"Towards ubiquitous Computing Technology"
Department of Computer Engineering

[Total No. of Questions:-25]   **[Total No. of pages- 07]**
[BE]- 410250

B. E. (Computer) [Second Semester]
Online Pre-Examination on MCQs, April 2020
Cloud Computing
(2015 Pattern)

Time: 1 Hr   **Maximum Marks: 50**
Date: 27/04/2020

Instructions:- (i) Choose appropriate option for your Answer.
              (ii) Each question carries 2 Marks
              (iii) Assume suitable data, if necessary

Q1.	Ubiquitous cloud computing is concerned with _____ use of various types of internet resources.			
	A. classical	B. Dynamic	C. Static	D. dependent
Q2.	Which applications and industries will use RFID technologies in the near future?			
	A. textile industries	B. logistics industries	C. automobiles industries	D. All of the Above
Q3.	Which of the following type of virtualization is also characteristic of cloud computing?			
	A. Storage	B. Application	C. CPU	D. All of the Above
Q4.	Logically. Social networking services are -------------- networks.			
	A User to user	B. Peer-to-peer	C. Point-to Point	D.none
Q5.	Depending upon the user needs, the SQL server can scale up, scale out or provide hybrid functionality			
	A.true	B.false	C.	D.

Q6. Point out the correct statement:

    A. Different types of cloud computing service models provide different levels of security services

    B. Adapting your on-premises systems to a cloud model requires that you determine what security mechanisms are required and mapping those to controls that exist in your chosen cloud service provider

    C. Data should be transferred and stored in an encrypted format for security purpose

    D. All of the above

Q7. Which of the following can be considered PaaS offering?

    A. Google Maps

    B. Gmail

    C. Google Earth

    D. Non of the above

Q8. provides virtual machines, virtual storage, virtual infrastructure, and other hardware assets.

    A. IaaS

    B. SaaS

    C. PaaS

Q9. Which of the following is the most complete cloud computing service model?

    a) PaaS

    b) IaaS

    c) CaaS

    d) SaaS

Q10. _____ is a cloud computing service model in which hardware is virtualized in the cloud.

    A. PaaS

    B. CaaS

    C. IaaS

    D. Non of the above

Q11. Which of these companies is not a leader in cloud computing?

    A. Google

    B. Microsoft

    C. Amazon

    D. Blackboard

Q12. In case of passive tracking, the GPS works As _____

    E. receiver,

    F. transmitter.

    G. Both 1&2

    H. None of the above

Q13. Point out the wrong statement:

A. Cloudlets is low-cost infrastructure which enables the cloud computing mechanism with the help of mobile devices.

B. Just like a virtual data centre in a box", the Cloudlets are decentralized as well as self-managed

C. At a time with limited users, cloudlets operate with LAN latency and bandwidth.

D. None of the above

Q14.Which is the following storage type is not supported in RFID tags

A. Read -Only

B. Write -Only

C. Read – Write

D. Write once read many

Q15. There are three main components in a zigbee network. They are co-ordinator, router and _____.

A. End device

B. LAN

C. Frequency

D. Channel

1. Why is cloud computing called "**Cloud**" computing?

a.as a metaphor for the Internet, whereinternet isrepresented in network diagrams as a cloud.

b. as all the computing is done in air.

c. as all the data floats in air like clouds.

d. as all data becomes light as cloud while using cloud computing.

2. Which of the following is not one of the cons of Cloud Computing?

a. Difficult to integrate applications as compared to locally hosted servers.

b. Unstable internet connection is an obstacle.

c. Can be accessed from any corner of the world.

d. None of the above.

3. The components which make up cloud computing solution are:

a. client computers, local servers, and datacentre

b. client computers, distributed servers, and datacentre

c.distributed servers, and datacentre

d. All of the above

4. What is grid computing?

a. It is same as cloud computing with a fancier label.

b. An arrangement of computers in form of grid.

c. Pooling the idle processing power of numerous systems to get tremendous amount of computing power.

d. Computers used for regulating power at electric grids.

5. In which of the following, the management module operates with an operating system that hasbeen adjusted to work in a virtual machine.

a. Full virtualization

b. Paravirtualization

c. All of the above

d. None of the above

6. The model in which an application is hosted as a service tocustomers is:

a. SaaS

b.HaaS

c. IaaS

d. None of the above.

