# PARALLEL COMPUTING BASED COMPUTER MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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Created By Careericons Team

### Q1. In shared Memory

a) Multiple processors can operate independently but share the same memory resources

b) Multiple processors can operate independently but do not share the same memory resources

c) Multiple processors can operate independently but some do not share the same memory resources

d) None of these

**Q2.** These applications typically have multiple executable object files (programs). While the application is being run in parallel, each task can be executing the same or different program as other tasks. All tasks may use different data

- a) Single Program Multiple Data (SPMD)
- b) Multiple Program Multiple Data (MPMD)
- c) Von Neumann Architecture
- d) None of these

### Q3. Load balancing is

a) Involves only those tasks executing a communication operation

b) It exists between program statements when the order of statement execution affects the results of the program.

c) It refers to the practice of distributing work among tasks so that all tasks are kept busy all of the time. It can be considered as minimization of task idle time.

d) None of these

**Q4.** In designing a parallel program, one has to break the problem into discreet chunks of work that can be distributed to multiple tasks. This is known as

- a) Decomposition
- b) Partitioning
- c) Compounding
- d) Both A and B

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## **Q5.** Fine-grain Parallelism is

a) In parallel computing, it is a qualitative measure of the ratio of computation to communication

b) Here relatively small amounts of computational work are done between communication events

c) Relatively large amounts of computational work are done between communication / synchronization events

d) None of these

### **Q6.** Granularity is

a) In parallel computing, it is a qualitative measure of the ratio of computation to communication

b) Here relatively small amounts of computational work are done between communication events

c) Relatively large amounts of computational work are done between communication / synchronization events

d) None of these

### Q7. Distributed Memory

a) A computer architecture where all processors have direct access to common physical memory

b) It refers to network based memory access for physical memory that is not common

c) Parallel tasks typically need to exchange dat(A) There are several ways this can be accomplished, such as through, a shared memory bus or over a network, however the actual event of data exchange is commonly referred to as communications regardless of the method employe(D)

d) None of these

## Q8. Serial Execution

a) A sequential execution of a program, one statement at a time

b) Execution of a program by more than one task, with each task being able to execute the same or different statement at the same moment in time

c) A program or set of instructions that is executed by a processor.

d) None of these

**Q9.** Functional Decomposition:

a) Partitioning in that the data associated with a problem is decompose(D) Each parallel task then works on a portion of the dat(A)

b) Partitioning in that, the focus is on the computation that is to be performed rather than on the data manipulated by the computation. The problem is decomposed according to the work that must be done. Each task then performs a portion of the overall work.

c) It is the time it takes to send a minimal (0 byte) message from point A to point (B)

d) None of these

**Q10.** It distinguishes multi-processor computer architectures according to how they can be classified along the two independent dimensions of Instruction and Dat(A) Each of these dimensions can have only one of two possible states: Single or Multiple.

a) Single Program Multiple Data (SPMD)

b) Flynn's taxonomy

c) Von Neumann Architecture

d) None of these

## Q11. Coarse-grain Parallelism

a) In parallel computing, it is a qualitative measure of the ratio of computation to communication

b) Here relatively small amounts of computational work are done between communication events

c) Relatively large amounts of computational work are done between communication / synchronization events

d) None of these

## Q12. Parallel Execution

a) A sequential execution of a program, one statement at a time

b) Execution of a program by more than one task, with each task being able to execute the same or different statement at the same moment in time

c) A program or set of instructions that is executed by a processor.

d) None of these



### Q13. In shared Memory:

- a) Here all processors access, all memory as global address space
- b) Here all processors have individual memory
- c) Here some processors access, all memory as global address space and some not
- d) None of these

## Q14. Massively Parallel

a) Observed speedup of a code which has been parallelized, defined as: wall-clock time of serial execution and wall-clock time of parallel execution

b) The amount of time required to coordinate parallel tasks. It includes factors such as: Task start-up time, Synchronizations, Data communications.

c) Refers to the hardware that comprises a given parallel system - having many processors

d) None of these

Q15. Cache Coherent UMA (CC-UMA) is

a) Here all processors have equal access and access times to memory

b) Here if one processor updates a location in shared memory, all the other processors know about the update.

c) Here one SMP can directly access memory of another SMP and not all processors have equal access time to all memories

d) None of these

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### Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (a)

Q2. Answer: (b)

Q3. Answer: (c)

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Q5. Answer: (b)

Q6. Answer: (a)

Q7. Answer: (b)

Q8. Answer: (a)

Q9. Answer: (b)

Q11. Answer: (c)

Q12. Answer: (b)

Q13. Answer: (a)

Q14. Answer: (b)

Q15. Answer: (b)

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