



Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science

(Autonomous, affiliated to the Bharathiar University, recognized by the UGC) Re-
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CRISL rated 'A' (TN) for MBA and MIB Programmes

III BCA [2015-2018]

Semester VI

Elective II : Client/Server Technology - 606U1

Multiple Choice Questions.

1. The 3 tier client/server systems are more _____.

- A. scalable,robust,and flexible.
- B. robust.
- C. Tp monitors.
- D. light.

ANSWER: B

2. Clients and Servers are separate logical entities that work together over a network to accomplish a _____.

- A. task.
- B. integrity.
- C. scalability.
- D. transparency.

ANSWER: A

3. Clients always _____ the dialog by requesting a service.

- A. initiate.
- B. terminate.
- C. receives.
- D. couples.

ANSWER: A

4. The client passes requests for file records over a network to the file server, as was the case for _____.

- A. database server.
- B. object server.
- C. file server.
- D. transaction server.

ANSWER: C

5. Database servers provide the foundation for _____that require ad hoc queries and flexible reports.

- A. online-transaction processing.
- B. graphical user interface.
- C. file system.

D. decision-support systems.

ANSWER: D

6. In a transaction server, the client invokes _____.

- A. remote sensor.
- B. remote procedure.
- C. power broker.
- D. remote file.

ANSWER: B

7. The group of SQL statements are called _____.

- A. functions.
- B. procedures.
- C. transactions.
- D. methods.

ANSWER: C

8. _____ applications requires tight controls over the security and integrity of the database.

- A. OLTP.
- B. OLE.
- C. GUI.
- D. Mission Critical.

ANSWER: A

9. _____ is based on stored procedures provides by database vendors.

- A. TP-Lite.
- B. TP-Heavy.
- C. Transaction Server.
- D. Database Server.

ANSWER: A

10. TP-Heavy is based on the _____ provided by OLTP vendors.

- A. TP-Lite.
- B. TP Monitor.
- C. HTTP.
- D. OLE.

ANSWER: B

11. Groupware addresses the management of _____ information.

- A. structured.
- B. semi-structured.
- C. unstructured.
- D. refined.

ANSWER: B

12. Client objects communicate with server objects using an _____.

- A. ORB.
- B. GUI.

C. OOUI.

D. OLE.

ANSWER: A

13. Microsoft calls its ORB as _____.

A. COM.

B. BLOB.

C. CLI.

D. NDR.

ANSWER: A

14. The _____ is the first truly intergalactic client/server application.

A. WWW.

B. LAN.

C. WAN.

D. Intranet.

ANSWER: A

15. The client and servers communicate using an RPC-like protocol called _____.

A. FTP.

B. SMTP.

C. HTTP.

D. TCP.

ANSWER: C

16. Which is database specific middleware?

A. MAPI.

B. ODBC.

C. RPC.

D. VIM.

ANSWER: B

17. _____ is a internet specific middleware.

A. TCP.

B. DRDA.

C. HTTP.

D. SMTP.

ANSWER: C

18. _____ places more function on the server.

A. Fat client model.

B. Fat server model.

C. DB model.

D. File server model.

ANSWER: B

19. Client/Server for intergalactic enterprises is the _____ building-block implementation of client/server.

- A. multi server.
- B. ethernet client.
- C. single-server.
- D. database server.

ANSWER: A

20. The server building block_____.

- A. runs on both the client.
- B. runs the server side of the applications.
- C. runs the client side of the application.
- D. runs middleware application.

ANSWER: B

21. The client/server enterprise model addresses the needs of establishments with a mix of _____ servers.

- A. homogeneous.
- B. heterogeneous.
- C. one or two.
- D. dynamic.

ANSWER: B

22. The role of a server program is to serve_____.

- A. single.
- B. two client.
- C. multiple clients.
- D. server.

ANSWER: C

23. The server program is typically a _____.

- A. mission-critical application.
- B. decision support system.
- C. complex application.
- D. simple application.

ANSWER: A

24. _____defines a simple set of commands.

- A. Rules.
- B. Protocol.
- C. Procedure.
- D. Function.

