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| Class | TY. BSc IT |
| Semester | VI |
| Subject | Software Quality Assurance |
| Subject Code | USIT601 |

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1 Quality can be recognized but not defined. This is called as the _____ view of quality
 - a) Transcendental
 - b) User
 - c) Product
 - d) Manufacturing

- 2 The cost which arises from the efforts to prevent defects is called _____.
 - a) Appraisal cost
 - b) Prevention cost
 - c) Failure cost
 - d) Manufacturing cost

- 3 _____ is the ability of an application to consistently perform the required function on demand with failure.
 - a) Performance
 - b) Reliability
 - c) Usability
 - d) Security

- 4 _____ attempts to examine the present product at various levels with the defined standards so that an organization may appraise the outcome of the processes.
 - a) Quality Planning
 - b) Quality Control

- c) Quality Improvement
- d) Quality Management

5 Which type of problem solving technique refers to understanding a problem solution using high, medium, low, etc. depending upon the present status?

- a) Quantitative problem solving
- b) Benchmarking
- c) Qualitative problem solving
- d) Metrics

6 In which software development model, users can add requirements at any stage of the development that can be accepted by the development team?

- a) Agile model
- b) Waterfall model
- c) Spiral model
- d) Iterative model

7 Effective testing will reduce the _____ cost.

- a) Maintenance
- b) Design
- c) Documentation
- d) Analysis

8 When are the Testing Principles useful while building the Software Product?

- a) During testing
- b) Throughout life-cycle
- c) During review
- d) During Implementation

9 Exit criteria is determined during

- a) Planning and Control

- b) Implementation and execution
- c) Analysis and Design
- d) Test Closure

10 Beta Testing is done at:

- a) Developer's end
- b) User's end
- c) Developer's end & User end
- d) Designer End

11 _____ is a Fundamental Test Process which defining the objective and goal of the testing process.

- a) Test Analysis
- b) Test Planning
- c) Test Design
- d) Test implementation

12 "One defect hides another defect" is termed as _____

- a) Camouflage Effect
- b) Cascading Effect
- c) Coverage Effect
- d) Redundant Effect

13 Equivalence partitioning is:

- a) A black box testing technique used only by developers
- b) A black box testing technique than can only be used during system testing
- c) A black box testing technique appropriate to all levels of testing
- d) A white box testing technique appropriate for component testing

14 A Decision tables in which 'If conditions' are allowed to have several values, the resulting table are known as _____ decision table

- a) Several
- b) Extended entry
- c) Single
- d) Limited

15 Branch coverage and Statement coverage metrics are part of _____

- a) Analysis Model
- b) Design Model
- c) Testing
- d) Source Code

16 Types of equivalence testing are

- a) Weak Normal, Strong Normal, Weak Robust, Normal Robust
- b) Weak Normal, Strong Normal, Weak Robust, Strong Robust
- c) Weak Normal, Robust Normal, Weak Robust, Strong Robust
- d) Robust Normal, Strong normal, Weak Robust, Robust Normal

17 Basis path testing falls under

- a) System testing
- b) White box
- c) Black Box
- d) Unit testing

18 Which of the following is not considered as an official type of review in most of the software verification processes?

- a) Self-Review
- b) Peer Review
- c) Inspection
- d) Walkthrough

- 19 Name the audit performed to check whether the phase defined in the SDLC model achieves its outcome or not.
- a) Predelivery Audit
 - b) Phase End Audit
 - c) Periodic Audit
 - d) Product Audit
- 20 _____ refers to a different set of tasks to ensure that the software that has been built is traceable to customer requirements
- a) Verification
 - b) Requirement Engineering
 - c) Validation
 - d) System Testing
- 21 _____ describes verification and validation activities associated with software development during the entire lifecycle.
- a) RAD Model
 - b) Incremental Model
 - c) VV Model
 - d) Spiral Model
- 22 Requirement testing makes sure that requirements defined in requirement specification are:
- a) Clear and complete
 - b) Ambiguous and unclear
 - c) Confusing and incomplete
 - d) Out of scope
- 23 In _____ approach, the top level of the application is tested first and then it goes downward till it reaches the final component of the system.
- a) Design testing
 - b) Unit testing

- c) Top-down testing
- d) Bottom up testing

24 _____ is a special type of testing intended to check the level of security and protection offered by an application to the users against unfortunate incidences.

