

T.Y B.Sc. I.T. Sem. VI Question Bank

SQA MCQs

1. Quality can be defined as Conformance to _____.
a) Specification b) Market c) Developer d) Company
Option a
2. Quality can be recognized but not defined. This is called as the _____ view of quality
a) Transcendental b) User c) Product d) Manufacturing
Option a
3. "Quality is fitness for purpose". This is called as the _____ view of quality.
a) Product b) User c) Transcendental d) Manufacturing
Option b
4. When Quality depends on the amount which the customer is willing to pay, it is called as _____.
a) User b) Manufacturing c) Value d) Product
Option c
5. The cost which arises from the efforts to prevent defects is called as _____.
a) Appraisal cost b) Prevention cost c) Failure cost d) Miscellaneous cost
Option b
6. The cost which arises from defects like rework, repair etc. are called as _____.
a) Internal Failure Cost b) External Failure Cost c) Appraisal Cost d) Prevention Cost
Option a
7. Cost of Quality = Cost of Control + _____.
a) Cost of Failure of Control b) Appraisal Cost c) Cost of Internal Failure d) Prevention Cost
Option a
8. _____ is the conformity of the software with the actual requirements and specifications
a) Reliability b) Performance c) Security d) Functionality
Option d
9. _____ is the degree to which an application is protected against malicious attacks.
a) Reliability b) Security c) Performance d) Functionality
Option b
10. _____ is the ability of the program to adapt to possible changes in its requirements.
a) Flexibility b) Functionality c) Security d) Performance
Option a
11. _____ is the ability of an application to consistently perform the required function on demand with failure.
a) Reliability b) Performance c) Usability d) Security
Option a
12. _____ principle of TQM (Total Quality Management) aims to create a culture where employees feel involved with the organization.

- a) Total Employee involvement
- b) Total Staff involvement
- c) Member involvement
- d) Resource involvement

Option a

13. _____ principle of TQM (Total Quality Management) aims to create proper functioning between units of the organization.

- a) Integrated System
- b) Combined System
- c) Department System
- d) Staff System

Option a

14. The cycle of Improvement Sequence is:

- a) Define, Monitor, Measure, Control, Improve
- b) Define, Measure, Monitor, Improve, Control
- c) Define, Monitor, Measure, Improve, Control
- d) Define, Measure, Monitor, Control, Improve

Option d

15. Communication in TQM (Total Quality Management) can be based on which of the following?

- a) Strategies
- b) Methods
- c) Timelines
- d) All of the above

Option d

16. The most successful tool used for Statistical Process Control (SPC) is _____.

- a) Gantt Chart
- b) Control Chart
- c) Line Chart
- d) Bar Chart

Option b

17. Which among the following are included among the principles of TQM (Total Quality Management)?

- a) Process-centered
- b) Customer-focused
- c) Integrated System
- d) All of the above

Option d

18. Organizational _____ refers to the pattern of shared values, beliefs etc. within an organization.

- a) Setting
- b) Focus
- c) Culture
- d) Morals

Option c

19. The way to act and think within an organization is influenced by _____.

- a) Organizational Setting
- b) Organizational Culture
- c) Organizational Focus
- d) Organizational Morals

Option b

20. Organizational culture can include which of the following?

- a) Written rules
- b) Unwritten rules
- c) Beliefs
- d) All of the above

Option d

21. PDCA concept is related to?

- a) Process Improvement
- b) Process evaluation
- c) Process Selection
- d) None of the above

Option a

22. PDCA stand for _____.

- a) Plan, Do, Change, Act
- b) Plan, Do, Check, Act
- c) Plan, Decide, Check, Act
- d) Plan, Do, Check, Arrange

Option b

23. What is termed as “Red Money”?

- a) Cost of Prevention
- b) Cost of Appraisal
- c) Cost of Failure
- d) Cost of Control

Option c

24. With respect to PDCA cycle- "If any deviations are observed in actual outcomes with respect to planned results the organization may need to decide the actions". This will come under which phase?

- a) Plan b) Do c) Change d) Act

Option d

25. Which of the following could be example of metrics for Software Quality?

- a) Number of tests executed b) Number of tests passed c) Number of tests failed
- d) All of the above

Option d

26. Which of these charts is used as a Problem-solving Software Tool?

- a) Block diagram b) Flowchart c) Histogram d) Line chart

Option b

27. "Ishikawa diagram" is also known as _____.

- a) Fishbone diagram b) Line chart diagram c) Block diagram d) Flow diagram

Option a

28. Which of these are the components of a Fishbone diagram?

- a) Head b) Backbone c) Causes d) All of the above

Option d

29. Normally, Testing covers how much time of a Software Development Lifecycle?

- a) 0 - 10 % b) 30 - 40 % c) 5 - 15 % d) 60 - 70 %

Option b

30. How is the concept of Productivity described for working projects?

- a) Output / Input b) Output x Input c) Output + Input d) Output - Input
- Option a

31. Agile Software Development is based on

- a) Incremental Development b) Iterative Development c) Linear Development d) Both Incremental and Iterative Development

option d

32. In which testing level the focus is on customer usage?

- a) Alpha Testing b) Beta Testing c) Validation Testing d) both alpha and beta
- option d

33. What is the goal of the requirements analysis and specifications phase of software development life cycle?

- a) understanding the customer requirements and organize them in an informal document
- b) Analysing the cost of development
- c) Determine scope of the software
- d) designing model

option a

34. Following are fundamental test processes arranged randomly. What will be the logical sequential flow of these activities?

