

Subject Code: MC947/R09

M C A - IV Semester Regular/Supply Examinations, November - 2014

DISTRIBUTED OPERATING SYSTEMS

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 60

Answer any FIVE of the following

All questions carry equal marks.

1. a) What are the Reasons for Migrating the Code? What are various alternatives of Code Migration?
b) What is Code Migration? Briefly Explain Migration and Local Resources.
2. a) Explain how remote name spaces are mounted?
b) Explain the various problems of unreferenced objects.
3. a) What is Mutual Exclusion? Explain Centralized and Decentralized algorithms in detail.
b) What are the types of transactions?
4. Describe Briefly about
 - a) Causal Consistency
 - b) Release Consistency
5. Briefly discuss about the Distributed Commit in detail with examples.
6. Give the overview of CORBA. List the services offered by CORBA.
7. a) Describe transactional behaviour in sharing files in Coda file system.
b) What is XFS and SFS.
8. a) Briefly discuss about TIB/Rendezvous with a neat diagrams.
b) "Coordination based systems is clean separation between computation and coordination" Justify.

Subject Code: MB945/R09

M B A - IV Semester Regular/Supply Examinations, Nov - 2014

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 60

Answer any FIVE of the following

All questions carry equal marks. Q.No.8 is compulsory

1. Why should the sum of balance in the capital account and balance in the current account be zero? How are discrepancies accounted for
2. How is the exchange rate determined under the gold standard? What are the limitations of the Gold standard?
3. What problems do you think you would face as a business trying to operate in two foreign exchange markets?
4. What is meant by Euro currency market? What are the reasons for the existence of the Euro dollar market? Can the Euro currency create money
5. Explain the purchasing Parity Theory and the rationale behind it.
6. Bring out the salient features of Indian FDI policy and discuss the factors responsible for low FDI in India.
7. What are the basic objectives of an effective International cash Management?
8. **Case Study.**

The recent turmoil in financial markets led to an uncertain situation. Although market liquidity problems should recede in the coming time, wider credit spreads would persist, reflecting a welcome reappraisal of risk following a period of unusual compression. Inevitably, there will be some impact from tight credit conditions on activity. Accordingly, the IMF growth forecast for the coming years will be marked down, but growth will nonetheless remain at a strong level. IMF expects the macroeconomic impact to be greatest in the United States, where the housing corrections is likely to be more prolonged than we thought previously. Tighter credit conditions could also dampen domestic demand in Europe and Japan, and there may be trade and financial spill-over elsewhere too.

A combination of solid fundamentals and appropriate action by Central banks and other authorities could help to calm rough financial waters and provide resilience to the global economic expansion. In advanced economies, economic fundamentals remain solid. The balance sheets of core financial institutions were strong at the onset of the current market turbulence, while the financial positions of corporations remain robust. These economies also entered in to the period of turmoil with positive levels of business confidence, and generally healthy situations in labour markets and house hold net wealth.

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As for emerging market countries (EMCs), recent growth momentum has been very strong and improved balance sheets and policy frameworks have provided resilience in the face of the current turmoil. Many EMCs now have current account surpluses, and have built up substantial reserves. Fiscal and monetary policy frameworks have also improved in many of these countries. Price stability has become the cornerstone of monetary policy, and a number of countries have adopted, or moving to adopt, inflation targeting. Many also have flexible exchange rate regimes, which can act as a shock absorber to rapid changes in external circumstances. And their direct exposure to the U.S. sub prime market remains quite small. As a result of these positive factors, EMCs have been relatively less affected by the recent turbulence.

Questions:

- a) Discuss the challenges to the international monetary system.
- b) Do you think recent events in financial markets point to a rebalancing of the assessment and pricing of risk, which will likely lead to a rebalancing of currencies and growth in the foreseeable future. Elucidate.