ANSWER: B

25. _____ is the natural way to simplify the coding of complex applications.

- A. Single task.
- B. Multi tasking.
- C. Coupling.
- D. Grouping.

ANSWER: B

26. Preemptive multitasking allot _____time slot to each task.

- A. variable.
- B. fixed.
- C. complex.
- D. simple.

ANSWER: B

27. _____allow independent processes to exchange and share data.

- A. Remote Procedure Call.
- B. Inter Process Communications.
- C. Inter Task Protection.
- D. Dynamic Link.

ANSWER: B

28. BLOB stands for _____.

- A. Big Linear Objects.
- B. Binary Large Objects.
- C. Basic Language Objects.
- D. Big Language Objects.

ANSWER: B

29. _____imposes hierarchy and a division of labor among processors.

- A. Symmetric Multiprocessing.
- B. Asymmetric Multiprocessing.
- C. PC Server.
- D. Multi Server.

ANSWER: B

30. The _____metaphor is used to provide what Microsoft Chairman Bill Gates calls information at your fingertips.

- A. GUI Clients.
- B. OOUI.
- C. Non GUI Clients.
- D. OOAD Clients.

ANSWER: B

31. A _____ provides a thread, queue, or background process on the client machine that can accept unsolicited network requests.

- A. client.
- B. server.
- C. server lite.
- D. client lite.

ANSWER: C

32. Multimedia clients check-in and check-out _____.

- A. icon.
- B. button.

- C. keys.
- D. folders.

ANSWER: D

33. Groupware clients maintain _____.

- A. stack.
- B. linked list.
- C. queue.
- D. file.

ANSWER: C

34. _____ means fooling everyone into thinking the client/server system is totally seem less.

- A. Transparency.
- B. Public.
- C. Private.
- D. Protected.

ANSWER: A

35. _____ transparency provide a authentication that works on all servers and for all services on the network.

- A. Logon.
- B. Namespace.
- C. Location.
- D. Replication.

ANSWER: C

36. The _____ must synchronize the clock on all server.

- A. operating system(OS).
- B. network operating system(NOS).
- C. unix.
- D. network.

ANSWER: B

37. Users are shielded from network failures because of _____ transparency.

- A. local access.
- B. remote.
- C. failures.
- D. administration.

ANSWER: C

38. The _____ provide a single-image file system that can be distributed across a group of file servers.

- A. Database server.
- B. DCE Distributed file service.
- C. File server.
- D. Object server.

ANSWER: B

39. The ___ file naming scheme is location independent.

- A. DCE.
- B. DFS.
- C. DOS.
- D. LFS.

ANSWER: B

40. LFS stands for ____.

- A. Local File System.
- B. Link Folio System.
- C. Local First System.
- D. Local Fast System.

ANSWER: A

41. _____ provides transactional log support.

- A. DFS.
- B. NFS.
- C. Unix.
- D. LFS.

ANSWER: D

42. _____ causes a periodic propagation to all the replicas of all changes made on the master.

- A. Replica.
- B. Skulking.
- C. Synchronization.
- D. Roaming agents.

ANSWER: B

43. The _____ is a global directory standard.

- A. X.383.
- B. X.500.
- C. X.200.
- D. X.111.

ANSWER: B

44. The server and client component of x.500 is _____ and _____.

- A. Directory System Agent and Directory User Agent.
- B. Directory User Agent and Directory System Agency.
- C. Directory User Agency and Directory System Agent.
- D. Directory System Agency and Directory User Agency.

ANSWER: A

45. _____ known as connectionless protocols.

- A. Timer.
- B. Datagrams.
- C. Clock.
- D. Scanner.

ANSWER: B

46. _____ is a US government security standard for operating system.

- A. A2.
- B. B2
- C. C2
- D. D2

ANSWER: C

47. _____ delivers a higher level of security than traditional passwords and access control lists.

- A. Cyber OS.
- B. Kerber OS.
- C. Windows OS.
- D. Unix OS.

ANSWER: B

48. Which is better than C2 on the LAN?

- A. Authentication.
- B. Authorization.
- C. Audit Trail.
- D. Encryption.