7. Which of the following can be referred as an application of Software as a Service?

a. Customer resource management (CRM)

b. Video conferencing

c. IT service management

d. Web content management

e. All of the above

8. PaaS can be found in

I. Add-on development facilities

II. Stand-alone environments

III Application delivery-only environments

    a.   Only I and II
    b.   Only II
    c.   All I, II, and III
    d.   Only II and III

9. Which of the following device cannot be referred as a part of Hardware as a Service?

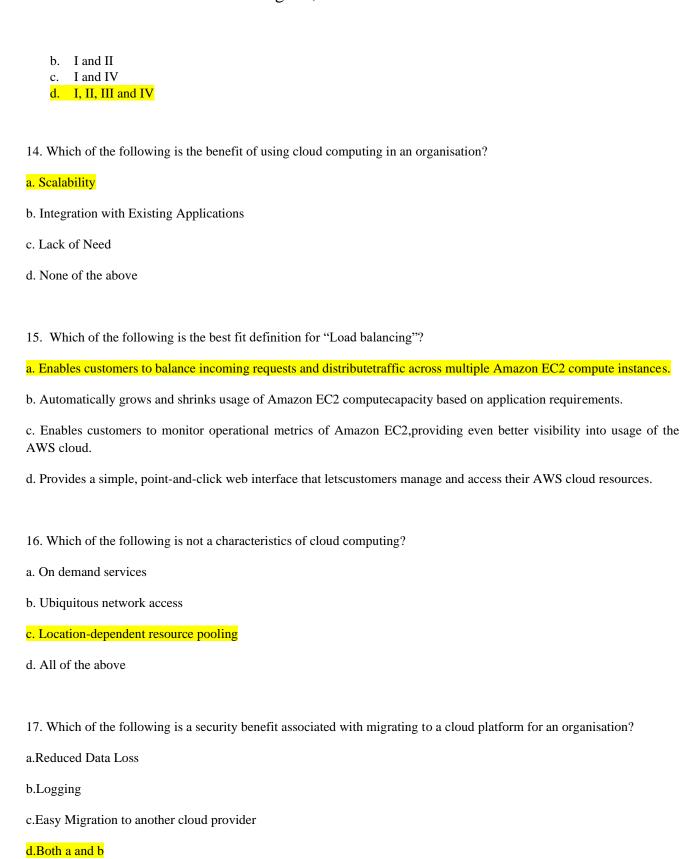a. Network Equipment

b. Input/Output devices

c. Memory

d. CPU cycles

10. Which of the following is a cloud service for gaming?

a. Google Stadia

b. Xbox Series X

c. PlayStation 5

d. All of the above

11. Which of the following is not offered by Amazon Web Services (AWS)?

a. Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)

b. Simple Storage Service (S3)

c.Simple Queue Service (SQS)

d. Elastic Storage Service (ES2)

12. Which of the following is the general cloud solutions available for an organisation?

a. Compute Clouds

b. Cloud Storage

c. Cloud Applications

d. All of the above

13. Cloud Computing should not be used in which of the following areas

I.Legislative Issues

II.Geopolitical Concerns

III.Hardware Dependencies

IV.Server Control

    a.   I, II and IV

b. I and II

c. I and IV

d. I, II, III and IV

14. Which of the following is the benefit of using cloud computing in an organisation?

a. Scalability

b. Integration with Existing Applications

c. Lack of Need

d. None of the above

15. Which of the following is the best fit definition for "Load balancing"?

a. Enables customers to balance incoming requests and distributetraffic across multiple Amazon EC2 compute instances.

b. Automatically grows and shrinks usage of Amazon EC2 computecapacity based on application requirements.

c. Enables customers to monitor operational metrics of Amazon EC2,providing even better visibility into usage of the AWS cloud.

d. Provides a simple, point-and-click web interface that letscustomers manage and access their AWS cloud resources.

16. Which of the following is not a characteristics of cloud computing?

a. On demand services

b. Ubiquitous network access

c. Location-dependent resource pooling

d. All of the above

17. Which of the following is a security benefit associated with migrating to a cloud platform for an organisation?

a.Reduced Data Loss

b.Logging

c.Easy Migration to another cloud provider

d.Both a and b

18. Which of the following statements is false about Network-Attached Storage?

a. Backups and mirrors are generated on files

b. Uses Fibre Channel

c. Identifies data by file name and byte offset

d.Need not be located within the server.

