1. What is the primary characteristic of Utility Computing?

a) Fixed pricing model
b) Pay-per-use pricing model
c) Limited scalability
d) Static resource allocation

Answer: b) Pay-per-use pricing model

Explanation: Utility computing follows a pay-per-use pricing model where customers are charged based on the resources they consume, similar to how utilities like electricity or water are billed.

2. What technology allows for the dynamic allocation and de-allocation of resources based on demand?

a) Elastic Computing
b) Grid Computing
c) Mainframe Computing
d) Distributed Computing

Answer: a) Elastic Computing

Explanation: Elastic computing enables the automatic scaling of computing resources, allowing for the dynamic allocation and de-allocation of resources based on fluctuating demand.

3. Ajax is primarily known for enabling:

a) Synchronous communication between client and server
b) Asynchronous communication between client and server
c) Real-time data processing
d) Static web page generation

Answer: b) Asynchronous communication between client and server

Explanation: Ajax (Asynchronous JavaScript and XML) allows for asynchronous communication between the client and server, enabling the creation of dynamic and interactive web applications without needing to reload the entire page.

4. What term refers to the integration of multiple web services or applications to create a new composite application?

a) Ajax
b) Elastic Computing
c) Mashups
d) Utility Computing

Answer: c) Mashups

Explanation: Mashups involve combining data or functionalities from multiple sources or applications to create a new integrated application or service.

5. What does Services Virtualization Technology primarily focus on?

a) Simulating physical hardware components
b) Creating virtual instances of entire systems

c) Virtualizing network infrastructure
d) Virtualizing software applications

Answer: d) Virtualizing software applications

Explanation: Services Virtualization Technology focuses on virtualizing software applications, allowing them to run independently of the underlying hardware or operating system.

6. What is a common pitfall of virtualization in enterprises?

a) Increased scalability
b) Vendor lock-in
c) Enhanced security
d) Simplified maintenance

Answer: b) Vendor lock-in

Explanation: Vendor lock-in refers to the situation where an enterprise becomes dependent on a particular vendor’s virtualization technology, making it difficult to switch to alternative solutions.

7. Which approach allows multiple entities to share the same software application while maintaining separate data and configurations?

a) Multischema approach
b) Multitenancy approach
c) Single-tenancy approach
d) Monolithic approach

Answer: b) Multitenancy approach

Explanation: Multitenancy allows multiple entities, such as different customers or departments, to share the same instance of a software application while keeping their data and configurations isolated.

8. What is the primary advantage of using a multischema approach in multitenant software?

a) Enhanced security
b) Reduced resource utilization
c) Simplified maintenance
d) Improved scalability

Answer: a) Enhanced security

Explanation: Using separate schemas for each tenant in multitenant software enhances security by ensuring that each tenant's data is logically isolated from others.

9. How does cloud data stores facilitate multi-tenancy?

a) By providing physical server isolation
b) By offering dedicated instances for each tenant
c) By allowing tenants to share the same database
d) By enabling logical data isolation

Answer: d) By enabling logical data isolation

Explanation: Cloud data stores enable multi-tenancy by allowing tenants to share the same

underlying infrastructure while logically isolating their data from each other.

10. What pricing model does Utility Computing typically follow?

a) Fixed pricing
b) Subscription-based pricing
c) Pay-per-use pricing
d) Freemium pricing

Answer: c) Pay-per-use pricing

Explanation: Utility Computing follows a pay-per-use pricing model, where customers are charged based on the resources they consume rather than a fixed or subscription-based fee.

11. Which computing model emphasizes on-demand provisioning and release of resources?

a) Elastic Computing
b) Grid Computing
c) Cloud Computing
d) Mainframe Computing

Answer: a) Elastic Computing

Explanation: Elastic Computing emphasizes on-demand provisioning and release of resources, allowing for scalability and cost-efficiency based on current requirements.

12. What is the primary benefit of Ajax in web development?

a) Improved security
b) Reduced bandwidth usage
c) Enhanced user experience
d) Faster server response time

Answer: c) Enhanced user experience

Explanation: Ajax enables the creation of dynamic and interactive web applications without needing to reload the entire page, leading to a more seamless and responsive user experience.

13. Which term refers to the integration of data or functionalities from disparate sources to create a unified experience?

a) Ajax
b) Mashups
c) Elastic Computing
d) Grid Computing

Answer: b) Mashups

Explanation: Mashups involve integrating data or functionalities from different sources or applications to create a unified and cohesive experience for the user.

14. What does Services Virtualization Technology aim to achieve in enterprises?

a) Physical server optimization
b) Software application virtualization

c) Network infrastructure virtualization
d) Data storage virtualization

Answer: b) Software application virtualization

Explanation: Services Virtualization Technology aims to virtualize software applications, allowing them to run independently of the underlying hardware or operating system infrastructure.

15. What is a common challenge associated with virtualization in enterprises?

a) Increased vendor options
b) Decreased flexibility
c) Enhanced scalability
d) Integration complexity

Answer: d) Integration complexity

Explanation: Integrating virtualized systems with existing infrastructure and applications can be complex and challenging for enterprises, leading to potential issues with compatibility and interoperability.

16. What distinguishes multitenant software from single-tenant software?

a) Resource sharing
b) Enhanced security
c) Higher performance
d) Lower costs

Answer: a) Resource sharing

Explanation: Multitenant software allows multiple entities to share the same instance of the software application, enabling resource sharing and cost efficiencies compared to single-tenant software.

17. What approach in multitenant software ensures data isolation among different tenants?

a) Multischema approach
b) Multitenancy approach
c) Single-tenancy approach
d) Monolithic approach

Answer: a) Multischema approach

Explanation: The multischema approach in multitenant software ensures data isolation among different tenants by using separate database schemas for each tenant.

18. What role does cloud data stores play in facilitating multi-tenancy?

a) Ensuring physical server isolation
b) Providing dedicated instances for each tenant
c) Allowing tenants to share the same database
d) Enabling logical data isolation

Answer: d) Enabling logical data isolation

Explanation: Cloud data stores enable multi-tenancy by allowing tenants to share the same

underlying infrastructure while logically isolating their data from each other.

19. Which pricing model offers flexibility based on resource consumption in Utility Computing?

a) Fixed pricing
b) Subscription-based pricing
c) Pay-per-use pricing
d) Freemium pricing

Answer: c) Pay-per-use pricing

Explanation: Pay-per-use pricing in Utility Computing offers flexibility based on resource consumption, allowing customers to pay only

for the resources they actually use.

20. What aspect of Elastic Computing allows for efficient resource utilization?

a) Static resource allocation
b) On-demand provisioning
c) Fixed pricing model
d) Limited scalability

Answer: b) On-demand provisioning

Explanation: Elastic Computing allows for efficient resource utilization through on-demand provisioning, enabling resources to be allocated dynamically based on current demand.

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