SUBJECT :DISTRIBUTED COMPUTING SYSTEM

1. Which of the following term is best defined by the statement “In a distributed system, several processes may operate at the same time on separate computers on the network.”?
a) Concurrency
b) Openness
c) Resource sharing
d) Fault tolerance
ANS A
2. Which of the following is not a dimension of scalability?
a) Size
b) Distribution
c) Manageability
d) Interception
ANS D
3. A distributed system must defend itself against
a) Modification
b) Interruption
c) Fabrication
d) All of the mentioned
ANS D
4. QoS stands for
a) Quality of security
b) Quality of system
c) Quality of service
d) None of the mentioned
ANS C
5. In Java,_____ are comparable with, though not identical to, RPCs.
a) Remote Method Invocations
b) Operating System
c) Client–server computing
d) None of the mentioned
ANS A
6. _____ depend on there being a clear separation between the presentation of information and the computations that create and process that information.
a) Master-slave architectures
b) Client–server systems
c) Two-tier client–server architecture
d) Both Master-slave architectures AND Client–server systems
ANS B
7. Which architecture is used when there is a high volume of transactions to be processed by the server?
a) Multi-tier client–server architecture
b) Master-slave architecture
c) Distributed component architecture
d) Peer-to-peer architecture

ANS A
8. Which architecture are reliant on middle-ware?
a) Multi-tier client–server architecture
b) Master-slave architecture
c) Distributed component architecture
d) Peer-to-peer architecture
ANS C
9. _____ is a way of providing functionality on a remote server with client access through a web browser.
a) SaaS
b) SOA
c) Configurability
d) Both SaaS and Configurability
ANS A
10. Which architecture decentralized architectures in which there are no distinguished clients and servers?
a) Multi-tier client–server architecture
b) Master-slave architecture
c) Distributed component architecture
d) Peer-to-peer architecture
ANS D
11. In distributed system, each processor has its own _____
a) local memory
b) clock
c) both local memory and clock
d) none of the mentioned
ANS C

12. If one site fails in distributed system then _____
a) the remaining sites can continue operating
b) all the sites will stop working
c) directly connected sites will stop working
d) none of the mentioned
Answer

13. Network operating system runs on _____
a) server
b) every system in the network
c) both server and every system in the network
d) none of the mentioned
Answer

14. Which technique is based on compile-time program transformation for accessing remote data in a distributed-memory parallel system?
a) cache coherence scheme
b) computation migration
c) remote procedure call
d) message passing
Answer

15. Logical extension of computation migration is _____
a) process migration
b) system migration
c) thread migration
d) data migration
Answer

16. Processes on the remote systems are identified by _____
a) host ID
b) host name and identifier
c) identifier
d) process ID
Answer

17. Which routing technique is used in a distributed system?
a) fixed routing
b) virtual routing
c) dynamic routing
d) all of the mentioned
Answer

18. In distributed systems, link and site failure is detected by _____
a) polling
b) handshaking
c) token passing
d) none of the mentioned
Answer

19. The capability of a system to adapt the increased service load is called _____
a) scalability
b) tolerance
c) capacity
d) none of the mentioned
Answer

20. Internet provides _____ for remote login.
a) telnet
b) http
c) ftp
d) rpc

21.Networks can be classified into three different geographical scopes.

i. LAN – Land Area Network

ii. LAN – Local Area Network

iii. MAN – Mass Area Network

iv. MAN – Metropolitan Area Network

v. WAN – Wide Area Network

vi. WAN – World Area Network

a)I, iii, v

b) b)I, iv, v
c)

22)For the LAN network, the distance between the system can go up to
a)10m
b)100m
c)1km
d)All are acceptable answers
ANS D

23)Reorganise the steps below to show the flow of a simple high-level model of a network

i. The network receives the message and then transfers it to the receiver.
ii. The sender generates a message and puts it into the network.
iii. The receiver takes the message out and gives it to its application program.
a)i,ii,iii
b)i,iii,ii
c)ii,i,iii
d)ii,i,iii
ANS C

24)Structurally, a network includes a set of nodes interconnected by a set of transmission lines, and each connection is called a _____.