19. Which of the following statement is true about thin client?

a. Expensive to setup

b. All data resides in datacentre

c. Expensive to maintain

d. All of the above

20.Which one of the following is true about Identity as a Service?

a. It makes access services more expensive.

b. Protects against internal and external security threats.

c. Subscription fee increases.

d. None of the above.

21. Which of the following should not be a key capability of IDaaS?

a. Single Sign-on (SSO)

b. Multi-factor Authentication (MFO)

c. Access Security

d. None of the above

22.Which of the following is a myth about Service Oriented Architecture (SOA)?

a. SOA requires Web Services

b. SOA is not a methodology

c. SOA is a design philosophy

d. SOA is incremental

23. Which of the following is a conceptual example of SOA?

a. EDI

b. CORBA

c. DCOM

d. All of the above

24. Which of the following is not a benefit of loose coupling?

a.Is technology dependent.

b. Components are easily replaceable.

c. Failure of a component does not affect other components.

d. Creates a resilient architecture.

25. Simple Service interaction cycle in SOA consists of Service Registry, Service Provider and, …………….

a. Service Routine

b.Service Consumer

c.Service Request

d.Service Handler

26.Which of the following is an example of PaaS?

a.Google Apps

b.Dropbox

c. Google App Engine

d.GoToMeeting

27.Which of the following is not an IaaS server type?

a. Physical Server

b. Dedicated Virtual Server

c. Shared Virtual Server

d. All of the above

28.Which of the following is not an example of IaaS?

a.Google Compute Engine

b.Google App Engine

c. Amazon Web Services

d. Microsoft Azure

29. Which of the following is false about Cloud Computing?

a. Lower costs

b. Instant Software Updates

c. Increased Software Costs

d. Easier group Collaboration

30.An application can be applied to the private cloud, then burst to the public cloud only when necessary to meet peak demands, this configuration is called ……………….

a. Cloud bursting

b. Cloud resourcing

c. Cloud dropping

d. Cloud configuration

1)_____ has many of the characteristics of what is now being called cloud computing.

a) Internet

b) Softwares

c) Web Service

d) All of the mentioned

2) Which of the following is Cloud Platform by Amazon?

a) Azure

b) AWS

c) Cloudera

d) All of the mentioned

3) _____ refers to the location and management of the cloud's infrastructure.

a) Service

b) Deployment

c) Application

d) None of the mentioned

4) Which of the following is the deployment model?

a) public

b) private

c) hybrid

d) all of the mentioned

5) Which of the following is best known service model?

a) SaaS

b) IaaS

c) PaaS

d) All of the mentioned

6) Which of the following is related to the service provided by Cloud?

a) Sourcing

b) Ownership

c) Reliability

d) AaaS

7) The _____ cloud infrastructure is operated for the exclusive use of an organization.

a) Public

b) Private

c) Community

d) All of the mentioned

8) Which of the following is the most important area of concern in cloud computing?

a) Security

b) Storage

c) Scalability

d) All of the mentioned

9) Which of the following most restrictive service model?

a) IaaS

b) CaaS

c) PaaS

d) All of the mentioned

10) Network bottlenecks occur when _____ data sets must be transferred.

a) large

b) small

c) big

d) all of the mentioned

11) Which of the following environment best describes WorkXpress?

a) 3GL

b) 4GL

c) 5GL

d) None of the mentioned

12) what is applications of cloud computing ?

a) online file storage

b) E-commerce

c) digital video software

d) All of the mentioned

13) what is benefits of PaaS ?

a) scalable solution

b) lack of portability

c) Dependency of network

d) Resources constraints

14) Cloud providers provide cloud services to the cloud users.

a) True

b) False

15) Which of the following is not a type of cloud?

a) Private

b) Public

c) Protected

d) Hybrid

16) Saas stands for?

a) Software as a service

b) System Software and services

c) Software as a system

d) System as a service

17) Which of the following cloud concept is related to pooling and sharing of resources ?

a)Polymorphism

b)Abstraction

c)Virtualization

d)None of the mentioned

18) Which of the following is Cloud Platform by Amazon ?