ANSWER: D

49. _____ is used for encoding and decoding messages.

- A. Secret Key.
- B. Public Key.
- C. Protected Key.
- D. Session Key.

ANSWER: D

50. DES was originally proposed by _____ as a 128-bit cypher.

- A. IAM.
- B. IBM.
- C. HCL.
- D. HP.

ANSWER: B

51. RSA is suitable for _____ message.

- A. short.
- B. large.
- C. medium.
- D. very big.

ANSWER: A

52. The term _____ indicates that the two sides of communication link use the same protocol interface to conduct a networked conversation.

- A. RPC.
- B. MOM.
- C. peer-to-peer.
- D. sender-to-receiver.

ANSWER: C

53. Peer-to-Peer protocols sometimes called _____.

- A. look-and-feel.
- B. program-to-program.
- C. sender-to-receiver.
- D. end-to-end.

ANSWER: B

54. Sockets were introduced in the year ____.

- A. 1977.
- B. 1990.
- C. 1981.
- D. 1947.

ANSWER: C

55. In 1986 the AT &T introduced _____.

- A. winsock.
- B. transport layer interface.
- C. stream.
- D. datagram.

ANSWER: B

56. An internet address is a _____ number.

- A. 8 bit.
- B. 10 bit.
- C. 32 bit.
- D. 64 bit.

ANSWER: C

57. Connectionless protocols are also known as _____.

- A. transmit and pray protocols.
- B. session based protocols.
- C. frame exchange.
- D. sequenced packet exchange.

ANSWER: A

58. The IPX/SPX network layer is provided by the _____ protocol.

- A. Network Packet Exchange.
- B. Internet Packet Exchange.
- C. Sequenced Packet Exchange.
- D. Linear Packet Exchange.

ANSWER: B

59. _____ is the premier protocol for LAN-based, program-to-program communication.

- A. Net BEUI.
- B. Net BIOS.
- C. IPX.

D. SPX.

ANSWER: B

60. _____ provide highly reliable two-way communications between client and a server.

- A. Named Pipes.
- B. Net BEUI.
- C. Socket.
- D. TLI.

ANSWER: A

61. The _____ is synchronous.

- A. Remote Procedure Call.
- B. Remote process call.
- C. Remote processor call.
- D. Remote person call.

ANSWER: A

62. The association of a client with a server in RPC is called _____.

- A. packing.
- B. framing.
- C. binding.
- D. building.

ANSWER: C

63. Which does not belong to the types of Socket?

- A. Packets
- B. Datagrams
- C. Raw
- D. Streams

ANSWER: A

64. MOM stands for _____.

- A. Member of Member.
- B. Message-Oriented-Middleware.
- C. Middleware-Oriented-Middleware.
- D. Middleware-Oriented-Member.

ANSWER: B

65. _____ allows general-purpose messages to be exchanged in a client/server system using message queues.

- A. DAD.
- B. MOM.
- C. RPC.
- D. API.

ANSWER: B

66. Sockets =

- A. TCP + UDP

- B. UDP + TCP
- C. IP + Port
- D. TCP/IP + Port

ANSWER: C

67. In the _____ mode the requesting thread is blocked until the command completes.

- A. ready.
- B. run.
- C. wait.
- D. block.

ANSWER: C

68. The Net BIOS services are provided through a set of commands, specified in a structure called _____.

- A. hard block.
- B. soft block.
- C. network control block.
- D. network block.

ANSWER: C

69. Which one is not a connection oriented protocol?

- A. Session-based Protocols.
- B. Virtual Circuit.
- C. Sequenced Packet Exchanges.
- D. Datagram.

ANSWER: D

70. The internet address is separated by _____ operator.

- A. comma.
- B. slash.
- C. plus.
- D. dot

ANSWER: D

71. Raw socket is interface to _____ protocol.

- A. TCP.
- B. UDP.
- C. IP.
- D. TLI.

ANSWER: C

72. The shared private key approach uses a _____ key to encrypt or decrypt.

- A. single.
- B. double.
- C. triple.
- D. multiple.

