

**TYBSc.IT SEMESTER –VI**  
**MCQ SAMPLE QUESTIONS OF ALL SUBJECTS.**

**SUBJECTS NAMES:**

- 1) SOFTWARE QUALITY ASSURANCE.**
- 2) SECURITY IN COMPUTING.**
- 3) BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE.**
- 4) PRINCIPLES OF GEOPRAGHPIC INFORMATION**
- 5) CYBER LAW**

**Subject: Software Quality Assurance (Sample Questions)**

**UNIT-1**

1 .Which of the following is not included in failure costs?

- Rework
- repair
- failure mode analysis
- none of the mentioned

2 . Which requirements is the foundation from which quality is measure?

- Hardware
- Software
- Programmers
- None of the mentioned

3. Which of the following is not a SQA plan for a project?

- evaluations to be performed
- amount of technical work
- audits and reviews to be performed
- documents to be produced by the SQA group

4. Degree to which design specifications are followed in manufacturing the product is called

- Quality Control
- Quality of conformance
- Quality Assurance
- None of the mentioned

5. Which of the following is not included in External failure costs?

- Testing
- help line support
- warranty work
- complaint resolution

6. Which of the following is not an appraisal cost in SQA?

- inter-process inspection
- maintenance
- quality planning
- testing

7. Who identifies, documents, and verifies that corrections have been made to the software?

- Project Team
- SQA group
- Tester
- All of the mentioned

8. The primary objective of formal technical reviews is to find \_\_\_\_\_ during the process so that they do not become defects after release of the software.

- Errors
- equivalent faults
- failure cause
- none of the mentioned

9. What is not included in prevention costs?

- quality planning
- formal technical reviews
- test equipment
- equipment calibration and maintenance

10. Quality Management in software engineering is also known as

- SQA
- SQM
- SQI
- SQA and SQM

## **UNIT-2**

11. Quality also can be looked at in terms of user satisfaction which includes

- A compliant product
- Good quality output
- Delivery within budget and schedule
- All of the mentioned

12. Inspections and testing are what kinds of Quality Costs?

- Prevention
- Internal Failure
- External Failure
- Appraisal

13. What is Six Sigma?

- It is the most widely used strategy for statistical quality assurance
- The “Six Sigma” refers to six standard deviations
- It is the most widely used strategy for statistical quality assurance AND The “Six Sigma” refers to six standard deviations
- A Formal Technical Review(FTR) guideline for quality walkthrough or inspection

14. Which of the following is not a core step of Six Sigma?

- Define
- Control
- Measure
- Analyze

15. Non-conformance to software requirements is known as

- Software availability
- Software reliability
- Software failure
- None of the mentioned

16. What kind of quality cost is incurred when an error is detected in a product prior to shipment?

- Prevention
- Internal Failure
- External Failure
- Appraisal

17. The degree to which the design specifications are followed during manufacturing is known as

- Quality of design
- Quality of conformance
- Quality of testing
- None of the mentioned

18. According to ISO 9001, inspection and testing comes under which management responsibility?

- Process control
- Document control
- Control of nonconforming products
- Servicing

19. Alpha testing is done at

- Developer's end
- User's end
- Developer's & User's end
- None of the mentioned

20. Boundary value analysis belong to?

- White Box Testing
- Black Box Testing
- White Box & Black Box Testing
- None of the mentioned

### **UNIT-3**

21. What are the various Testing Levels?

- Unit Testing
- System Testing
- Integration Testing
- All of the mentioned

22. Which of the following is/are White box technique?

- Statement Testing
- Decision Testing
- Condition Coverage
- All of the mentioned

23. Exhaustive testing is

- always possible
- practically possible

- impractical but possible
- impractical and impossible

24. White Box techniques are also classified as

- Design based testing
- Structural testing
- Error guessing technique
- None of the mentioned

25. Which of the following term describes testing?

- Finding broken code
- Evaluating deliverable to find errors
- A stage of all projects
- None of the mentioned

26. The testing in which code is checked

- Black box testing
- White box testing
- Red box testing
- Green box testing

27. Acceptance testing is also known as

- Grey box testing
- White box testing
- Alpha Testing
- Beta testing

28. Which of the following is non-functional testing?

- Black box testing
- Performance testing
- Unit testing
- None of the mentioned

29. Beta testing is done at

- User's end
- Developer's end
- User's & Developer's end
- None of the mentioned

30. Unit testing is done by

- Users
- Developers
- Customers
- Tester

#### UNIT-4

31. Behavioral testing is

- White box testing
- Black box testing
- Grey box testing
- None of the mentioned

32. Which of the following is black box testing

- Basic path testing
- Boundary value analysis
- Code path analysis
- None of the mentioned

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

- Alpha Testing
- Beta Testing
- Validation Testing
- Both Alpha and Beta

34. Which testing is an integration testing approach that is commonly used when “shrink-wrapped” software products are being developed?

