CA IPCC
IT MCQ

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CHAPTER 1 : Business Process Management & IT

1. Sequence of events that uses input to produce output :
    a) Production
    b) Process
    c) Transaction
    d) Grouping

2. _____ is a prescribed sequence of work steps performed to produce a desired result for organization.
    a) Business Evaluation
    b) Business process
    c) Business Reporting
    d) Business Environment

3. Define correct sequence of Business Process Flow :
    i) Journal, ii) Trial Balance, iii) Ledger, iv) Financial Statement, v) Source Document
    a) (i),(ii),(iii),(iv),(v)
    b) (iii),(iv),(ii),(v),(i)
    c) (v),(i),(iii),(ii),(iv)
    d) (iv),(ii),(iii),(v),(i)

4. Which of these capture data from the transection & event ?
    a) Source Document
    b) Journal
    c) Ledger
    d) Adjustment

5. Which of these is a set of activities that are performed in coordination in an organizational and technical environment?
    a) Business Evaluation
    b) Business process
    c) Business Reporting
    d) Business Environment

6. Transaction is recorded in journals from the _____.
    a) Ledgers
    b) Transections
    c) Source Documents
    d) Adjustments

7. Appropriate entries are passed to transfer accounts to financial statements.
    a) Closing Entries
    b) Adjustments
    c) Source Documents
    d) Ledger

8. Define the correct sequence of order to cash cycle.
   i) Reconciliation, ii) Recording, iii) Pick Release, iv) Shipping
   a) (iv),(i),(iii),(ii),
   b) (i),(iv),(ii),(iii)
   c) (ii),(iii),(iv),(i)
   d) (iii),(ii),(i),(iv)

9. In which step of order to cash cycle items are moved from the warehouse to the staging area?
   a) Shipping
   b) Reconciliation
   c) Pick Release
   d) Customer Order

10. Which of these involves the transactional flow of data from the point of placing an order with a vendor to the point of payment to the vendor?
    a) Order To Cash
    b) Purchase To Pay
    c) Operating Cycle
    d) Rationalize Cycle

11. Which is a document that is prepared requesting the purchase department to place an order with the vendor specifying the quantity?
    a) Purchase Requisition
    b) Request for quote
    c) Quotation
    d) Purchase Order

12. A document through which vendor provide information about prize, discount & other details?
    a) Purchase Requisition
    b) Quotation
    c) Bill Of Entry
    d) All the above

13. Determine the correct sequence of purchase to pay cycle.
    i) Purchase Order, ii) Quotation, iii) Purchase Requisition, iv) Receipt
    a) (iv),(i),(iii),(ii),
    b) (i),(iv),(ii),(iii)
    c) (ii),(iii),(iv),(i)
    d) (iii),(ii),(i),(iv)

14. Which is not the category of business process?
    a) Organizational
    b) Operational
    c) Surrounding
    d) None of these

15. Which level in business process management describes long term concepts to develop a sustainable competitive advantage in the market?
    a)   Business Strategy
    b)   Organizational Business Process
    c)   Operational Business Process
    d)   Implemented Business Process

16. Which of these acts as supplier or consumer process?
    a)   Supportive Business Process
    b)   Organizational Business Process
    c)   Operational Business Process
    d)   Implemented Business Process

17. In which level of BPM, the activities and their relationships are specified, but implementation aspects of the business process are disregarded?
    a)   Supportive Business Process
    b)   Organizational Business Process
    c)   Operational Business Process
    d)   Implemented Business Process

18. Which level of BPM, contain information on execution of the process activities and the technical and organizational environment in which they will be executed?
    a)   Supportive Business Process
    b)   Organizational Business Process
    c)   Operational Business Process
    d)   Implemented Business Process

19. Which term in the definition of BPM is about realizing strategic objectives as outlined in organization's strategic plan?
    a)   Achievement
    b)   Improvement
    c)   Objectives
    d)   Essential

20. Which term in the definition of BPM refers to an enterprise or parts of an enterprise, perhaps a business unit that is discrete in its own right ?
    a)   Achievement
    b)   Improvement
    c)   Objectives
    d)   Organization

21. Which term in the definition of BPM, is about making the business processes more efficient and effective?
    a)   Achievement
    b)   Improvement
    c)   Objectives
    d)   Organization

22. Which term in the definition of BPM, is about organizing all the essential components and subcomponents for a process?
    a) Achievement
    b) Improvement
    c) Management
    d) Organization

23. Which term in the definition of BPM, comprises all the things we do to provide someone who cares with what they expect to receive?
    a) Achievement
    b) Improvement
    c) Management
    d) Organization

