

1. What is Service Oriented Architecture (SOA)?
- a) A programming language
  - b) A design pattern for building software applications
  - c) A database management system
  - d) A hardware component

Answer: b) A design pattern for building software applications

Explanation: SOA is an architectural pattern where software components are designed to provide services to other components via a communication protocol over a network.

2. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Web Services?
- a) Platform independent
  - b) Language dependent
  - c) Interoperable
  - d) Loosely coupled

Answer: b) Language dependent

Explanation: Web services are platform-independent and interoperable, meaning they can communicate regardless of the programming language used. They are designed to be language-agnostic.

3. What does SOAP stand for in the context of web services?
- a) Simple Object Access Protocol
  - b) Service-Oriented Architecture Protocol
  - c) Secure Object Access Protocol
  - d) Service-Oriented Application Platform

Answer: a) Simple Object Access Protocol

Explanation: SOAP is a protocol for exchanging structured information in the implementation of web services.

4. WSDL is used for:

- a) Describing the location of web services
- b) Defining the data types used in web services
- c) Describing the interface of web services
- d) Storing the implementation code of web services

Answer: c) Describing the interface of web services

Explanation: WSDL (Web Services Description Language) is an XML-based language for describing the interface of web services.

5. UDDI stands for:

- a) Universal Description, Discovery, and Integration
- b) Unified Database for Dynamic Integration
- c) Uniform Data Distribution Interface
- d) Unified Data Description and Integration

Answer: a) Universal Description, Discovery, and Integration

Explanation: UDDI is a directory service where businesses can register and search for web services.

6. Which of the following is not a characteristic of RESTful services?

- a) Stateful
- b) Stateless
- c) Cacheable
- d) Uniform Interface

Answer: a) Stateful

Explanation: RESTful services are stateless, meaning each request from a client contains all the information necessary to process the request.

7. REST stands for:

- a) Representational State Transfer
- b) Remote Execution and State Transfer
- c) Resourceful State Transfer
- d) Remote Endpoint Service Transfer

Answer: a) Representational State Transfer

Explanation: REST is an architectural style for designing networked applications.

8. Which component of RESTful services helps in maintaining scalability and performance by storing copies of frequently accessed data?

- a) Client
- b) Server
- c) Cache
- d) Database

Answer: c) Cache

Explanation: Caching helps in improving the scalability and performance of RESTful services by storing copies of frequently accessed data.

9. Software as a Service (SaaS) provides software applications over the internet on a subscription basis. (True/False)

Answer: True

Explanation: SaaS delivers software applications over the internet, typically on a subscription basis, eliminating the need for users to install and maintain the software locally.

10. Platform as a Service (PaaS) provides virtualized servers and infrastructure resources to users. (True/False)

Answer: False

Explanation: Platform as a Service (PaaS) provides users with a platform allowing them to develop, run, and manage applications without dealing with the infrastructure.

11. Which of the following is an organizational scenario of cloud computing?

- a) Centralized computing
- b) Distributed computing
- c) Grid computing
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Explanation: Cloud computing encompasses various organizational scenarios including

centralized, distributed, and grid computing.

12. Administering and monitoring cloud services are typically performed through:

- a) Command-line interface (CLI)
- b) Graphical User Interface (GUI)
- c) Application Programming Interface (API)
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Explanation: Cloud services can be administered and monitored through various interfaces including CLI, GUI, and API.

13. Which of the following is not a benefit of cloud computing?

- a) Cost savings
- b) Scalability
- c) Limited accessibility
- d) Flexibility

Answer: c) Limited accessibility

Explanation: Cloud computing typically offers improved accessibility, enabling users to access resources from anywhere with an internet connection.

14. Hypervisor is a software that:

- a) Monitors and manages cloud services
- b) Virtualizes hardware resources
- c) Provides web services

d) Implements RESTful APIs

Answer: b) Virtualizes hardware resources

Explanation: A hypervisor, also known as a virtual machine monitor, allows multiple operating systems to share a single hardware host.

15. Which of the following is not a type of cloud deployment model?

- a) Public cloud
- b) Private cloud
- c) Hybrid cloud
- d) Local cloud

Answer: d) Local cloud

Explanation: Local cloud is not a recognized deployment model in cloud computing; the typical models are public, private, and hybrid clouds.

16. Which of the following is a characteristic of Software as a Service (SaaS)?

- a) Users manage the underlying infrastructure
- b) Pay-per-use billing model
- c) Highly customizable software
- d) Requires installation and maintenance by users

Answer: b) Pay-per-use billing model

Explanation: SaaS typically operates on a pay-per-use or subscription-based billing model, where users pay for the software they use.

17. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Platform as a Service (PaaS)?

- a) Provides development tools
- b) Allows users to manage underlying infrastructure
- c) Supports application deployment
- d) Facilitates collaboration among developers

Answer: b) Allows users to manage underlying infrastructure

Explanation: PaaS abstracts away the underlying infrastructure, allowing users to focus on application development and deployment without managing the infrastructure.

18. In a RESTful service, what does CRUD stand for?

- a) Create, Read, Update, Delete
- b) Compute, Read, Utilize, Deploy
- c) Cache, Retrieve, Update, Display
- d) Communicate, Register, Utilize, Debug

Answer: a) Create, Read, Update, Delete

Explanation: CRUD operations refer to the basic operations performed on data in a system: Create, Read, Update, and Delete.

19. Which of the following is not a benefit of using RESTful services?

- a) Flexibility
- b) Scalability
- c) Tight coupling between components
- d) Simplified integration

Answer: c) Tight coupling between components

Explanation: RESTful services promote loose coupling between components, which enhances flexibility and simplifies integration.

20. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA)?

- a) Reusability
- b) Scalability
- c) Tight coupling between services
- d) Interoperability

Answer: c) Tight coupling between services

Explanation: SOA promotes loose coupling between services to enable better reusability, scalability, and interoperability.

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