Servers

Client

Link

Host

ANS C

25)Application layer is the highest layer which provides simple application services for end-users on top of TCP EXCEPT:

FTP (File Transfer Protocol)

HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)

c) LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol)

SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)

ANS C

26)The key difference between the two systems is, in a distributed system, the existence of multiple autonomous computers is transparent to the users or appears to the users as a single computer.

True

b) False

ANS A

27)For a distributed system, users must explicitly log on to a machine, explicitly know what the machine can do, explicitly submit data to the correct location, and explicitly tell the machine how to return their results (e.g., give their own logical addresses to the machine).

True

b) False

ANS b

28)The characteristics of a distributed system are :

Resource sharing, heterogeneity, openness, security

Scalability, fault handling

Concurrency, transparency

All of above

ANS d

29)

There are four requirements in the design of a distributed system. Choose the correct combination from the list below.

Network integrity; Quality of Software (QoS); Caching and alteration; Dependability issues

Network dependency; Quantity of Service (QoS); Cookies and replication; Dependability issues.

Network performance; Quality of Service (QoS); Caching and replication; Dependability issues.

Network Accessibility; Quality of hardware (QoH); Caching and replication; Dependability issues.

ANS C

30)

"Some applications involve spatially separated machines. For example, a supermarket chain may have many stores. Management needs to keep track of inventory at each store and update this kind of information at headquarters. To implement this application, a commercial distributed system is a natural choice." Which of the category below best describe the above advantage?

Economy

Inherent distribution

Incremental growth

Software complexity

ANS b

b)

31)These are examples of a Distributed System EXCEPT: i. CyberCafe ii. Intranet
iii. Computer Lab iv. Mobile System

I, ii

Ii, iii

Iii, iv

ii, iV

ANS d

32)

These are the character characteristics of a decentralised algorithms:

1. No machine has complete information about the system state.
2. Machines make decisions based only on local information.
3. Failure of one machine does not damage the algorithm.
4. There is no implicit assumption that a global clock exist

True

ANS a

33)

Scalability basically refers to the size of the network that is to be used and it consists for various sizes. Thus this may create some problems in the network. To solve the scalability problem, there are basically three techniques for scaling which is hiding communication latencies, distribution, and replication.

True

False

ANS a

34)

Circuit switching is when a message or data is broken into packets and are routed independently. It also has better network utilization. Meanwhile packet switching is a dedicated path between a source and a destination e.g., telephone connection. It wastes bandwidth.

True

b) False
ANS b
35)

a) Peer processes model is a distributed application based on peer processes. Sometimes, some processes play similar roles, interacting cooperatively as peers to perform a task. This model is usually used because of the nature of the application, e.g., group communication.

True

b) False
ANS a

36)What is an Autonomous system/ computing?

A network that is administered by a single set of management rules that are controlled by one person, group or organization. Autonomous systems often use only one routing protocol, although multiple protocols can be used. The core of the Internet is made up of many autonomous systems.

Autonomic Computing refers to the self-managing characteristics of distributed computing resources, adapting to unpredictable changes whilst hiding intrinsic complexity to operators and users.

Referring to a group of routers within the same administrative domain. The term is used in exterior protocols such as the Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP) and the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)

d All are acceptable answer.

