T.Y.SC-IT SEMESTER VI SAMPLE QUESTION BANK

ITSM

Sr No	Questions	A	B	C	D
1	ITSM define as “A set of specialized organizational capabilities for providing value to customers in the form of_____”.	Design	Services	Product	Strategy
2	Service provider that provides IT services to external customers called as_____.	Service Owner	Internal Service Providers	Process Owner	External Service Providers
3	The 4 P’s of ITSM are people, partners, processes and:	Purpose	Products	Perspectives	Practice
4	Service portfolio contains description of all the services engaged throughout the service lifecycle. State True or False	Given Statement is True	Given Statement is False	Neither True nor False	
5	In ITSM, Which process ensures good relationship between service provider and the customer.	Business Relationship Management	Service Catalogue Management	Demand Management	Finance Management
6	Financial Management does not deal with	Accounting	Establishing relationship	Budgeting	Charging activities for services.
7	ITIL stands for _____.	Information Technology Infrastructure Library	Information Technology Integrated Language	Internal Technology Infrastructure Library	Internal Transformation Integrated Language
8	Choose an incorrect option: 'Capabilities can be described as:	The functions and processes utilized to manage services.	Intangible assets of an organization that cannot be purchased, but must be developed and matured over time	Flow of activities to be carrying out.	Delivery of services to the customer in effective and efficient customers way
9	Select the correct flow of Service Life Cycle.	Service Strategy, Service Transition, Service Design, Service Operation	Service Strategy, Service Design, Service Transition, Service Operation	Service Transition, Service Design, Service Strategy, Service Operation	Service Operation, Service Strategy, Service Transition, Service Design
10	Availability is calculated using the formula AST-DT/AST × 100. What do the terms AST and DT refer to?	AST = assumed service target, DT = delivery time	AST = availability service target, DT = downtime	AST = agreed service time, DT = downtime	AST = agreed service time, DT = delivery time
11	Availability management considers VBFs. What does VBF stand for?	Viable business factors	Vital business functions	Visibility, benefits, functionality	Vital business facilities
12	Who is responsible for producing evidence that the process activities have been carried out correctly, in the form of records?	Process owner	Process practitioner	Process manager	Service owner
13	Which of the following is true?	Accountability can be shared.	There may be more than one person responsible.	Someone must always be consulted for each process step.	The process owner is the person informed for every process step.
14	Which of the following is not one of the responsibilities of a service owner?	Communicating with the customer as required on all issues regarding the delivery of the service	Designing the metrics for the process and ensuring that these provide the necessary information to judge the effectiveness and efficiency of the process	Representing the service across the organization and attending service review meetings with the business.	Being the escalation (notification) point for major incidents affecting the service
15	A formal arrangement where an exterior organization provides and manages the other organization’s entire business process(es) or functions(s) in a low-cost location called as	External Management	Business Process Outsourcing	External Business	External Process Outsource