- a) Module testing
- b) Security testing
- c) System testing
- d) Integration testing

25 _____ involves review of all the documentation accompanying source/executables to the customers.

- a) Unit testing
- b) Proposal testing
- c) Documentation testing
- d) Stress testing

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| Class | TY. BSc IT |
| Semester | VI |
| Subject | Security in Computing |
| Subject Code | USIT602 |

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1 Which of the following is independent malicious program that need not any host program?
 - a) Trap Doors
 - b) Worm
 - c) Trojan Horse.
 - d) Viruses
- 2 The three D's of security are:
 - a) Defense, Detection, Divide
 - b) Defend, Detect, Dig
 - c) Divide, Disguise, Detect
 - d) Defense, Deterrence, Detection
- 3 _____ is the process by which people prove they are who they say they are.
 - a) Authentication.
 - b) Authorization
 - c) Confidentiality
 - d) Integrity
- 4 CIA triad focuses on three aspects of information protection.
 - a) Confidentiality, Interest, and Availability
 - b) Confidentiality, Integrity, and Availability
 - c) Confidentiality, Integrity, and Authentication

d) Confidentiality, Interest, Authentication.

5 Full form of APT is.

a) Advanced Persistent Threats.

b) Authenticate Perimeter Threats.

c) Advanced Perimeter Threats.

d) Authenticate Persistent Threat

6 A _____ is a term used to describe where a threat originates and the path it takes to reach a target.

a) Authentication

b) Integrity

c) Confidentiality

d) Threat vector

7 An intruder may intercept, modify and replay the document in order to trick or steal information is called as _____.

a) Specification.

b) Fabrication.

c) Decryption.

d) Non-Repudiation

8 _____ consists of software and hardware elements that a trusted third party can use to establish the integrity and ownership.

a) Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)

b) Certification Authority (CA)

c) Revocation Authority (RA)

d) Management Authority

9 _____ refers to the unauthorized interception of network traffic for the purpose of gaining information intentionally.

a) Espionage

b) Replay

c) Data Leakage

d) Log

10 _____ improves security through control of the connections between hosts and the storage array.

a) Port-based Zoning.

b) Staffing

c) Offsite Data

d) Coding

11 Full form of KDC is _____

a) Known distribution of challenge

b) Key distribution center

c) Known Data challenge

d) Known distribution center

12 Port and WWM are types of

a) Port Address

b) Zoning

c) Logical Unit Names

d) Attacks

- 13 _____ are filters that enable the router or firewall to control which routing updates or packets are permitted or denied in or out of a network .
- a) Access Condition List
 - b) Anti-Control List
 - c) Access Control Logs
 - d) Access Control List
- 14 Specifications for a wireless LAN are called _____.
- a) Standard 802.3z
 - b) Standard 802.3u
 - c) Project 802.3
 - d) IEEE 802.11
- 15 A packet filter firewall filters at _____
- a) Network
 - b) Application
 - c) Physical
 - d) Datalink
- 16 When the IDS notices a possible malicious threat, called an _____, it logs the transaction and takes appropriate action.
- a) Event
 - b) Trigger
 - c) Malfunction
 - d) Threat
- 17 What forms the core of Intrusion Detection Systems?
- a) Management console and agent
 - b) Protocol and standards
 - c) Layers of OSI
 - d) Layers of TCP/IP suite

- 18 Which of the following is an important step of Intrusion Prevention system's deployment plan?
- a) Aggregation
 - b) Increasing bandwidth
 - c) Encrypt communications between the sensors and console
 - d) Decreasing false positives
- 19 _____ is a methodology and group of technologies for the delivery of voice communications and multimedia sessions over Internet Protocol networks, such as the Internet.
- a) Satellite telephony
 - b) Wireless telephony
 - c) Mobile telephony
 - d) VoIP
- 20 Who created the framework for Trustworthy Computing?
- a) Microsoft
 - b) IBM
 - c) Apple Inc.
 - d) ISO
- 21 Full form of PSTN is _____
- a) Private Switched telephone network
 - b) Payload Security transmission network
 - c) Protocol Security telephone network
 - d) Public switched telephone network
- 22 The security benefits of TCP/IP version 6 include :
- a) Encapsulation
 - b) Protocol security
 - c) IPSec Security
 - d) Header security

