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Days- 1 Series

Q.1 Which one of the following has ability to make use of unused computing power?

A. Cloud Computing

B. Grid Computing

C. Mobile Computing

D. None of above

Q.2 …….. enables heterogeneous resources of computers to work cooperatively.

A. Cloud Computing

B. Grid Computing

C. Mobile Computing

D. None of above

Q.3 …….. requires the use of software that can divide and carve out pieces of a program as one large system image to several thousand computers.

A. Cloud Computing

B. Grid Computing

C. Mobile Computing

D. Protocol

Q.4 The use of computing resources as a service through networks, typically the Internet is called:-

A. Cloud Computing

B. Grid Computing

C. Mobile Computing

D. Protocol

Q.5 The best Example of Cloud Computing is :-

A. Mobile phone

B. Dictionary

C. Google Apps

D. Note Book.

Q.6 …… provides the facility to access shared resources and common infrastructure offering services on demand over the network to perform operations.

A. Cloud Computing

B. Grid Computing

C. Mobile Computing

D. Protocol

Q.7 What is the similarity between Grid Computing and Cloud Computing?

A. CPU Speed

B. Storage computing

C. Computational Power

D. Multi-tenancy and Multitasking

Q.8 What is the Diffrence between Grid Computing and Cloud Computing?

A. Scalability

B. Multi-tenancy and Multitasking

C. Computational Power

D. Service Level Agreement

Q.9 Which of the following is goals of Cloud computing?

A. To provides better security,

B. To enable rapidly provision resources as needed

C. To gives the power of both private and public clouds.

D. To allows sharing of responsibilities among the organizations

Author Notes:- As of now students should have knowledge of all Goals of Cloud Computing any one points can be used is MCQs.

Q.10 Which cloud computing system comprises of the client's devices (or computer network) and some applications needed for accessing the cloud computing system?

A. Front End

B. Back End

C. Middleware

D. User Interface

Q.11 Which of the following is not a characteristics of Private Cloud?

A. Secure

B. Central Control

C. Scalable

D. Weak Service Level Agreements (SLAs)

Q.12 Which of the following is not a characteristics of Public Cloud?

A. Highly Scalable

B. Affordable

C. Less Secure

D. Weak Service Level Agreements (SLAs)

Q.13 Which of the following is Advantage of Public Cloud?

A. High level of privacy to the user

B. Strict SLAs are followed.

C. Limit for the number of users.

D. High level of security to the user.

Q.14 Which of the following is Advantage of Private Cloud?

A. Strict SLAs are followed.

B. No limit for the number of users.

C. High level of security and privacy to the user.

D. Highly Scalable

Q.15 Which of the following is not a characteristics of Hybrid Cloud?

A. Partially Secure

B. Central Control

C. Scalable

D. Stringent SLAs

Q.16 Which of the following is Advantage of Hybrid Cloud?

A. High level of Privacy than all cloud

B. It is highly scalable

C. Strict SLAs are followed

D. High level of security than all cloud

Q.17 Which of the following is Advantage of Community Clouds?

A. High level of Privacy than all cloud

B. Allows sharing of responsibilities among the organizations.

C. Strict SLAs are followed

D. High level of security than all cloud

Q.18 Which of the following is not a Cloud Computing Service Models?

A. IAAS

B. PAAS

C. LAAS

D. SAAS

Q.19 Which of the following is different instances of SaaS?

A. Desktop as a Service (DTaaS):

B. Backend as a Service (BaaS):

C. Testing as a Service (TaaS)

D. Logistic as a service (LaaS)

Q.20 Which of the following is different instances of IaaS?

A. Platform as a Service (PaaS):

B. API as a Service (APIaaS):

C. Testing as a Service (TaaS)

D. Database as a Service (DBaaS)

Answer:-

11. B. Grid Computing
12. B. Grid Computing
13. B. Grid Computing
14. A. Cloud Computing
15. C. Google Apps
16. A. Cloud Computing
17. D. Multi-tenancy and Multitasking
18. C. Computational Power
19. B. To enable rapidly provision resources as needed
20. A. Front End

1. C. Scalable
2. D. Weak Service Level Agreements (SLAs)
3. B. Strict SLAs are followed.
4. C. High level of security and privacy to the user.
5. B. Central Control
6. B. It is highly scalable
7. B. Allows sharing of responsibilities among the organizations.
8. C. LAAS
9. C. Testing as a Service (TaaS)
10. D. Database as a Service (DBaaS)

Days-2 Series

Q.1 Which of the following is Characteristics of SAAS?

A. Collaborative Platform

B. Offline Access

C. Centralized Management

D. Shared infrastructure

Q.2 Which of the following is Characteristics of IAAS?

A. Offline Access

B. High Availability

C. API Integration

D. Centralized management

Q.3 Which of the following is Characteristics of PAAS?