a)Azure

b)AWS

c)Cloudera

d)All of the mentioned

19) Which of the following is related to service provided by Cloud ?

a)Sourcing

b) Ownership

c) Reliability

d) AaaS

20) Point out the wrong statement:

a)All applications benefit from deployment in the cloud

b)With cloud computing, you can start very small and become big very fast

c)Cloud computing is revolutionary, even if the technology it is built on is evolutionary

d)None of the mentioned

21)_____ computing refers to applications and services that run on a distributed network using virtualized resourcse.

   a. Distributed
   b. Cloud
   c. Soft
   d. Parallel

22)Which of the following is essential concept to cloud?

   a. Reliability
   b. Productivity

   c. **Abstraction**
   d. All of the above

23) When an IT resource is hosted in an IT enterprise within its organizational boundary, it is considered to be located at the premises of that enterprise, It is called _____

   a. IT resource
   b. On-Premise
   c. Scaling
   d. Cloud Service

24) Types of Scaling:

   a. Horizontal
   b. Vertical
   c. Scaling out and Scaling in
   d. Both a and b

25) _____ model consists of the particular types of that you can access on a cloud computing platform.

   a. Service
   b. Deployment
   c. Application
   d. None of the above

26)Point out the correct statement:

   a. The use of the word "cloud" makes reference to the two essential concepts
   b. Cloud computing abstracts systems by pooling and sharing resources
   c. Cloud computing is nothing more that the Internet
   d. All of the mentioned

27)Which of the following is most refined and restrictive service model?

   a. IaaS
   b. CaaS
   c. PaaS
   d. All of the above

28)Cloud computing is a _____ system and it is necessarily undirected in nature.

a. **Stateless**
b. Stateful
c. Reliable
d. None

29) In which category of SaaS services does customer relationship management (CRM) software fall?

a. Consumer services
b. Communication services
c. Infrastructure services
d. **Business services**

30) Which of the following is deployment model?

a. Public
b. Private
c. Hybrid
d. **All of the mentioned**

31) Point out the wrong statement.

a. **All applications benefit from deployment in the cloud**
b. With cloud computing, you can start very small and become big very fast
c. loud computing is revolutionary, even if the technology it is built on is evolutionary
d. None of the mentioned

32) _____ enables sharing of resources and costs across a large pool of users thus allowing for centralization of infrastructure in locations with lower costs.

a. Agility
b. **Multitenancy**
c. Productivity
d. Reliability

33) _____ provides a readymade runtime environment for different types of applications.

a. SaaS
b. **PaaS**
c. IaaS

d. None

34)Which of the following can be referred as a framework which designs software systems with the help of software architecture that observes each and every unit as a service.

   a. Service
   b. Architecture
   c. Service-Oriented Architecture
   d. Service Provider

35) Which is the disadvantage of IaaS?

   a. Lack of portability
   b. Robustness of VM-level isolation
   c. Resource Constraints
   d. Network Dependence

36)Which of the following is not a cloud stakeholder?

   a. Cloud providers
   b. Clients
   c. End Users
   d. Cloud Users

37)Which is not a characteristics of SaaS?

   a. Multi device support
   b. Web access
   c. One to many
   d. Offline access

38)SaaS supports multiple users and provides a shared data model through _____ model.

   a. Single-tenancy
   b. Multi-tenancy
   c. Multiple-instance
   d. All of the mentioned

39)Which of the following is owned by an organization selling cloud services?

a. **Public**
b. Private
c. Community
d. Hybrid

40) Which of the following is Cloud Platform by Amazon?

a. Azure
b. **AWS**
c. Cloudera
d. All of the mentioned

Q1.Correct definition of the term "cloud computing" from the following options is:

A. Cloud computing is storage of data which is not typically on your machine but is residing somewhere on the internet.

B. Cloud computing is hosting web servers on virtual servers which are accessible to anyone using the internet.

C. Cloud computing is using services like computation, storage, web-hosting, etc via the internet and paying for those services based on how long and how much you use them.

D. Cloud computing is shifting all the data from your on-premise servers to the virtual servers having base O.S mostly linux for data exchange purpose only.

Q2.What are the components of Cloud Computing ?

A. Client Machines,Virtualizer, Data connectors.

B. Data Centers,Client Machines,Virtualizer,Data Adapters.

C. Client Machines,Data Centers,Distributed Servers.

D.None of the above.