ANSWER: A

73. Who is managing the secret keys in NOS?

- A. Kerber OS.
- B. User Agent.
- C. Server.
- D. Client.

ANSWER: A

74. Servers talk to each other using the _____protocol.

- A. directory system.
- B. directory access.
- C. internet.
- D. file transfer.

ANSWER: A

75. Which transparency uses single password for all server.

- A. Location
- B. Failure
- C. Logon
- D. Administration

ANSWER: C

76. Who released the first commercial version of SQL?

- A. IBM.
- B. Oracle.
- C. Microsoft.
- D. ANSI.

ANSWER: B

77. SQL is a _____.

- A. Database Programming Language.
- B. Conventional Language.
- C. Assembly Language.
- D. High Level Language.

ANSWER: A

78. A _____is a named collection of SQL statements.

- A. Remote Procedure Call.
- B. Stored Procedure.
- C. Trigger.
- D. Rules.

ANSWER: B

79. _____ are rules that a user defines to restrict the values of what goes into the table columns.

- A. Protocols.
- B. Constraints.
- C. Commands.
- D. Operators.

ANSWER: B

80. _____ is special user-defined actions.

- A. Rules.
- B. Protocols.
- C. Triggers.
- D. Tasks.

ANSWER: C

81. A _____ is a special type of trigger that is used to perform simple checks on data.

- A. rule.
- B. trigger.
- C. procedure.
- D. thread.

ANSWER: A

82. Triggers and Rules are typically used to perform tasks related to changes in _____.

- A. files.
- B. documents.
- C. tables.
- D. data.

ANSWER: C

83. Oracle supports up to _____ Triggers per table.

- A. 2
- B. 12
- C. 22
- D. 32

ANSWER: B

84. The _____ in the client/server environment is the repository of data for decision support processing.

- A. data base.
- B. directory.
- C. named space.
- D. data warehouse.

ANSWER: D

85. A warehousing is a _____.

- A. processor.
- B. process.
- C. task.
- D. job.

ANSWER: B

86. Data about data _____.

- A. information.
- B. report.
- C. query.
- D. metadata.

ANSWER: D

87. The term ACID coined by Andrecs Router in _____.

- A. 1963
- B. 1973
- C. 1983
- D. 1993

ANSWER: C

88. _____ means that a transaction is an indivisible unit of work.

- A. Atomicity.
- B. Consistency.
- C. Isolation.
- D. Durability.

ANSWER: A

89. Sync points are also known as _____.

- A. starting points.
- B. save points.
- C. ending points.
- D. middle points.

ANSWER: B

90. _____ makes the accumulated work durable.

- A. Sync points.
- B. Sagas.
- C. Chained transaction.
- D. Roll back.

ANSWER: C

91. _____ provide the ability to define transactions within other transactions.

- A. Syb points.
- B. Chained Transactions.
- C. Nested Transactions.
- D. Flat Transactions.

ANSWER: C

92. _____ is an operating system for transaction processing.

- A. Data warehouse.
- B. TP Monitor.
- C. OLTP.
- D. OLE.

ANSWER: B

93. TP Monitor example of a _____ client/server architecture.

- A. 1-tier.
- B. 2-tier.
- C. 3-tier.

D. 4-tier.

ANSWER: C

94. In 1991 the X/Open XTP group published the _____ model.

- A. Transaction Processing Reference.
- B. OSI.
- C. ISO.
- D. TCP/IP.

ANSWER: A

95. A _____ is any piece of software that manages shared resources.

- A. resource manager.
- B. transaction manager.
- C. system manager
- D. application program.

ANSWER: A

96. _____ SQL statements are created and issued at run time.

- A. Static.
- B. Dynamic.
- C. Narrow.
- D. Wide.

ANSWER: B

97. Oracle 7 stored procedures returns a _____ row

- A. single.
- B. 2.
- C. 3.
- D. multiple.

ANSWER: A

98. Set of SQL commands in SQL Base is called as _____.

- A. transaction.
- B. PL/SQL.
- C. procedure.
- D. command chain.

ANSWER: D

99. Proprietary language of Informix is called _____.

- A. structure query language.
- B. stored procedure language.
- C. command chain language.
- D. extended query language.