- Regression Testing
- Integration testing
- Smoke testing
- Validation testing

35. What is normally considered as an adjunct to the coding step

- Integration testing
- Unit testing
- Completion of Testing
- Regression Testing

36. What is the main purpose of integration testing?

- Design errors
- Interface errors
- Procedure errors
- None of the above

37. Testing of individual components by the developers are comes under which type of testing?

- Integration testing
- Validation testing
- Unit testing
- None of the above

38. \_\_\_\_\_ is a white-box testing technique first proposed by Tom McCabe.

- Equivalence Partitioning
- Basis Path Testing
- Boundary Value Analysis
- None of the above

39. When the Testing Principles are useful while building the Software Product?

- During testing
- During execution
- During review
- Throughout life-cycle

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

- Boundary Value Analysis
- Equivalence Partition
- Decision Table
- Decision Coverage

## **UNIT-5**

41. Which of the following is not a part of Performance Testing?

- Measuring Transaction Rate.
- Measuring Response Time.
- Measuring the LOC.
- None of the above

42. Which of the following is the form of Alpha and Beta Testing?

- Acceptance Testing
- System Testing
- Unit Testing
- Integration Testing

43. Which of the following is a myth in testing?

- Tester can find bugs
- Any user can test software
- Missed defects are not due to testers
- Complete testing is not possible

44. SDLC stands for \_\_\_\_\_

- Software development life cycle
- System development life cycle
- Software design life cycle
- System design life cycle

45. Which of the following divides the input domain into classes containing data?

- Equivalent partitioning
- Environment partitioning
- Procedure division
- Compilation division

46. Innovation is the -----activity leading to changes.

- Planned
- Accidental
- Virtual
- Realistic

47. Continual (Continuous) improvement cycle is based on systematic sequence of -----

----

activities.

- SDLC
- PDCA
- waterfall model
- Spiral model

48. ----- is the application of quality principles to all facets and business process of an organization.

- TQM
- Software Testing
- Software tools

49. The cost incurred in first time reviews and testing is called -----

- Red money
- Green money
- Blue money
- Money.

50. Quality management system of a organization based on which pillars

- Test plans, Test conditions & decisions
- Quality processes
- Guidelines and standards & Formats and templates
- Quality police, objectives and manuals

Subject: Security In Computing (Sample Questions)

Unit -I

1. Which of the following is an important asset for any company or organization?
  - Employees
  - Information
  - Salary
  - Customers
  
2. What model was an open model?
  - Government model
  - Academic model
  - Both Gov. and academic
  - Modern security model
  
3. What refers to the ability of the organization that allows it to respond rapidly to the changes in the external and internal environment?
  - Business Agility
  - Portability
  - Cost Reduction
  - Security Methodology
  
4. Three D's of the security are as follows:
  - Defence , Dynamic, Does
  - Detect, Display, Dynamic
  - Defence , Detection, Deterrence
  - Defence , Definition , Do
  
5. Following which is nothing but resisting attack
  - Defence
  - Detection
  - Deterrence
  - All the above

6. What process of identifying presence of some malicious activity which is concealed?
- Detection
  - Deterrence
  - Defence
  - All the above
7. Which is an effective method of reducing frequency of security compromises ,and thereby total loss due to security incidents?
- Detection
  - Deterrence
  - Defence
  - Dynamic
8. What is a path or tool used by the hacker to attack the system?
- Threat
  - Threat Vector
  - User
  - Instrument
9. Attack attempts to modify the system resources or affect their operations is called\_\_\_\_\_
- Active Attack
  - passive attack
  - User
  - All the above
10. Which attack attempts to learn or make use of information from the system but does not affect resources.
- Active Attack
  - passive attack
  - User
  - Both a and b

## Unit 2

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of determining who is the user
- Authentication
  - Availability
  - Identification
  - Validation

2. Username and password is \_\_\_\_\_ type of authentication
- MFA
  - SFA
  - Two factor authentication
  - PPF
3. \_\_\_\_\_ factor authentication involves two level authentication
- MFA
  - SFA
  - Two factor authentication
  - SBF
4. Use of OTP is \_\_\_\_\_ type of authentication
- MFA
  - SFA
  - Two factor authentication
  - SBF
5. Local storage and comparison is a method of \_\_\_\_\_
- Authentication
  - Authorization
  - Validation
  - All the above
6. Username and password is a method of \_\_\_\_\_
- Authentication
  - Authorization
  - Verification
  - All the above
7. Central storage and comparison is a method of \_\_\_\_\_
- Authentication
  - Authorization
  - Both the above
  - Validation and Verification
8. Kerberos is a method of \_\_\_\_\_
- Authentication
  - Authorization
  - Verification
  - All the above