Q3.Prime reason to have Distributed servers as part of cloud computing is ?

A. To increase Security and flexibility in providing services, as if a server in a region goes offline other servers on the distributed network can still be used to provide services.

B. This is entirely done to save the costs of installation to the company as server setup is very expensive and needs a lot of people to set up.

C. As cloud providers are all around the world, expansion of the company's servers is the main motive behind the distributed servers.

D.Having Distributed Server helps companies to evade some IT laws and taxes that is why we have a distributed network of servers.

Q4. Google apps applications which run directly through your web browser, which means they do not require any downloads or installations on the client side are examples of ?
A. PaaS
B. SaaS
C. IaaS
D. Both A & C.

Q5. One of the biggest disadvantage of SaaS is, of course, costing more money than buying the application outright.
A. True.
B. False.

Q6. The platform which is delivered via the web, giving developers the freedom to concentrate on building the software without having to worry about operating systems, software updates, storage, or infrastructure.
A.SaaS
B.PaaS.
C.IaaS.
D.None of the above.

Q7. Delivery of IT resources like Server space, Network equipment, Memory, etc comes under which cloud computing service ?
A. SaaS
B. PaaS
C. IaaS
D. All of the above.

Q8.In cloud computing, multi-tenancy means that a SaaS (Software as a Service) vendor provides a single version of its software for all its customers?
A. True.
B. False.

Q9.Advantages of a multi-tenancy SaaS are:

A.Lower costs through economies of scale and Shared infrastructure leads to lower costs.

B.End users don't need to pay costly maintenance.

D.Users can upgrade code according to them.

C. Both A and B.

Q10. _____ _____ also implies that a single instance of the software and its supporting information is used by multiple customers.

A. Single-Tenant SaaS.

B. Multi-Tenant SaaS.

C. Multi-Tenant PaaS.

D. Single-Tenant PaaS.

Q11.When the client machines are set up to run applications and services on a local server rather than on their desktops which allows the workers of an organization to work collaboratively is known as?

A. Central Computing

B. Intranet.

C. Grid Computing.

D. None of the above.

Q12.Work of a hypervisor Application is to help in:

A. Scaling Horizontally.

B. Increasing the computation power of Server.

C. Virtualization on a physical server.

D. Turning Cloud Server into a high performance machine.

Q13. Motive to choose Cloud Computing services for your organization should be based on:

A.Scalability, Simplicity ,Security.

B. Keeping mission critical data.

C. Both A & B.

D. Only A.

Q14. Limitation of Cloud Computing services are:

A. Mission Critical Data may get compromise from either the cloud vendor due to

their policies.
B. Scalability is issue in Cloud Computing.
C. All applications may not be suited for running on cloud.
D.All of the above
E. Only A and C.

Q15. _____is a structure that allows services to communicate with each other across different platforms and languages?
A. Cross platform Service.
B. Software Oriented Architecture.
C. Cross Architecture Service.
D. All platform Architecture.

Q16. Features of SOA are:
A. Creates reusable code
B. Allows for scalability.
C. Promotes less interaction.
D. All of the above.
E. Only A and B.

Q17. If you are developer who can create, test and deploy apps and don't want to waste time and money in managing physical infrastructure then you should use
A.SaaS.
B.PaaS.
C.IaaS.
D.None of the above.

Q18. Main motive behind development of Cloud Computing was.
A. Providing on demand storage, processing, hosting services.
B. Cost cutting on the IT Team.
C. So the company could use focus on development rather than spending time and money managing IT infrastructure.
D. Both A and C.

Q19.Your business will still be governed by the provider's functional capabilities, speed and reliability is one of the disadvantage of PaaS.

A.True.
B.False.

Q20. The process of distributing workloads and computing resources across one or more servers is called as?
A. Cloud Work Distributor.
B. Cloud Load Balancer.
C. Cloud Work Scheduler.
D. None of the above.

Q21. Advantages of Cloud Load Balancing are:
A. Increased scalability and Ability to handle sudden traffic spikes.
B. Protection from DDoS Attack and securing data.
C. Both A and B.
D. Caching the data.

