UBIQUITOUS COMPUTING
UNIT NUMBER 02

1) The system which mainly doesn't require some person to carry some identifying token is known as

A) Active floor
B) Smart floor
C) **Both A) & B)**
D) None of the above

2) …… sends infrared signals to sensors time to time which were embedded in rooms throughout the building.

A) Active floor
B) Smart floor
C) **Active Badge System**
D) All of the above

3) The first program of ubiquitous computing proposed three main entangled devices and applications:
i) LiveBoard which is a large wall display program. LiveBoard is migrated from amorphous silicon to rear screen projection;
ii) Smaller computers,
iii) The MPad which is book sized and the ParcTab which is palm sized computer. This also known as boards, pads and tabs.

A) **True**
B) False

4) …… was depending on ultrasound which could properly locate people which was having an accuracy of 3 cm.

A) Active Badge System
B) **Active Bat**
C) Active floor
D) Smart floor

5) People were identified indirectly with Smart floor.

A) **True**
B) False

6) Smart Dust project was done at the ……

A) **University of California**
B) Oxford University
C) University of Cambridge
D) Stanford University

7) …….. was an embedded operating system which was open source. This was platform which focused mainly on WSN applications.

A) MacOS
B) **TinyOS**
C) MEMS
D) Active floor

8) TinyOS was having goal to be incorporated into smart dust.

A) **True**
B) False

9) What is the application(s) of wearable computers?

A) Monitoring the human body's physiological functions
B) The distance walked by humans
C) Route taken by humans
D) **All of the above**

10) What are the important features of the third generation of wearable computers?
i) Hidden computing.
ii) As a body area network the special conductive fabric was used.
iii) Augmented reality and Homographic modeling was used.

A) i) & ii)
B) i) & iii)
C) **i), ii) & iii)**
D) ii) & iii)

11) …… was the term used to reflect the ubiquitous computing work for various daily routine.

A) Service
B) Wear
C) **Ware**
D) Device

12) Different types of examples of smart devices are:

A) Smart watches
B) Tablets
C) Smart Phones
D) **All of the above**

13) The device is mainly electronics which is having connection with various other networks through various protocols like Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, NFC is called as

A) Smart floor
B) Wearable computers
C) Smart Phone
D) **Smart Device**

14) Smart Devices are to be employed in which main system environment?

A) Physical World
B) Human-centered environments
C) Distributed computing environments
D) **All of the above**

15) What are the characteristics of Smart Devices?

A) Operates as one portal
B) Device access are often secured just for the owner
C) Multi-purpose ICT devices
D) **All of the above**

16) Smart device service access can be characterised by

A) Open service discovery
B) Intermittent resource access
C) **Both A) & B)**
D) Only B)

17) Which main component can be mobile for UbiCom system?

A) **Data and hardware resources**
B) Physical environment
C) Local awareness
D) None of the above

18) …… offers users with an unvarying reading of their operating environments.

A) **User Virtual Environments**
B) Mobile Virtual Terminals
C) Virtual Resource Management
D) Both A) & B)

19) …… preserves terminal execution rate for restoration.

A) User Virtual Environments
B) **Mobile Virtual Terminals**
C) Virtual Resource Management
D) Both A) & B)

20) For maintaining access to resources and services …….. gives permission to mobile users and terminals.

A) User Virtual Environments
B) Mobile Virtual Terminals
C) **Virtual Resource Management**
D) Both A) & B)

21) …….. will produce new local knowledge that will be business sensitive or personal.

A) **Mobile devices**
B) Personal computers
C) Data warehouses
D) Things that think

22) The feasible solution of Denial of Service is:

A) Backups
B) Distant access models
C) **Both A) & B)**
D) Only B)

23) If mobile devices are not any longer accessible, they may be organized to be triggered to delete any vital knowledge once they're connected to an unrecognized network.

A) True
B) **False**

24) …….. is very earliest and still most extensively used data application for several mobile phones.

A) **Short Messaging Service**
B) Electronic Mail
C) Both A) & B)
D) None of the above

25) What are the limitations of SMS?
i) It is text oriented and its text size is limited to 160 characters or less.
ii) Message latency of SMS is one minute or more.
iii) There is very much poor security at the application level.
iv) It is difficult to link messages to interactions and transactions.

A) i) & ii)
B) ii) & iv)
C) i), ii) & iii)
D) **i), ii), iii) & iv)**

26) …… was introduced to overcome limitations of SMS.

A) **Wireless Application Protocol**
B) Internet Protocol
C) Transfer Control Protocol
D) User Datagram Protocol

27) What was the main aim of WAP?

A) To become the de facto world standard for the presentation
B) Delivery of wireless information and telephony services internet on a mobile phone.
C) **Both A) & B)**
D) Only A)

28) There's arduous message size limit in WAP and its security and latency are larger amount than SMS.