9. One time password system is a method of \_\_\_\_\_

- Authentication
- Authorization
- Both the above
- Validation

10. Biometrics is a method of \_\_\_\_\_

- Authentication
- Authorization
- Both the above
- Integration of Fingered print

### Unit 3

1. An acceptable level of information systems risk depends on the individual organization and its ability to tolerate risk
  - True
  - False
2. In Cisco H. Model \_\_\_\_\_ layer forms the network backbone and it is focused on moving data as fast as possible between distribution layers
  - Access layer
  - Core layer
  - Distribution layer
  - Application layer
3. In Cisco H. Model \_\_\_\_\_ layer aggregates traffic from all nodes and uplinks from the access layer and provide policy based connectivity.
  - Access layer
  - Core layer
  - Distribution layer
  - Transport layer
4. High availability ,security, quality of service and IP multicasting are the features of \_\_\_\_\_ Layer
  - Access layer
  - Core layer
  - Network layer
  - Distribution layer

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a private network of an organization which is accessible only to the members of the organization

- Internet
- Intranet
- Extranet
- ARPANET

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is also private network controlled by organization and can be used for providing application access to trusted external parties such as supplier, vendors, partners and customers

- Internet
- Intranet
- Extranet
- Mesh  
Topology

7. It is possible to prevent direct connection between external and internal users via \_\_\_\_\_

- Firewall
- Proxy services
- ACL
- Router

8. MAC addresses are \_\_\_\_\_ bit hexadecimal colon separated numbers assigned to NIC by the manufacturer

- 48
- 32
- 16
- 22

9. IPV6 addresses are \_\_\_\_\_ bit in a size

- 48
- 128
- 16
- 22

10. To send traffic, sending device must have destination device \_\_\_\_\_ address

- IP address
- MAC
- Both the above
- TCP

## Unit 4

1. Which of the following is the most commonly used VoIP standard?
  - a) SDP
  - b) IMS
  - c) SIP
  - d) MGCP
2. Which of the following is more light weight protocol among listed below?
  - a) H.323
  - b) MGCP
  - c) SIP
  - d) IMS
3. VOIP stands for:
  - a)Voice Over Internet Protocol
  - b)Voice Over Internal Protocol
  - c)Voice Over International Premises
  - d)Over Internal Premises
4. VOIP networks use primarily what type of switching?
  - a)Protocol switching
  - b)Packet switching
  - c)Constantly switching
  - d)Cellular switching
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is an independent platform that monitors network traffic and monitors multiple hosts.
  - SIDS
  - NIDS
  - HIDS
  - NEDS
6. \_\_\_\_\_ consist of an agent on a host that monitors network traffic, application logs, etc.
  - SIDS
  - NIDS
  - HIDS
  - VOIP
7. \_\_\_\_\_ identifies packets when they are sent to a host.
  - SIDS
  - NIDS
  - HIDS
  - PXB

8. IPS stands for \_\_\_\_\_
- intrusion protection system
  - intrusion prevention system
  - Intrusion private system
  - Internet public service
9. \_\_\_\_\_ method of detection uses signatures, which are attack patterns that are preconfigured and predetermined
- Statistical anomaly based detection
  - Stateful protocol analysis decision
  - signature based detection
  - Secure information and event management
10. \_\_\_\_\_ method identifies even profile of generally accepted definition
- Stateful protocol analysis decision
  - signature based detection
  - Click Statistical anomaly based detection add a new answer choice
  - Choice based system

## Unit 5

1. Creating computer within a computer is known as \_\_\_\_\_
- Virtual Machine
  - Nested Computer
  - Computer in Computer
  - Computing
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a computer file typically called an image, which behaves like an actual computer
- Virtual Machine
  - computer image
  - Computer in Computer
  - Computer Program
3. Depending on use and level of dependencies virtual machines can be divided into \_\_\_\_\_ Categories
- 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 5

4. \_\_\_\_\_ virtual machine support the host computers physical resources between (1 point)  
multiple virtual machines, each running with its own copy of the operating system
- Process virtual machine
  - system virtual machine
  - OS
  - Mobile Computing
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is designed to provide platform independent programming environment that makes the information of the underlying hardware or OS and allows program execution to take place in the same way on the given platform
- Process virtual machine
  - system virtual machine
  - Virtual Private Network
  - Private Network
6. \_\_\_\_\_ provides us means by which we can access the applications as utilities over the Internet
- virtual machine
  - system virtual machine
  - Cloud computing
  - JVM
7. \_\_\_\_\_ of the following service provides companies with computing resources including server, networking, storage and data centre space etc.
- IaaS
  - SaaS
  - PaaS
  - VaaS
8. \_\_\_\_\_ of the following service provides a cloud based environment with everything required to support the complete life cycle of building and delivering cloud based application without the cost and complexity of buying and managing the underlying hardware and software, provisions etc
- IaaS
  - SaaS
  - PaaS
  - VaaS