1. Test Closure activity
2. Implementation and execution
3. Evaluating exit criteria and Reporting
4. Analysis and Design
5. Planning and Control

- a) 5,4,2,1,3
- b) 5,2,3,4,1
- c) 5,4,2,3,1
- d) 5,2,4,3,1

option C

35. Find which of the following are the types of acceptance testing.

- a) Alpha Testing
 - b) Beta Testing
 - c) Both Alpha and Beta Testing
 - d) Unit testing
- Option3

36. Mutation testing is _____ type of testing

a) Black box b) White Box c) yellow box d) Green box

option b

37. In the spiral model ‘risk analysis’ is performed

a) In the first loop b) In every loop c) Before using the spiral model d) in first and second loop

option b

38. What will be the next-date value for mm-dd-yy format for 07-31-2020?

a) 08-31-2020 b) 08-01-2020 c) 07-32-2020 d) 07-08-2021

Option b

39. What are the four framework activities found in the Extreme Programming (XP)process model

a) analysis, design coding, testing b) planning, analysis, design, coding c) planning, analysis, coding, testing d) planning, design, coding, testing option d

40. COTS is the acronym for _____

a) Commercial-Off-the-Shelf b) Commercial-Off-the-Shelt c) Commercial-Off-the-Self d) Commerce-Off-the-Shelf

Option a

41. Boundary value analysis belong to?

a) White Box Testing b) Black Box Testing c) Grey Box Testing d) Red Box Testing

Option b

42. A city field in software accepts 3 to 25 alpha characters only. Using Boundary Value Analysis technique what will be the possible number of combinations?

a) 2, 3, 25, 26 b) 1, 3, 25, 27 c) 2, 3, 25, 27 d) 1, 3, 25, 27

Option a

43. Which of the following is White box technique?

a) Statement Testing b) Boundary Value Analysis c) Error Guessing d) Equivalence Partitioning

Option a

44. When different combination of input requires different combination of actions, which of the following technique is used in such situation?

a) Decision Table b) Boundary Value Analysis c) Equivalence Partition d) Decision Coverage

Option a

45. Cause and effect graphs deploy the following discrete components except

a) AND b) OR c) NOT d) NOR

Option d

46. Exit criteria is determined during

a) Planning and Control b) Implementation and execution c) Evaluating exit criteria and Reporting d) Analysis and Design

option a

47. What is pesticide paradox?

a) If the same tests are repeated over and over again, eventually the same set of test cases will no longer find any new bugs

b) A small number of modules contain most of the defects

- c) Testing can show that defects are present, but cannot prove that there are no defects
 - d) Finding and fixing defects does not help if the system built is unusable and does not fulfil the users need and expectations.
- option a
48. Testing principles are useful
- a) During testing b) During execution c) During review d) Throughout life-cycle
- option d
49. “One defect hides another defect” is termed as?
- a) Camouflage Effect b) Cascading Effect c) Coverage Effect d) Redundant Code
- Option a
50. Test cases are designed during which of the following stages?
- a) Test recording b) Test configuration c) Test planning d) Test specification
- option d
51. Identify the disadvantage of the Spiral Model.
- a) Doesn’t work well for smaller projects b) High amount of risk analysis c) Strong approval and documentation control d) Earlier involvement of developer
- option a

Subject: ITSM

1. A customer-based Service Level Agreement structure includes:
- A An SLA covering all Customer groups and all the services they use
 - B SLAs for each service that are Customer-focused and written in business language
 - C An SLA for each service type, covering all those Customer groups that use that Service
 - D An SLA with each individual Customer group, covering all of the services they use
2. Which of the following would normally be included in a Capacity Plan?
- 1 Options
 - 2 Management summary
 - 3 Business workload forecasts
 - 4 Backout plans
- A 2, 3 and 4
 - B All of them
 - C 2 and 3 only
 - D 1, 2 and3
3. An IT department is seeking to set its prices to match those of external suppliers selling the same services. Which one of the following is the best description of this approach?
- A The going rate that is agreed with Customers
 - B Market rate
 - C Cost-plus
 - D Profitable
4. Which of the following is not an element of Availability Management?
- A Verification

- B. Security
- C. Reliability
- D. Maintainability

- 5. The extent of CI information held in the CMDB should:
 - A Be as detailed as possible so that frequent reports can be produced to avoid spending a lot of money
 - B Be as high level as possible
 - C Match the organisation's requirement for information to be held
 - D Vary according to cost

- 6. To enable a new Service Desk management tool to be implemented, the capacity of the servers has to be extended. Who is responsible for managing the request for additional capacity?
 - A Service Level Manager
 - B Capacity Manager
 - C Change Manager
 - D Financial Manager

- 7. Which one of the following is NOT necessarily a direct benefit of implementing a formal Incident Management process?

- A Improved user satisfaction
- B Incident volume reduction
- C Elimination of lost incidents
- D Less disruption to both IT support staff and users

8. Configuration Management plans should be integrated with those of:

- A Change & Release Management
- B Service Level Management
- C IT Service Financial & Continuity Management.
- D Change & Capacity Management

9. Possible problems with Change Management include:

- A Lack of ownership of impacted services
- B Increased visibility and communication of changes
- C Better alignment of IT services to actual business needs
- D The ability to absorb a larger volume of change

10. Which of the following activities is NOT included in the Operational Management stage of the Continuity Management Life-cycle?

- A Develop Procedures and Initial Testing
- B Education and Awareness
- C Review, Audit and Assurance
- D Ongoing Training and Testing

11. Which of the following are likely to be members of the CAB?

- 1 Problem Manager
 - 2 Customer representatives
 - 3 Change Manager
 - 4 Senior IT technical managers
- A 2 and 3 only
 - B All of them
 - C 1, 2 &4
 - D 1, 3 &4

12. Consider the following activities:

- 1 The analysis of raw data
- 2 The identification of trends
- 3 The definition of Service Management processes
- 4 The implementation of preventive measures

Which of the above should be easier after implementing a good IT Service Management

software tool?

- A 1, 2 & 4
- B 2 & 3
- C All of them
- D None of them

13. The activity that aims to identify the potential damage or loss to an organization resulting from disruption to critical business processes is:

- A Root Cause Analysis
- B Business Impact Analysis
- C Service Outage Analysis
- D Component Failure Impact Analysis

14. Intermediate Recovery is initially concerned with which of the following time periods?

- A 4 to 24 hours
- B More than 72 hours
- C 24 to 72 hours
- D 4 to 8 hours

15. What is SOA within Availability Management?

- A System Optimisation Approach
- B Systematic Operational Adjustment
- C Serviceability of Applications
- D Service Outage Analysis

16. Serviceability is an element of Availability Management. How is it best defined?

- A The prevention of failure, and the ability to keep services and components operable
- B The ability to restore services or components back to normal operation
- C The percentage of the agreed service hours for which the service is available
- D The support which external suppliers can be contracted to provide for parts of the IT infrastructure

Answer: D

17. Which one of the following statements is NOT FALSE?

- A Depreciation is used to calculate how maintenance can be offset against tax
- B Staff costs are capital costs because of their high value
- C Cost centres are used to measure ROCE (Return on Capital Employed)
- D Direct costs can be allocated to a single customer, service or activity

18. Which one of the following is NOT a major CI type?

- A Documentation
- B Software
- C Purchase order
- D Accommodation

19. Where would the information relating to software release components be stored?

- A DSL
- B CMDB
- C AMDB
- D CDB

20. The following activities are involved in implementing a Service Management function:

- 1 Tool selection
- 2 Tool specification
- 3 Process design
- 4 Functional requirements analysis

In which order should the above activities be taken?