Q22. Cloud based Network Attached Storage (NAS) takes advantage of On-Premises services to simplify infrastructure and reduce costs.
A.True
B.False

Q23.What is Cloud Network Attached Storage (NAS)?
A.It is a storage which is present on an on-premises server and forwards the data to cloud.
B.Network of storages which shares data to the cloud.
C.It is remote storage that is accessed over the Internet as if it was local.
D.NAS is a content management tool.

Q24. The main drawback of Cloud Network Attached Storage (NAS) is?
A.Security is weak.
B.The data transfer rate is only as fast as the network connection the data is accessed over.
C. Complicated configuration files have to be maintained across multiple nodes to get data.
D.All of the above.

Q25.Cloud Network Attached Storage (NAS) is not useful when we have to replicate and backup data to the cloud as it will have complications when configuring with the data centers?
A.True
B.False

Q26.Identity as a Service is a
A.Digital incognito.
B. Cloud-based authentication.
C. Secrete key providing mechanism.
D. None of the above.

Q27.Adaptive multi-factor authentication is application of
A. IDaaS.
B. Identity encryption service (IES).
C. IaaS.
D. (O)-Auth service.

Q28. Cloud Computing application Big Data Analytics ____
A. should not be deployed on cloud as it requires high processing power and hence should not be used in Big Data Analytics.
B. As cloud provides large amounts of structured and unstructured data it is rather a good application of cloud computing.
C. Not cloud application
D.It can be used as a cloud application when data is in very less or limited quantity.

Q29.IaaS is excellent in eliminating capital expense and reduces ongoing cost.
A.True
B.False

Q 30.You cannot decide the underlying Operating System in IaaS.
A.True
B.False

1. Cloud providers provide _____ model that may result to high charges
    a. Pay as you go
    b. Freemium + Upsell
    c. Tiered/Volume
    d. Segmentation

2. Resources provided by cloud computing
    a. Networks
    b. Servers
    c. Storage
    d. All of the above

3. _____ is the model in which an application is hosted as a service to customers who access it via the Internet.
    a. IaaS
    b. PaaS
    c. Saas
    d. None of the above

4. Application of SaaS
    a. Web analytics
    b. Accounting
    c. Video conferencing
    d. All of the above

5. _____ supplies all the resources required to build applications and services completely from the Internet, without having to download or install software.
    a. IaaS
    b. PaaS
    c. Saas
    d. None of the above

6. Dynamodb is _____ type of storage
    a. NoSQL

    b. SQL
    c. Simple storage
    d. All of the above

7. Amazon AWS Consists of following services
    a. IaaS
    b. PaaS
    c. Saas
    d. All of the above

8. Which of these is not an antecedent of the cloud?
    a. Software as a service
    b. Utility computing
    c. Grid computing
    d. Desktop computing

9. Cloud model relies on
    a. communication API
    b. Middleware
    c. web documents
    d. embedded device

10. What widely used service is built on cloud-computing technology?
    a. Twitter
    b. Skype
    c. Gmail
    d. All of the above

11. Which of the following is the deployment model?
    a. public
    b. private
    c. hybrid
    d. All of the above

12. Communication between services is done widely using _____ protocol
    a. REST
    b. SOAP
    c. RESTful
    d. None of the above

13. _____ is when an IT resources is hosted within it's organizational boundary
    a. Scaling
    b. On-premise
    c. Cloud computing
    d. Saas

14. _____ is process of allocating resources horizontally
    a. On Premise
    b. Scaling In
    c. Vertical scaling
    d. Scaling out

15. _____ service lets machine to talk to each other
    a. EC2
    b. SQS
    c. MQTT
    d. S3

16. Components of Azure Service Platform
    a. Live Services
    b. SQS
    c. MQTT
    d. S3

17. Applications used for virtualization
    a. Window Azure
    b. VMware

c. Docker
d. S3

18. _____ is a group of services that interact with each other
    a. EC2
    b. SimpleDB
    c. S3
    d. SOA

19. Disadvantages of PaaS
    a. Less Ownership Cost
    b. Dependency on network
    c. Scalable solutions
    d. Latest system software

20. _____ is used by sites to manage web requests
    a. On-premise
    b. Load balancing
    c. Scaling
    d. Virtualisation

21. _____ needs the user to sign in only once
    a. SSO
    b. SaaS
    c. S3
    d. EC2

22. _____ captive requires that the cloud accommodate multiple compliance regimes.