ANS D
37) Which is the most common cause of soft errors in hardware?
a. Thermal Issue
b. Cosmic Rays
c. Alpha Particle
d. Voltage Fluctuation
Answer: b
38. If X is the MTBF of a system and Y is the failure rate of the system then which one is true?
a. X * Y = 1
b. X = Y
c. NX = Y, where N is the life time
d. X/Y = N, where N is the life time
Answer: a
39. Which one of the property is NOT a requirement for Fault Tolerance?
a. Fault Containments
b. Fault Isolation
c. Dynamic Recovery
d. Fail Safe
Answer: d
40. Which of the operating system architecture is suitable for FT based systems?
a. A – Monolithic Kernel
b. B – Micro Kernel
c. C – Real Time Kernel
d. D – All of the Above
Answer: b

41. The common mechanism used to find latent failure in memory modules:
a. Sniffing
b. Scrubbing
c. Swapping
d. Paging
Answer: a
42. Which one of the availability criteria is optimal for carrier grade class systems?
a. 40 seconds of down time per year
b. 40 minutes of down time per year
c. 10 minutes of down time per year
d. 10 seconds of down time per year
Answer: a
43. MTTR is the best way to characterize
a. Availability
b. Reliability
c. Fault Tolerance
d. Dependability
Answer: a
44. Which of the following approaches are used to achieve reliable systems?
a) Fault prevention
b) Fault removal
c) Fault tolerance
d) All of the mentioned
Answer: d Explanation: All the options lead to formation of a reliable system.
45. Which of the following Error Detection checks is not a part of Application detection?
a) Hardware checks
b) Timing checks
c) Reversal checks
d) Coding checks
Answer: a Explanation: Hardware is a part of environment detection check.
46. All fault-tolerant techniques rely on
a) Integrity
b) Dependability
c) Redundancy
Answer:c

47. What is multimedia file?
a) is same as any other regular file
b) must be accessed at specific rate
c) stored on remote server can not be delivered to its client
d) none of the mentioned
Answer b

48.In which type of streaming multimedia file is delivered to the client, but not shared?
a) real-time streaming
b) progressive download
c) compression
d) none of the mentioned
Answer a

49.Which one of the following is the characteristic of a multimedia system?
a) high storage
b) high data rates
c) both high storage and high data rates
d) none of the mentioned
Answer c
50.The delay that occur during the playback of a stream is called _____
a) stream delay
b) playback delay
c) jitter
d) event delay
Answer c
51.Which algorithm can be optimized to meet the timing deadlines and rate requirements of continuous media?
a) Earliest-Deadline-First scheduling
b) SCAN-EDF scheduling
c) Both Earliest-Deadline-First scheduling & SCAN-EDF scheduling
d) None of the mentioned
Answer c
52.Real time streaming protocol is used _____
a) to control streaming media servers
b) for establishing and controlling media sessions between endpoints
c) to provide real time control of playback of media files from the server
d) all of the mentioned
Answer d
53.In teardown state of real time streaming protocol is _____
a) the server resources for client
b) server delivers the stream to client
c) server suspends delivery of stream
d) server breaks down the connection
Answer d
54.CineBlitz multimedia server supports _____
a) real time clients
b) non-real time clients
c) both real time & non-real time clients
d) none of the mentioned
Answer c
55.Multimedia system require hard real time scheduling _____
a) to ensure critical tasks will be serviced within timing deadlines
b) to deliver the media file to the client
c) to minimize the delay
d) for security
Answer a
56.Which one of the following resource is not necessarily required on a file server?
a) secondary storage
b) processor
c) network
d) monitor
Answer d