16	What is the name of the activity within the Capacity Management process whose purpose is to predict the future capacity requirements of new and changed services?	Application Sizing	Demand Management	Modeling	Tuning
17	In which ITIL® process are negotiations held with the customer about the availability and capacity levels to be provided?	Availability Management	Capacity Management	Financial Management for IT Services	Service Level Management
18	Out of following which is not the objective of Service Design	To convert the strategic objectives defined during Service Strategy into Services.	To use a holistic approach for design to ensure integrated end-to-end business-related functionality and quality.	To use an External design for development.	To ensure consistent design standards
19	Service Design process does not involve	Service Level Management (Design)	Capacity Management	Availability Management	Customer Relationship Management
20	Which of these statements best reflects the purpose of change management?	To deliver successful projects to operations	To provide controlled change	To provide success strategies for the business	To deliver an accurate configuration management system
21	. Which of these is part of the scope of IT change management?	Business strategic changes	Minor operational changes	IT service changes	Project changes
22	What is the benefit of using a change model?	It allows a change to be accepted into release more easily.	It allows the customer to bypass the normal change process.	It allows project teams to use the change process for project changes.	It allows predefined steps to be used when handling similar types of change.
23	Which of these is the best description of the purpose of transition planning and support process?	To provide overall planning and coordination of resources for service transition	To provide coordination for all change management activities	To provide planning for all designs in the service lifecycle	To provide planning for operational activities during release management
24	Which of these statements about transition planning and support is/are correct? 1. Transition planning and support identifies and manages risks, in accordance with the risk management framework adopted by the organization. 2. Transition planning and support ensures that repeatable processes are adopted by all engaged in the transition	1 only	2 only	Both	Neither
25	Which Process deals with management and control of movement of releases to test and live environment in Service Transition phase of ITIL.	Release and Deployment Management	Service validation and Testing	Transition Planning and Support	Knowledge Management
26	A change that must be introduced as soon as possible e.g. to resolve a major incident or implement a security patch are called as _____.	Emergency Change	Normal Change	Standard Change	Abnormal Change
27	Match the Column Change Impact Typical Escalation Level a.Normal Minor Change i. Manager (CM) or other operational process manager b.Normal Significant Change ii. Advisory Board (CAB) c.Major Change iii. IT Management Board	i, ii, iii	ii, iii, i	I, iii, ii	Iii, ii, i
28	Services to be adaptable to changing business requirements on dynamic basis. For this, a balance must be maintained between the following factors are:	Functionality, Resources, Timetable	Clarity, Resource, Timetable	Authorization, Order, Cost	Resources, Order, Functionality
29	Which process reviews Operational Level Agreements (OLAs) on a regular basis?	Supplier Management	Service Level Management	Service Portfolio Management	Contract Management

30	The diagram mapping the types of test to each stage of development to ensure that testing covers business and service requirements as well as technical ones is known as what?	DIKW	The service V-model	The test plan	The test strategy
31	Management support is critical for successful service management. What benefits are expected from management's commitment to technology and tools?	Leadership, funding, and supporting commitment	Higher first-time fix rate, reduced outages, and funding	Improved customer satisfaction, reduced outages, and higher first-time fix rate	D.Reduced outages, funding, and supporting commitment
32	Why should monitoring and measuring be used when trying to improve services?	To validate, justify, monitor and improve	To validate, direct, justify and intervene	To validate, check, act and improve	To validate, analyse, direct and improve
33	Which of the following statements about the Service Desk are CORRECT? 1. The Service Desk is a function that provides a means of communication between IT and its users for all operational issues 2. The Service Desk is always the owner of the Incident Management process	2 only	1 only	Both of the above	Neither of the above
34	The MoSCoW approach is often adopted when preparing a request for a new service management tool. What do the uppercase letters in the term MoSCoW stand for?	Mandatory, Should, Costed, Wanted	Might, Should, Could, Wanted	Mandatory, Should, Customizable, Won't	Must, Should, Could, Would
35	Which of the following statements is correct?	IT spending needs a business justification	All IT service providers must carry out the three core financial processes of accounting, budgeting, and charging.	The cost of the provision of IT services should always be visible to the customer.	IT financial management is quite different from the enterprise's financial management.
36	Which of these statements is not part of the purpose of the SACM process?	Control of the assets that make up our services	Management of the changes to our service assets	Identification of service assets	Capture accurate information about service assets
37	Why should monitoring and measuring be used when trying to improve services?	To validate, check, act and improve	To validate, direct, justify and intervene	To validate, justify, monitor and improve	To validate, analyse, direct and improve
38	Which of these is an objective of service level management?	Respond to service requests and inquiries promptly	Monitor changes throughout their lifecycle	Define, document, agree, monitor, measure, report, and review services	Establish the root cause of incidents and problems efficiently and cost effectively
39	The CSI Improvement Process is constructed on the…..... Cycle	Deming Cycle	Software Development life cycle	Process Cyle	Asski Cycle
40	Which of the following responsibilities is not a responsibility of BRM?	Strategic focus	Identify customer needs (utility and warranty) and ensure that the service provider is able to meet these needs	Operational focus	Deciding which services the service provider will deliver to meet customer needs
41	Service operation includes which of the following activities?	Testing the service	Rolling out the service	Deciding whether to retire the service	Optimizing the service
42	Many processes from other lifecycle stages also take place during the operation stage. Which of the following processes does not fall into this category?	IT service continuity management	Availability management	Service level management	Design coordination

