

TYBScIT SEM VI SAMPLE QUESTIONS
SUBJECT : SOFTWARE QUALITY ASSURANCE

1. The most successful tool used for Statistical Process Control (SPC) is _____.
 - A. Gantt Chart
 - B. Control Chart
 - C. Line Chart
 - D. Bar Chart

2. PDCA stands for _____.
 - A. Plan, Do, Change, Act
 - B. Plan, Do, Check, Act
 - C. Plan, Decide, Check, Act
 - D. Plan, Do, Check, Arrange

3. Which of these is not the component of a Fishbone diagram?
 - A. Head
 - B. Backbone
 - C. Causes
 - D. Fin

4. Ability to transform software from one working platform to another is called as _____.
 - A. Security
 - B. Portability
 - C. Usability
 - D. Functionality

5. Which of the following is the example of an Application software?
 - A. MS-Windows
 - B. Word Processor
 - C. Linux
 - D. Unix

6. In test team _____ is responsible for planning and execution of the project and to ensure the success of a project
 - A. QA leader
 - B. Test analyst
 - C. Test engineer
 - D. Program manager

7. Cost of control= Prevention cost + _____
 - A. Appraisal cost
 - B. Internal failure cost
 - C. External failure cost
 - D. cost of control

8. What do you understand by V&V in software testing?
 - A. Verified Version
 - B. Version Validation
 - C. Verification and Validation
 - D. Version Verification

9. The Incremental Model is a result of combination of elements of which two models?
 - A. Build & FIX Model & Waterfall Model
 - B. Linear Model & RAD Model
 - C. Linear Model & Prototyping Model

D. Waterfall Model & RAD Mode

10. Agile Software Development is based on

- A. Incremental Development
- B. Iterative Development
- C. Linear Development
- D. Both Incremental and Iterative Development

11. Boundary Value testing on NextDate program does not give _____ results

- A. bad
- B. good
- C. poor
- D. excellent

12. Code Coverage is

- A. White Box
- B. Black Box
- C. Grey Box
- D. Green Box

13. Structured programming codes includes all except

- A. sequencing
- B. alteration
- C. iteration
- D. multiple exits from loops

14. Strong Normal Equivalence Class testing is based on the _____ assumption which states that errors will result in a combination of faults.

- A. single
- B. multiple
- C. double
- D. random

15. _____ is a systematic approach where the different input combinations and their corresponding system behavior (output) are captured in a tabular form.

- A. Cause Effect Graph
- B. Program Graph
- C. Equivalence Class
- D. Decision Table

16. _____ testing is done when the development organization wishes to check that the uninstallation is clean or not.

- A. Updation testing
- B. Installation testing
- C. Pre-requisite testing
- D. Uninstallation testing

17. _____ Testing is carried out at clients site by the end users or the stake holders of the product.

- A. Beta
- B. Gamma
- C. Alpha
- D. Unit

18. _____ model explains the validation activities associated with different phases of software development.
- A. Verification
 - B. VV
 - C. Waterfall
 - D. Validation
19. Which of the following in testing is not the characteristic of Good Requirement.
- A. Adequate
 - B. Clear
 - C. Verifiable
 - D. Complex
20. _____ is the most vital stage in software development where product is actually built.
- A. Designing
 - B. Coding
 - C. Testing
 - D. Maintenance
21. _____ Testing is performed without any proper planning.
- A. Ad Hoc Testing
 - B. Interstate Testing
 - C. Parallel Testing
 - D. Execution Testing
22. _____ is a Security Testing technique where we try different combinations of username and password.
- A. SQL injection
 - B. Database injection
 - C. Brute Force Attack
 - D. Scripting Attack
23. _____ type of Integration includes combining all the modules at once.
- A. Big-Bang Testing
 - B. Top-Down Testing
 - C. Bottom-up Testing
 - D. Sandwich Testing
24. A GUI is _____
- A. Software interface
 - B. Hardware interface
 - C. interpreter
 - D. Language controller
25. Code must be _____ with design components.
- A. Clarity
 - B. Traceable
 - C. Maintainable
 - D. Complete

SUBJECT : SECURITY IN COMPUTING

1. In which of the component a security program defines the purpose, scope, and responsibilities of the security organization and gives formal authority for the