- 23 In a virtual machine (VM), the Operating System and the software applications that it hosts, run on _____
- a) System Hardware
 - b) Virtual hardware
 - c) System Software
 - d) Target Hardware
- 24 Data leakage, theft, exposure, forwarding are breach to _____
- a) Integrity
 - b) Authenticity
 - c) Availability
 - d) Confidentiality
- 25 Denial of service attack is breach to _____
- a) Confidentiality
 - b) Integrity
 - c) Authentication
 - d) Availability

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| Class | T.Y.Bsc (IT) |
| Semester | VI |
| Subject | Business Intelligence |
| Subject Code | 88703 |

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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

- A. Data
- B. Outcome
- C. Knowledge
- D. Experience

2. ETL process consists of Extract, _____ and Load

- A. Translate
- B. Transmit
- C. Transform
- D. Track

3. 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

4. A retailer referring to primary entities such as customers, points of sale and items while sales receipts represent the commercial transactions are an example of _____.

- A. Data
- B. Information
- C. Knowledge
- D. Mining

5. Closer system cycle is defined as

- A. A system cycle that does not need output
- B. A system that can modify its own output flows based on feedback
- C. A system that can modify its own output flows based on process

D. A system that can modify its own output flows without any process

6. What is a model?

- A. a selective abstraction of real world
- B. a selective imagination of first world
- C. a selective proposal of real world
- D. a selective example of second word

7. In which model some input information represents random events characterized by a probability distribution?

- A. Stochastic
- B. Iconic
- C. Symbolic
- D. Static

8. Once the objectives of the investigation have been identified _____ of data begins

- A. Exploratory analysis
- B. Gathering
- C. attribute selection
- D. prediction

9. Decimal scaling is a method of _____ technique.

- A. Standardization
- B. Denormalization
- C. Compression
- D. De-compression

10. Data Elimination means _____.

- A. inspection of each missing value
- B. identify missing values
- C. replacement of missing Data
- D. discard all records

11. The development of classification models consists of main phases: Training phase, _____, Prediction phase.

- A. Dividing Phase

- B. Combining Phase
- C. Testing Phase
- D. Sorting Phase

12. The _____ method involves subdividing the m observations available into two disjoint subsets.

- A. Holdout
- B. Repeated random sampling
- C. Cross validation
- D. Confusion matrix

13. Agglomerative methods are _____ techniques.

- A Top-Down
- B. Left-Right
- C. Right-Left
- D. Bottom-Up

14. Which of the following curve analysis is conducted on each predictor for classification?

- A. NOC
- B. ROC
- C. COC
- D. LOC

15. What is formed by K-means Algorithm?

- A. Line
- B. Cluster
- C. Patches
- D. Systems

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

- A. Acquisition
- B. Cross/Up selling
- C. Retention
- D. Bargaining

17. _____ indicates the nature of customer who is willing to get additional services and

products.

- A. Retention
- B. Acquisition
- C. cross selling
- D. up selling

18. _____ the possibility that a portion of the demand due in a given period may be satisfied in a subsequent period, incurring an additional penalty cost.

- A. Tactical planning
- B. Multiple plants
- C. Multiple Resources
- D. Backlogging

19. Optimization model represents a powerful and versatile conceptual paradigm for _____ and solving problems arising within integrated supply chain planning.

- A. Analyzing
- B. Planning
- C. Storing
- D. Accessing

20. The efficient frontier is also known as _____

- A. Production Function
- B. Product
- C. Data
- D. Order

21. Which of the following is not a Benefits of Expert Systems?

- A. Availability
- B. Speed
- C. Time
- D. Less Error Rate

22. _____ are one of the prominent research domains of AI.

- A. Knowledge Management System
- B. Data Driven System

- C. Expert Systems
- D. Cognitive Systems

23. Who is not involved in organizational Transformation?

- A. People
- B. Process
- C. Market shares
- D. Technology

24. Gathered information in knowledge management is organised, stored, shared and ____ using defined techniques.

- A. Minimized
- B. Collected
- C. Planned
- D. Analysed

25. The capabilities of Expert Systems are _____

- A. Expanding
- B. Advising
- C. Accuracy
- D. Reaction

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| Class | TYBSc(IT) |
| Semester | VI |
| Subject | Principles Of Geographic Information System |
| Subject Code/Paper Code | 88704 |

1) Which data is comprised of lines or arcs

- A. Raster data
- B. Vector data
- C. Raw data
- D. Discrete data

2) How many types of Geographic Phenomena are there?

- A. one
- B. two
- C. three
- D. Four

3) Which system is designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage and present spatial or geographic data?