43	Match the activities to the following functions Activity Function 1 Console management a. Service desk 2 Identifying functional and manageability requirements for application software b. Technical management 3 Providing a single point of contact c. Application management 4 Designing and managing the infrastructure d. Operations management	1d, 2a, 3c, 4b	1d, 2c, 3a, 4b	1a, 2b, 3c, 4d	1b, 2c, 3d, 4a
44	Which is the best description of an incident?	An event that has significance and impacts the service	An unplanned interruption to an IT service or reduction in the quality of an IT service	A fault that causes failures in the IT infrastructure	A user error
45	When should an incident be closed?	When the technical staff members are confident that it will not recur	When desktop support staff members say that the incident is over	When the user confirms that the service has been restored	When the target resolution time is reached
46	Which of the following is not a recognized source of IT best practices according to ITIL?	Proprietary knowledge	Industry standards	Training	Auditors
47	Which of the following is not an advantage of using tools during service design?	They allow large amounts of repetitive work to be carried out quickly and consistently.	They save time because less testing of the solution will be required.	Tools provide a wealth of management information.	The use of tools helps standardize practices and integrates processes.
48	Which of the following shows the correct order of steps to be carried out when selecting a tool?	Agree on selection criteria. Identify requirements. Identify products. Evaluate products. Rank the products. Score each product. Compile a short list of suitable products. Select product.	Identify requirements. Identify products. Agree on selection criteria. Evaluate products. Score each product. Rank the products. Compile a short list of suitable products. Select product.	Identify requirements. Identify products. Agree on selection criteria. Evaluate products. Compile a short list of suitable products. Score the products. Rank the products. Select product.	Identify products. Identify requirements. Agree on selection criteria. Evaluate products. Rank the products. Compile a short list of suitable products. Score each product. Select product.
49	The MoSCoW approach is often adopted when preparing a request for a new service management tool. What do the uppercase letters in the term MoSCoW stand for?	Might, Should, Could, Wanted	Mandatory, Should, Costed, Wanted	Must, Should, Could, Would	Mandatory, Should, Customizable, Won't
50	Which of the following statements regarding the implementation of a new tool is correct?	Customization will have to be repeated for each upgrade	Configuration may affect supplier support obligations.	An out-of-the box tool would require customized training.	Following configuration, but before deployment, all the new processes should be defined.
51	Which of the following statements about a statement of requirements is incorrect?	An SoR should always contain business requirements.	An SoR should identify the mandatory facilities.	The SoR should always state the maximum budget available.	The SoR should specify the architecture on which the solution is required to run.

	SOFTWARE QUALITY ASSURANCE				
Sr No	**Questions**	**A**	B	**C**	D
1	A _____ is a recipient of a good, service, product.	Developer	Customer	tester	designer
2	Quality can be recongnized but not defined. This is called as the _____ view of quality	Transcendental	User	Product	Manufacturing
3	The cost which arises from the efforts to prevent defects is called as _____.	Appraisal cost	cost	Failure cost	cost
4	The cost which aries from defects like rework, repair etc. are called as _____.	Internal Failure Cost	Failure Cost	Cost	Cost
5	The cost which aries from tasks like helpline support, warranty etc. are called as _____.	Appraisal Cost	Cost	Failure Cost	Failure Cost
6	Cost of Quality = Cost of Control + _____	Cost of Failure of Control	Cost	Internal	Cost
7	_____ is the conformity of the software with the actual requirements and specifications	Reliability	Performance	Security	Functionality
8	_____ is the degree to which an application is protected against malicious attacks.	Reliability	Security	Performance	Functionality
9	_____ is the ability of the program to adapt to possible changes in its requirements.	Flexibility	Functionality	Security	Performance
10	_____ is the ability of an application to consistently perform the required function on demand with failure.	Reliability	Performance	Usability	Security
11	_____ is the ease of use and learning ability of the system.	Performance	Reliability	Functionality	Usability
12	"Delivering the right product" is part of _____ view of quality.	Customer	Developer	Supplier	Market
13	"Ishikawa diagram" is also known as _____.	Fishbone diagram	diagram	diagram	Flow diagram
14	Testing covers how much time of a Software Development Lifecycle?	0 - 10 %	30 - 40 %	5 - 15 %	60 - 70 %
15	How is the concept of Productivity described for working projects?	Output / Input	Output x Input	Output + Input	Output - Input
16	Improvement in Quality has a _____ effect on Productivity.	Positive	Negative	No effect	Worsening
17	Which of the following are the mandatory way of doing things?	Guidelines	Standards	Templates	Format
18	_____ characteristic of a Software refers to its ability to be used in most effective manner.	Functionality	Reliability	Efficiency	Maintainability
19	Ability to transform a software from one working platform to another is called as _____.	Security	Portability	Usability	Functionality
20	Modifying the software to correct errors is referred to as _____.	Efficiency	Maintainability	Portability	Security
21	Abiliity to upgrade a software for more number of users is referred to as _____.	Scalability	Portability	Security	Efficiency
22	Which of the following is the 3rd Tier of Quality Management System Structure?	Quality Manual	Quality Policy	Objectives	Process
23	Which of the following is not included in External failure costs?	Testing	help line support	warranty work	complaint resolution
24	Which of the following is not an appraisal cost in SQA?	inter-process inspection	maintenance	quality planning	testing
25	What is prevention cost?	The cost arises from efforts to prevent defects.	The cost arises form defects identified internally to correct them	The cost arises from efforts to prevent cost.	The cost arises from efforts to implement cost
26	_____ is define as the degree of impact a defect has on the development of a component application being test.	Quality	Product	Severity	Process

