

Hinduja College / T.Y.B.Sc(I.T.) / Semester-VI / Security in Computing

Sample Questions

1. VPN stands for _____
 - a. Visual Private Network
 - b. Visual Private Networking
 - c. **Virtual Private Network**
 - d. Virtual Private Networking

2. _____ authentication requires user to authenticate with more than one authentication factor
 - a. Mobile Authentication
 - b. Continuous Authentication
 - c. **Multifactor Authentication**
 - d. Three-Factor Authentication

3. _____ is one of the most effective and hard-to-defend attack technique.
 - a. Hijacking
 - b. Packet Sniffing
 - c. **ARP Poisoning**
 - d. Data Theft

4. SIEM stands for _____
 - a. **Security Information and Event Management**
 - b. Service Information Exchange Management
 - c. Security Intrusion Event Management
 - d. Security Information Exchange Management

5. _____ is typically called an image
 - a. **Virtual machine**
 - b. Virtual hardware
 - c. Computer memory
 - d. Computer resources

6. Which method is used for attacking the database of a system/website?
 - a. HTML Injection
 - b. **SQL Injection**
 - c. Malicious Code Injection
 - d. XML Injection

7. ARPs stands for
 - a. **Address Resolution Protocol**
 - b. Authenticated Resolution Protocol
 - c. Application Resolution Protocol
 - d. Address Reverse Protocol

8. What is Internet Protocol security?
 - a. **Method to secure Internet Protocol communication**
 - b. Methods to secure disconnected computer

- c. Methods to secure document from physical breach.
- d. Ways to disconnect router in an emergency.

9. Which of this is an example of physical hacking?

- a. Remote Unauthorised Access
- b. Inserting Malware loaded USB to a System**
- c. SQL Injection on SQL Vulnerable site
- d. DDoS (Distributed Denial of Service) attack

10. Private key algorithm is used for _____ encryption and public key algorithm is used for _____ encryption.

- a. Messages, Session key**
- b. Session key, Messages
- c. Can be used for both
- d. User, Personal

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Sample Question paper
Program TYBSC IT Semester VI
Course: USIT604 – Principles of GIS

Q. No 1. A system designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage and present spatial or geographic data is known as ____.

- A. Geographical Information System**
- B. Management Information System**
- C. Decision Support System**
- D. Network Management System**

Q. No 2. Spatial data refers to ____ data.

- A. String**
- B. Integer**
- C. Float**
- D. Positional**

Q. No 3. The basic unit of raster data in 2D is ____.

- A. Dell**
- B. Bell**
- C. Cell**
- D. Hell**

Q. No 4. Modelling is also known as _____.

- A. Rotation of real world coordinates**
- B. Representation of real world**
- C. Deletion of Real world**
- D. Controlling of real world coordinates**

Q. No 5. Space unit of GPS contains ____ satellites.

- A. 8**
- B. 16**
- C. 24**
- D. 48**

Q. No 6. SDI is an acronym for ____.

- A. Source Data Integration
- B. Server Data Integration
- C. Static Data Integration
- D. Spatial Data Infrastructure**

Q. No 7. ____ is used as a reference model for earth surface.

- A. Line
- B. Square
- C. Circle
- D. Ellipsoid**

Q. No 8. __ is an example of qualitative data.

- A. Temperature terms High, moderate, low**
- B. Sea surface temperature
- C. Wind speed
- D. Earth quake intensity measured on Richter scale

Q. No 9. The art and science of creating map is called as ____.

- A. Oceanology
- B. Geo-referencing
- C. Data cleansing
- D. Cartography**

Q. No 10. Web maps can be ____.

- A. Struts, JSF
- B. Servlet, JSP
- C. Static, Dynamic**
- D. JPA, Hibernate

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Programme: T.Y.B.Sc.(IT).

Semester: VI

Course (Subject or Paper title and Number): Software Quality Assurance.

1. Quality can be defined as Conformance to ____.
 - a. Market
 - b. Specification
 - c. Developer
 - d. Company

2. The cost which arises from defects like rework, repair etc. are called as ____.
 - a. Internal Failure Cost
 - b. External Failure Cost
 - c. Appraisal Cost
 - d. External Failure Cost

3. ____ is simply the input values to be passed to the system under test.
 - a. Test Data
 - b. Test Plan
 - c. Test Design
 - d. Test Cases

4. What do you understand by V&V in software testing?
 - a. Verified Version
 - b. Version Validation
 - c. Verification and Validation
 - d. Version Verification

5. The basic idea to test normal boundary values are to check the given options except
 - a. minimum boundary
 - b. nominal
 - c. maximum boundary
 - d. commission problem

6. Cyclomatic Complexity method comes under which testing method
 - a. Black Box
 - b. White box
 - c. green box
 - d. yellow box

7. ____ person who prepares the artifact for inspection
 - a. Scribe
 - b. Moderator
 - c. Author
 - d. Reviewer

8. One of the following is not included in levels of validation.
- Unit testing
 - Review**
 - Integration Testing
 - Acceptance testing
9. ___ is largely a white box oriented.
- Integration Testing
 - Design testing
 - Module testing**
 - Proposal testing
10. _____ testing makes sure that the functionality of product is working as per requirements.
- Functionality Testing**
 - Recoverability Testing
 - Performance Testing
 - Reliability Testing

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Programme: T.Y.B.Sc.I.T

Semester: VI

Course (Subject or Paper title and Number):.Cyber Laws

Q.1 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

Q.2 Cyber-crime can be categorized into _____ types.

- a. 4
- b. 3
- c. **2**
- d. 6

Q.3 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**

Q.4 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

Q.5 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**

Q.6 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

Q.7 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

Q.8 In which year the Indian IT Act, 2000 got updated?

- a. **2008**
- b. 2010
- c. 2006
- d. 2005

Q.9 What type of cyber-crime, its laws and punishments does section 66 of the Indian IT Act hold?

- a. **Cracking or illegally hack into any system**
- b. Putting antivirus into the victim
- c. Stealing data
- d. Stealing hardware components

Q.10 The first computer virus is

- a. **I Love You**
- b. Creeper
- c. Blaster
- d. Sasser

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T.Y.B.Sc(IT)- Semester 6

Sample Question bank

Business Intelligence

1) The third step of Decision making process is :

- a) independent
- b) Dependent
- c) Predictions
- d) interpretation.

Ans: D

2) _____ is the outcome of extraction and processing activities carried out on data.

- a) Data
- b) Information
- c) Knowledge
- d) Wisdom

Ans: B

3) In ETL 'E' stands for

- a) External
- b) Extraction
- c) Extreme
- d) Extracurricular

Ans: B

4) Which of following is not phase of decision making process

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

Ans:B

5)which one of the following is not a type of Knowledge

- a). Declarative Knowledge
- b). Procedural Knowledge
- c). Tactic Knowledge
- d). Collective Knowledge

Ans :C

6) In data mining, this is a technique used to predict future behavior and anticipate the consequences of change.

- a. predictive technology
- b. disaster recovery
- c. phase change
- d. predictive modelling

Ans :D

7) Data can be store , retrieve and updated in ...

- a) SMTOP

b) OLTP

c) FTP

d) OLAP

Ans :B

8) Which of the following is a good alternative to the star schema?

a) snow flake schema

b) star schema

c) star snow flake schema

d) fact constellation

Ans: A

9) —— is not a data mining functionality?

a) Clustering and Analysis

b) Selection and interpretation

c) Classification and regression

b) Characterization and Discrimination

Ans : B

10) —— is the output of KDD.

a) Query

b) Useful Information

c) Data

d) Information

Ans: B