- A 4 2 1 3
- B 4 3 2 1
- C 2 1 4 3
- D 2 1 3 4

21. Which of the following best describes the goal of Service Level Management?

- A To maintain and improve IT service quality in line with business requirements
- B To provide IT services at the lowest possible cost by agreeing with Customers their minimum requirements for service availability and ensuring performance does not exceed these targets.
- C To provide the highest possible level of service to Customers and continuously improve on this through ensuring all services operate at maximum availability.
- D To ensure that IT delivers the same standard of service at the least cost

22. The process to implement SLAs comprises of the following activities in sequence:

- A Draft SLAs, catalogue services, review underpinning contracts and OLAs, draft SLRs, negotiate, agree SLAs
- B Draft SLAs, review underpinning contracts and OLAs, negotiate, catalogue services,
- C Review underpinning contracts and OLAs, draft SLAs, catalogue services, negotiate, agree SLAs
- D Catalogue services, establish SLRs, review underpinning contracts and OLAs, negotiate service levels, agree SLAs

23. Which of the following statements is true?

- A An urgent release is always a delta release
- B A full release may contain package and delta releases
- C package release may contain full and delta releases
- D A full release may contain several delta releases

24. Which of these best describes the purpose of Capacity Management?

- A To reduce costs and performance levels to a minimum
- B To ensure that there is always sufficient capacity available to meet all customer demands
- C To ensure that business demands are affordable and achievable
- D To provide cost-effective IT capacity to meet agreed service levels

25. A remote site has recently had its network upgraded. The users are now complaining of slow responses and have heard that this is due to problems with capacity. Who should they contact for assistance?

- A Network Management
- B The Service Desk
- C Capacity Management
- D Problem Management

26. Consider the following:

- 1 Incident diagnostic scripts
- 2 A knowledge base of previously recorded incidents

3 A Configuration Management Database covering the infrastructure supported

4 A Forward Schedule of Change

Which of the above should be available to the Service Desk?

A All four

B 1&2

C 3&4

D 1, 2 &3

27. Which of these is NOT a recognised Service Desk structure?

A Remedial Service Desk

B Virtual Service Desk

C Local Service Desk

D Central Service Desk

28. The wording of SLAs and OLAs should be:

A Technically focused, so that they may be understood by IT professionals

B A mixture of business, technical and legal language, so that they can be understood by everyone

C Clear and concise, leaving no room for ambiguity.

D Legally worded as they must be contractually binding

29. Consider the following list:

1 Modelling

2 Risk Analysis

3 Application Sizing

4 DSL maintenance

Which two from the above list are among the main responsibilities of Capacity Management?

A 1 & 2

B 1 & 3

C 3 & 4

D 2 & 4

30. At what point does an Incident turn into a Problem?

A When it is urgent

B When it is a Major Incident

C If the person reporting the incident is very senior

D Never

31. There are strong links between Service Level Management and:

1 Incident Management

2 Availability Management

3 Configuration Management

4 IT Service Continuity Management

5 Change Management

A 1, 3 & 5

B 2 & 4

C 2, 3 & 5

D All of them

32. Does Problem Management depend entirely on having a mature Incident Management process in place?
- A Yes, because without a mature Incident Management process in place there is no reliable information available
- B No, because the quality of Incident Management information is of little importance to proactive Problem Management
- C No, because progress can still be made on solving long-standing Problems
- D Yes, because trend analysis cannot be undertaken without a lot of accurate Incident Management information
33. The scope of a Release can best be defined by:
- A The RFCs that it satisfies
- B The number of updates to the OHS
- C Service Level metrics
- D The DSL configuration
34. For which of these activities is the Change Manager responsible?
- A Chairing the CAB
- B Establishing the root cause of a Capacity Incident which has led to an RFC being raised
- C Devising the backout plan for a significant Change
- D Ensuring a Release has reached the target CIs
35. The Service Desk can act as the focal point for:
- 1 Receiving Incidents & Service Requests from users
- 2 Recording Change Requests from users
- 3 Handling complaints and queries
- A 1 Only
- B 2 Only
- C 1 & 3
- D 1, 2 & 3
36. Which of these statements is true when deciding on the initial scope and depth of the information to be held in a CMDB?
- A You should try to capture as much information as possible about all types of CIs
- B You shouldn't collect detailed information about CIs that are not under Change Control
- C You shouldn't worry too much about Change Control; the main objective is to get the database loaded
- D You should try to satisfy all the wishes of the IT staff
37. Within a CMDB, which relationships are most likely to exist between Incidents and Problems?
- 1 One Incident to one Problem
- 2 One Incident to many Problems
- 3 Many Incidents to one Problem
- A 1 & 2 only
- B 2 & 3 only
- C 1 & 3 only
- D All of them

38. Which of the following metrics is most relevant in determining the value added by Problem Management to the Service Desk?

- A The number of Problems raised
- B The number of Known Errors identified
- C The number of Problems correctly categorised
- D The number of RFCs raised

39. Which of these is a DIRECT benefit of having a Service Desk?

- A Customer Service Level Requirements are established
- B Changes taking place are properly coordinated
- C All the information in the CMDB is kept up to date.
- D Technical support staff are less likely to be interrupted to deal with user's calls

40. An 'unabsorbed' cost is best described as:

- A A capital cost
- B A type of charging policy
- C An uplift to allocated costs
- D A revenue stream

ITIL Foundation Sample Paper – Answers

Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	D	21	A
2	D	22	D
3	B	23	C
4	A	24	D
5	A	25	B
6	C	26	A
7	B	27	A
8	A	28	C
9	A	29	B
10	A	30	D
11	B	31	D
12	A	32	C
13	B	33	A
14	C	34	A
15	D	35	C
16	D	36	B
17	D	37	C
18	C	38	B
19	B	39	D
20	B	40	C

Subject:-Security in Computing

QUESTION BANK

1. The _____ security program must include the right level of responsibility and authorization to be effective.
- a) Authority
 - b) Framework
 - c) Planning
 - d) Gap Analysis

Answer: a. Authority

2. _____ for the use of software, computer systems, and networks should be clearly documented for the sake of the people who use these technologies

- a) Rules
- b) Guidelines
- c) Program
- d) Network

Answer: b. Guidelines

3. _____ is concerned with protecting information in all its forms, whether written, spoken, electronic, graphical, or using other methods of communication.