27	_____ matrix is used to trace the requirement to the test that are needed to verify whether the requirement are fulfilled	Total quality management	Requirement Traceability	Requirement engineering	Project Quality Management
28	_____ Testing is a type of software testing where we change certain statements in the source code and check if the test case are able to find error.	Mutation	Decision Table	Big bang	Boundary value
29	Software mistakes during coding are known as	errors	failures	bugs	defects
30	Effective testing will reduce _____ cost.	maintenance	design	coding	documentation
31	The Incremental Model is a result of combination of elements of which two models?	Build & FIX Model & Waterfall Model	Linear Model & RAD Model	Linear Model & Prototyping Model	Waterfall Model & RAD Mode
32	Identify the disadvantage of Spiral Model.	Doesn't work well for smaller projects	High amount of risk analysis	Strong approval and documentation control	Additional Functionality can be added at a later date
33	A graph has 2 IF-conditions; what is itsMcCabe complexity?	1	2	3	4
34	A program has 4 slices in Slice Testing, the _____ of all gives the complete program	Intersection	Union	difference	SUM
35	The number of input variables to be tested in a Normal Boundary Value system is	7	8	9	19
36	Boundary Value testing on NextDate program does not give _____ results	bad	good	poor	excellent
37	Cyclomatic Complexity method comes under which testing method	Black Box	White box	green box	yellow box
38	Equivalence partitioning is:	A black box testing technique used only by developers	A black box testing technique than can only be used during system testing	A black box testing technique appropriate to all levels of testing	A white box testing technique appropriate for component testing
39	Code Coverage is	WhiteBox	BlackBox	GreyBox	Green Box
40	A graph with McCabe complexity=3 has how many basis paths	one	two	three	four
41	_____isa formal type of review	Self Review	Peer Review	Inspection	Walkthrough
42	This audit checks whether all the requisite processes of delivery are followed or not and whether the work product meets the delivery criteria or not.	Predelivery Audit	Phase End Audit	Periodic Audit	Product Audit
43	In this review the author of the artifact presents it to all the team members and the entire team discusses about the various aspects of the artifact	Audit	Superior Review	Inspection	Walkthrough

44	This is the one who leads the complete inspection process including planning the inspection, running it, taking the follow up after the meeting.	Manager	Moderator	Author	Reviewer
45	What is the objective of integration testing?	To verify that system is functioning according to specified requirements	To verify that system meets user expectation and needs	To verify that system separately testable modules are functioning properly	To verify that interfaces between different parts of system
46	_____are the Testers of System Testing?	Developers	Business Analysts	Independent Testers	Customers
47	Faults are found most cost-effectively in which test activity?	Design	Execution	Planning	Release
48	which of this is an disadvantages of small code?	Avoids huge coding	Reusability reduces code size	testing becomes easier	Failure of project
49	_____ Testing makes sure that the functionality of product is working as per requiments.	Functionality Testing	Recoverability Testing	Performance Testing	Reliability Testing
50	_____ Testing makes sure that system's stability is maintained after modifications.	Usability Testing	Scalability Testing	Regressive Testing	Recoverability Testing