57. Remote Procedure Calls are used _____
a) for communication between two processes remotely different from each other on the same system
b) for communication between two processes on the same system
c) for communication between two processes on separate systems
d) none of the mentioned
Answer c
58. To differentiate the many network services a system supports _____ are used.
a) Variables
b) Sockets
c) Ports
d) Service names
Answer c
59. RPC provides a(an) _____ on the client side, a separate one for each remote procedure.
a) stub
b) identifier
c) name
d) process identifier
Answer a
60. What is stub?
a) transmits the message to the server where the server side stub receives the message and invokes procedure on the server side
b) packs the parameters into a form transmittable over the network
c) locates the port on the server
d) all of the mentioned
Answer d
61. To resolve the problem of data representation on different systems RPCs define _____
a) machine dependent representation of data
b) machine representation of data
c) machine-independent representation of data
d) none of the mentioned
Answer c
62.What is the full form of RMI?
a) Remote Memory Installation
b) Remote Memory Invocation
c) Remote Method Installation
d) Remote Method Invocation
Answer d
63.The remote method invocation _____
a) allows a process to invoke memory on a remote object
b) allows a thread to invoke a method on a remote object
c) allows a thread to invoke memory on a remote object
d) allows a process to invoke a method on a remote object
Answer b
64.A process that is based on IPC mechanism which executes on different systems and can communicate with other processes using message based communication, is called _____
a) Local Procedure Call
b) Inter Process Communication
c) Remote Procedure Call
d) Remote Machine Invocation

Answer c
65. The major difference between a multimedia file and a regular file is _____
a) the size
b) the attributes
c) the ownership
d) the rate at which the file must be accessed
Answer d
66.Which of the following is true about Web service?

A - It is self-describing via a common XML grammar.

B - It is discoverable via a simple find mechanism.

C - Both of the above.

D - None of the above.

Ans c

67.Which of the following is correctly defining loosely coupled architecture of web service?

A - A consumer of a web service is not tied to that web service directly.

B - The web service interface can change over time without compromising the client's ability to interact with the service.

C - Adopting a loosely coupled architecture tends to make software systems more manageable and allows simpler integration between different systems.

D - All of the above.

Ans D

68.Which of the following role of web service architecture provides a central place where developers can publish new services or find existing ones?

A - Service Provider

B - Service Requestor

C - Service Registry

D - None of the above.

Ans C

69.Which of the following is correct about XML RPC?

A - XML-RPC is a simple protocol that uses XML messages to perform RPCs.

B - XML-RPC is platform-independent.

C - XML-RPC allows diverse applications to communicate.

D - All of the above.

Ans D

70.Web Services can convert your existing applications into Web-applications.

A - true

B - false

Ans A

71.Which of the following is not a transport layer vulnerability?
a) Mishandling of undefined, poorly defined
b) The Vulnerability that allows “fingerprinting” & other enumeration of host information
c) Overloading of transport-layer mechanisms
d) Unauthorized network access

Ans d

72.Which of the following is not session layer vulnerability?
a) Mishandling of undefined, poorly defined
b) Spoofing and hijacking of data based on failed authentication attempts
c) Passing of session-credentials allowing intercept and unauthorized use
d) Weak or non-existent authentication mechanisms

Ans a

73.Which of the following is not session layer vulnerability?
a) Mishandling of undefined, poorly defined
b) Spoofing and hijacking of data based on failed authentication attempts
c) Passing of session-credentials allowing intercept and unauthorized use
d) Weak or non-existent authentication mechanisms

Ans c

74.How many basic processes or steps are there in ethical hacking?
a) 4
b) 5
c) 6
d) 7

Ans c

75._____ is the information gathering phase in ethical hacking from the target user.
a) Reconnaissance
b) Scanning
c) Gaining access
d) Maintaining access

Ans a

76.Which of the following is not a reconnaissance tool or technique for information gathering?
a) Hping
b) NMAP
c) Google Dorks
d) Nexpose

Ans d

77.What is not an important part of security protection?
a) Large amount of RAM to support antivirus
b) Strong passwords
c) Audit log periodically
d) Scan for unauthorized programs in system directories

Ans a

78.What is used to protect network from outside internet access?
a) A trusted antivirus
b) 24 hours scanning for virus
c) Firewall to separate trusted and untrusted network
d) Deny users access to websites which can potentially cause security leak

Ans c

79.What is the best practice in the firewall domain environment?
a) Create two domain trusted and untrusted domain
b) Create strong policy in firewall to support different types of users
c) Create a Demilitarized zone
d) Create two DMZ zones with one untrusted domain

