Paper A

Name: _____ Roll No.: _____

Q1. Demonstrate reasons for using external data representation in distributed systems?(CLO-1) (2.5 marks)

Q2. Detect which of the following is a correct statement about Java object serialization? (CLO-2) (1 marks)

A. Serialization always results in smaller object sizes compared to the original.

B. Strings and characters are always serialized using UTF-16.

C. Deserialization assumes prior knowledge of object types.

D. Serialization doesn't support handling object references.

Q3. Explain which remote invocation paradigm extends the conventional procedure call model to distributed systems? (CLO-2) (1.5 marks)

Paper B

Q1. Define the purpose of marshalling in external data representation? (CLO1) (2.5 marks)

Q2. Explain what does deserialization involve in Java object serialization? (CLO2) (1 marks)

A. Converting a byte stream to an object.

B. Encrypting the serialized object.

C. Serializing the object.

D. Converting an object to a byte stream.

Q3. Explain in request-reply protocols, why is asynchronous communication useful? (CLO-2) (1.5 marks)

Paper C

Q1. Demonstrate what distinguishes Remote Method Invocation (RMI) from Remote Procedure Call (RPC)? (CLO-1) (2.5 marks)

Q2. Confirm in CORBA's Common Data Representation (CDR), how are primitive values transmitted? (CLO-2) (1 marks)

A. Always in little-endian order.

B. Always in big-endian order.

C. Depending on the recipient's preference.

D. As ASCII characters.

Q3. Explain in Java, which interface must a class implement to enable its objects to be serialized? (CLO-2) (1.5 marks)