TGPCET NAGPUR INDIA

OOS-MCQ for GATE-UPSC-NETQNS

Distributed System MCQ 2018 Developed by Dr PL Pradhan, IT Dept, TGPCET, NAGPUR, Subject Teacher of Distributed System

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The Distributed System developed by Dr Pradhan P L which will be helpful to GATE-UPSC-NET Exam for B Tech, M Tech CSE ,IT, BCA, MCA & MSc (Computer Sc & IT)

DS MCQ 2018
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QNS.SN	Description of Questions	Answer
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	both local memory and clock
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	the remaining sites can continue operating
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	server
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	computation migration
5.	Logical extension of computation migration is a) process migration b) system migration c) thread migration d) data migration	process migration
6.	Processes on the remote systems are identified by a) host ID b) host name and identifier c) identifier d) process ID	host name and identifier
7.	Which routing technique is used in distributed system? a) fixed routing b) virtual routing c) dynamic routing	all of the mentioned

	d) all of the mentioned	
8.	In distributed systems, link and site failure is detected by a) polling b) handshaking c) token passing d) none of the mentioned	handshaking
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	scalability
10.	Internet provides _____ for remote login. a) telnet b) http c) ftp d) RPC	http
11.	A system which is the result of interaction between computational processes and the physical world, s known as A. Cyber-processing system B. Controlled-processing system C. Controlled-physical system D. Cyber-physical system	Cyber-physical system
12.	A parallel computer is the computer system capable of A. Parallel computing B. Centralized computing C. Decentralized computing D. Distributed computing	Parallel computing
13.	The process of writing parallel programs is often referred to as A. Parallel processes B. Parallel development C. Parallel programming D. Parallel computation	Parallel programming

14.	Three-tier architecture simplifies application's A. Initiation B. Implementation C. Deployment D. Maintenance	Deployment
15.	A dynamic connection that grows into dynamic networks of networks, is called A. Cyber cycle B. Internet of things C. Cyber-physical system D. Multithreading	Internet of things
16.	The ability of distributed systems to run well in HPC and HTC applications, is known to be its A. Efficiency B. Flexibility C. Dependability D. Adaptation	Flexibility
17.	Distributed systems can run well in application of A. HPC B. HTC C. HRC D. Both A and B	Both A and B
18.	The market-oriented high-end computing systems is derived from a strategic change from an HPC to A. HTC paradigm B. SOA paradigm C. MPP paradigm	HTC paradigm

	D. Virtualization	
19.	In many applications, HPC and HTC systems desire A. Transparency B. Dependency C. Secretive D. Adaptivity	Transparency
20.	An architecture in which no special machines manage the network resources is known as A. Space based B. Tightly coupled C. Loosely coupled D. Peer-to-Peer	Peer-to-Peer
21.	Distributed systems have significant characteristics of A. 2 types B. 3 types C. 4 types D. 5 types	3 types
22.	Peer machines are built over A. 1 Server machine B. 1 Client machine C. Many Client machines D. Many Server machines	Many Client machines
23.	The HTC applications are of type A. Engineering B. Science	Business

	C. Media mass **D.** Business	
24.	An architecture that creates virtualization of one single address space, is called A. Peer-to-Peer B. Space based C. Tightly coupled D. Loosely coupled	Space based
25.	In cloud computing we have an internet cloud of resources of the form A. Centralized computing B. Decentralized computing C. Parallel computing D. All of the Above	All of the Above
26.	The transparency that enables multiple instances of resources to be used, is called A. Replication transparency B. Scaling transparency C. Concurrency transparency D. Performance transparency	Replication transparency
27.	A paradigm of multiple autonomous computers, having a private memory, communicating through a computer network, is known as A. Distributed computing B. Cloud computing C. Centralized computing D. Parallel computing	Distributed computing