- program?
- A. Charter
 - B. Memo
 - C. Document
 - D. File
2. Which is one of the most important assets a company possesses?
 - A. Employees
 - B. Resources
 - C. Information
 - D. Money
 3. What is the best definition of an advanced persistent threat?
 - A. A code that won't stop repeating
 - B. A code that hides until it is used
 - C. A code that destroys a computer
 - D. A code that gets lost in data
 4. Which one of the following is not type of the Virus?
 - A. non-resident virus
 - B. memory resident virus
 - C. stealth virus
 - D. MITM
 5. What should be done to harden the operating system?
 - A. Keep patches updated
 - B. Boot-up password
 - C. All privileges to all
 - D. Admin Privileges
 6. Which of the following is the least secure method of authentication?
 - A. Fingerprint
 - B. Retina Pattern
 - C. Smart Card
 - D. Password
 7. Symmetric key cryptography uses the _____ key for encryption and decryption.
 - A. Same
 - B. Different
 - C. Fixed
 - D. Variable
 8. What is full form of NAS?
 - A. New-attached storage
 - B. New-available storage
 - C. Network-attached storage
 - D. Neutral attached storage
 9. When an employee record changes, corresponding changes can be easily made by calling
 - A. SQL commands
 - B. stored procedures
 - C. view query
 - D. nested query
 10. In networking firewall and _____ systems are used for controlling traffic movement around the network.
 - A. authorized
 - B. authentication
 - C. auto generated
 - D. automatic
 11. The port no of HTTP is _____ .
 - A. 23
 - B. 25

C.80
D.443

12. _____ is a routing protocol
 - A. Internet protocol
 - B. Hypertext transfer protocol
 - C. Border Gateway protocol
 - D. User datagram protocol
13. The code 3 of the ICMP error message refers to
 - A. Network unreachable
 - B. port unreachable.
 - C. Protocol unreachable
 - D. Port unreachable
14. A packet filter firewall filters at _____
 - A. Physical Layer
 - B. Data link layer
 - C. Network layer or Transport Layer
 - D. Application layer
15. The _____ must be installed and designed in such a way as to encompass your premises' territory and minimize outside signal leakage as much as possible.
 - A. LAN
 - B. VPN
 - C. ETHERNET
 - D. WLAN
16. Which of the following method is used to evade IDSs?
 - A. Denial of service
 - B. Fragmentation
 - C. Pattern matching
 - D. Access attack
17. What are characteristics of stack based IDS?
 - A. They are integrated closely with the TCP/IP stack and watch packets
 - B. The host operating system logs in the audit information
 - C. It is programmed to interpret a certain series of packets
 - D. It models the normal usage of network as a noise characterization
18. Which is true of a signature-based IDS?
 - A. It cannot work with an IPS.
 - B. It only identifies on known signatures.
 - C. It detects never-before-seen anomalies.
 - D. It works best in large enterprises
19. VoIP Stands for _____ .
 - A. Voice over Internet Protocol
 - B. Voice over Internal Protocol
 - C. Virtual over Internal Protocol
 - D. Virtual over Internet Protocol
20. What are some of the most common vulnerabilities that exist in a network or system?
 - A. Changing manufacturer, or recommended, settings of a newly installed application.
 - B. Additional unused features on commercial software packages.
 - C. Utilizing open source application code
 - D. Balancing security concerns with functionality and ease of use of a system
21. If an attacker attempts to "break out" of a guest OS to access the hypervisor or neighboring guest OS's referred as:
 - A. Sniffing
 - B. Spoofing
 - C. Escape
 - D. Stealing

22. How many choices for network configurations provide by hypervisors?
 - A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 4
 - D. 3
23. Which command sends encrypted data in the content stream or URL?
 - A. POST
 - B. GET
 - C. Forward
 - D. Receive
24. Which of the following is not a drawback to install intrusion detection and monitoring systems?
 - A. Installation is expensive
 - B. It cannot be penetrated
 - C. It requires human response
 - D. It is subjected to false alarms
25. COBIT DS11.4 Provision relevant to:
 - A. Require contractors
 - B. Create and maintain an inventory of information assets
 - C. Ensure that all hardware, software, and facilities related to the security function and controls are tamper-proof.
 - D. Sanitize equipment and media containing sensitive information prior to reuse or disposal.