    a. Licensed
    b. Policy-based
    c. Variable
    d. All of the above

23. _____ means scaling up and scaling down
    a. Horizontal scaling
    b. Vertical scaling
    c. Scaling Down
    d. Cloud Service Consumer

24. ____ provides virtual machines as well as extra CPU cycles
    a. EC2
    b. SQS
    c. IoT core
    d. S3

25. Which of the following can be identified as cloud
    a. Web Applications
    b. Intranet
    c. Hadoop
    d. All of the above

26. _____ is a technique in which a complete installation of one machine is run on another.
    a. Full virtualization
    b. Scaling
    c. Paravirtualization
    d. IT resources

27. _____ computing refers to applications and services that run on a distributed network using virtualized resources.
    a. Distributed
    b. Soft
    c. Cloud
    d. Parallel

28. Characteristics of cloud computing

a. Agility
b. Reliability
c. Performance
d. All of the above

29. Advantage of SaaS
   a. Low distribution cost
   b. Browser based risks
   c. Network dependence
   d. Lack portability

30. Service providers, Service registry and Service consumer are building blocks of _____
   a. SSO
   b. SimpleDB
   c. SOA
   d. Azure

1. **Cloud Provider typically use a…………..model.**
   a. Pay-as-you-to
   b. Pay-as-you-go
   c. Pay-to-go
   d. Pay-as-go
2. **Which are the cloud concepts and terminology**
   a. Scaling and Cloud service
   b. On-Premise and IT Resource
   c. Only a & b
   d. All of the above
3. **IT resources is hosted in an………**
   a. Cloud service
   b. On-Premise
   c. It enterprise
   d. All of the above
4. **Which type of demands usages handle by Scaling.**
   a. Decreasing

  b. Increasing
  c. Increasing or decreasing
  d. Horizontal and vertical

5. EC2 full form
  a. Elastic Computer Cloud
  b. Ethernet Compute Cloud
  c. Elastic compute cloud services
  d. Elastic Compute Cloud

6. Microsoft SQL Services offers database services as well as…..
  a. Reporting
  b. Redundancy
  c. Computation
  d. Equipments

7. What is challenges of cloud
  a. Legal issues
  b. Increased security Vulnerability
  c. Both a & b
  d. Reliability

8 Which type of model converts capital expenditure to operational expenditure.
  a. Public cloud
  b. Private cloud
  c. Both a & b
  d. Service cloud

9. Multitenancy enables .
  a. Sharing cost
  b. Sharing resources
  c. Sharing performance
  d. Sharing security

10. Physical and virtual resources dynamically assigned and reassigned according to consumer demand is known as……..
  a. Rapid elasticity
  b. Self Service
  c. Broad network access
  d. Resources pooling

11. Pre-packaged grouping of IT resources provided by
  a. Google
  b. SAAS
  c. Cloud provider
  d. Network provider

12. SaaS make available various types of software over the
  a. Devices
  b. Internet
  c. Platform
  d. application

13. What is disadvantages of SaaS

a. Network dependence
b. platform based risk
c. Multitenant solution
d. Centralized management

13. Multi tenant architecture shares a…………….stack of resources.
a. Section
b. Single
c. Double
d. Multiple

14. SOA useful for contructing
a. Sytem design
b. Application designing
c. Services
d. Business Application

15. Readymade runtime environment provide by
a. SaaS
b. IaaS
c. PaaS
d. All of the above

16. Lack of portability between……….clouds.
a. PaaS
b. SaaS
c. IaaS
d. All of the above

17.Which model provide access primary resources
a. PaaS
b. SaaS
c. IaaS
d. All of the above

18. manage the huge web requests is known as…..
a. Data management
b. Centralized management
c. Traffic balance
d. Load balancing

19. web browser of user sends the domain name to specialized server on the web known as a
a. Internet protocol
b. Domain
c. Domain Name Server
d. Web server

20.CIFS means
a. Common Internet File system
b. Common Integrated File System
c. Common Integrated File service
d. Common Internet File service

21. NAS devices and cloud based database it becomes easy to replicate………
a. Service
b. Network

   c. Data
   d. Device

22.Nirvanix offers a………….range of cloud solution
   a. Wide
   b. Small
   c. Fixed
   d. None

23……………..do not have need of programming.
   a. NAS
   b. CIFS
   c. IaaS
   d. CloudNAS