28.	Cloud computing and web service platforms are focused on applications like A. HPC B. HTC C. HCC D. HRC	HTC
29.	The type of architecture that is considered responsible for the success of Two-tier architecture Three-tier architecture n-tier architecture Peer-to-Peer architecture	n-tier architecture
30.	A global system of interconnected computer networks is known as A. Ethernet B. Intranet C. Internet D. Ultra-net	Internet
31.	RPC connectors and message queues are mechanisms for Message retrieving A. Message passing B. Message delivering **C.** Message Sync-ing	Message passing
32.	CPS stands for A. Cyber-physical system B. C. **D.** Controlled-processing system	Cyber-physical system

33.	Parallel computing is also known as A. Parallel computation B. Parallel processing C. Parallel distribution D. Parallel development	Parallel processing
34.	Grid and cloud platforms are regarded as A. Parallelized services B. Innovative services C. Utility service providers D. Cyber services	Utility service providers
35.	The connections that grows exponentially into a new dynamic network of networks, is known as A. Dynamic B. Static C. Transparent D. Opaque	Dynamic
36.	In the grid computing model, servers or personal computers run A. Dependently B. Independently C. Concurrently D. Horizontally	Independently
37.	HTC stands for A. High-turning computing B. High-tabulation computing C. High-technology computing D. High-throughput computing	High-throughput computing

38.	An architecture that move the client's query to a middle tier so that stateless clients can be used is called A. Peer-to-Peer architecture B. Master/slave architecture C. Client/Server architecture D. Three-tier architecture	Three-tier architecture
39.	One of the first uses of grid computing was the breaking of a A. Critical computed code B. Tabulated code C. Cryptographic code D. Decryptographic code	Cryptographic code
40.	The speed of HPC systems has enhanced from Gflops to A. Tflops B. Pflops C. Eflops D. Mflops	Pflops
41.	All the resources are shared and integrated within one OS, in the computing paradigm named A. Distributed computing B. Parallel computing C. Cloud computing D. Centralized computing	SmallTalk Centralized computing
42.	In a distributed system, information is exchanged through A. Memory sharing B. Memory sharing	Message passing

	C. Message passing **D.** Exceptions	
43.	All the resources are tightly coupled in the computing paradigm of A. Cloud computing B. Centralized computing C. Distributed computing **D.** Parallel computing	Centralized computing
44.	A set of highly integrated machines that run the same process in parallel is known to be A. Tightly coupled B. Loosely coupled C. Space based **D.** Peer-to-Peer	Tightly coupled
45.	DLP stands for A. Data-level processing B. Degree-level processing C. Data-level parallelism **D.** Degree-level parallelism	Data-level parallelism
46.	Centralized computing covers many data centers and Minicomputers A. Mainframe computers B. Supercomputers **C.** Microcomputers	Supercomputers
47.	The primary goal for HTC paradigm is to provide A. Low-flux computing B. High-flux computing C. Computer utilities **D.** High ratio Identification	High-flux computing

48.	To provide high-throughput service is the measures taken by A. Efficiency B. Adaptation C. Dependability **D.** Flexibility	Dependability
49.	A model in which components of a software system are shared among multiple computers is known as A. Centralized computing B. Parallel computing C. Distributed computing **D.** Decentralized computing	Distributed computing
50.	The applications that run on any available servers in some edge networks are known to be A. Parallel cloud B. Distributed cloud C. Virtualized cloud **D.** Centralized cloud	Distributed cloud
51.	Computer technology has gone through the development generations of A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 **D.** 6	5
52.	In an execution model, the utilization rate of resources is known to be its A. Efficiency B. Dependability C. Flexibility **D.** Adaptation	Efficiency
53.	Providing Quality of Service (QoS) assurance, even under failure conditions, is the responsibility of	Dependability

	A. Adaptation B. Flexibility C. Efficiency **D.** Dependability	
54.	Interprocessor communication takes place via A. Shared memory B. Message passing C. Centralized memory **D.** Both A and B	Both A and B
55.	An architecture where clients first communicate the server for data then format and display it to the users, is known as A. Client/Server architecture B. Three-tier architecture C. Two-tier architecture Peer-to-Peer architecture	Client/Server architecture
56.	Technologies like Peer-to-Peer leads to the development of A. Computational grids B. Data grids C. Norming grids **D.** Both A and B	Both A and B
57.	The HPC applications are of type A. Science B. Media mass C. Business **D.** Management	Science
58.	A computing paradigm in which all computer resources are centralized in one physical system is known to be A. Centralized computing B. Parallel computing C. Distributed computing	Centralized computing

