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| **SESSION** | **March 2024** |
| **PROGRAM** | **Master of CoMPUTER APPLICATIONS (MCA)** |
| **SEMESTER** | **IV** |
| **course CODE & NAME** | **DCA8242 – CLOUD DB SYSTEMS** |
| **CREDITS** | **4** |

**Set-Ist**

**1. a. Define Grid Computing. Explain how it works.**

**Ans:Grid Computing**

Grid computing is the process of collecting or gathering resources from boundaries. Multiple computers in the network are engaged in solving a problem at a similar point in time, in a larger size. Generally, such computing power is required for technicality or scientific problems that require more processing cycles and enormous data access.

Distributed computing can be considered the subset of grid computing and is limited to managing the pool of hundreds and thousands of computer resources. Apart from this, grid computing is more concerned with the efficient utilization of a heterogeneous pool of

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**2. a. Explain Full Replication and Partial Replication w.r.t distributed systems.**

**Ans:**

Replication is making a copy of the relation. When a relation N is modified or replicated, a copy of relation N is stored in other sites. The copies may be kept at only a few selected sites, or each site may keep a copy. In case each site of the system has a copy of the relation, it is known as full replication.

Replication comes in helpful when you want to improve the accessibility of data. The most severe case would be to replicate the whole database at every distributed system site, which

**3. a. Write a short note on Service Oriented Architecture**

**Ans:**SOA (Service Oriented Architecture) cloud computing is cost-effective in some instances; it is not in many situations. The cost-effectiveness of cloud computing depends on the enterprise and domain. For example, a shared disk in storage as a service solution would be of high value for a virtual business with a distributed employee base. It would save on hardware maintenance and would provide easy shared disk space as well.

**Set-IInd**

**4. a. Explain the Set of Operations on WSDL with suitable code examples.**

**Ans:WSDL (Web Services Description Language)** defines a set of operations that can be performed on a web service. These operations represent the methods or functions exposed by the service, allowing clients to interact with it.

**The main operations defined in WSDL are:**

**Input Message:** Specifies the data that needs to be provided by the client when invoking the

**5. a. Define a web browser. Explain about anyone in detail.**

**Ans:**Before diving into the information retrieval methodology, let us understand the basics of web search. We are aware of the Web and the Internet. We are also mindful that we use web browsers to search for information in various media formats and retrieve the same. To search for anything on the Internet, the basic needs are:

• Mobile/tablet/computer/laptop.

• A web browser installed on any of the above machines.

• A stable Internet connection.

• A question (i.e., what is to be searched?).

From establishing the connection to the computer system, opening the browser, and entering keywords in the search engine, you must have noticed that we interact. The processes after

**6.a. Represent any two Methods of Secure Data Transmission.**

**Ans:Two common methods for secure data transmission are using Transport Layer Security (TLS) and Virtual Private Networks (VPNs).**

**1. Transport Layer Security (TLS): TLS is a cryptographic protocol that ensures secure communication over a network, such as the internet. It operates at the transport layer of the OSI model and provides encryption, authentication, and integrity verification for data transmitted between clients and servers.**

**How TLS Works: Handshake Phase: The client and server establish a secure connection through a handshake process. During this phase, they agree on encryption algorithms, exchange digital certificates for authentication, and generate session keys**