- a) Information security
- b) Network Security
- c) Computer Security
- d) Graphics Security

Answer: a. Information security

4. _____ is an important asset.

- a) Information
- b) Algorithm
- c) Program
- d) All of the Above

Answer: a. Information

5. FUD stands for _____

- a) fear,understanding,defense
- b) fear, uncertainty, and doubt
- c) fact,uncertainty,defense
- d) None of the Above

Answer: b. fear, uncertainty, and doubt

6. The field of _____ is concerned with protecting assets in general

- a) Network
- b) Information
- c) Security
- d) Program

Answer: c. Security

7. The basic assumptions of security are as follows

- a) We want to protect our assets.
- b) There are threats to our assets.
- c) We want to mitigate those threats.
- d) All of the above

Answer: d. All of the above

8. _____ Assessing what needs to be protected, why, and how leads to a strategy for improving the security posture.

- a) Assessment
- b) Planning
- c) Frame Work
- d) Roadmap

Answer: a. Assessment

9. A universal truth of security, regardless of the application, is that the job of the attacker is always _____ than the job of the defender.

- a) Difficult
- b) Easy
- c) Moderate
- d) None of the Above

Answer: b. Easy

10. The three Ds of security are _____

- a) delete,desired,defect
- b) defense, detection, and deterrence
- c) Defect,Deterrent,Dial
- d) None of the Above

Answer: b. defense, detection, and deterrence

11. A _____ compares the desired state of the security program with the actual current state and identifies the differences.

- a) risk analysis
- b) Remediation planning
- c) gap analysis
- d) Planning

Answer: c. gap analysis

12. _____ are used to educate employees, business partners, and other stakeholders about what behaviours are expected of them, what actions they should take under various circumstances to comply with security policies

- a) Security awareness programs
- b) Training Program
- c) Notes
- d) Internet

Answer: a. Security awareness programs

13. You can never be _____ percent secure about security.

- a) 10%
- b) 20%
- c) 30%
- d) 100%

Answer: d. 100%

14. Which is not a part of Building a Security Program?

- a) Authority
- b) Framework
- c) Planning
- d) Defence

Answer: d. Defence

15. _____ is a self-replicating program that uses other host files or code to replicate.

- a) Malicious mobile code
- b) Content Attack
- c) Computer Virus
- d) DNS spoofing

Answer: c. Computer Virus

16. The formal definition of risk is

- a) Risk = Probability (Threat + Exploit of Vulnerability) * Cost of Asset Damage
- b) Risk = Probability (Threat + Cost of Asset Damage) * Exploit of Vulnerability
- c) Risk = Probability (Exploit of Vulnerability + Cost of Asset Damage) * Threat
- d) Risk = Probability (Exploit of Vulnerability + Cost of Asset Damage+ Threat)

Answer: a. Risk = Probability (Threat + Exploit of Vulnerability) * Cost of Asset Damage

17. The process of manipulating a web application to run SQL commands sent by an attacker is referred as _____

- a) SQL injection
- b) MAC injection
- c) Phishing
- d) DNS Spoofing

Answer: a. SQL injection

18. What does CIA stand for

- a) Confidentiality, Integrity, Availability
- b) Central Intelligence Agency
- c) Cyber security ,Investigation Agency
- d) Cyber security, Internet, Accessibility

Answer: a. Confidentiality, Integrity, Availability

19. _____ means protecting the data from getting disclosed to those who are not authorized to use it.

- a) Integrity
- b) Authorization
- c) Confidentiality
- d) Availability

Answer: c. Confidentiality

20. The protection of data from modification by unknown users is known as _____.

- a) Confidentiality
- b) Integrity
- c) Authentication
- d) Data theft

Answer: b. Integrity

21. Which among the following is a method that could be implemented to minimize the risk of a successful attack?

- a) Creating a computer security defence plan
- b) By sharing passwords with unknown people
- c) By allowing mobile codes to be run without malware scanning
- d) By not using firewall

Answer: a. Creating a computer security defence plan

22. The attack surface of the operating system is reduced by _____

- a) Installing unnecessary software
- b) Disabling unneeded services
- c) Allowing access to everyone
- d) Giving administrative privileges to everyone.

Answer: b. Disabling unneeded services

23. _____ is a famous technological medium for the spread of malware.

- a) Pen drive
- b) Cloud
- c) Antivirus
- d) Email

Answer: d. Email

24. Which of the following is not a proper method for email security?

- a) Use Strong password
- b) Spam filters and malware scanners
- c) Click on unknown links to explore
- d) Use email encryption

Answer: c. Click on unknown links to explore

25. SSL stands for?

- a) Secured Socket Layer
- b) Secured Shell Layer
- c) System Socket Layer
- d) System Secured Layer

Answer: a. Secured Socket Layer

26. Adopting encryption techniques improve _____

- a) Performance
- b) Security
- c) Reliability
- d) Longevity

Answer: b. Security

27. What is Authentication ?

- a) Encryption
- b) Proof of Identity
- c) Access
- d) Modification

Answer: b. Proof of Identity

28. Which of the following is the least secure method of authentication ?

- a) Fingerprint
- b) Retina Pattern
- c) Smart Card
- d) Password

Answer: d. Password

29. Which of the following is a strong password ?

- a) 22September99
- b) !996543
- c) India@4521
- d) Mona57567

Answer: c. India@4521

30. Why is one time password safe ?

- a) Easy to generate
- b) Different for every access
- c) Cannot be shared
- d) It is a complex encrypted password

Answer: b. Different for every access

31. Which protocol is available for most versions of Unix as well as for Windows systems?

- a) IPSEC
- b) SSL
- c) RBAC
- d) SSH

Answer: d. SSH

32 ----- is the most secured method of centrally storing important and sensitive data.