SUBJECT: PRINCIPLES OF GIS

1. **What is single** database instance?
 - a. One relation instance for each relation.
 - b. Domain of each attribute
 - c. The set of tuples in a relation at some point in time
 - d. geographic class
2. **Which is not the example of area features**
 - a. Timber stands
 - b. land parcels
 - c. Streams
 - d. water bodies
3. **What is a topological space?**
 - a. We can always compute the distance between two points according to a given distance function
 - b. Properties of spatial features that remain invariant under topological mappings
 - c. where for every point in the space we can find a neighbourhood around it that fully belongs to that space as well.
 - d. where for every point we can determine its three-dimensional coordinates as a triple (x, y, z) of real numbers
4. Vector data analysis include
 - a. Buffering
 - b. Spatial Features
 - c. Legends
 - d. Proximities Information
5. **What is a topological mapping?**
 - a. Properties of spatial features that remain invariant under topological mappings

- b. It is the process of producing an abstraction of the real world
 - c. In which relationships are invariant under a continuous transformation
 - d. Graphic values
6. The interior and boundary of one object is completely contained in the interior of the other object is called _____.
- a) Touches
 - b) Equals
 - c) Disjoint
 - d) Contains
7. Which form of representation does a paper map use?
- a) analogue
 - b) digital
 - c) binary
 - d) decimal
8. The _____ operation creates an output layer based on a user-defined query that selects particular features from the input layer. The output layer contains only those features that are selected during the query.
- a) Dissolve
 - b) Append
 - c) Select
 - d) Merge
9. _____ map represents spatial patterns.
- a) Schematic Map
 - b) Reference Map
 - c) Thematic Map
 - d) Dot Map
10. _____ generally, refers to the spatial arrangement among geographic objects and may be managed within a geographic information system through the application of rules such as "Adjacent to" or "May not have gaps".
- a) Topography
 - b) Topology
 - c) Proximity
 - d) Connectedness
11. The process of converting raster lines into vector lines through tracing is called as _____.
- a) Rasterization
 - b) Vectorization
 - c) Sampling
 - d) Digitizing
12. In GIS application require the possibility of representing the same geographic phenomenon in different way is called as _____.
- a) GIS system
 - b) Multi-Representation systems
 - c) Transformation systems
 - d) Representation systems
13. A process that is often applied to remove redundant or excess vertices from line representation, as obtain from digitizing is _____.

- a) Element editing
- b) Representation systems
- c) Coordinate thinning
- d) Interpolation

14. If the desired output was a polygon layer, we could construct _____ around the point of measurement.

- a) Element editing
- b) Nearest Neighbour interpolation
- c) Coordinate thinning
- d) Thiessen polygons

15. Statistical techniques that can be used to determine values for coefficients that best fit with the measurements.

- a) Regression
- b) Edge effect
- c) Nearest Neighbour interpolation
- d) Thiessen polygons

16. _____ analysis is performed when we want to understand which part of network is 'CONDITIONALLY CONNECTED' to a chosen node on the network

- a) Need
- b) Path
- c) Capacity
- d) Trace

17. For the calculation of the orientation and slopes in all degree used _____

- a) Slope aspect calculation
- b) Slope convexity
- c) Slope length
- d) Slope Concavity

18. In the network analysis each line a direction of transportation is associated with _____

- a) Directed Network
- b) Directed analysis
- c) Undirected network
- d) Undirected analysis

19. Which is the type of Model?

- a) Descriptive
- b) Prescribed
- c) Predictors
- d) Statistical

20. Descriptive models attempt to answer the _____

- a) What should be?
- b) What likely to be?
- c) What is question?
- d) What is required to be?

21. Which amongst the following is not the basic element of a map?

- a) Line Symbols
- b) Area Symbols
- c) Point Symbols
- d) Text Symbols

22. What amongst the following is not a visual variable from Bertin's category?
- a) Size
 - b) Area
 - c) Shape
 - d) Orientation
23. A map using single colour with different shades is called as _____
- a) Single Colour Map
 - b) Monochrome Map
 - c) Mono shade Map
 - d) Monovariant Map
24. What is used as 'Visual Variable Value'?
- a) Colour Tints
 - b) Hash Pattern
 - c) Grid Pattern
 - d) Solid Colour
25. Maps that allows you to analyse changes during different time intervals are called as _____.
- a) Dynamic Maps
 - b) Static Maps
 - c) Temporal Maps
 - d) Multimedia Maps