	D. Cloud computing	
59.	The transparency that enables accessing local and remote resources using identical operations is called A. Concurrency transparency B. Access transparency C. Performance transparency **D.** Scaling transparency	Access transparency
60.	Peer-to-peer (P2P) networks are formed for A. Manual file sharing B. Distributed file sharing C. Connected file sharing **D.** Cloud file sharing	Distributed file sharing
61.	Most of the web applications are of A. Master/slave architecture B. Peer-to-Peer architecture C. Three-tier architecture D. Client/Server architecture	Three-tier architecture
62.	In a peer-to-peer architecture, peers can serve as A. Clients B. Servers C. Middle-system D. Both A and B	Both A and B
63.	The processors are either loosely coupled with distributed memory or tightly coupled with centralized shared memory in the paradigm A. Cloud computing B. Distributed computing C. Centralized computing	Parallel computing

	D. Parallel computing	
64.	The internet was introduced in A. 1967 B. 1968 C. 1969 **D.** 1970	1969
65.	The reliability and self-management from the chip to the system and application levels are the measures of A. Dependability B. Flexibility C. Adaptation D. Efficiency	Dependability
66.	Uni processor computing is known as A. Centralized computing B. Parallel computing C. Distributed computing **D.** Grid computing	Centralized computing
67.	A computing model of a distributed architecture of large numbers of computers connected to solve a complex problem is called A. Linear computing B. Grid computing C. Layout computing **D.** Compound computing	Grid computing
68.	Utility computing focuses on a A. Business model B. Scalable model C. Cloud model **D.** Data model	Business model

69.	A CPS merges the technologies of A. 2C B. 3C C. 4C **D.** 5C	3C
70.	Distributed systems should ? high security have better resource sharing better system utilization low system overhead	have better resource sharing
71.	An RPC (remote procedure call) is initiated by the: server client both (a) and (b) neither (a) nor (b)	both (a) and (b)
72.	What is not true about distributed system ? a) It is a collection of processor b) All processors are synchronized c) They do not share memory d) None of the mentioned	All processors are synchronized
73.	What are characteristics of processor in distributed system ? a) They vary in size and function b) They are same in size and function c) They are manufactured with single purpose d) They are real-time devices	They vary in size and function
74.	What are characteristics of distributed file system ? a) Its users, servers and storage devices are dispersed b) Service activity is not carried out across the network c) They have single centralized data repository d) There are multiple dependent storage devices	Its users, servers and storage devices are dispersed
75.	What are types of distributed operating system ? a) Network Operating system b) Zone based Operating system c) Level based Operating system d) All of the mentioned	Network Operating system
76.	What are characteristic of Network Operating Systems ? a) Users are aware of multiplicity of machines	Users are aware of multiplicity of machines

	b) They are transparent c) They are simple to use d) All of the mentioned	
77.	How are access to resources of various machines is done ? a) Remote logging using ssh or telnet b) Zone are configured for automatic access c) FTP is not used d) All of the mentioned	Remote logging using ssh or telnet
78.	What are characteristics of Distributed Operating system ? a) Users are aware of multiplicity of machines b) Access is done like local resources c) Users are aware of multiplicity of machines d) They have multiple zones to access files	Access is done like local resources
79.	What are characteristics of data migration ? a) transfer data by entire file or immediate portion required b) transfer the computation rather than the data c) execute an entire process or parts of it at different sites d) none of the mentioned	transfer data by entire file or immediate portion required
80.	What are characteristics of computation migration ? a) transfer data by entire file or immediate portion required b) transfer the computation rather than the data c) execute an entire process or parts of it at different sites d) none of the mentioned	transfer the computation rather than the data
81.	What are characteristics of process migration ? a) transfer data by entire file or immediate portion required b) transfer the computation rather than the data c) execute an entire process or parts of it at different sites d) none of the mentioned	execute an entire process or parts of it at different sites
82.	What are characteristic of a DFS ? a) Fault tolerance b) Scaleability c) Heterogeneity of the system d) Upgradation	Upgradation