Ans c

80.Which direction access cannot happen using DMZ zone by default?
a) Company computer to DMZ
b) Internet to DMZ
c) Internet to company computer
d) Company computer to internet

Ans c

81.What are the two features of a tripwire file system?
a) It is a tool to monitor file systems
b) It is used to automatically take corrective action
c) It is used to secure UNIX system
d) None of the mentioned

Ans a

82. How do viruses avoid basic pattern match of antivirus?
a) They are encrypted
b) They act with special permissions
c) They modify themselves
d) None of the mentioned

Ans c

83. How does an antivirus of today identify viruses?
a) Previously known patterns
b) It can detect unknown patterns
c) It can take high priority to increase scanning speed
d) None of the mentioned

Ans a

84. What is known as a sandbox?
a) It is a program which can be molded to do the desired task
b) It is a program that is controlled or emulated section of OS
c) It is a special mode of antivirus
d) None of the mentioned

Ans b

85. What is are two safe computing practices?

a) Not to open software from unknown vendors
b) Open and execute programs in admin level/root
c) Open and execute programs in presence of antivirus
d) None of the mentioned

Ans a

86. What is not true about a distributed system?
a) It is a collection of processor
b) All processors are synchronized
c) They do not share memory
d) None of the mentioned

ans b

87. What are the characteristics of processor in distributed system?
a) They vary in size and function
b) They are same in size and function
c) They are manufactured with single purpose
d) They are real-time devices

Ans a

88. What are the characteristics of a distributed file system?
a) Its users, servers and storage devices are dispersed
b) Service activity is not carried out across the network
c) They have single centralized data repository
d) There are multiple dependent storage devices

Ans a

89. What is not a major reason for building distributed systems?
a) Resource sharing
b) Computation speedup
c) Reliability
d) Simplicity

Ans d

90. What are the types of distributed operating system?
a) Network Operating system
b) Zone based Operating system
c) Level based Operating system
d) All of the mentioned

Ans a

91. What are characteristic of Network Operating Systems?
a) Users are aware of multiplicity of machines
b) They are transparent
c) They are simple to use
d) All of the mentioned

Ans a

92. How is access to resources of various machines is done?
a) Remote logging using ssh or telnet

b) Zone are configured for automatic access
c) FTP is not used
d) All of the mentioned

Ans a

93. What are the characteristics of Distributed Operating system?
a) Users are aware of multiplicity of machines
b) Access is done like local resources
c) Users are aware of multiplicity of machines
d) They have multiple zones to access files

Ans b

94. What are the characteristics of data migration?
a) transfer data by entire file or immediate portion required
b) transfer the computation rather than the data
c) execute an entire process or parts of it at different sites
d) none of the mentioned

Ans a

95. What are the characteristics of computation migration?
a) transfer data by entire file or immediate portion required
b) transfer the computation rather than the data
c) execute an entire process or parts of it at different sites
d) none of the mentioned

Ans b

96. What are the characteristics of process migration?
a) transfer data by entire file or immediate portion required
b) transfer the computation rather than the data
c) execute an entire process or parts of it at different sites
d) none of the mentioned

Ans c

97. In distributed system, each processor has its own _____
a) local memory
b) clock
c) both local memory and clock
d) none of the mentioned

Ans c

98. If one site fails in distributed system then _____
a) the remaining sites can continue operating
b) all the sites will stop working
c) directly connected sites will stop working
d) none of the mentioned

Ans a

99. Network operating system runs on _____
a) server
b) every system in the network

c) both server and every system in the network
d) none of the mentioned

Ans a

100. Which technique is based on compile-time program transformation for accessing remote data in a distributed-memory parallel system?
a) cache coherence scheme
b) computation migration
c) remote procedure call
d) message passing

Ans b

101.Logical extension of computation migration is _____
a) process migration
b) system migration
c) thread migration
d) data migration

