

Cloud Computing Assignments Week 3

Solutions

one or more options may be correct.

Sl No	Question
1	<p>Which one among the following is not a possible parameter of service level agreement (SLA) in cloud?</p> <p>a) Response Time or Latency b) Availability of the Services c) Electricity Cost d) Warranty of the Services</p> <p>Ans: c,d</p>
2	<p>In Cloud Economics (cloudeconomics) Co-efficient of variance (Cv) is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean. Choose the incorrect option:</p> <p>a) The lower the ratio of standard deviation to mean return, the better your risk-return tradeoff b) A facility with fixed assets servicing highly variable demand will achieve higher utilization than a similar one servicing relatively smooth demand c) "Smoother" curves are smaller mean for a given standard deviation or larger standard deviation for a given mean d) All</p> <p>Ans: b,c</p>
3	<p>RDBM parser transforms queries into memory and disk-level operations.</p> <p>(a) True (b) False</p> <p>Ans: a</p>
4	<p>Database file system layer is independent of OS file system.</p> <p>(a) True (b) False</p> <p>Ans: a</p>
5	<p>Which of these data storage techniques is efficient for data-warehouse workloads?</p> <p>(a) Row-oriented storage (b) Column-oriented storage</p> <p>Ans: b</p>
6	<p>Chunk servers are implemented using</p> <p>(a) Hadoop distributed file system (b) Google file system (c) None of these</p> <p>Ans: b</p>
7	<p>The information mapping data blocks with their corresponding files is stored in</p> <p>(a) Data node (b) Job Tracker (c) Task Tracker (d) Namenode</p> <p>Ans: d</p>
8	<p>The inter process communication between different nodes in Hadoop uses</p> <p>(a) REST API (b) RPC (c) RMI (d) IP Exchange</p> <p>Ans: b</p>
9	<p>The DataNode and NameNode are respectively</p> <p>(a) Master and worker nodes (b) Worker and Master nodes (c) Both are worker nodes (d) None</p> <p>Ans: b</p>

10	<p>Which scenario demands highest bandwidth for data transfer between nodes in Hadoop?</p> <p>(a) Different nodes on the same rack (b) Nodes on different racks in the same data center. (c) Nodes in different data centers (d) Data on the same node</p> <p>Ans: c</p>
11	<p>When a machine is declared as a DataNode, the disk space in it</p> <p>(a) Can be used only for HDFS storage (b) Can be used for both HDFS and non-HDFS storage (c) Cannot be accessed by non-hadoop commands (d) Cannot store text files</p> <p>Ans: b</p>
12	<p>The output of a mapper task is</p> <p>(a) The Key-value pair of all the records of the dataset. (b) The Key-value pair of all the records from the input split processed by the mapper (c) Only the sorted Keys from the input split (d) The number of rows processed by the mapper task</p> <p>Ans: b</p>
13	<p>What is the main problem faced while reading and writing data in parallel from multiple disks?</p> <p>(a) Processing high volume of data faster. (b) Combining data from multiple disks. (c) The software required to do this task is extremely costly. (d) The hardware required to do this task is extremely costly.</p> <p>Ans: b</p>
14	<p>OpenStack provides</p> <p>(a) Software-as-a-service (b) Platform-as-a-service (c) Infrastructure-as-a-service (d) All of these</p> <p>Ans: d</p>
15	<p>Which one is the computation component of OpenStack?</p> <p>(a) Neutron (b) Nova (c) Cinder (d) Keystone</p> <p>Ans: b</p>
16	<p>Which one is the image component of OpenStack?</p> <p>(a) Swift (b) Nova (c) Glance (d) Cinder</p> <p>Ans: c</p>
17	<p>Which component of OpenStack is responsible for scheduling of virtual machines on demand?</p> <p>(a) Swift (b) Nova (c) Glance (d) Cinder</p> <p>Ans: b</p>
18	<p>Which component of OpenStack provides an API for users to define networks?</p> <p>(a) Neutron (b) Nova (c) Cinder (d) Keystone</p> <p>Ans: a</p>
19	<p>Which component of OpenStack Stores and retrieves arbitrary unstructured data objects via a RESTful, HTTP based API?</p> <p>(a) Neutron (b) Glance (c) Swift (d) Keystone</p> <p>Ans: c</p>
20	<p>Which one is false?</p> <p>a) In web-service SLA, SLA negotiation, provisioning, service delivery, monitoring are automated. b) Two types of SLA, namely non-negotiable SLA and negotiable SLA are present.</p>

	<p>c) In web service SLA, <i>UDDI (Universal Description Discovery and Integration)</i> is used for advertising and discovering between web services</p> <p>d) In Cloud SLA, resources are allocated and distributed globally without any central directory</p> <p>Ans: a</p>
21	<p>Which hierarchy is correct among SLA, SLO and KPI?</p> <p>a) KPI contains SLA and multiple SLAs are aggregated to SLO</p> <p>b) SLA contains SLO and <i>KPIs</i> are aggregated to <i>SLO</i></p> <p>c) <i>SLO</i> contains SLA and multiple SLAs are aggregated to KPI</p> <p>Ans: b</p>
22	<p>Which one of the following is incorrect?</p> <p>a) Cloud is cheaper than baseline cost if utility premium is greater than 1</p> <p>b) In case of on-demand service, if demand is flat, than penalty will be zero.</p> <p>c) For infrastructure built to peak requirements multiplexing demand provides higher utilization</p> <p>d) For infrastructure built to less than peak causes SLA violation.</p> <p>Ans: a</p>
23	<p>In the context of cloudonomics, aggregating 400 workloads bring the penalty to 40%.</p> <p>(a) True (b) False (c) Can't say</p> <p>Ans: b</p>