A. Offline Access

B. High Availability

C. API Integration

D. Centralized management

Q.4 Service provided by IAAS is:-

A. Load Balancer, Storage, Database

B. Network, Load Balancer, Database

C. Network, Storage, Database

D. Load Balancer, Storage, Network

Q.5 Service provided by PAAS is:-

A. Application Frameworks, Load balancer, Database

B. Application Frameworks, Database, Programming Languages

C. Programming Languages, Database, Load Balancer,

D. Load Balancer, Storage, Network

Q.6 Service provided by SAAS is:-

A. Application Frameworks, Load balancer, Database

B. Social Networks, Database, Load Balancer,

C. Mail Services, Business Services, Social Networks

D. Load Balancer, Storage, Network

Q.7 An ability given to the end user to access the security service provided by the service provider on a pay-per-use basis is :-

A. Data as a Service (DaaS)

B. Security as a Service (SECaaS)

C. Identity as a Service (IDaaS)

D. Communication as a Service (CaaS)

Q.8 Cloud Service Model that provides data on demand to a diverse set of users, systems or application is Called:-

A. Data as a Service (DaaS)

B. Security as a Service (SECaaS)

C. Identity as a Service (IDaaS)

D. Communication as a Service (CaaS)

Q.9 An ability given to the end users; typically an organization or enterprise; to access the authentication infrastructure is :-

A. Data as a Service (DaaS)

B. Security as a Service (SECaaS)

C. Identity as a Service (IDaaS)

D. Communication as a Service (CaaS)

Q.10 Which of the following is not a Characteristics of Cloud Computing?

A. High Scalability

B. Virtualization

C. Multi-sharing

D. Multi- Programming

Q.11 Which of the following is Advantages of Cloud Computing?

A. Multi- Programming

B. Automatic Software Integration

C. High Scalability

D. Multi-sharing

Q.12 Which of the following is not a security issues related to Cloud Computing?

A. Integrity

B. Availability

C. High Scalability

D. Governance

Q.13 Which of the following is not a Implementation/Adaptation Issues in Cloud Computing?

A. Governance

B. Software Development in Cloud

C. Unexpected Behavior

D. Interoperability

Q.14 …….. refers to the technology that allows transmission of data via a computer without having to be connected to a fixed physical link.

A. Cloud Computing

B. Grid Computing

C. Mobile Computing

D. Protocol

Q.15 Which of the following is not a Components of Mobile Computing?

A. Mobile Communication

B. Mobile Hardware

C. Mobile Storage

D. Mobile Software

Q.16 Which of the following is not a Limitations of Mobile Computing?

A. Security Standards

B. Power consumption

C. Transmission interferences

D. Bandwidth

Q.17 Which of the following is not a Issues in Mobile Computing?

A. Bandwidth

B. Confidentiality

C. Power Consumption

D. Location Intelligence

Q.18 …… refers to the study and practice of environmentally sustainable computing or IT.

A. Green computing

B. Cloud Computing

C. Grid Computing

D. Mobile Computing

Q.19 Green Computing is also known as:-

A. Green Enviroment

B. Green Board

C. Green IT

D. Green field

Q.20 The objective of Green computing is to :-

A. Reduce the use of hazardous materials

B. Maximize energy efficiency during the product's lifetime

C. Promote the recyclability or biodegradability of defunct products and factory waste

D. All the Above

Answer:-

1. C Centralized management
2. D. Centralized management
3. A. Offline Access
4. D. Load Balancer, Storage, Network
5. B. Application Frameworks, Database, Programming Languages
6. C. Mail Services, Business Services, Social Networks
7. B. Security as a Service (SECaaS)
8. A. Data as a Service (DaaS)
9. C. Identity as a Service (IDaaS)
10. D. Multi- Programming
11. B. Automatic Software Integration
12. C. High Scalability
13. A. Governance
14. C. Mobile Computing
15. C. Mobile Storage
16. D. Bandwidth
17. B. Confidentiality
18. A. Green computing
19. C. Green IT
20. D. All the Above

Days-3 Series

Q.1 Which of the following is not a step for Green IT?

A. Develop a sustainable Green Computing plan

B. Reduce Paper Consumption

C. Conserve Water

D. Recycle

Author Notes:- Green Computing is important from Subjective point of view too, so Read Every point of Green Computing and its Steps.

Q.2 Which of the following is not an Advantages of BYOD?

A. Advantages of BYOD

B. Stronger IT budgets

C. Increased employee efficiency

D. Early adoption of new Technologies

Q.3 Risk Emerge in BYOD are:-

A. Security Risk

B. Assets Risk

C. Network Risk

D. Environmental Risk

Q.4 Which Generation of World Wide Web is Web 2.0?

A. 1st Generation

B. 2nd Generation

C. 3rd Generation

D. 4th Generation

Q.5 Which of the following is not a Components of Web 2.0?

A. File Sharing/Podcasting

B. Folksonomy

C. Social Contact

D. Wiki

Q.6 The facility, by using which people on the internet can congregate services from multiple vendors to create a completely new service is Called:-

A. Mash-ups

B. Folksonomy

C. Social Contact

D. Wiki

Q.7 Which one is not an application of Web 2.0?

A. Marketing

B. Social Media

C. Education

D. Robotic

Q.8 Web 3.0 is also known as :-

A. Semantic Web

B. Asemantic Web

C. Modern Web

D. Advance Web

Q.9 Components of Web 3.0 are:-

A. Semantic Web, Asemantic Web

B. Web Services, Asemantic Web

C. Semantic Web, Web Services

D. Asemantic Web, Modern web

Q.10 Which types of Technology is used by Web 3.0?

A. Database Technology

B. Data Web Technology

C. Web Technology

D. Modern Technology

Answer:-

1. C. Conserve Water
2. B. Stronger IT budgets
3. C. Network Risk
4. B. 2nd Generation
5. C. Social Contact
6. A. Mash-ups
7. D. Robotic
8. A. Semantic Web
9. C. Semantic Web, Web Services
10. B. Data Web Technology