83.	What is networked virtual memory ? a) Caching b) Segmentation c) RAM disk d) None of the mentioned	Caching
84.	What are the different ways in which clients and servers are dis across machines ? a) Servers may not run on dedicated machines b) Servers and clients can be on same machines c) Distribution cannot be interposed between a OS and the file system d) OS cannot be distributed with the file system a part of that distribution	Servers and clients can be on same machines Computer Architecture Computer Organization None of the above
85.	What are not the characteristics of a DFS ? a) login transparency and access transparency b) Files need not contain information about their physical location c) No Multiplicity of users d) No Multiplicity if files	No Multiplicity of users
86.	What are the different ways file accesses take place ? a) sequential access b) direct access c) indexed sequential access d) all of the mentioned	all of the mentioned
87.	Which is not a major components of file system ? a) Directory service b) Authorization service c) Shadow service d) System service	Shadow service
88.	What are the different ways mounting of file system ? a) boot mounting b) auto mounting c) explicit mounting d) all of the mentioned	all of the mentioned

89.	What is the advantage of caching in remote file access ? a) Reduced network traffic by retaining recently accessed disk blocks b) Faster network access c) Copies of data creates backup automatically d) None of the mentioned	Reduced network traffic by retaining recently accessed disk blocks
90.	What is networked virtual memory ? a) Caching b) Segmentation c) RAM disk d) None of the mentioned	Caching
91.	What are the characteristics of Unix semantics ? a) Easy to implement in a single processor system b) Data cached on a per process basis using write through case control c) Write-back enhances access performance d) All of the mentioned	All of the mentioned
92.	What are the characteristics of transaction semantics ? a) Suitable for applications that are concerned about coherence of data b) The users of this model are interested in the atomicity property for their transaction c) Easy to implement in a single processor system d) Write-back enhances access performance.	The users of this model are interested in the atomicity property for their transaction
93.	What are non characteristics of session semantics ? a) Each client obtains a working copy from the server b) When file is closed, the modified file is copied to the file server c) The burden of coordinating file sharing is ignored by the system d) Easy to implement in a single processor system	All of the mentioned
94.	_____ of the distributed file system are dispersed among various machines of distributed system. a) Clients b) Servers c) Storage devices d) All of the mentioned	All of the mentioned
95.	_____ is not possible in distributed file system. a) File replication b) Migration c) Client interface	Migration

	d) Remote access	
96.	Which one of the following hides the location where in the network the file is stored? a) transparent distributed file system b) hidden distributed file system c) escaped distribution file system d) spy distributed file system	transparent distributed file system
97.	In distributed file system, when a file's physical storage location changes a) file name need to be changed b) file name need not to be changed c) file's host name need to be changed d) file's local name need to be changed	file name need not to be changed
98.	In distributed file system, _____ is mapping between logical and physical objects. a) client interfacing b) naming c) migration d) hetrogeneity	naming
99.	In distributed file system, a file is uniquely identified by a) host name b) local name c) the combination of host name and local name d) none of the mentioned	the combination of host name and local name
100.	There is no need to establish and terminate a connection through open and close operation in a) stateless file service b) stateful file service c) both stateless and stateful file service d) none of the mentioned	stateless file service
101.	In distributed file system, file name does not reveal the file's a) local name b) physical storage location c) both local name and physical storage location d) none of the mentioned	physical storage location
102.	Which one of the following is a distributed file system? a) andrew file system b) network file system c) novel network	all of the mentioned