9. SDL stands for\_\_\_\_\_

- Software development life cycle
- Secure development life cycle
- standard life cycle
- Standard Data Linker

10. \_\_\_\_\_phase if SDL consist of activities that occur prior to writing code

- Requirement
- Design
- Coding
- Encoding

**Subject: Business Intelligence (Sample Questions)**

- 1 The Full Form of BI is
  - A. Business Intelligence
  - B. Business Interest
  - C. Beginning Interest
  - D. Business Intellectuality
  
- 2 The purpose of B.I is
  - A. To support information.
  - B. To use data collection.
  - C. To analyze the data
  - D. To support decision-making and complex problem solving.
  
- 3 Which of the following is not a component of business intelligence analysis cycle?
  - A. Analysis
  - B. Insight
  - C. Decision
  - D. Design
  
- 4 Data Warehouse is primary storage in BI
  - A. True
  - B. False
  - C. May be
  - D. Don't Know
  
- 5 Information is transformed into\_\_\_\_\_
  - A. Knowledge
  - B. Data
  - C. Decision
  - D. Design
  
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_is one of the ethical issue in BI.

- A. Analysis
  - B. Privacy
  - C. Data
  - D. Design
- 7 The DSS must be \_\_\_\_\_ in decision making process.
- A. Flexible & adaptable
  - B. Rigid
  - C. Optional
  - D. true
- 8 Planning usually involves \_\_\_\_\_ to develop DSS.
- A. Feasibility study
  - B. Flexible study
  - C. Decision study
  - D. Study of data.
- 9 The phase of DSS is
- A. Collection
  - B. Testing
  - C. Development
  - D. Raw data
- 10 Information can be retrieved from
- A. Analyzed data.
  - B. Website information
  - C. Internal Sources
  - D. External Sources

## Unit 2

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ are helpful for analysis the control system.
- A. Business Intelligence
  - B. Mathematical Models
  - C. Data Model
  - D. Business Model
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ have been developed and used in many application domains.
- A. Information.
  - B. Data collection.

- C. Data Model
- D. Mathematical Models

3 \_\_\_\_\_ is material representation of a real system

- A. Analysis
- B. Iconic
- C. Decision
- D. Data

4 \_\_\_\_\_ estimated length of the time to complete.

- A. Time Horizon
- B. Time taken
- C. Alarm Clock
- D. Don't Know

5 BI input data concern with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Future Events
- B. Data for analyze
- C. Decision making
- D. Design model

6 A set of resources providing \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Service
- B. Privacy
- C. Data
- D. Models

7 The purpose of interpretation is to identify \_\_\_\_\_ within the data.

- A. Regular pattern
- B. Future Events
- C. Avoidable Data
- D. Future Data.

Identification of target customer segments for\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Feasibility
- B. Flexible models
- C. Decision study
- D. Retention campaigns

9 \_\_\_\_\_process reduces the size of data

- A. Collection
- B. Data Reduction
- C. Development
- D. Analyze

10 Information can be retrieved from

- A. Analyzed data.
- B. Website information
- C. Internal Sources
- D. External Sources

### Unit 3

1 A classification algorithm also called.

- A. Classifier
- B. Mathematical Models
- C. Data
- D. Business Model

2 Classification models are suitable for\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Information.
- B. Data collection.
- C. Prediction
- D. Sample Class

3 \_\_\_\_\_the rules generated during the training phase.

- A. Test Phase
- B. Classical Phase
- C. Decision Phase
- D. Design Phase

4 TP stands for\_\_\_\_\_ in Confusion Matrices.

- A. True Positive
- B. Test Positive
- C. Took Practice
- D. Don't Know

5 TN stands for\_\_\_\_\_ in Confusion Matrices.

- A. True Negative
- B. Test Negative
- C. Temporary Not
- D. Don't Know

6 FP stands for \_\_\_\_\_ in Confusion Matrices.

- A. False Positive
- B. Fail Positive
- C. False Patience
- D. Don't Know

7 Chart consist of a lift \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Curve ,Baseline
- B. Future ,Present
- C. Avoidable Data
- D. Future Data.