Ans a

102. Processes on the remote systems are identified by _____
a) host ID
b) host name and identifier
c) identifier
d) process ID

Ans b

103. Which routing technique is used in a distributed system?
a) fixed routing
b) virtual routing
c) dynamic routing
d) all of the mentioned

Ans d

104. In distributed systems, link and site failure is detected by _____
a) polling
b) handshaking
c) token passing
d) none of the mentioned

Ans b

105. The capability of a system to adapt the increased service load is called _____
a) scalability
b) tolerance
c) capacity
d) none of the mentioned

Ans a

106. Internet provides _____ for remote login.
a) telnet
b) http

c) ftp
d) rpc

Ans a

107. Remote Procedure Calls are used _____
a) for communication between two processes remotely different from each other on the same system
b) for communication between two processes on the same system
c) for communication between two processes on separate systems
d) none of the mentioned

Ans c

108. To differentiate the many network services a system supports _____ are used.
a) Variables
b) Sockets
c) Ports
d) Service names

Ans c

109. RPC provides a(an) _____ on the client side, a separate one for each remote procedure.
a) stub
b) identifier
c) name
d) process identifier

Ans a

110. What is stub?
a) transmits the message to the server where the server side stub receives the message and invokes procedure on the server side
b) packs the parameters into a form transmittable over the network
c) locates the port on the server
d) all of the mentioned

Ans d

111. To resolve the problem of data representation on different systems RPCs define _____
a) machine dependent representation of data
b) machine representation of data
c) machine-independent representation of data
d) none of the mentioned

Ans c

112. What is the full form of RMI?
a) Remote Memory Installation
b) Remote Memory Invocation
c) Remote Method Installation
d) Remote Method Invocation

Ans d

113. The remote method invocation _____
a) allows a process to invoke memory on a remote object
b) allows a thread to invoke a method on a remote object

c) allows a thread to invoke memory on a remote object
d) allows a process to invoke a method on a remote object

Ans b

114. A process that is based on IPC mechanism which executes on different systems and can communicate with other processes using message based communication, is called _____
a) Local Procedure Call
b) Inter Process Communication
c) Remote Procedure Call
d) Remote Machine Invocation

Ans c

115. What is Inter process communication?
a) allows processes to communicate and synchronize their actions when using the same address space
b) allows processes to communicate and synchronize their actions without using the same address space
c) allows the processes to only synchronize their actions without communication
d) none of the mentioned

Ans b

116. Message passing system allows processes to _____
a) communicate with one another without resorting to shared data
b) communicate with one another by resorting to shared data
c) share data
d) name the recipient or sender of the message

Ans a

117. Which of the following two operations are provided by the IPC facility?
a) write & delete message
b) delete & receive message
c) send & delete message
d) receive & send message

ans d

118. Messages sent by a process _____
a) have to be of a fixed size
b) have to be a variable size
c) can be fixed or variable sized
d) None of the mentioned

Ans c

119. The link between two processes P and Q to send and receive messages is called _____
a) communication link
b) message-passing link
c) synchronization link
d) all of the mentioned

Ans a

120. Which of the following are TRUE for direct communication?
a) A communication link can be associated with N number of process(N = max. number of processes

supported by system)
b) A communication link can be associated with exactly two processes
c) Exactly N/2 links exist between each pair of processes(N = max. number of processes supported by system)
d) Exactly two link exists between each pair of processes

Ans b

121. In indirect communication between processes P and Q _____
a) there is another process R to handle and pass on the messages between P and Q
b) there is another machine between the two processes to help communication
c) there is a mailbox to help communication between P and Q
d) none of the mentioned

Ans c

122. In the non blocking send _____
a) the sending process keeps sending until the message is received
b) the sending process sends the message and resumes operation
c) the sending process keeps sending until it receives a message
d) none of the mentioned

Ans b

123. In the Zero capacity queue _____
a) the queue can store at least one message
b) the sender blocks until the receiver receives the message
c) the sender keeps sending and the messages don't wait in the queue
d) none of the mentioned