GIS

SERIAL NUMBER	QUESTION TEXT	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C	OPTION D
1	GIS deals with which kind of data	Numeric data	Binary data	Spatial Data	Complex data
2	By spatial data we mean data that has	Complex values	Positional values	Graphic values	Decimal values
3	Among the following which do not come under the components of	Hardware	Software	Data	Compiler
4	which talks about scientific discipline of study in academia	GIScience	GPS	Computer Science	Data Science
5	What is DEM?	Discrete Elevation model	Data Elevation Model	Digital Elevation Model	Decision Enterprise Model
6	Which Database system offers the underlying database technology	Relational DataBase System	Object Oriented	Spatial Data Base System	Object Relational DataBase
7	What is SDT?	Special Data Types	Spatial data types	Specific Data types	selctive Data Types
8	GIS uses the information from which of the following sources?	Non-spatial Information System	Spatial information	Global Information System	Position Information System
9	which of the following is an example of Human Geographical	River Overflow	Valcano eruption	Plague deforestation	Construction of Roads
10	which data is comprised of lines or arcs	Raster data	vector data	Raw data	discrete data
11	Spatial databases are also known as	Geodatabases	Databases	Concurrent databases	Distributed Databases
12	SDI stands for	Spatial Data Interface	Infrastructure	Spatial Data Intention	Spatial Data International
13	video	GIS	HSDPA	UMTS	SDI
14	What can be expressed as an example of hardware component	Keyboard	Arc GIS	Auto CAD	Digitalization
15	Which data is the information about an object or feature	Nominal	Attribute	Ratio	Quantative
16	GIS deals with which kind of data	Spatial	Non-Spatial	Complex	Binary
17	What plays a key role in processing & analyzing geospatial data	Data Storage	Management	Maintenance	Data Capture & Preparation
18	Which data structure represents Vector	Simple	Spatial	Complex	Non-Spatial
19	Which data for image processing works with pixels	Raster	Vector	Simple	Complex
20	Which data allow Representing network	Simple	Complex	Vector	Raster
21	Earth are _____.	Gid, Eid	Geoid, Ellipse	Gid, Ellipse	Geoid, Ellipsoid
22	technique known as _____.	Graph Levelling	Geodetic levelling	Ellipsodetic levelling	Geo leveling point
23	The local vertical datum is implemented through a _____.	Labeling Network	Levelling Network	Labeling Connection	Levelling Connection
24	Earth's surface in a 3D space.	Planar	Global	Local	Parallel
25	Lines of equal longitude are called as _____	Parallels	Perpendiculars	Meridians	Deviations
26	Lines of equal latitude are called as _____	Parallels	Perpendiculars	Meridians	Deviations
27	A _____ is a mathematically described technique to represent Earth's curved surface on a flat map	Map Selection	Map Projection	Map Distortion	Map Reference
28	UTM stands for _____	Universal Transformation Mercator	Universal Transverse Mercator	Universal Transformation Meridian	Universal Transverse Meridian
29	Which of this is not a class of map projection?	Cylindrical	Ellipsical	Conical	Azimuthal
30	GCP stands for _____	Global Control Points	Ground Control Points	Global Communication Points	Ground Communication Points
31	Which of these is not type of spatial analysis?	Spatial data Analysis	Spatial autocorrelation	Spatial stratified heterogeneity	Geospatial

32	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 combing two or more data layers.
33	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 and C
34	_____is a proprietary “ESRI” format for raster data	ESRI grod	X and Y grod	DOQ	Geospatial
35	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.
36	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
37	Which of the following spatial interpolation techniques is an example of a local, exact, abrupt and deterministic interpolator?	TIN	Spatial moving average	Thiessen polygon	polygons
38	What is location-allocation modelling?	A method of site location based on overlaying multiple siting criteria maps	A method of allocating resources within an area of interest using buffer analyses.	A method within network analysis used to determine delivery routes.	A method of matching supply with demand across a network by locating a limited set of resources using network analysis.
39	What is the difference between slope and aspect?	Slope is the gradient directly down the fall line, while aspect is the direction of the fall line relative to north.	Slope is the gradient of the fall line relative to vertical, while aspect is the direction of the fall line relative to the line of greatest slope.	Slope is the distance down the fall line from the top of the slope to its bottom, while aspect is the percentage gradient of this line averaged over its full distance.	Slope is the direction of the fall line, while aspect is the gradient of the fall line.
40	What is not needed for Successful Spatial analysis?	Competent User	Soil Sample	Appropriate Software	Appropriate Hardware