8 ROC stands for.

- A. Real Operation Control
- B. Receiver operating Characteristic
- C. Range Operation Control
- D. Don't Know

9 The input layer collects \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Input Patterns
- B. Data Reduction
- C. Development sites
- D. Analyze Pattern

10 The K-medoids algorithms also known as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Partitioning around medoids
- B. Algorithms
- C. Measure
- D. Don't know

## Unit 4

- 1 Interpretation and understanding of the buying behavior of the.
  - A. Classifier
  - B. Customer
  - C. Supplier
  - D. Investor
- 2 Relational Marketing became popular during the late \_\_\_\_ .
  - A. 1990
  - B. 1890.
  - C. 1980
  - D. 2020
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ the rules generated during the training phase.
  - A. Test Phase
  - B. Classical Phase
  - C. Decision Phase
  - D. Design Phase
- 4 Analysis of the products jointly purchased by customers known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Market basket analysis.
  - B. Basket Market.
  - C. Money Market
  - D. Sample Basket
- 5 The reason for the spread of relational marketing are .
  - A. Complex
  - B. Correct
  - C. Private
  - D. Rigid
- 6 Customer Loyalty has become more \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. unavoidable
  - B. important
  - C. regular
  - D. uncertain

7 Data store in \_\_\_\_\_for relational marketing analysis

- A. Data Mart
- B. Excel Sheet
- C. Data warehouse
- D. Don't Know

8 A variety of programs exist to help increase .

- A. Cross Selling
- B. Retention
- C. False Patience
- D. Up Selling

9 Chart consist of a lift \_\_\_\_\_& \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Curve ,Baseline
- B. Future ,Present
- C. Avoidable Data
- D. Future Data.

10 \_\_\_\_\_invites customers to buy items.

- A. Investors
- B. Owners
- C. Cross Selling
- D. Up Selling

## Unit 5

1 Data are \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Facts
- B. Business
- C. Selling
- D. Searching

2 Information is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Facts
- B. Processed Data
- C. Selling
- D. Unprocessed Data

3 Knowledge is

- A. Describes its purpose
- B. Processed Data
- C. General Information
- D. Unprocessed Data

4 KM stands for

- A. Know More
- B. Knowledge Model
- C. Known Management
- D. Knowledge Management

5 \_\_\_\_\_play an important role in the management.

- A. Information Technology
- B. Knowledge Model
- C. Income Tax
- D. Knowledge Management

6 \_\_\_\_\_improves communication

- A. User Friendly GUI
- B. Knowledge Model
- C. CUI
- D. Customer Care

- 7 KS stands for
- A. Known Server
  - B. Knowledge Server
  - C. Known Service
  - D. Knowledge Service
- 8 In early \_\_\_\_\_, KMS technology evolves
- A. 1900
  - B. 2000
  - C. 1800
  - D. Don't Know
- 9 AI Stands for
- A. Artificial Information
  - B. Artificial Interest
  - C. Artificial Intelligence
  - D. Don't Know
- 10 KMC stands for \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Know More Care.
  - B. Knowledge Model Center
  - C. Known Management Cycle
  - D. Knowledge Management Cycle

**Subject: Principles of Geographic Information (Sample Questions)**

**Unit 1**

- 1 GIS is
  - E. Machine based tool mapping
  - F. Computer based tool mapping
  - G. Geographictool mapping
  - H. Geometric tool mapping
  
- 2 GIS technology integrates \_\_\_\_\_
  - E. Common spatial database operation.
  - F. Common special database operation.
  - G. Common spatial query operation
  - H. Common special query operation.
  
- 3 GIS represents
  - E. Unreal Object
  - F. Real Objects
  - G. Mathematical Objects
  - H. Design Objects
  
- 4 GIS refers
  - E. Specialized set of information
  - F. Specular set of information
  - G. Specific set of information
  - H. None of above
  
- 5 Information technologies handles \_\_\_\_\_
  - E. Knowledge data
  - F. Geographic Data
  - G. Geometric Data
  - H. Design Data
  
- 6 Spatial Database Operation is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - E. Analysis
  - F. Graph

- G. Image
- H. Query

7 Web Based GIS handles geographic information on.

- E. Internet
- F. PDF
- G. WEBSITE
- H. None of these

8 GIS is SYSTEM.

- E. True
- F. False
- G. May Be
- H. Not Sure.

9 GIS is Service.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. May Be
- D. Not Sure.

10 GIS is Science.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. May Be
- D. Not Sure.

## Unit 2

4 \_\_\_\_\_ is a central of GIS.

- E. Data Management
- F. People Management
- G. Time Management
- H. Business Management

5 \_\_\_\_\_ is a central of GIS.

