

Chapter 1 – Introduction to DS

Multiple Choice Question

1. In distributed system, each processor has its own _____
 - a) local memory
 - b) clock
 - c) both
 - d) none
2. If one site fails in distributed system then _____
 - a) all the sites will stop working
 - b) the remaining sites can continue operating
 - c) directly connected sites will stop working
 - d) none
3. Network operating system runs on _____
 - a) server
 - b) every system in the network
 - c) both
 - d) none
4. Which technique is based on compile-time program transformation for accessing remote data in a distributed-memory parallel system?
 - a) remote procedure call
 - b) message passing
 - c) cache coherence scheme
 - d) computation migration
5. Logical extension of computation migration is _____
 - a) thread migration
 - b) data migration
 - c) process migration
 - d) system migration
6. Processes on the remote systems are identified by _____

- a) host ID
 - b) host name and identifier
 - c) identifier
 - d) process ID
8. In distributed systems, link and site failure is detected by _____
- a) token
 - b) handshaking
 - c) spooling
 - d) none
9. The capability of a system to adapt the increased service load is called _____
- a) scalability
 - b) transparency
 - c) capacity
 - d) none of the mentioned
10. Internet provides _____ for remote login.
- a) telnet
 - b) http
 - c) arp
 - d) rarp

Short Questions

1. What is the definition of DS?

Keywords- A distributed system is a collection of many independent computers, interconnected via a any common network, capable of collaborating on a task.

2. Mention all the features of DS.

Keywords- Concurrency , 'No global clock, 'Independent failures, 'More reliable, 'Fault tolerant, 'Scalable

3. Define the all the points-

1. Concurrency

Keywords- two or more processors are able to do the task at the same time.

2. 'No global clock '

Keyword – not perfect time of follow to complete the task.

3. Independent failures

Keywords- only one process is failed then it does not give the impact to another process.

4. Scalable

Keywords- expands more with the help of previous documents.

Long Questions

1. What is LOOSELY COUPLED SYSTEMS ?

Keywords-

' In these systems, the processors do not share memory, and each processor has its own local memory space. Loosely coupled systems are referred to as distributed computing systems, or simply distributed systems.

What is the TIGHTLY COUPLED SYSTEMS ?

Keywords- In these systems, there is only one system-wide primary memory (local address space) that is shared by all the processors. Usually tightly coupled systems are referred to as parallel processing systems.