- a. Relational databases
- b. OLTP
- C. server side databases
- d. object level databases

Answer: a. Relational databases

33. OLTP stands for_____

- a. Online transaction processing
- b. Online termination processing
- c. online transaction precedence
- d. online termination program

Answer: a. Online transaction processing

34 ----- Command specifies that a particular user or role will have access to perform specific action on database objects

- a. REVOKE
- b. GRANT
- c. UPDATE
- d. DENY

Answer: b. GRANT

35. A ----- is a logical relational database object that actually refers to one or more underlying database tables

- a. REVOKE
- b. VIEW
- c. SELECT
- d. DENY

Answer: b. VIEW

36. The process of determining permission that are granted to a particular login is called as

- a. authentication
- b. validation
- c. authorization
- d. verification

Answer: c. authorization

37. PSTN stand for_____

- a) Private Switched Telephone Network
- b) Public Switched Telephone Network
- c) Private Switched Transmission Network
- d) Public Switched Transport Network

Answer: b. Public Switched Telephone Network

38. TCP/IP previously used by_____

- a) DECNET
- b) ISO-NET
- c) DECNET
- d) ARPANET

Answer: d. ARPANET

39. Data Link Layer firewall works as a _____

- a) Frame filter
- b) Packet filter
- c) Content filter
- d) Virus filter

Answer: a. Frame filter

40. Intranet is a tool for sharing information throughout the

- a) single organization
- b) multiple organizations
- c) multilevel organization
- d) connected organizations

Answer: a. single organization

41. _____ provides an isolated tunnel across a public network for sending and receiving data privately as if the computing devices were directly connected to the private network.

- a) Visual Private Network
- b) Virtual Protocol Network
- c) Virtual Protocol Networking
- d) Virtual Private Network

Answer: d. Virtual Private Network

42. DNS Stands for _____

- a. Domain Name Service
- b. Domain Name System
- c. Data Name Service
- d. Data Name System

Answer: b. Domain Name System

43. AAA stands for

- a) Accessing, Authorization, Accounting
- b) Accounting Amending, Authorization
- c) Authorization, Accounting, Accessing
- d) Authentication, Authorization, Accounting

Answer: d. Authentication, Authorization, Accounting

44. In which approach references a baseline pattern of normal system activity to identify active intrusion?

- a) Anomaly detection.
- b) Penetration identification.
- c) Profile based
- d) Machine based.

Answer: a. Anomaly detection.

45. IDS stand for?

- a) Information Detection System
- b) Intrusion Detection System
- c) Institute Detection System
- d) Image Detection System

Answer: b. Intrusion Detection System

46. Databases can be used in various capacities, except:

- a) Application support
- b) Secure storage of sensitive information
- c) Online transaction processing (OLTP)
- d) VPN

Answer: d. VPN

47. Which layer of OSI model, packet filtering firewalls are implemented?

- a) Application layer
- b) Session layer
- c) Presentation layer
- d) Network layer

Answer: d. Network layer

48. What does IP mean?

- a) Instance protocol
- b) Internet protocol
- c) Instant Protocol
- d) Intellectual property

Answer: b. Internet protocol

49. _____ is common method of verifying that the person on the other end is a human being by showing a distorted image of letters and numbers and requiring the user to type them in correctly.

- a) OTP
- b) password
- c) CAPTCHA
- d) graphics

Answer: c. CAPTCHA

50. _____ is a technique to inject crafted SQL into user input fields that are the part of the web forms.

- a) SQL injection
- b) brute-force
- c) buffer overflow
- d) cookies

Answer: a. SQL injection

T.Y. B.Sc. I.T. Sem. VI

Subject- Principal of Geographic Information System

Sr. No .	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answe
1	GIS stands for_____.	Geographic Information System	Geographic Information System	Geological Information System	Geographic Information System	A
2	What is Model?	Geographic Information System	Represenation of Geographic phenomena	Both	Building	C
3	Component Of GIS System.	Space	Graph	Network	Logic	C
4	GI Science majorly contributing_____.	Data	Computer Science	Factory	Coding	B
5	Full form of SDT is_____.	Specific Data Type	Special Data Type	Spatial Data Type	System Data Type	C
6	Basic units of spatial information is.	Point,Line, Arc	Data	Graph	Design	A
7	Which one of this is not main component of GIS?	People	Data	Software	Snip Tool	D
8	Which is not Key component of "Spatial Data Quality"	Geodatabase	positional Accuracy	Temporal Accuracy	Logical Consistency	A
9	Type of tessellation:	Regular tessellation and Irregular tessellation	Regular tessellation	Irregular tessellation	Graphic tessellation	A
10	A process that can be named, georeferenced, assigned a time interval is known as_____.	Georeferencing	Geographic Information System	Geographic phenomena	Global Positing System	C
11	Partitioninf of space into mutually exclusive cells is known as_____.	Tessellation	Tracking	Thematic Study	Tier I Study	A
12	Which is not field type in GIS	Text	Decimal	Date	Double	D
13	Three most common tessellations are_____.	Solid, opaque, transparent	Blue, Green, Brown	Square Cells, Hexagnal Cells, Triangular Cells	Type I, Type II, Type III	C