- A. Date Function
- B. Data function
- C. Time function
- D. Process function

- 6 GIS was often linked to
- A. External DBMS
  - B. Internal DBMS
  - C. Time
  - D. None of these
- 4 Spatial Databases supports \_\_\_\_\_
- E. Geography
  - F. Time
  - G. Management
  - H. Storage
- 5 GIS is
- E. Multi-disciplinary Tool
  - F. Time Tool
  - G. DecisionTool
  - H. Design model
- 6 QGIS is \_\_\_\_\_
- E. Query GIS
  - F. Quantum GIS
  - G. Queue GIS
  - H. Quality GIS
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ toolbars provide quick access to functions. .
- E. Pattern
  - F. GIS
  - G. QGIS
  - H. Menu.
- 8 Map layer is stored as
- E. File
  - F. Model
  - G. Decision
  - H. Image
- 9 Records are stored in
- E. Database
  - F. File

- G. Image
- H. Software

10 Spatial Data generates

- E. Analyzed data.
- F. Graphs
- G. SQL reports
- H. External Sources

### Unit 3

1 SRS means.

- E. Special Reference System
- F. Spatial Reference System
- G. Speedy Reference System
- H. Specimen Reference System

2 CRS means.

- A. Coordinate Reference System
- B. Coaxial Reference System
- C. Common Reference System
- D. None of these

3 Local or Global system used to locate \_\_\_\_\_

- E. Geographical entities
- F. Classical objects
- G. Decision Phases
- H. Design Patterns

4 SRS defines

- A. Geographical objects
- B. Specific map projections
- C. Design templates
- D. Geographical map

5 Reference Surface is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- E. Geoid
- F. Geography
- G. Special Database
- H. Don't Know

6 Spatial Co-ordinates are called

- E. Global Co-ordinates
- F. Internal Co-ordinates
- G. External Co-ordinates
- H. Logical Co-ordinates

7 Spatial Co-ordinates used to locate objects \_\_\_\_\_-.

- E. On earth
- F. On surface
- G. On globe model
- H. On real data

8 Planner Co-ordinates used to locate objects \_\_\_\_\_-.

- E. Flat surface
- F. Semi flat surface
- G. Any Surface
- H. Don't Know

9 The flat map have \_\_\_\_\_dimentions.

- E. Two
- F. Four
- G. Three
- H. Multiple

10 Lines of equal longitude are called\_\_\_\_\_

- E. Meridians
- F. Parallels
- G. Medians
- H. Don't know

## Unit 4

- 1 Every function is performed on a single \_\_\_\_\_.
  - E. Data layer
  - F. Map layer
  - G. Surface layer
  - H. Layer
  
- 2 Measurements operation involve \_\_\_\_\_.
  - E. the measurement of distance between points
  - F. the measurement of distance between objects
  - G. the measurement of distance between ends
  - H. Don't know
  
- 3 Measurements operation involve \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Lengths of points
  - B. Lengths of objects
  - C. Lengths of ends
  - D. Lengths of lines
  
- 4 Measurements operation involve \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Area and Perimeter of the Polygons.
  - B. the measurement of distance between objects
  - C. the measurement of distance between ends
  - D. Don't know
  
- 5 Geometric Measurements includes \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Counting
  - B. Displaying
  - C. Developing
  - D. Don't know
  
- 6 Every function is performed on a single \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Data layer
  - B. Map layer
  - C. Surface layer
  - D. Layer
  - E.
  
- 7 Functions allow the calculation of distances, lengths, or areas.
  - A. Classification
  - B. Retrieval
  - C. Generalization
  - D. Measurement

8 Search function, buffer zone generation, interpolation and topographic function are apartof \_\_\_\_\_ function.

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

9 GIS is technology to present

- E. Data Mart
- F. Spatial Data
- G. Special Data
- H. Don't Know

10 Smart Mobile Phone with GPS is an example of

- A. Data Mart
- B. Spatial Data
- C. Special Data
- D. GIS

Unit 5

1 Strong relation between

- E. Maps & GIS
- F. Maps & Geometry
- G. Design & GIS
- H. Design and Input

2 A map is most effective to transfer

- A. Spatial Information
- B. Specific Information
- C. Special Information
- D. Design