SUBJECT: BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE

- Q1. 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.
- Q2. _____ is the outcome of extraction and processing activities carried out on data.
- a) Knowledge
 - b) Information
 - c) Data
 - d) Raw Data
- Q3. _____ level of business intelligence system consist of active business intelligence analysis methodologies.
- a) Decisions
 - b) Data exploration
 - c) Data mining
 - d) Optimization
- Q4. Depending on scope, decisions can be classified as strategic, tactical and _____.
- a) Accurate
 - b) Sequential
 - c) Operational
 - d) Procedural

- Q5. A system is said to be _____ if its boundaries can be crossed in both directions by flows of materials and information
- Shared
 - Open
 - Distributed
 - Closed
- Q6. In _____ Mathematical model the decision maker is required to choose among a number of available alternatives
- Risk analysis models
 - Optimization models
 - Pattern recognition Models
 - Waiting line models
- Q7. Data Inception means
- inspection of each missing value
 - identify missing values
 - replacement of missing Data
 - discard all records
- Q.8 Through which the effort of representation is justified by the remarkable conciseness of the information achieved.
- through a well-designed documentation
 - through a class diagram
 - through a well-designed chart
 - through a well-designed journal
- Q.9 _____ learning is an approach to creating artificial intelligence, where the program is given labeled input data and the expected output result.
- Supervised
 - Guided
 - Unguided
 - Unsupervised
- Q.10 In which model some input information represents random events characterized by a probability distribution?
- Stochastic
 - Iconic
 - Symbolic
 - Static
- Q11. The observations are termed as
- instances
 - values
 - attribute
 - target
- Q12. In minimum distance method, what is the criterion between two clusters?
- single linkage
 - complex linkage
 - complete linkage
 - optional linkage
- Q13. What is the fundamental unit of neural network?
- neuron
 - weight
 - signal
 - Edge

Q.14 In hierarchical clustering, the nodes are compared with one another based on what quality?

- a) similarity
- b) difference
- c) number of attributes
- d) values of attributes

Q15. What function is used to perform classification by means of single multivariate, univariate?

- a) cost function
- b) accuracy function
- c) evaluation function
- d) none of the above

Q16. The goal of an organization should be to

- a) Maintaining existing customers only
- b) Get more customers and also get more return customers
- c) Get more potential customers
- d) Just selling the product

Q17. Which of the following are the customers of high value?

- a) B2B
- b) B2C
- c) B2C2B
- d) B2B2C

Q18. Which of the following databases is not used to store the data into the data mart for relational marketing analysis?

- a) Salesforce database
- b) Data Warehouse
- c) OLTP database
- d) Marketing database

Q19. Which of the following are the features of Logistics planning?

- a) Sales territory design, Response function
- b) Web mining, Market basket analysis
- c) Tactical Planning, backlogging, Bill of materials
- d) Cross selling and up selling

Q20. What is the purpose of web mining?

- a) Web page mining
- b) BI mining
- c) Resource mining
- d) Structure mining

Q21. Strategy followed for finding cause or reasons.

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

Q22. Who introduced the term "Artificial Intelligence"?

- a) Arthur Samule
- b) Marvin Lee Minsky
- c) Jhon McCarthy
- d) E. F. Codd

Q23. Which of the following is not a Capabilities of Expert Systems?

- a) Advising
- b) Demonstrating
- c) Explaining
- d) Expanding

Q24. Human use content memory and thinking whereas, robots are using the _____, designed by scientists.

- a) Knowledge
- b) Data
- c) built-in instruction
- d) High Level Information

Q25. _____ is a strategy of an expert system to answer the question, “What can happen next?”

- a) Forward Chaining
- b) Backward Chaining
- c) Total Task Chaining
- d) Backward Reasoning

SUBJECT: ITSM

1. _____ is possible at several levels of granularity, from software and hardware components to business processes and organizational design.

- A) Specialization
- B) Co-ordination
- C) Modularity
- D) Encapsulation

2. Separation of concerns and modularity facilitate _____ between resources and their users.

- A) Loose coupling
- B) Tight coupling
- C) Low cohesion
- D) High cohesion

3. Control processes in which the value of the outcome has no influence on the process input are _____.

- A) Closed-loop
- B) Open-loop
- C) Shared-loop
- D) No-loop

4. Control processes in which the value of the outcome has influence (with or without some delay) on the process input in such a manner as to maintain the desired value are _____.