	d) all of the mentioned	
103.	What are the parts of global unique identifier ? a) Local unique time stamp b) Remote time stamp c) Clock number d) All of the mentioned	Local unique time stamp
104.	Which are the two complementary deadlock-prevention schemes using time stamps ? a) The wait-die & wound-wait scheme b) The wait-n-watch scheme c) The wound-wait scheme d) The wait-wound & wound-wait scheme	The wait-die & wound-wait scheme
105.	In distributed systems, a logical clock is associated with a) each instruction b) each process c) each register d) none of the mentione	each process
106.	If timestamps of two events are same, then the events are a) concurrent b) non-concurrent c) monotonic d) non-monotonic	concurrent
107.	If a process is executing in its critical section a) any other process can also execute in its critical section b) no other process can execute in its critical section c) one more process can execute in its critical section d) none of the mentioned	no other process can execute in its critical section
108.	A process can enter into its critical section a) anytime b) when it recieves a reply message from its parent process c) when it recieves a reply message from all other processes in the system d) none of the mentioned	it recieves a reply message from all other processes in the system
109.	. For proper synchronization in distributed systems a) prevention from the deadlock is must b) prevention from the starvation is must c) prevention from the deadlock & starvation is must d) none of the mentioned	prevention from the deadlock & starvation is must
110.	In the token passing approach of distributed systems, processes are organized in a ring structure	logically

	a) logically b) physically c) both logically and physically d) none of the mentioned	
111.	In distributed systems, transaction coordinator a) starts the execution of transaction b) breaks the transaction into number of sub transactions c) coordinates the termination of the transaction d) all of the mentioned	all of the mentioned
112.	In case of failure, a new transaction coordinator can be elected by a) bully algorithm b) ring algorithm c) both bully and ring algorithm d) none of the mentioned	both bully and ring algorithm
113.	In distributed systems, election algorithms assumes that a) a unique priority number is associated with each active process in system b) there is no priority number associated with any process c) priority of the processes is not required d) none of the mentioned	an unique priority number is associated with each active process in system
114.	According to the ring algorithm, links between processes are a) bidirectional b) unidirectional c) both bidirectional and unidirectional d) none of the mentioned	unidirectional
115.	What things are transaction coordinator is responsible for ? a) Starting the execution of the transaction b) Breaking transaction into a number of sub transactions c) Coordinating the termination of the transaction d) All of the mentioned	All of the mentioned
116.	Single coordinator approach has the following advantages : a) Simple implementation b) Simple deadlock handling c) bottleneck d) All of the mentioned	All of the mentioned
117.	What are the parts of global unique identifier ?	Local unique time

	a) Local unique time stamp b) Remote time stamp c) Clock number d) All of the mentioned	stamp
118.	Cloud computing offers a broader concept than A. Centralized computing B. Utility computing C. Decentralized computing D. Parallel computing	Utility computing
119.	The transparency that allows movement of resources and clients within a system is called A. Concurrency transparency B. Performance transparency C. Replication transparency D. Mobility transparency	Mobility transparency
120.	A distributed computer running a distributed program is known as A. Distributed process B. Distributed application C. Distributed computing D. Distributed program	Distributed program
121.	The market-oriented high-end computing systems is derived from a strategic change from an HPC to A. HTC paradigm B. SOA paradigm C. MPP paradigm D. Virtualization	HTC paradigm
122.	In many applications, HPC and HTC systems desire A. Transparency	Transparency

	B. Dependency C. Secretive D. Adaptivity	
123.	An architecture in which no special machines manage the network resources is known as A. Space based B. Tightly coupled C. Loosely coupled D. Peer-to-Peer	Peer-to-Peer
124.	All the resources are shared and integrated within one OS, in the computing paradigm named A. Distributed computing B. Parallel computing C. Cloud computing D. Centralized computing	Centralized computing
125.	In a distributed system, information is exchanged through Memory sharing; Memory sharing; Message passing; Exceptions	Message passing
126.	All the resources are tightly coupled in the computing paradigm of A. Cloud computing B. Centralized computing C. Distributed computing D. Parallel computing	Centralized computing
127.	A set of highly integrated machines that run the same process in parallel is known to be A. Tightly coupled B. Loosely coupled C. Space based D. Peer-to-Peer	Tightly coupled

128.	Three-tier architecture simplifies application's A. Initiation B. Implementation C. Deployment D. Maintenance	Deployment
129.	A dynamic connection that grows into dynamic networks of networks, is called A. Cyber cycle B. Internet of things C. Cyber-physical system D. Multithreading	Internet of things
130.	A global system of interconnected computer networks is known as A. Ethernet B. Intranet C. Internet D. Ultra-net	Internet