ANSWER: B

100. Transactions are called _____ because all the work done within a transactions boundaries is at the same level.

- A. flat.

- B. horizontal.
- C. vertical.
- D. narrow.

ANSWER: A

101. The transaction ends with _____.

- A. begin transaction.
- B. commit-transaction.
- C. abort-transaction.
- D. commit or abort transaction.

ANSWER: D

102. The __ protocol is used to synchronize updates on different machines so that they either all fail or all succeed.

- A. tow-phase commit.
- B. three-phase commit.
- C. four-phase commit.
- D. five-phase commit.

ANSWER: A

103. In the first phase of a commit the commit manager node also known as the _____.

- A. source code.
- B. destination node.
- C. root node.
- D. child node.

ANSWER: C

104. _____ extend the chained transactions to roll back the entire chain.

- A. Abort.
- B. Sagas.
- C. Sync point.
- D. Save-point.

ANSWER: B

105. X/Open define a subset of XA called _____.

- A. XA+.
- B. XA-.
- C. X/A.
- D. AX.

ANSWER: A

106. _____ supports non-structured information.

- A. Firm ware.
- B. Software.
- C. Hardware.
- D. Groupware.

ANSWER: D

107. . Groupware build on _____ foundation technologies.

- A. 2.
- B. 3.
- C. 5.
- D. 8.

ANSWER: C

108. _____ is not a groupware technology.

- A. Telephone.
- B. Email.
- C. Conferencing.
- D. Workflow.

ANSWER: A

109. Images are _____.

- A. small.
- B. tiny.
- C. big.
- D. simple.

ANSWER: C

110. Large image servers can handle _____ documents per day.

- A. 1000.
- B. 10000.
- C. 100000.
- D. 200000.

ANSWER: D

111. A document comprises a series of _____ pages.

- A. text.
- B. multimedia.
- C. digital.
- D. image.

ANSWER: B

112. _____ define what information is routed and to whom.

- A. Routers.
- B. Rules.
- C. Roles.
- D. Path.

ANSWER: B

113. _____ define job functions independently of the people who do it.

- A. Routers.
- B. Root.
- C. Roles.
- D. Task.

ANSWER: C

114. Messaging encourages an _____.

- A. client communication.
- B. middleware model communication.
- C. hardware communication.
- D. event driven model of communications.

ANSWER: D

115. Which one is not Ronni Masshat's there R's?

- A. Routers. b. c. d.
- B. Roles.
- C. Rules.
- D. Root.

ANSWER: D

116. _____ workflow are used to automate business systems.

- A. Process-Oriented.
- B. Ad hoc.
- C. Processor-Oriented
- D. User-Oriented.

ANSWER: A

117. _____ workflow deals with short-lived and unstructured work processes.

- A. Mix and Match.
- B. Ad hoc.
- C. Long-lived.
- D. Split and Join.

ANSWER: B

118. Which is ad-hoc workflows route?

- A. Sequential Routes.
- B. Parallel Routes.
- C. Circular Routes.
- D. Wheel-Spoken Routes.

ANSWER: D

119. _____ is a process-oriented workflow.

- A. Feed Back Loop Router.
- B. Well-spoken Router.
- C. Interconnected Router.
- D. Fully Interconnected Router.

ANSWER: A

120. Workflow objects can go off on different routes and then merge back into a single route at a _____ point.

- A. sink.
- B. rendezvous.
- C. save.

D. starting.
ANSWER: B

121. _____ are used to explode an object into many parts.

- A. And-Splits.
- B. Or-Splits.
- C. Or-Joints.
- D. And-Joints.

ANSWER: A

122. Or-Splits are used to peel off a few _____ from a group.

- A. tasks.
- B. parts.
- C. jobs.
- D. ports.

ANSWER: B

123. Or-Joins allow certain members to _____ the group.

- A. join.
- B. split.
- C. rejoin.
- D. add.

ANSWER: C

124. _____ is to package many units into a container that can be shipped as a unit.

- A. And-Split.
- B. And-Join.
- C. Or-Split.
- D. Or-Join.