- A. Satellite
- B. WEB
- C. Database
- D. GIS

4) What is DEM?

- A. Discrete Elevation model
- B. Data Elevation Model
- C. Digital Elevation Model
- D. Decision Enterprise Model

5) Which of the following is an example of Human Geographical phenomena?

- A. River Overflow
- B. Volcano eruption
- C. Plague deforestation
- D. Construction of Roads

6) Which is used to represent area?

- A. Arc
- B. Line
- C. Point
- D. Polygon

7) Which data is the change in characteristic of a place over time

- A. Discrete data
- B. Raw data
- C. Vector data
- D. Temporal data

8) _____ is not considered in a data capturing process.

- A. Creating map

- B. Using sensor
- C. Manually collecting data
- D. Buying data from some organization

9) Which of the following is not a reason for which DBMS is used with GIS?

- A. A DBMS supports the storage and manipulation of very large data sets
- B. A DBMS can be instructed to guard over data correctness
- C. DBMS can also use to represent graphics
- D. A DBMS supports the concurrent use of the same data set by many users

10) Which one of the following is correct query?

- A. `select * where population>100000 from census`
- B. `from census select * where population >100000`
- C. `population >100000 select * from census`
- D. `select * from census where population >100000`

11) What is a 'tuple'?

- A. A row or record in a database table.
- B. Another name for the key linking different tables in a database.
- C. An attribute attached to a record.
- D. Another name for a table in an RDBMS.

12) Spatial databases are also known as

- A. Geodatabases
- B. Operational Databases
- C. Concurrent databases
- D. Distributed Databases

13) Spatial Data capturing involves _____.

- A. surveying, engineering, photogrammetry, remote sensing and digitization

- B. digitization, finding statistical values, creating maps
- C. rasterization, creating maps and presenting on output device
- D. surveying engineering and digitization

14) What is the full form of OGC?

- A. Open Geospatial Connection
- B. Open Geographic Control
- C. Open Geographic Consortium
- D. Open Geospatial Consortium

15) UMTS protocol (Universal Mobile Telecommunications System) allows digital communication of text, audio and video at a rate of approximately _____

- A. 8 Mbps
- B. 6 Mbps
- C. 2Mbps
- D. 4 Mbps

16) Which of the following statements is not true.

- A. A table or relation is itself a collection of 'tuples' (or records)
- B. Each table is a collection of tuples that are similarly shaped
- C. An 'attribute' is a named field of a tuple, with which each tuple associates a value, the tuple's 'attribute value'
- D. Table is also called as tuple.

17) An _____ is a surface that may be obtained from a sphere by deforming it by means of directional scalings, or more generally, of an affine transformation

- A. geoid
- B. ellipsoid
- C. spatial
- D. vector

18) What does the abbreviation GPS stand for?

- A. Global Point Selection
- B. Geographical Position System
- C. Global Positioning System.
- D. Geographical Point Software.

19) How many satellites are used in the US NAVSTAR GPS satellite constellation?

- A. 25
- B. 24
- C. 30
- D. 15

20) Local mean sea level is also called _____.

- A. Global Vertical datum
- B. Vocal Vertical datum
- C. Local vertical datum
- D. Local parallel vertical datum

21) A 2D position on the surface of the Earth is by means of co ordinates (α , d) is known as 2D _____ system.

- A. 2D Cartesian coordinates
- B. 2D Polar coordinates
- C. 2D Geodetic coordinates
- D. 2D Geometric coordinates

22) What is the Full Form of UTM?

- A. Uniform Transerve Mercator
- B. Universal Transverse Mercator
- C. Universal Travel Mercator
- D. Uniform Travel Mercator

23) Measurements error are described in terms of _____.

- A. position

- B. accuracy
- C. space
- D. time

24) Which function evaluates the characteristics of an area surrounding feature's location?

- A. Neighbourhood
- B. Overlay
- C. Classification
- D. Retrieval

25) What does a map legend do?

- A. Explain the distance on a map.
- B. Explain the value of a map.
- C. Explain the symbols on a map.
- D. Explain the title of a map.