- A) Closed-loop
- B) Open-loop
- C) Shared-loop
- D) No-loop

5. Service _____ represents policies and objectives.

- A) Design
- B) Operation
- C) Strategy
- D) Transition

6. Pattern – describes _____.

- A) a series of consistent decisions and actions over time
- B) the means of transitioning from 'as is' to 'to be'
- C) a vision and direction
- D) decision to adopt a well-defined stance

7. In service strategy "Define the market" includes _____.

- A) Service & strategy, understand the customer, understand the opportunities, classify & visualize
- B) Market space, outcome-based definition of service, service portfolio
- C) Service management as closed-loop control systems, service management as a strategic asset
- D) Strategy assessment, setting objective, aligning service assets with customer outcomes

8. In service strategy "develop the offerings" include _____.

- A) Service & strategy, understand the customer, understand the opportunities, classify & visualize
- B) Market space, outcome-based definition of service, service portfolio-pipeline-catalogue
- C) Service management as closed-loop control systems, service management as a strategic asset
- D) Strategy assessment, setting objective, aligning service assets with customer outcomes

9. SLR stands for _____.

- A) Schedule Level Requirement
- B) Service Label Requirement
- C) Service Level Requirement
- D) Service Level Resources

10. SLA stands for _____.

- A) Service Level Agreement
- B) Service Level Analysis
- C) Schedule Level Agreement
- D) Service Level Advantage

11. The Service _____ provides a clear definition of all current, planned and retired services.

- A) changes
- B) transition
- C) portfolio
- D) development

12. The scope of Change Management covers changes to _____ service assets and configuration items across the whole service lifecycle.

- A) advanced
- B) medium size
- C) large size
- D) baselined

13. Which of these is part of the scope of IT change management?

- A) Business strategic changes
- B) Project changes
- C) IT service changes
- D) Minor operational changes

14. What is the benefit of using a change model?

- A) It allows a change to be accepted into release more easily.

- B) It allows the customer to bypass the normal change process.
- C) It allows project teams to use the change process for project changes.
- D) It allows predefined steps to be used when handling similar types of change.

15. Service assurance is delivered through _____ & _____, which in turn are delivered through testing and by observation or review against a standard or specification.

- A) verification, interfaces
- B) interfaces, validation
- C) validation, monitoring
- D) verification, validation

16. The _____ function of service operation is responsible for managing organization's day-to-day operational activities to manage the IT infrastructure.

- A) IT Operation Management
- B) Technical Management
- C) Facilities Management
- D) Application Management

17. The _____ process of service operation deals with finding root cause of the problem.

- A) Event Management
- B) Problem Management
- C) Request Fulfilment
- D) Incident Management

18. The _____ function of service operation plays important role in the design, testing, release and improvement of IT services

- A) Facilities Management
- B) Application Management
- C) Technical Management
- D) IT operation Management

19. The _____ function of service operation coordinates activities between end user & the IT service provider team

- A) Service desk
- B) Application Management
- C) Technical Management
- D) IT operation Management

20. The _____ function of service operation refers to the management of the physical IT environment.

- A) Service desk
- B) Technical Management
- C) Facilities Management
- D) Application Management

21. ITSM is seen as something that has been initiated in the operational area and nothing to do with _____ or project

- A) planning
- B) Service Strategy
- C) development
- D) security risk

22. The _____ and _____ publication describe the step need to ensure that IT operations

- A) Service Design and Service Transition
- B) Service operation and service desk
- C) Service planning and service design
- D) Service planning and service transition

23. _____ is important for all organizations and will provide an environment within which CSI can operate and thrive.

- A) Management
- B) Organization
- C) Governance
- D) Economists

24. _____ is a process generally used in strategic management where various aspects of their processes in relation to best practice are evaluated by the organizations usually within their own sector.

- A) Benchmarking
- B) Benchscore
- C) Benchdirection
- D) Benchanalysis

25. _____ analysis is a business assessment tool enabling an organization to compare where it is currently and where it wants to go in the future.

- A) Score
- B) Strategic
- C) Governance
- D) Gap