A) True
B) **False**

29) ……. supports formatting and navigation for tiny screens.

A) **WAP**
B) SMS
C) GPS
D) None of the above

30) The compressed WML deck should not be larger than …….

A) 1.1K
B) 1.2K
C) 1.3K
D) **1.4K**

31) WAP devices are typically not ……. WML complaint or support ……. of its options.

A) 999th, 1000th
B) 1000th, 999th
C) 990th, 990th
D) **1000th, 1000th**

32) ……. architecture mainly simplifies features on the mobile devices.

A) **The thin client**
B) A client proxy
C) Both A) & B)
D) None of the above

33) …… is employed so as to dump handling the nonuniformity of adapting content to heterogenous terminals, small browsers and content languages.

A) The thin client
B) **A client proxy**
C) Both A) & B)
D) None of above

34) Which content characteristics must be defined for adapting content of variety of devices:
i) The access device I/O capabilities.
ii) The types of content language supported.
iii) The type of presentation.

A) i) & ii)
B) ii) & iii)
C) **i), ii) & iii)**
D) i) & iii)

35) The ……. support the even of fat client server system and standalone system designs within which code is developed.

A) **Java Mobile Surroundings (J2ME)**
B) Java commonplace Edition (J2SE)
C) Java Enterprise Edition (J2EE)
D) None of the above

36) The mobile devices are often networked to servers that are enforced using ……. or …….. .

A) J2ME, J2SE
B) J2ME, J2EE
C) **J2SE, J2EE**
D) None of the above

37) An integral Microsoft Windows component to build and run software applications and WS is……

A) **.NET Framework**
B) Python Framework
C) Java Framework
D) C Framework

38) Which main components does .NET Framework chiefly consists?

A) The Common Language Runtime (CLR)
B) A unified set of sophisticated libraries
C) **Both A) & B)**
D) None of the above

39) …… is code written on the .NET Framework.

A) **Managed code**
B) Logical code

C) Object-Oriented code
D) None of the above

40) Which of the following are the main approaches to mobile code security?
i) Sandboxes that limit the local services that code will access.
ii) Code signing that ensures that code originates from a trusty source.
iii) Firewalls that limit the machines which will access the Internet.
iv) Proof Carrying Code (PCC) that carries express proof of its security.

A) i), ii) & iv)
B) ii), iii) & iv)
C) i), ii) & iii)
D) **i), ii), iii) & iv)**

41) Device quality are often seen from which numerous dimensions?
i) In terms of physical dimensions.
ii) In terms of whether or not the device is mobile or some quite host to that it's hooked up to is mobile.
iii) In terms of what kind of host, mobile devices are often certain to.
iv) In terms of however devices are attached up to a host.
v) In terms of when the mobility happens.

A) i), ii), iii) & iv)
B) ii), iii), iv) & v)
C) i), iii), iv) & v)
D) **i), ii), iii), iv) & v)**

42) If device is smaller, the less energy is required to move it which in result increases degree of mobility.

A) **True**
B) False

43) What are the basic ways in which mobile devices are often physically guaranteed to mobile hosts?

A) Accompanied
B) Surface Mounted
C) Embedded
D) **All of the above**

44) …….. refers to an object being loosely certain and incidental a mobile host.

A) **Accompanied**
B) Surface Mounted
C) Embedded
D) None of the above

45) …….. suggests that a tool will become for good hooked up within a mobile host.

A) Accompanied
B) Surface Mounted
C) **Embedded**
D) None of the above

46) …… may be a plastic card that is embedded with a digital memory and a chip, instead cards that store data on magnetic strips.

A) **Smart Card**
B) Network Card
C) Smart Chip
D) Memory Card

47) Data is often kept and processed inside the card's memory or microprocessor that is accessed employing a…….

A) **Card Reader**
B) Memory Card
C) Memory Chip
D) Memory Reader

48) Smart cards possibly represent a destructive type of…….

A) Privacy Intelligent Technology
B) Privacy Inclusive Technology
C) **Privacy Invasive Technology**
D) Privacy Inferred Technology

49) Smart cards perhaps either contact based or contactless

A) **True**
B) False

50) The main work of smart card operating system on behalf of applications are:
i) To transfer data to and from the smart card
ii) To control the execution of commands, managing files
iii) To manage and execute cryptographic algorithms to protect access to stored data
iv) To manage and execute program code

A) i) & ii)
B) i), iii) & iv)
C) ii), iii) & iv)
D) **i), ii), iii) & iv)**

51) The first Java card was introduced in

A) 1994
B) 1995
C) 1996
D) **1997**

52) For embedded devices Java card is very small version of ……

A) **Java**
B) JavaScript
C) Both A) & B)
D) None of the above

53) Java card chiefly focuses on providing a standard programming interface for the development of smart card applications.