41	Which of the following overlay methods would you use to calculate the length of road within a forest polygon?	Union	Point in polygon	Line in polygon	Polygon in polygon
42	Which function allow the retrieval of features that fall within a given search window?	Classification	Overlay	Search	Buffer zone generation
43	Select properties of vector features	Location	Temperature	Pressure	Moisture
44	Intersection, union, difference and complement are the operations of which function?	Classification	Overlay	Neighbourhood	Connectivity
45	Determination of contour lines comes under which type of function?	Classification	Overlay	Neighbourhood	Connectivity
46	Raster’s anchor point, the cell resolution, and the position of the cell in the raster determine _____	Location of an individual cell	Size of individual cell	Width of cell	Height of cell
47	What are the primitives of vector data set?	Point	Circle	Rectangle	Triangle
48	The anchor point is fixed by convention to be _____ location of the raster	Lower left	Lower right	Upper right	Center
49	Area < 400000 is which type of query?	Interactive spatial selection	Spatial selection by attribute	Combined attribute condition	Spatial selection using topological selection
50	_____ is calculated as the number of cells multiplied by the cell area size	Location of an individual cell	Size of individual cell	Width of cell	Area of raster

SIC

Sr No	Questions	option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
1	What does CIA stand for?	Content,interface,Advanceme	Confidentiality,	Content, Intervention,	Compatibility,
2	What is an important Asset in an	Communication	Synergy	Information	Mobility
3	Who is intended to see or use	Students	General public, government	Teachers, PTA members	employees,contractors
4	VPN stands for?	Virtual private network	Visually paired network	Vital prevention network	Virtual public network
5	SaaS stands for?	Software as a setup	Software as a service	Softnet as a service	Signal as a service
6	PaaS stands for?	Platform as a setup	Project as a service	Platform as a service	Projection as a
7	IaaS stands for?	Infrastructure as a Service	Infrastructure as a setup	Input as a setup	Infrastructure as a
8	Which attack doesn't allow a person	Virus	BUGS	Trojan horse	Denial of service
9	What is Portability?	Can be used on multiple	Cannot be transmitted.	Cannot be used on	Is at a fixed place and
10	Which field is concerned with	Software	Security	Service	Platform
11	_____ is a characteristic of a system,	Integrity	Confidentiality	High availability	Authenticity
12	_____ attack is an attempt to make a	Brute force	Man-in-the middle	Denial-of-service	Data leakage
13	_____ is any unexpected downtime or	Data leakage	Outage	Fraud	Espionage
14	_____ means when the response time	Fraud	Slowness	Espionage	Data leakage
15	_____ improves security through	Array	Server	Zoning	Offsite data storage
16	_____ security allows you to limit the	Password	Storage	Application	Network
17	_____ backup consists of making a	Differential	Full	Transaction log	Incremental
18	_____ backup consists of copying all of	Differential	Full	Transaction log	Incremental
19	_____ is a protocol for authenticating	HTTP	SSH	Kerberos	FTP
20	The infrastructure used to support	Public Key Infrastructure	Public Key architecture	Public Key Interface	Private Key Encryption
21	Firewall is a type of _____?	Virus	Security	Worm	Trojan Horse
22	How many types of Firewalls are	1	2	3	4
23	which type of filter works in the	Frame filter	Packet filter	Content filter	Virus filter
24	_____ effectively hides the true	proxy server	Packet filter	Content filter	Application Gateway
25	Among given which is not a Security	Proper Network Design	The Principle of Least	Distinguishing Security	Digital signatures
26	A radio frequency signal is a _____ alternating current (AC) passed along the conductor and radiated into the air via an antenna	Low-frequecy	High-frequency	Moderate-frequency	No-frequency
27	Gain describes an _____ in RF signal amplitude	Vaccum	Nopower	Increase	Decrease