ANSWER: B

125. _____ is the phase in which the actual job is done.

- A. Preparation.
- B. Negotiation.
- C. Performance.
- D. Acceptance.

ANSWER: C

126. The Workflow management coalition was founded in _____.

- A. June 1993.
- B. July 1993.
- C. August 1993.
- D. October 1993.

ANSWER: C

127. According to wfmc a workflow process consists of a collection of _____.

- A. members.
- B. routers.

- C. rules.
- D. activities.

ANSWER: D

128. When was the first wfmc's API's published?

- A. December 1995.
- B. August 1993.
- C. January 1994.
- D. January 1998.

ANSWER: A

129. Connection functions consists of _____ API calls.

- A. 23.
- B. 18.
- C. 13.
- D. 2.

ANSWER: D

130. _____ consists of 13 API calls.

- A. Connection Function.
- B. Process Control.
- C. Activity Control.
- D. Administration Control.

ANSWER: C

131. _____ is to send something to other without making a real-time connection.

- A. Socket.
- B. Wire.
- C. Tube.
- D. E-mail.

ANSWER: D

132. _____ is a mail API.

- A. VIM.
- B. Process Control.
- C. Status.
- D. Activity Control.

ANSWER: A

133. _____ is a e-mail transfer protocol.

- A. FTP.
- B. HTTP.
- C. SMTP.
- D. TCP.

ANSWER: C

134. _____ consolidates email and EDI on the same backbones.

- A. x.509.

B. x.500.

C. x.450.

D. x.400.

ANSWER: D

135. _____ is a another form of client/server middleware.

A. Letter.

B. Fax.

C. E-Mail.

D. Transport.

ANSWER: C

136. _____ is not a email standard.

A. VMI.

B. MAPI.

C. CMC.

D. ISO.

ANSWER: D

137. Vendor Independent messaging consists of _____ API calls.

A. 5. .

B. 25.

C. 50.

D. 55.

ANSWER: D

138. _____ conferencing allow people to participate in group discussions when and where they want.

A. Real Time.

B. Any Time.

C. Scheduled Time.

D. Preempted Time.

ANSWER: B

139. Conferencing in groupware technology is also known as _____.

A. meeting.

B. group discussion.

C. electronic meeting.

D. open discussion.

ANSWER: C

140. _____ are inherently self-managing entities.

A. Methods.

B. Classes.

C. Functions.

D. Objects.

ANSWER: D

141. A _____ is a blob of intelligence that can live anywhere on a network.

- A. Classical object.
- B. Distributed object.
- C. Centralized object.
- D. Grouped object.

ANSWER: B

142. A component is what Brad Cox calls a _____.

- A. Chip.
- B. Gate.
- C. Software IC.
- D. Hardware IC.

ANSWER: C

143. Families of software IC's that play together are called_____.

- A. container.
- B. suites.
- C. group.
- D. bundle.

ANSWER: B

144. _____ components are cannot be extended through inheritance.

- A. Black Box.
- B. White Box.
- C. Red Box.
- D. Green Box.

ANSWER: A

145. A _____ component is component that behaves like a classical object.

- A. Red box.
- B. Green box.
- C. Blue box.
- D. White box.

ANSWER: D

146. Which is the SQL database server architecture that conserves memory and CPU?

- A. Hybrid Architecture.
- B. Multithreaded Architecture.
- C. Process-per Architecture.
- D. Dynamic Architecture.

ANSWER: B

147. Which database system does not support ad hoc queries?

- A. DBMS.
- B. RDBMS.
- C. MDBMS.
- D. OLEDB.

ANSWER: C

148. Which is not a URL component?

- A. Protocol Scheme.
- B. Port Number.
- C. Client Address.
- D. Target resources.

ANSWER: C

149. Which property is not included in transaction with ACID properties?

- A. Atomicity.
- B. Concurrency.
- C. Isolation.
- D. Durability.

ANSWER: B

150. An outer component can call the interfaces via a reuse technique called_____.

- A. aggregation.
- B. polymorphism.
- C. licensing.
- D. persistence.

ANSWER: A

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