

Chapter 3

1. Which of the following term is best defined by the statement “In a distributed system, several processes may operate at the same time on separate computers on the network.”?
a) **Concurrency**
b) Openness
c) Resource sharing
d) Fault tolerance
2. Which of the following is not a dimension of scalability?
a) Size
b) Distribution
c) Manageability
d) **Interception**
3. A distributed system must defend itself against
a) Modification
b) Interruption
c) Fabrication
d) **All of the mentioned**
4. QoS stands for
a) Quality of security
b) Quality of system
c) **Quality of service**
d) None of the mentioned
5. In Java, _____ are comparable with, though not identical to, RPCs.
a) **Remote Method Invocations**
b) Operating System
c) Client–server computing
d) None of the mentioned
6. _____ depend on there being a clear separation between the presentation of information and the computations that create and process that information.
a) Master-slave architectures
b) **Client–server systems**

- c) Two-tier client–server architecture
 - d) Both Master-slave architectures AND Client–server systems
7. Which architecture is used when there is a high volume of transactions to be processed by the server?
- a) Multi-tier client–server architecture
 - b) Master-slave architecture
 - c) Distributed component architecture
 - d) Peer-to-peer architecture
8. Which architecture are reliant on middle-ware?
- a) Multi-tier client–server architecture
 - b) Master-slave architecture
 - c) Distributed component architecture
 - d) Peer-to-peer architecture
9. _____ is a way of providing functionality on a remote server with client access through a web browser.
- a) SaaS
 - b) SOA
 - c) Configurability
 - d) Both SaaS and Configurability
10. Which architecture decentralized architectures in which there are no distinguished clients and servers?
- a) Multi-tier client–server architecture
 - b) Master-slave architecture
 - c) Distributed component architecture
 - d) Peer-to-peer architecture