28	_____happens because of the radio wave front broadening and transmitted signal dispersion	Free space path loss	No Space path loss	Paid space path loss	Extra space path loss
29	FHSS stands for _____.	Frequency high spread system	Frequency hopping standard spectrum	Frequency high set standard	Frequency hopping spread spectrum
30	DSSS stands for _____.	Direct sequence spread spectrum	Division set spread spectrum	Division spread set standard	Direct set spread system
31	_____ provides a framework for authenticating and encrypting RTP and RTCP streams, including definition of a default set of transforms and extensibility for inclusions of future transform sets.	SRTP	SIP	RTP	TCP
32	PBX stands for _____.	Public Branch Exchange	Permanent Branch Exchange	Pure Branch Exchange	Private Branch Exchange
33	TEM stands for _____.	Telecommunication Exchange Management	Telecom Exchange Management	Telecom Expense Management	Television Exchange Management
34	SMS stands for _____.	Short Message Service	Single Message Service	Sample Message Service	Session Message Service
35	The _____ also known as the trusted computing base, or TCB.	layer security model	operating system security model	firewall	antivirus
36	_____ is the term for establishing a connection with a forged sender address.	Tapping	Mac flooding	buffer overflow	Spoofing

37	SYN flooding takes advantage of the _____in establishing a connection.	one-way handshake	two-way handshake	three-way handshake	four-way handshake
38	An _____ is defined as a table that tells a computer operating system which access rights each user has to a particular system object, such as a file directory or an individual file.	DNS table	pivot table	lookup table	access control list
39	SACL stands for _____.	serial access control list	single access control list	system access control list	simple access control list
40	MAC stands for _____.	Model Access Control	Music Access Control	Media Access Control	More Access control
41	A _____ program must be conducted for development teams, which includes technical security awareness training for everyone and role-specific training for most individuals.	Testing program	Debugging program	Security training program	Desigining program
42	_____ is a technique for reviewing the security properties of a design and identifying potential issues and fixes.	Threat modeling	Test Modelling	Design Modelling	Doument Modelling

43	_____ review is time-consuming and may miss mechanical issues that require tracing large numbers of lines of code or remembering many details.	Automatic code	Manual code	Semi code	Design code
44	Any application that includes third-party code should monitor that _____ for known security issues and updates, and issue a patch to update the application when any are discovered.	backward dependency	internal dependency	external dependency	forward dependency
45	_____ is a technique to inject crafted SQL into user input fields that are part of web forms—it is mostly used to bypass custom logins to web sites.	Mac flooding	Phishing	DOS	SQL injection
46	_____ is a method of exploiting forms.	DOS	Passing parameters via hidden fields	MITM	MAC flooding
47	The post method sends the data using the _____ HTTP command.	POST	GET	SET	SUBMIT
48	GUID stands for _____.	general unique identifier	graphic unique identifier	globally unique identifier	general universal identifier
49	A _____ is attack attempted using a dictionary.	Phishing	Brute-force attack	MITM	DOS

50	A _____ is a security application that intercepts the system calls of the application that it is running and makes sure the application will have access only to the resources the administrator has allowed.	google chrome	mozilla firefox	internet explorer	sandbox

