**Unit 1: FUNDAMENTALS AND ARCHITECTURES**

1. In distributed system each processor has its own  
a) local memory  
b) clock  
c) both local memory and clock  
d) none of the mentioned  
 **Answer - c**

2. If one site fails in distributed system  
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 - a**

3. 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-a**

4. 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-b**

5. Logical extension of computation migration is  
a) process migration  
b) system migration  
c) thread migration  
d) data migration  
**Answer- a**

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

**Answer- b**

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

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

9. 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-a**

10. Internet provides \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for remote login.  
a) telnet  
b) http  
c) ftp  
d) RPC

**Answer-a**