Ans b

124. The Zero Capacity queue _____
a) is referred to as a message system with buffering
b) is referred to as a message system with no buffering
c) is referred to as a link
d) none of the mentioned

Ans b

125. Bounded capacity and Unbounded capacity queues are referred to as _____
a) Programmed buffering
b) Automatic buffering
c) User defined buffering
d) No buffering

Ans b

126. What is Inter process communication?
a) allows processes to communicate and synchronize their actions when using the same address space
b) allows processes to communicate and synchronize their actions without using the same address space
c) allows the processes to only synchronize their actions without communication
d) none of the mentioned

Ans b

127. Message passing system allows processes to _____
a) communicate with one another without resorting to shared data
b) communicate with one another by resorting to shared data
c) share data
d) name the recipient or sender of the message

Ans a

128. Which of the following two operations are provided by the IPC facility?
a) write & delete message
b) delete & receive message
c) send & delete message
d) receive & send message

Ans d

129. Messages sent by a process _____
a) have to be of a fixed size
b) have to be a variable size
c) can be fixed or variable sized
d) None of the mentioned

Ans c

130. The link between two processes P and Q to send and receive messages is called _____
a) communication link
b) message-passing link
c) synchronization link
d) all of the mentioned

Ans a

131. Which of the following are TRUE for direct communication?
a) A communication link can be associated with N number of process(N = max. number of processes supported by system)
b) A communication link can be associated with exactly two processes
c) Exactly N/2 links exist between each pair of processes(N = max. number of processes supported by system)
d) Exactly two link exists between each pair of processes

Ans b

132. What type of fault remains in the system for some period and then disappears?
a) Permanent
b) Transient
c) Intermittent
d) All of the mentioned

Ans b

133. Which of the following approaches are used to achieve reliable systems?
a) Fault prevention
b) Fault removal
c) Fault tolerance
d) All of the mentioned

Ans d

134. A system maintaining its integrity while accepting a temporary halt in its operation is said to be in a state of
a) Full Fault Tolerance
b) Graceful Degradation
c) Fail Soft
d) Fail Safe

Ans d

135. Which of the following Error Detection checks is not a part of Application detection?
a) Hardware checks
b) Timing checks
c) Reversal checks
d) Coding checks

Ans a

136. Exception handling is a type of
a) forward error recovery mechanism
b) backward error recovery mechanism
c) All of the mentioned
d) None of the mentioned

Ans a

137. Non-occurrence of improper alteration of information is known as
a) Available Dependability
b) Confidential Dependability
c) Maintainable Dependability
d) Integral Dependability

Ans d

138. In N-version programming which is the independent generation of N, the value of N is
a) greater than 1
b) less than 1
c) greater than 2
d) less than 2

Ans c

139. In Log-based fault tolerance, logs of undetermined events are saved and replayed on failure.
a) True
b) False

Ans a

140. All fault-tolerant techniques rely on
a) Integrity
b) Dependability
c) Redundancy
d) None of the mentioned

Ans c

141. It is imperative for a communicating processes to reach consistent recovery points to avoid the _____ effect, with backward error recovery mechanism.
a) Static
b) Dynamic
c) Domino
d) Whirlpool

Ans c

142. 1) Consider the two statements.
(A) A network operating system, the users access remote resources in the same manner as local resource.
(B) In a distributed operating system, the user can access remote resources either by logging into the appropriate remote machine or transferring data from the remote machine to their own machine. Which of the statement is true?

a)A true, B false

b)B true, A false

c)Both A and B false

d)Both A and B true

Ans c

143. Number of CPU registers in a system depends on _____.

a)Operating system

b)Computer Architecture

c)Computer Organization

d)None of the above

Ans b

144. Distributed OS works on the _____ principle.

a)File Foundation

b)Single system image

c)Multi system image

d)Networking image

Ans b