 5:

You Answered

client

Correct Answer

server

Answer 6:

You Answered

server

Correct Answer

PORT

**Question 3****22.5 / 25 pts**

Since an RPC request message may be lost, the client must use retransmission to make sure the server eventually gets the request. The problem is that the server may get  requests.

Therefore a message must be tagged with a  to detect

this. This requires that the client and server share state, complicating the semantics when the server may crash. The three kinds of semantics for RPC with server crashes are  semantics (client keeps

trying),  semantics (client gives up), and

semantics. The latter may be difficult or impossible to attain.

Answer 1:

You Answered

multiple

Correct Answer

duplicate

Answer 2:

Correct!

sequence number

Answer 3:

Correct!

at least once

Answer 4:

Correct!

at most once

Answer 5:

Correct!

exactly once

## Question 4

10 / 20 pts

Match the communication mechanism below with the corresponding explanation.

Correct!

LRPC

switches client thread dir ▼

You Answered

Fbufs

copies data between buf ▼

Correct Answer

shares buffer  
memory space  
between layers in  
the network stack

You Answered

Network communication  
stack

shares buffer memory sp ▼

**Correct Answer**copies data between  
buffers in network  
service layers**Correct!****RPC on same machine**

context-switches throughl ▼

**Question 5****15 / 20 pts**

Suppose a print server writes a log record to disk every time it performs a request, to avoid re-executing repeat requests from clients if it crashes and reboots. Every print request is checked with the log, to see if that request has already been performed.

1. Suppose the record is written **before** performing the print request. Why does this not ensure exactly-once semantics?
2. Suppose the record is written **after** performing the print request. Why does this not ensure exactly-once semantics?

Your Answer:

1. There is no confirmation that the request was completed. There could have been a crash after the record was written but before the print request.
2. If the print request was made and then a crash occurs before the record is written, the request log is lost.

1. The server may crash after writing the log record but before performing the request. Then the request may never be performed.
2. The server may crash after performing the request but before writing the log record. Then the request may be executed again if the client retransmits.

**Quiz Score: 69.17 out of 100**