14	GIS uses the information from which of the following sources?	Non-spatial Information System	Spatial Information System	Global Information System	Position Information System	B
15	GIS uses the information from which of the following sources?	Hardware	Software	Compiler	Data	C
16	GIS deals with which kind of data?	Numeric data	Binary data	Spatial Data Type	Complex data	C
17	What is Metadata ?	It is "data about data"	It is "meteorological data"	It is " oceanic data"	It is "contour data"	A
18	Spatial databases are known as_____.	Geodatabase	Monodatabases	Concurrent databases	Hierarchical databases	A
19	The following is an example of “geographical fields”:	Point	Lines	Elevation	Polygons	C
20	By ‘spatial data’ we mean data that has_____.	Complex Values	Positional Values	Graphic values	Decimal Values	B
21	TIN stands for_____.	Traffic Internet Network	Triangulated Irregular Network	Temporal Interest Network	Temperature Interface Node	B
22	Triangulations based on input locations with stretched triangles that are equilateral is known as_____.	TIN	Delaunay Triangulation	Isosceles Triangulation	Hobson's Triangular	B
23	Analysis and visualizations of events, reading over time is known as_____.	Multi dimension	Temporal dimension	Spatial dimension	Geopositional dimension	B
24	Analysis and visualizations of events, reading over time is known as_____.	Points, lines,(arcs), polygons	Square, hexagon, Tracks	Rectangle, rhombus, rivers	TIN, Delaunay triangles, tracks	A
25	A coordinate based regional, local or global system used to locate geographical entities is known as_____.	Reference System	Spatial Reference System	Interface System	Map System	B
26	SDI stands for_____	Spatial Data Interface	Spatial Data Infrastructure	Spatial Data Intention	Spatial Data International	A
27	Due to irregularities or mass anomalies in the distribution , there is an undulated surface known as_____.	Geoid	Parabola	Map	Hyperbola	A
28	Which one of the following is NOT a kind of map projection?	Cylinder	Conical	Azimuthal	Tangential	D

29	What is used to represent Raster data?	Cells and Grids	Line	Point	Polygon	A
30	Traditional techniques for obtaining spatial data, typically from paper sources, included _____.	Planning	Manual, Digitizing and Scanning	Marking	Posting	B
31	In a GIS, data are usually grouped into _____.	Layers	Transaction	masking	intersection	A
32	GIS software packages provide support for both data.	Spatial	Attribute	Spatial And attribute	Parallel and intersection	C
33	_____ representation allows easy association with attribute data.	Vector	Raster	Masking	Interpreted	A
34	SDSS stands for _____.	Support Direct Stand System	Spatial Direct Stand System	Spetial Decision Spatial System	Spatial Decision Support Systems	D
35	_____ representation is efficient for image processing.	Manual	Raster	Vector	Formal	B
36	GIS packages provide facilities to link with a _____ and ex- change attribute data with it.	DBMS	Cluster	files	file System	A
37	Regular cells are called _____ in 2D.	voxel	vowel	pixels	novel	C
38	The header of the raster file will typically inform number of _____ the raster has.	rows and columns	notes and keys	scale and rows	scale and columns	A
39	_____ representation is efficient representation of topology.	Vector	Scalar	Points	Scales	A
40	_____ of spatial data can be defined as computing new information that provides new insight from the existing, stored spatial data.	Database	Analysis	Books	Query	B
41	Regular cells are called _____ in 3D.	vowel	Voxel	Cells	Column	B
42	To represent spatial data in _____ computer screen is used.	Softcopy	Hardcopy	Software	Hardware	A
43	Which of the following in not a feature of a full fledged GIS package?	Data Capture and preparation	Data Storage	Presentation of spatial data	Demographic Analysis	C

44	UMTS stands For _____.	Universal Multimedia Telecommunication System	Universal Mobile Telecommunication System	Uniform Multimedia Telecommunication System	Uniform Mutual Telecommunication System	B
45	Which among the following is not related to GIS software's?	TransCAD	Arc GIS	Arc View	STAAD Pro	D
46	DBMS Stands for _____.	Data Base Management System	Data Base Monitoring System	Data Base Manufacturing System	Data Base Mixing Station	A
47	OCG refers to	Open Geospatial Consortium	Operational Geospatial Consortium	open generic Consortium	Operational Generic Consortium	A
48	The software program which acts as the intermediate between the geographic data base and the users of the web	Geo webservices	Geo databases	Geo technologies	Geo libraries	A
49	which of the following does not refer to a stage of spatial data handling?	spatial data capture and preparation	Spatial data storage and maintenance	Spatial Query and Analysis	Spatial data discussion and elevation	D
50	Which of the following device is not used for spatial data presentation?	Film Writer	Internat	Computer Screen	Scanner	D
51	Which of the following device is not used for spatial data capturing?	CD-ROM	digitising tablet with cursor	Scanner	Plotter	D
52	Tessellations are also known as	Volumes	Rasters	Code I	Type II	A
53	In GIS , the agricultural field is represented by _____.	Point	Line	Polygon	Boundary	C
54	Which of the following is an advantage of raster data representation?	Simple datastructure	Not Efficient for image processing	difficulty in presenting topology	cell boundaries independent of feature boundaries	A
55	In GIS, the simple raster encoding scheme is called as _____.	Column ordering	Row ordering	Cell ordering	table ordering	B
56	Which of the following doesn't determine the capability of GIS?	Defining a map	Represnting cartographic feature	Retrieving data	Transferring data	D
57	Which of the following acts a benefit of GIS?	Maintaining geo spatial data	Data Sharing	Accurate data information	Presence of data retrieval service	A

58	The process of using spatial data to derive new geo information is called as _____.	Spatial Analysis	Spatial Digitisation	Spatial representation	Spatial Storage	A
59	Which is not a reason for which DBMS is used.	DBMS does not allow the data redundancy.	A DBMS supports the storage and manipulation of very large data sets	A DBMS can be instructed to guard over data correctness	A DBMS supports the concurrent use of the same data set by many users	A
60	Which of the following is not true about DBMS					D
61	Which of the following statements is true	A table or relation is itself a collection of 'tuples' (or records)	Each table is a collection of fields that are similarly	An attribute is a named record of a table, with which	A field contains dissimilar datas.	A
62	The set of tuples of a relation at any point of time is called as	relation instance	relation schema	relation model	field model	A
63	What is a 'tuple'?	A row or record in a database table.	Another name for a table in an RDBMS.	An attribute attached to a record.	Another name for the key linking different tables in a database.	A
64			The data format			D
65	Which of these is not type of spatial analysis?	Spatial Analysis	Spatial autocorrection	Spatial stratified heterogeneity	Geospatial	D
66	What is reclassification?	An analytical technique based on point data.	The process of simplifying data in a data layer.	The process of combining one or more data ranges into a new data range to create a new data layer.	The process of combining two or more data layers.	C
67	Which of the following could you use a buffer operation for?	Calculating the area of overlap between two polygon data layers.	Calculating the number of observations within a set distance of a point, line or area feature.	Determining the area within a set distance from a point, line or area feature.	Both B & C	D