A) **True**
B) False

54) ……. is an industrial customary specification that has normal API for typical audio and visual home appliances, for instance, televisions.

A) **Home Audio Video Ability (HAVI)**
B) Home Electronic System
C) A Universal Interface
D) A residential entry or HomeGate

55) …… is a global customary for home automation underneath development by specialists from North America, Europe and Asia.

A) Home Audio Video Ability (HAVI)
B) **Home Electronic System**
C) A Universal Interface
D) A residential entry or HomeGate

56) ……. is incorporated into an appliance for communication over a spread of home automation networks.

A) Home Audio Video Ability (HAVI)
B) Home Electronic System
C) **A Universal Interface**
D) A residential entry or HomeGate

57) ……. links home management networks with external service supplier networks.

A) Home Audio Video Ability (HAVI)
B) Home Electronic System
C) A Universal Interface
D) **A residential entry or HomeGate**

58) For dividing and distributing services the range of designs mainly depend on:

A) The application
B) The type of communication service
C) The type of access device used
D) **All of the above**

59) ……. is additionally asymmetric client processes on access devices initiate the interaction, creating requests to application service processes on servers that wait for client requests.

A) **Client Server Interaction**
B) Proxy-Based Service Access
C) Both A) & B)
D) None of the above

60) …….. focuses on services like process or informatics components that are autonomous and heterogenous, running on completely different platforms and probably in hand by different organisations.

A) Service Oriented Computing (SOC)
B) Service Oriented Design (SOA)
C) **Both A) & B)**
D) None of the above

61) …… refers to distributed systems that modify the massive scale coordinated use and sharing of geographically distributed resources, supported persistent, standards primarily based service infrastructures, typically with a high-performance orientation.

A) **Grid Computing**
B) Cloud Computing
C) Distributed Computing
D) None of the above

62) …….. have higher aggregate computational capability accessible for single applications than the capability of any constituent machine within the system.

A) **Process Grids**
B) Data Grids
C) Service Grids
D) All of the above

63) ……. offer associate infrastructure for synthesizing new info from data repositories like digital libraries or data warehouses that are distributed during a wide space network.

A) Process Grids
B) **Data Grids**
C) Service Grids
D) All of the above

64) …… offer services that don't seem to be provided by any single machine.

A) Process Grids
B) Data Grids
C) **Service Grids**
D) All of the above

65) What are the basic content access processes in distributed systems?
i) To identify nodes
ii) To register nodes that offer content
iii) To look for content and to retrieve it

A) **i), ii) & iii)**
B) ii)
C) i) & iii)
D) None of the above

66) What are the phases of service provision lifecycle?

A) Creation, Execution, Deployment, Maintenance
B) **Creation, Execution, Dissolution, Maintenance**
C) Creation, Execution, Dissolution, Deployment
D) Creation, Execution, Maintenance

67) …… of service requests will modify services to be classified and sorted.

A) Syntactic level matching and discovery
B) Semantic service descriptions
C) **Semantic Matching**
D) None of the above

68) …… are often outlined using OWL S and WSMO.

A) Syntactic level matching and discovery
B) **Semantic service descriptions**
C) Semantic Matching
D) None of the above

69) A service-oriented model for ESB as against a message-oriented model offers fuller support for which forms of integration?
i) Integration multiple service access
ii) Integration multiple application service processes, supporting work flows, brokerage and propagation
iii)Supporting knowledge translation

A) i) & ii)
B) ii) & iii)
C) **i), ii) & iii)**
D) i) & iii)

70) For adapting computation to a slow CPU which strategies are used?

A) Offloading computation from local to remote networked servers
B) The use of variable voltage CPUs and the use of energy based and predictive process OS scheduling
C) **Both A) & B)**
D) None of the above

71) Following are the strategies required to manage low memory:
i) Include data compression
ii)Offloading data storage from a device to remote networked servers
iii) Simply over writing older data
iv) Using larger capacity secondary memory

A) i) & ii)
B) i), ii) & iv)
C) **i), ii), iii) & iv)**
D) ii), iii) & iv)

72) Monolithic kernel is more efficient for a single processor system.

A) **True**
B) False

73) Processes are associated with Virtual Memory or an address space that is mapped to maintain …….

A) **Primary Physical Memory**
B) Read Only Memory
C) Both A) & B)
D) None of the above

74) Operating System kernel defines a separate region of address space for each process.

A) **True**
B) False

75) I/O devices can be directly referenced in the program as addresses or pointers to memory in the kernel that are mapped to the device interface card memory.

A) **True**
B) False