

## END OF 2<sup>ND</sup> TRIMESTER 2010 EXAMINATIONS

FACULTY	:	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT	:	<b>COMPUTER SCIENCE &amp; BUSINESS INFORMATION</b>
UNIT CODE	:	CISY 432 / BBIT 413
UNIT TITLE	:	DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS
TIME	:	2 HOURS

## **Instructions:**

• Answer Question 1 and any other 2.

Q	1 [Compulsory 30 MKS]		
a.	. Differentiate between:-		
	i. Tightly-coupled and loosely-coupled systems		
	ii. Multicasting and unicasting		
	iii. Blocking versus Nonblocking Primitives		
b.	What is an RPC? Explain the working principle behind RPCs.	[4 MKS]	
c. For a distributed processing to be implemented successfully Transactions must have FOUR essen			
	properties. Give and explain each.	[8 MKS]	
d.	Explain four strategies that are used in management of deadlocks in a distributed system?		
		[8 MKS]	
e.	Explain the following terms as used in a distributed filing system:- SNS, DNS	[4 MKS]	
0	2		
a.	Explain any four transparency design issues in relation to design of distributed systems.		
		[8 MKS]	
b.	What is the purpose of introducing groups in a distributed system?	[2 MKS]	
c.	Explain three ways of how groups can be addressed when dealing with group addressing.		
		[6 MKS]	
d.	Differentiate between load balancing and process migration.	[4 MKS]	

## Q. 3

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a.	Explain how scalability is achieved in a distributed system.	[2 MKS]
b.	Explain three popular network protocols that support distributed systems in the OSI model and	nd state
	clearly in which layer of the OSI they operate.	[6 MKS]
c.	Explain the working principle of Christian's Algorithm, Bully Algorithm, Berkeley algorithm	n and
	Averaging Algorithms	[12 MKS]

## Q 4.

a. Give the three Advantages and three Disadvantages of distributed systems over Centralized Systems. [6 MKS]

b.	Differentiate between Closed Groups and Open Groups.	[2 MKS]
c.	Present and explain three different kind of concurrency control in a distributed system.	
		[6 MKS]
d.	Give two reasons that make RPC popular.	[2 MKS]
e.	Differentiate between monolithic kernels and microkernel.	[4 MKS]