68	What is point-in polygon overlay?	A method interpolating point data.	An overlay method used to determine which points lie within the boundary of a polygon.	An overlay method used to reclassify polygon data.	An overlay method used to determine the distance between a point and its nearest neighbouring polygon	B
69	What is spatial interpolation?	The process of establishing a statistical relationship between two spatially correlated variables.	The process of establishing values for areas between an existing set of discrete observations.	The process of modelling spatial pattern from a set of one or more data layers.	The process of establishing values for areas outside the boundary of an existing set of data points.	B
70	Which of the following overlay methods would you use to calculate the length of road within a forest polygon?	Union	Point -in-polygon	Erase	Line-in-polygon	D
71	Which of the following spatial interpolation techniques is an example of a local, exact, abrupt and deterministic interpolator?	TIN	Spatial moving average	Thiessen polygons	Both B & C	C
72	What is the difference between slope and aspect?					A
73	What is not needed for Successful Spatial analysis?	Appropriate Software	Appropriate Hardware	Competent User	Soil Sample	D
74	A map could answer the questions in_____.	Temporal Content	Spatial Context	Geographical Context	Raster Context	B
75	Map often represents_____.	Abstraction of geographic reality	Abstraction of virtual reality	Abstraction of data reality	Abstraction of spatial reality	A
76	Topographic Map represents_____.	Administrative Boundaries	Population Density	Earths Surface as accurately as possible	Literacy Percentage of the state	C
77	Thematic Maps visualises_____.	Railroads and roads	Built up area of city	a & b both	Neither a nor b	C
78	Cartographic grammar refers to_____.	Cartographic data	Cartographic maps	Cartographic locations	Cartographic rules	D

79	On-screen maps are _____.	Moderate	database	best user guide	Representative	C
80	There is a relationship between the effectiveness of a map for a given purpose and _____.	Map's length	Map's Scale	Map's Colour	Maps Width	B
81	Map scale is the ratio between _____.					B
82	Maps that show much detail of a small area are called _____ maps.	medium scale	Small Scale	Large Scale	Very large scale	C
83	Maps that covers entire area without showing much details of a particular segment of an area is called _____ maps.	medium scale	Large Scale	Small Scale	Very large scale	C
84	Which one of the following is an example of a small-scale map.	Map of building	The World map	Map of an office	Map to zoo	B
85	Conversion of maps from one scale to another may lead to problems of _____.	visualiztion	cartographic generalization	map characteristics	map presentation	B
86					Not changed	C
87	Map based scientific visualisation refers to _____.	Sci Visualization	Map Visualization	Geo Visualization	Point Visualization	C
88	Search for spatial, temporal or spatio-temporal patterns is referred as _____.	Exploration	Cartography	Visualization	Summary	A
89	Translation of Spatial data from database into graphics is known as _____.	Catographic	Cartographic	Spatigraphic	Tempographic	B
90	In the sentence, "How do I say ? What ? To whom?", 'How' and 'T' refers to _____.	Demographic information methods and demographer respectively	Geological methods and geologist respectively	Geographic methods and geologist respectively	Cartographic methods and Cartographer respectively	D
91	Which of the below is NOT a visualization Process _____.	Quick and Dirty view of the process	GPS Locator	Paper Map	A 3D model of the Building	B
92	_____ is used in maps to differentiate between hydrographic names and other names.	Image	Symbol	Colour	Text	C
93		Content Hierarchy	Map Hierarchy	Real Hierarchy	Visual Hierarchy	D
94	Animated GIF can be seen as a _____.	draw only version of dynamic map	view only version of dynamic map	draw only version of static map	view only version of static map	B

95		Encarta World Atlas	E-carta World Atlas	L-carta World Atlas	Encarta Sate Atlas	A
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BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE MCQs

UNIT I

1. The objective of B.I. is

- a. To support decision-making and complex problem solving.
- b. To support information gathering.
- c. To support data collection.
- d. To support data analysis.

Answer: a

2. Extraction of information and knowledge from data is known as

- a. Data mining
- b. Optimisation
- c. Data exploration
- d. Data mart

Answer: a

3. DSS stands for:

- a. Decision Support System.
- b. Definition support System.
- c. Data sub system
- d. Data storage system.

Answer: a

4. Information is transformed into_____to make decisions.

- a. Data
- b. Information
- c. Knowledge
- d. File

answer: c

5. Full Form of DSS is

- a. Day-to-day System Support.
- b. Dynamic System Service.
- c. Decision Support System
- d. Decision Solve System.

answer: c

6. Which of following is not phase of decision-making process

- a. Design
- b. Analysis
- c. Intelligence
- d. Choice

answer: b

7. Organizations have hierarchical structures because

- a. it is convenient to do so
- b. it is done by every organization
- c. specific responsibilities can be assigned for each level
- d. it provides opportunities for promotions

answer: c

8. Decision support systems are used by

- a. Line managers.
- b. Top-level managers.
- c. Middle level managers.
- d. System users

answer: b

9. Information is transformed into _____ when it is used to make decisions and develop the corresponding actions.

- a. Data
- b. Knowledge
- c. Outcome
- d. Experience

answer: b

10. Analysis, Design, Planning and _____ are the Phases in the development of a business intelligence system

- a. Implementation
- b. Implementation and control
- c. Control
- d. Coding

answer: b

UNIT II

11. Which is the last Phases of mathematical models for decision making

- a. Problem Identification
- b. Implementation and Testing
- c. Model Formation
- d. Development of Algorithm

Answer b

12. Which mathematical model aims at understand the mechanisms that regulate the development of intelligence, ability to extract knowledge from past experience in order to apply it in the future.

- a. Risk analysis models
- b. Optimization models
- c. Pattern recognition Models
- d. Waiting line models

Answer C

13. In which Mathematical mode the decision maker is required to choose among a number of available alternatives

- a. Risk analysis models
- b. Optimization models
- c. Pattern recognition Models
- d. Waiting line models

Answer a

14. Which of the statement is not true about Data Mining?

- a. The term data mining refer to the overall process consisting of data gathering and analysis, development of inductive learning models and adoption of practical decisions and consequent actions based on the knowledge acquired.
- b. Data mining analysis is to draw a fresh conclusion without investigating the past data, observations and interpretations
- c. Data mining activities can be subdivided into two major investigation streams, interpretation and prediction.
- d. The data mining process is based on inductive learning methods

Answer b

15.Which is not the Phase of data Mining Process

- a. Data Gathering
- b. Selection of Attributes
- c. Prediction and interpretation
- d. Data Discarding

Answer D

16.Data Inception Means

- a. inspection of each missing value
- b. identify missing values
- c. replacement of missing Data
- d. discard all records

Answer a

17.Data Elimination Means

- a. inspection of each missing value
- b. identify missing values
- c. replacement of missing Data
- d. discard all records

Answer d

18.Data mining activities can be subdivided into two major investigation streams, which are

- a. Interpretation and Sampling
- b. Interpretation and Prediction.
- c. Forecast and Prediction
- d. Forecast and Interpretation

Answer b.