3 Maps have link to

- A. Spatial
- B. Management
- C. Business

- D. Database
- 4 Comparison & logical operators will store values in output rasters
  - A. Imaginaryvalues
  - B. Numericalvalues
  - C. True &False
  - D. Zero
- 5 Strong relation between
  - A. Maps & GIS
  - B. Maps & Geometry
  - C. Design & GIS
  - D. Design and Input
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ data can be measured
  - A. Informative
  - B. Specific
  - C. Quantitative
  - D. Don't know
- 7 Quantitative data with ratio scale known
  - A. Absolute One
  - B. Absolute zero
  - C. Absolute
  - D. Absolute Two
- 8 Comparison & logical operators will store values in output rasters
  - A. Imaginaryvalues
  - B. Numericalvalues
  - C. True &False
  - D. Zero
- 9 A map is most effective to transfer
  - A. Spatial Information
  - B. Specific Information
  - C. Special Information
  - D. Design
- 10 Interval means
  - A. Quantitative information with arbitrary zero
  - B. Qualitative information with arbitrary zero
  - C. Special Information

**Subject: CYBER LAW (Sample Questions)**

**UNIT-1**

- 1) The use of the Internet or other electronic means to stalk or harass an individual, a group of individuals, or an organization is termed:
  - (a)Cyberspace
  - (b)Cyber stalking
  - (c)Pornography
  - (d)None of these
  
- 2) Which of the following is a cybercrime?
  - (a)Hacking
  - (b)Worm attack
  - (c)Virus attack
  - (d)All of these
  
- 3)Refers to email that appears to have been originated from one source when it was actually sent from another source.
  - (a)Email bombing
  - (b)Email spoofing
  - (c)Email spamming
  - (d)None of these
  
- 4) In cyber law terminology 'DoS' means:
  - (a)Denial of Service
  - (b)Disc operating System
  - (c)Distant operator Service
  - (d)None of these
  
- 5) ..... refers to sending email to thousands and thousands of users-similar to a chain letter.
  - (a)Email spamming
  - (b)Email bombing
  - (c)Trojan attack
  - (d)None of these
  
- 6) By hacking web server taking control on another person's website called as web .....
  - (a)Spoofing
  - (b)Hijacking
  - (c)Spamming
  - (d)None of these

7) Programs that multiply like viruses but spread from computer to computer are called as:

- (a) Worms
- (b) Virus
- (c) Boot

(d) None of these

8) Section 66F of IT Act deals with

- a) Cyber stalking
- b) Email bombing
- c) Child pornography
- d) Cyber terrorism

9) Act of attempting to acquire information such as usernames, passwords, and credit card details by masquerading as a trustworthy entity is called

- a) email bombing
- b) Spamming
- c) Cyber stalking
- d) Phishing

10) Use of electronic messaging systems to send unsolicited bulk messages are called

- a) email bombing
- b) Spamming
- c) Cyber stalking
- d) Phishing

## **UNIT-2**

11) The practice of making a transmission appears to come from an authorized user.

- a) Hacking
- b) Spoofing
- c) Spamming
- d) spamdexing

12) Which section of IT Act covers most of the common crimes arising out of “Unauthorised Access”

- a) Section 66**
- b) Section 67**
- c) Section 73**
- d) Section 74**

13) In cyber law terminology ‘DDoS’ means:

- (a) Distributed Denial of Service
- (b) Disc operating System
- (c) Distant operator Service

(d)None of these

14) The use of the Internet or other electronic means to stalk or harass an individual, a group of individuals, or an organisation is termed:

- (a)Cyberspace
- (b)Cyber stalking
- (c)Pornography
- (d)None of these

15) Programs that multiply like viruses but spread from computer to computer are called as:

- (a)Worms
- (b)Virus
- (c)Boot
- (d)None of these

16) Section 66C of IT Act deals with

- a) Cyber stalking
- b) Email bombing
- c) Child pornography
- d) Punishment for Identity Theft

17) Section-66E of IT Act deals with

- a) Punishment for violation of Privacy.
- b) Spamming
- c) Cyber stalking
- d) Phishing

18) India's first cyber police station

- a) Delhi
- b) Bangalore
- c) Chennai
- d) Mumbai

19) Information Technology Amendment Act form in year

- a) 2000
- b) 2001
- c) 2008
- d) 2009

20) Punishment for sending offensive messages through communication service are belong

- a) 66A
- b) 65
- c) 66B
- d) 66F

### UNIT-3

21) Vishing is mean for

- a) SMS phishing
- b) Voice phishing
- c) Phishing
- d) All the above.

22) This is a program in which malicious or harmful code is contained inside apparently harmless programming or data.

- a) War dialer
- b) Spam trap
- c) Trojan horse
- d) Email

23) Which of the following is the most important to install and keep up to date on your personal computer?

- a)Anti-virus and anti-spyware software
- b)A Firewall
- c)Operating system updates
- d)All of the above must be installed and kept up to date

24) What is "phishing?"

- a)"Spoofed" e-mails and fraudulent websites designed to fool recipients into divulging personal financial data such as credit card numbers, account usernames and passwords
- b)A type of computer virus
- c)An example of a strong password
- d)None of the above

25) What type of attack relies on the trusting nature of employees and the art of deception?