BI

Sr No.	Questions	A	B	C	D
1	conformity of a given system to the objectives for which it	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Evaluation	Feedback
2	support system.	Analysis	Design	Knowledge Acquisition	Planning
3	Data by itself is not useful unless	It is massive	It is processed to obtain information	It is collected from diverse sources	It is properly stated
4	Decision support systems are used for	Management decision making	Providing tactical information to management	Providing strategic information to management	Better operation of an organization
5	programs which includes :	Decision support	Data mining	OLAP	All of the mentioned
6	performed using _____ .	standard SQL only	extensions to SQL only	OLAP only	both standard SQL and extensions to SQL
7	warehouse?	programs	Data warehouse data	Data metadata	None of the above are data warehouse components.
8	Information has three dimensions. There are	Time, consent, and form	Time, content, and form	Cost, content, and form	Time, content, and Value
9	information system developed to support managerial decision	Management information systems	Decision Support systems	Management Tracking Systems	Strategic Information System
10	structured or unstructured data?	variety of format	there is a need to develop a standarized terminolgy	data and not semi structured data	Both a & b
11	models ?	to identify regular patterns in the data	to identify irregular patterns in the data	to identify negative patterns in the data	to identify neutral patterns in the data
12	popular class of mathematical models for decision making,	optimization models	stochastic models	supervised models	iconic models
13	What is the aim of Data Mining?	extracting information and knowledge	useful for knowledge workers in decision making	extracting raw data	Both A & B
14	based?	inductive learning methods	deductive learning methods	basic learning methods	comprehensive learning methods
15	What is the purpose of Interpretation?	to identify regular patterns in the data	to express the rules and criteria for easy understanding	to identify irregular patterns in the data	Both A & B
16	Which is not the Phase of data Mining Process	Data Gathering	Selection of Attributes	Prediction and interpretation	Data Discarding
17	Data Inception Means	inspection of each missing value	identify missing values	replacement of missing Data	discard all records
18	Data Elimination Means	inspection of each missing value	identify missing values	replacement of missing Data	discard all records
19	investigation streams , which are	interpretation and Sampling	Interpretation and Prediction.	Forecast and Prediction	Forecast and Interpretation
20	Which is the Application of Data Mining	Fraud Detection	Risk Analysis	Both a & b	Only b
21	Reinforcement learning learns from	Trail and error	Internet	Intranet	DBMS
22	Supervised learning is known as	Clustering	Classification	Data Collection	Information gathering
23	_____learning	Supervised learning	Unsupervised learning	Reinforcement learning	Semi-supervised
24	_____learning	Supervised learning	Unsupervised learning	Reinforcement learning	Knowledge learning
25	model_____	Heuristic model	Separation model	Regression model	legacy model
26	Which of the following is NOT supervised learning?	PCA	Decision Tree	Linear Regression	Naive Bayesian
27	incorrect?	Attributes are equally important.	the class value.	the class value.	Attributes can be nominal or numeric
28	Predicting the amount of rainfall in a region based on various cues is a _____ problem.	Supervised learning	Unsupervised learning	Reinforcement learning	Clustering
29	Learning in computer means	Acquiring information and storing for future reference	Acquiring just information	Observation	Collection of data
30	Machine learning is subset of	Database management system	Artificial Intelligence	Operating System	Knowledge management
31	Selling the right room to the right customer at a right time for the right price with full facility with right channel is the example of	Supply Chain Management	Revenue Management System	Task Management Sysytem	Resource Management System
32	Which one is not the example of Revenue Management System	Air transportation	Tourism	Hotel sector	Education Sector
33	Which one is not the function of Revenue Management System	Rate Recommendations	Key Performance Data	Market survey and Data collection	Revenue Estimation
34	In Revenue Management System, the task of mathematical model is to	forcast action of customer	forcast market	forcast sales	forcast production
35	Forcasting of future demand can be implemented using	PCA	LDA	Regression model	Survey
36	Selling the right room to the right customer at a right time for the right price with full facility with right channel is the example of	Supply Chain Management	Revenue Management System	Task Management Sysytem	Resource Management System

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40	Forcasting of future demand can be implemented using	PCA	LDA	Regression model	Survey
41	Strategy followed for finding cause or reasons.	Backward Chaining	Forward Chaining	Facts	Decisions
42	Strategy followed for working on conclusion, results or effects.	Backward Chaining	Forward Chaining	Facts	Decisions
43	Levels in ES technology	Shells	Design	Both	None
44	Knowledge Management Activity aims at	Total turning test	The rational agent approach	To build knowledge infrastructure	Thinking humanly
45	The challenges faced by Knowledge Management System are	Psychology	Communication and Collaboration	Control theory and cybernetics	Computer Engineering
46	Which of the following is not a Capabilities of Expert Systems?	Advising	Demonstrating	Explaining	Expanding
47	What is the form of Knowledge representation?	IF-THEN	IF-THEN-ELSE	IF-ELSE	ELSE
48	Which of the following is not a benefits of Expert Systems?	Availability	Speed	Time	Less Error Rate
49	Which is the key area in which Knowledge Management is applied	Technological Advances	Inference Engine	Globalization of Business	a & c
50	The advantage of AI over Natural Intelligence are	Fabulous speed	Less baised	Error prone	a & b