19. Which is the Application of Data Miming

- a. Fraud Detection
- b. Risk Analysis
- c. Both a & b
- d. Only b

Answer C

20. _____ learning analyses are not guided by a target attribute.

- a. Supervised
- b. Guided
- c. Unguided
- d. Unsupervised

Answer d

UNIT III

21.Which of the following is required by K-means clustering?

- a. defined distance metric
- b. number of clusters
- c. initial guess as to cluster centroids
- d. all of the mentioned

Answer: d

22.Clustering is what type of learning?

- a. Supervised
- b. Unsupervised
- c. Semi-supervised
- d. None of the above

Answer: b

23.A perceptron is:

- a. a single layer feed-forward neural network with pre-processing
- b. an auto-associative neural network
- c. a double layer auto-associative neural network
- d. a neural network that contains feedback

Answer: a

24.Automated vehicle is an example of

- a. Supervised learning
- b. Unsupervised learning
- c. Active learning
- d. Reinforcement learning

Answer: a

25. In the K-means clustering algorithm the distance between cluster centroid to each object is calculated using..... method.

- a. Cluster distance
- b. Euclidean distance
- c. Cluster width
- d. None of above

Answer: b

26. A perceptron is:

- a. a single layer feed-forward neural network with pre-processing
- b. an auto-associative neural network
- c. a double layer auto-associative neural network
- d. a neural network that contains feedback

Answer: a

27. _____ methods make use of classification methods based on simple and intuitive algorithms.

- a. Separation
- b. Regression
- c. Probabilistic
- d. Heuristic

Answer: d

28. _____ model is used for prediction of continuous target variables

- a. Probabilistic
- b. Regression
- c. Separation
- d. Heuristic

Answer: b

29. Divisive methods are _____ techniques.

- a. Top-Down
- b. Left-Right
- c. Right-Left
- d. Bottom-Up

Answer: a

30. Classify variable which is not continuous.

- a. Age
- b. Height
- c. Gender
- d. Revenue of medical shop

Answer: C

UNIT IV

31. Which of the following is not a component of Relational Marketing?

- a. Organisation
- b. BI and Data Mining
- c. Technology
- d. Fund

Answer :d

32. Which of the following is true:

- a. Intensity of Relation is low for B2C
- b. Intensity of Relation is low for B2B
- c. Intensity of Relation is high for B2C
- d. Does not depend on whether it is B2B or B2C.

Answer :a

33. Which of the following is not included in Cycle of Relational Marketing

Analysis:

- a. Collecting information on Customers
- b. Identifying their needs
- c. Paying them
- d. Planning based on knowledge

Answer :c

34. Which of the following is not a stage in “Lifetime of a Customer”

- a. Acquisition
- b. Cross/Up Selling
- c. Retention
- d. Bargaining

Answer :d

35. Which of the following is not part of Web Mining:

- a. Content Mining
- b. Structure Mining
- c. Database Mining
- d. Usage Mining

Answer :c

36. Which of the following is False for Supply Chain

- a. It is network of connected and inter dependent organizational units
- b. Strong Coordination is required
- c. It improves flow of materials if it is effective
- d. Suppliers are given priority

Answer :d

37. Which of the following is not an optimization model?

- a. Extra Capacity
- b. Maximum Fixed Cost
- c. Backlogging
- d. Multiple Plants

Answer :b

38. It is a managerial Policy whose purpose is to maximize profit through an optimal balance between demand and supply.

- a. Management insight
- b. Economic System
- c. Sales System
- d. Revenue Management System

Answer :d

39. CCR Model stands for:

- a. Charnes-Cooper-Rhodes
- b. Charley-Common-Rules
- c. Challenging-Common-Rules
- d. Cooper-Common-Rules

Answer :a

40. The _____ expresses relationship between the Inputs utilized and Outputs Produced:

- a. Efficiency Function
- b. Effective Frontier
- c. Efficient Frontier
- d. Effective Fact

Answer :c

UNIT V

41. Characteristics of expert systems

- a. High Performance
- b. Demonstrating
- c. Advising
- d. Diagnosing

Ans: a

42. Strategy followed for finding cause or reasons.

- a. Backward Chaining
- b. Forward Chaining
- c. Facts
- d. Decisions

Answer a

43. The challenges faced by Knowledge Management System are

- a. Psychology
- b. Communication and Collaboration
- c. Control theory and cybernetics
- d. Computer Engineering

Answer: b

44. What is the form of Knowledge representation?

- a. IF-THEN
- b. IF-THEN-ELSE
- c. IF-ELSE
- d. ELSE

Answer: b

45. Which of the following is not a component of ES .

- a. Knowledge Base
- b. Inference Engine
- c. User Interface
- d. High-level Data

answer :d

46. In data collection procedure of knowledge management process, certain data collection points define the _____ of certain routine reports.

- a. Idea
- b. Knowledge
- c. Data
- d. Summary

Answer: d

47. The three key stages for managing organisational transformation for critical success factor are break with the past, managing the past and _____.

- a. Invest in present
- b. Invest in the future
- c. Managing the present
- d. Outlining the future

Answer: b

48. _____ are one of the prominent research domains of Artificial Intelligence.

- a. Knowledge Management Systems
- b. Data driven Systems
- c. Expert Systems
- d. Cognitive Systems

Answer: c

49. Forward Chaining Strategy is used by _____ to recommend a solution.

- a. Inference Engine
- b. Knowledge Engine
- c. Expert Engine
- d. Forward Engine

answer: a

50. _____ is required to exhibit intelligence.

- a. Data
- b. Knowledge
- c. Information
- d. High-quality data

Answer: b