# Unit II

One mark question

1. What is object model?
2. What is action?
3. What is interface?
4. What is proxy?
5. What is the use of dispatches?
6. What is a Binder?
7. What is RPC?
8. What is uniprocessor operating system?
9. What is dispatcher?
10. What is Garbage collection?
11. Explain about events & notifications?
12. What are the main characteristics of Distributed even based system?
13. Explain about publisher?
14. What are the layers in RHI Architecture?
15. What are stubs and skeletons?
16. What is host server?
17. What is scheduling?
18. What are the core OS components?
19. Explain about threads and processes?
20. How to create a new process?

10-mark question

1. Explain RPC in detail.
2. Explain Operating system layer and its protection in detail.
3. Discuss about Process in brief.
4. Explain threads in detail.
5. Explain Operating system architecture in detail.

Unit -III

One Mark questions

1. What is file replication?
2. What is fault tolerance?
3. What is a file system identifier?
4. Expand URL?
5. What is DNS?
6. What is JINI?
7. What is transparency?
8. What is caching?
9. What is an I-node number?
10. Define mounting?

**Mounting** is a process by which the operating **system** makes files and directories on a storage device (such as hard drive, CD-ROM, or network share) available for users to access via the computer's file **system**.

1. Write about file grouping?

A **file group** is a collection of **files** that can be located on any server or moved between servers while maintaining the same names.

1. Draw NFS file system architecture?
2. What is virtual file system?

A Virtual File System or virtual filesystem switch is an abstraction layer on top of a more concrete file system. The purpose of a VFS is to allow client applications to access different types of concrete file systems in a uniform way

1. Explain access control and authentication?

In the fields of physical security and information security, **access control** (AC) is the selective restriction of **access** to a place or other resource. The act of **accessing**may mean consuming, entering, or using. Permission to **access** a resource is called authorization.

1. What is aliasing?

 In **computing**, **aliasing** describes a situation in which a data location in memory can be accessed through different symbolic names in the program

1. What is a naming domain?

For example, the **domain name** microsoft.com represents about a dozen IP addresses. **Domain**names are used in URLs to identify particular Web pages. ... Because the Internet is based on IP addresses, not **domain** names, every Web server requires a **Domain Name** System (DNS) server to translate **domain** names into IP addresses

1. Write about name resolution?

Originally networks used host files to **resolve** names to IP addresses

1. What is the host name resolution and reverse resolution?

One of the complexities of **host name resolution** is the fact that the **name** space for**host names** is a hierarchy. A **host name** is not just "www" or "penguin." Its full**name** might be "penguin.datacenterdaily.com." The **host name** is made up of both the actual **host name** and the **host** domain

1. What are the characteristic of a DNS?
2. Write about file grouping?

10 Mark questions

1. Explain file service architecture in detail.
2. Explain Sun NFS in detail.
3. Explain Name services in detail.
4. Explain DNS in detail.
5. Brief note on directory and directory services.