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| Class | TY Bsc it |
| Semester | VI |
| Subject | Cyber Laws |
| Subject Code | USIT607 |

- 1) Who are not the authorities for justice dispensation system for cybercrimes?
 - A) Controller of Certifying Authorities
 - B) Certifying Authority
 - C) High Court
 - D) Adjudicating Officer

- 2) Injury done to the reputation of person is called as ____
 - A) Harassment
 - B) Abuse
 - C) Defamation
 - D) Damage

- 3) An offence in which bail can be granted to the accused as of right is called ____
 - A) Non bailable offence
 - B) Bailable offence
 - C) Schedule offence
 - D) corrective actions

- 4) Non cognizable offence is an offence in which a police-officer cannot arrest any person without
 - A) Warrant
 - B) Notice
 - C) Authority Letter
 - D) Permission

- 5) Who are the code hackers?
 - A) Who Have Knowledge Of Telecommunication Systems.
 - B) Those Who Have The Knowledge Of Coding Language.
 - C) Those Who Have Knowledge Of Intricacies Of Computer Systems And Their Operations.
 - D) Who Have Knowledge Of Internet

- 6) Hacking refers to _____
 - A) Breaking Into A House
 - B) Stealing Information
 - C) Breaking Into A Mobile Phone
 - D) Breaking Into Computer System

- 7) Cyber crime is increasing at what rate?

- A) 10% per week
 - B) 5.2% per month
 - C) 4.1% per week
 - D) 4.1% per year
- 8) Any person intentionally destroys or alters any computer source code, when it is required to be kept by law, is said to commit the offence and is punishable with
- A) Imprisonment upto 4 years
 - B) Imprisonment upto 3 years or fine upto 2 lakhs or both
 - C) Fine upto 4 lakhs
 - D) Imprisonment upto 1 year
- 9) “invitation to treat” is one types of a
- A) Agreement
 - B) Contract
 - C) Deal
 - D) Offer
- 10) Necessary element for determining knowledge of the offeree and acknowledgement is received by him then called as
- A) Offer Completed
 - B) Agreement Completed
 - C) Offer Partial Completed
 - D) Offer InCompleted
- 11) EDI stands for
- A) Electronic Data Interchange
 - B) Electronic Data Intersect
 - C) Electronic Domain Interchange
 - D) Electronic Data Internet
- 12) e-commerce transactions define
- A) information access
 - B) non virtual enterprises
 - C) personal communication
 - D) intrapersonal communication
- 13) The risk of websites facing litigation in foregin lands thereby causing them_____.
- A) Extreme Loss
 - B) Easy Hardship
 - C) Extreme Hardship

D) Extreme Competition

14) Inconsistent and _____ decisions of the courts on the applicability of the law of jurisdiction to the cyber world.

- A) Easy
- B) Harsh
- C) Regular
- D) Pending

15) _____ Jurisdiction implies jurisdiction based upon monetary limit.

- A) Pecunairy
- B) Subject Matter
- C) Territorial
- D) Appellate

16) Our _____ provides that a foreign judgement is conclusive on matters directly adjudicated upon between the parties.

- A) IT Act 2000
- B) Criminal Procedure Code
- C) Civil Procedure Code
- D) Contract Act

17) Contractual and _____ disputes are likely to dominate amongst the litigations, directly or indirectly, arising out of , or in connection with, the internet and e-commerce.

- A) IPR
- B) Cyber Crime
- C) Family
- D) Business

18) Computer program can be included under _____ category?

- A) Technical Work
- B) Literary work
- C) Musical work
- D) Artistic work

19) Which term is not concern with Assignee in the Assignment of Copyright by owner ?

- A) Specify the amount of royalty payable
- B) Extension or termination of assignment
- C) Can use the rights after 5 years
- D) Permission to use any right compromised under copyright

20) DNS stands for:

- A) Domain Name System
- B) Domain Name Source
- C) Domain Name Service
- D) Domain Name Search

21) Unauthorized use of trademark is known as:

- A) Cyber Hacking
- B) Cyber – Squatting
- C) Hacking
- D) Cyber Spacing

22) Which of the following is not the pecuniary remedies ?

- A) Balance of convenience
- B) An account of profit
- C) Compensatory Damages
- D) Conversion Damages

23) Which is the incorrect type of linking ?

- A) Surface linking
- B) Framing
- C) Deep linking
- D) Hyperlinking

24) Trademark related Organization RIAA stands for:

- A) Recording Industry Association of Africa
- B) Repeat Instrumental Association of America
- C) Rework Industry Allocated of America
- D) Recording Industry Association of America

25) The remedies available for infringement of copyright does NOT include which of the following:

- A) Injunction
- B) Account of profits
- C) Rectification
- D) Damages