- a)Social Engineering
- b)Fraud
- c)Phishing

d)Dumpster Diving

26) This is a document that states in writing how a company plans to protect the company's physical and IT assets.

- a) Data Encryption Standard
- b) Security policy
- c) Public key certificate
- d) Access control list

- 27) Which of the following are examples of Mobile virus:
- a) Skull Trojan
  - b) Cabir Worm
  - c) Mosquito Trojan
  - d) All of the above.
- 28) Amendments to the Indian IT act which are new offences are added:
- a) 67A (Sexually explicit content)
  - b) 67B (Child pornography)
  - c) 66F (Cyber terrorism).
  - d) All of the above.
- 29) Which of the following is not part of cyber space:
- a) Computer
  - b) Computer network
  - c) Website
  - d) Calculator
- 30) Temporing of computer source code cover in:
- a) Section 66A
  - b) Section 66B
  - c) Section 65
  - d) Section 67

#### **UNIT-4**

31. Which of the following is not a type of cyber crime?
- a) Data theft
  - b) Forgery
  - c) Damage to data and systems
  - d) Installing antivirus for protection
32. Cyber-crime can be categorized into \_\_\_\_\_ types.
- a) 4
  - b) 3
  - c) 2
  - d) 6
33. Which of the following is not a type of peer-to-peer cyber-crime?
- a) Phishing
  - b) Injecting Trojans to a target victim
  - c) MiTM
  - d) Credit card details leak in deep web
34. Which of the following is not an example of a computer as weapon cyber-crime?
- a) Credit card fraudulent
  - b) Spying someone using keylogger
  - c) IPR Violation
  - d) Pornography

35. Which of the following is not done by cyber criminals?
- a) Unauthorized account access
  - b) Mass attack using Trojans as botnets
  - c) Email spoofing and spamming
  - d) Report vulnerability in any system
36. What is the name of the IT law that India is having in the Indian legislature?
- a) India's Technology (IT) Act, 2000
  - b) India's Digital Information Technology (DIT) Act, 2000
  - c) India's Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000
  - d) The Technology Act, 2008
37. In which year India's IT Act came into existence?
- a) 2000
  - b) 2001
  - c) 2002
  - d) 2003
38. What is the full form of ITA-2000?
- a) Information Tech Act -2000
  - b) Indian Technology Act -2000
  - c) International Technology Act -2000
  - d) Information Technology Act -2000
39. Under which section of IT Act, stealing any digital asset or information is written a cyber-crime.
- a) 65
  - b) 65-D
  - c) 67
  - d) 70

#### **UNIT-5**

40. What is the updated version of the IT Act, 2000?
- a) IT Act, 2007
  - b) Advanced IT Act, 2007
  - c) IT Act, 2008
  - d) Advanced IT Act, 2008
41. In which year the Indian IT Act, 2000 got updated?
- a) 2006
  - b) 2008
  - c) 2010
  - d) 2012
42. What type of cyber-crime, its laws and punishments does section 66 of the Indian IT Act holds?
- a) Cracking or illegally hack into any system

- b) Putting antivirus into the victim
- c) Stealing data
- d) Stealing hardware components

43. Accessing computer without prior authorization is a cyber-crimes that come under

- \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Section 65
  - b) Section 66
  - c) Section 68
  - d) Section 70

44. Cracking digital identity of any individual or doing identity theft, comes under \_\_\_\_\_ of IT Act.

- a) Section 65
- b) Section 66
- c) Section 68
- d) Section 70

45. Download copy, extract data from an open system done fraudulently is treated as

- \_\_\_\_\_
- a) cyber-warfare
  - b) cyber-security act
  - c) data-backup
  - d) cyber-crime

46. Any cyber-crime that comes under section 66 of IT Act, the accused person gets fined of around Rs \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 2 lacs
- b) 3 lacs
- c) 4 lacs
- d) 5 lacs

47. Any digital content which any individual creates and is not acceptable to the society, it's a cyber-crime that comes under \_\_\_\_\_ of IT Act.

- a) Section 66
- b) Section 67
- c) Section 68
- d) Section 69

48. If anyone publishes sexually explicit type digital content, it will cost that person imprisonment of \_\_\_\_\_ years.

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

49. Using spy cameras in malls and shops to capture private parts of any person comes under \_\_\_\_\_ of IT Act, 2008.

- a) Section 66
- b) Section 67
- c) Section 68
- d) Section 69

50. Misuse of digital signatures for fraudulent purposes comes under \_\_\_\_\_ of IT Act.

- a) section 65
- b) section 66
- c) section 71
- d) section 72