24. IDaas means that
   a. Identity as a Service
   b. Information as service
   c. Identification service
   d. ID services

25. Cloud computing is a _____ system and it is necessarily unidirectional in nature.
   a. stateless
   b. stateful
   c. reliable
   d. all of the above

26. Which of the following architectural standards is working with cloud computing industry?
   a. Service-oriented architecture
   b. Standardized Web services
   c. Web-application frameworks
   d. All of the mentioned

27. Which of the following is associated with considerable vendor lock-in?
   a. PaaS
   b. IaaS
   c. CaaS
   d. SaaS

28. Amazon Web Services offers a classic Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) approach to ……………………
   a. IaaS
   b. SaaS
   c. PaaS
   d. All of the mentioned

29. Applications such as a Web server or database server that can run on a virtual machine image are referred to as…………………..
   a. virtual server
   b. virtual appliances
   c. machine imaging
   d. all of the above

30.FIDM System use the………..for the packaging user security credentials.
   a. SAML

b. SMPL
c. SPAL
d. SAAL

1. _____ computing refers to applications and services that run on a distributed network using virtualized resourcse.

    e. Distributed
    f. Cloud
    g. Soft
    h. Parallel

2. Which of the following is essential concept to cloud?

    e. Reliability
    f. Productivity
    g. Abstraction
    h. All of the above

3. When an IT resource is hosted in an IT enterprise within its organizational boundary, it is considered to be located at the premises of that enterprise, It is called _____

    e. IT resource
    f. On-Premise
    g. Scaling
    h. Cloud Service

4. Types of Scaling:

    e. Horizontal
    f. Vertical
    g. Scaling out and Scaling in
    h. Both a and b

5. _____ model consists of the particular types of that you can access on a cloud computing platform.

    e. **Service**
    f. Deployment
    g. Application
    h. None of the above

6. Point out the correct statement:

    e. The use of the word "cloud" makes reference to the two essential concepts
    f. **Cloud computing abstracts systems by pooling and sharing resources**
    g. Cloud computing is nothing more that the Internet
    h. All of the mentioned

7. Which of the following is most refined and restrictive service model?

    e. IaaS
    f. CaaS
    g. **PaaS**
    h. All of the above

8. Cloud computing is a _____ system and it is necessarily undirected in nature.

    e. **Stateless**
    f. Stateful
    g. Reliable
    h. None

9. In which category of SaaS services does customer relationship management (CRM) software fall?

    e. Consumer services

f. Communication services
g. Infrastructure services
h. Business services

10. Which of the following is deployment model?

e. Public
f. Private
g. Hybrid
h. **All of the mentioned**

11. Point out the wrong statement.

e. **All applications benefit from deployment in the cloud**
f. With cloud computing, you can start very small and become big very fast
g. loud computing is revolutionary, even if the technology it is built on is evolutionary
h. None of the mentioned

12. _____ enables sharing of resources and costs across a large pool of users thus allowing for centralization of infrastructure in locations with lower costs.

e. Agility
f. Multitenancy
g. Productivity
h. Reliability

13. _____ provides a readymade runtime environment for different types of applications.

e. SaaS
f. PaaS
g. IaaS
h. None

14. Which of the following can be referred as a framework which designs software systems with the help of software architecture that observes each and every unit as a service.

   e. Service
   f. Architecture
   g. Service-Oriented Architecture
   h. Service Provider

15. Which is the disadvantage of IaaS?

   e. Lack of portability
   f. Robustness of VM-level isolation
   g. Resource Constraints
   h. Network Dependence

16. Which of the following is not a cloud stakeholder?

   e. Cloud providers
   f. Clients
   g. End Users
   h. Cloud Users

17. Which is not a characteristics of SaaS?

   e. Multi device support
   f. Web access
   g. One to many
   h. Offline access

18. SaaS supports multiple users and provides a shared data model through _____ model.

    e. Single-tenancy
    f. **Multi-tenancy**
    g. Multiple-instance
    h. All of the mentioned

19. Which of the following is owned by an organization selling cloud services?

    e. **Public**
    f. Private
    g. Community
    h. Hybrid

20. Which of the following is Cloud Platform by Amazon?

    e. Azure
    f. **AWS**
    g. Cloudera
    h. All of the mentioned