24. Which of these is a generic software system that is driven by explicit process representations to coordinate the enactment of business processes?
    a) BPMS
    b) TQM
    c) DBMS
    d) BPA

25. Which is a core benefit of using technology for BPM?
    a) Effectiveness gains for enterprises
    b) Distribution of tasks to process participants
    c) Creation of basic operational value proposition
    d) All The Above

26. Which is the principle of business process management?
    a) processes are assets that create value for customers
    b) process produces consistent value to customers
    c) is continuous improvement of processes
    d) All the Above

27. _____ are the core assets of an organization, and they produce the values that justify an organization's existence.
    a) Strategies
    b) Processes
    c) Transactions
    d) Information

28. Which is not the type of process-oriented structure identified by BPM?
    a) Process Organization
    b) Case Management Organization
    c) Horizontal process management organization
    d) Continuous Process organization

29. _____ are assigned to the core processes who are responsible for the performance of the process assigned.
    a) Quality Valuers
    b) Process Owners
    c) Strategists
    d) Execution Persons

30. _____ aligns the IT solution to be more in line with the process and once implemented, allows organizations to measure, monitor, control, and analyze processes real time.
    a) BPMS
    b) TQM
    c) DBMS
    d) BPA

31. Which phase of BPM involves evaluation of potential solutions to meet the identified needs and business process modeling?
    a) Analysis Phase
    b) Design Phase
    c) Implementation Phase
    d) Run & Monitor Phases

32. Which phase of BPM involves project preparation, blue printing, realization, final preparation, go live and support?
    a) Analysis Phase
    b) Design Phase
    c) Implementation Phase
    d) Run & Monitor Phases

33. Which phase of BPM Iterate for continuous improvement?
    a) Analysis Phase
    b) Optimize Phase
    c) Implementation Phase
    d) Run & Monitor Phases

34. Which is a methodology are tools that organizations can use to implement process improvement?
    a) Business Process Re-engineering
    b) Incremental Process Improvement
    c) Both (a) & (b)
    d) Neither (a) Nor (b)

35. A sustained management commitment to quality is essential principle for _____.
    a) TQM
    b) ADL
    c) PESTEL

d) SWOT

36. Which of these is way things are usually done in most organization in absence of a TQM focus?
    a) Traditional Management
    b) Portfolio Management
    c) Synergy Management
    d) Resource Management

37. On which factor the nature of TQM differs from common management practices?
    a) Organization Structure
    b) Organization Change
    c) Motivation and job design
    d) All The Above

38. Which has meant that your process or product will perform with almost no defects?
    a) Reaching Six Sigma
    b) Ethnic Mix
    c) Kieretsus
    d) TQM

39. Which of these is a total management commitment and philosophy of excellence, customer focus, process improvement, and the rule of measurement rather than gut feel?
    a) Six Sigma
    b) PESTEL
    c) TQM
    d) SWOT

40. Which of these is a people-focused management system that aims at continual increase in customer satisfaction at continually lower real cost?
    a) Competitive Taskforce Management
    b) Market Facility Management
    c) Total Quality Management
    d) Portfolio Risk Management

41. Which is the principle for that guide the total quality management philosophy?
    a) Focusing on Customer
    b) Root Cause Corrective Action
    c) Thinking Statistically
    d) All The Above

42. _____ is a philosophy that seeks to prevent poor quality in products and services, rather than simply to detect and short out defects.
    a) TQM
    b) ADL
    c) PESTEL
    d) SWOT

43. Six Sigma is related to _____, the company that has invented it.

a) Motorola
b) Microsoft
c) Amazon
d) Wall-mart

44. Which is primarily meant maintenance of the desired quality in processes and end products?
    a) Six Sigma
    b) PESTEL
    c) SWOT
    d) Kieretsus

45. Six Sigma strives _____ of products manufactured are defect free.
    a) 99.98966 %
    b) 99.99738 %
    c) 99.99666 %
    d) 99.99966 %

46. Which is not the area in which six sigma effort are targeted?
    a) Improving customer satisfaction
    b) Reducing Cycle Time
    c) Reducing Defects
    d) None of these

47. Which is not the area in which six sigma effort are targeted?
    a) Improving customer satisfaction
    b) Reducing Cycle Time
    c) Reducing Defects
    d) None of these

48. _____ means starting all over, starting from scratch.
    a) Benchmarking
    b) Strategic Change
    c) Business Process Re-Engineering
    d) Strategic Leadership

49. _____ means going to root of problem areas and not attempting to make any superficial changes.
    a) Fundamental Re-thinking
    b) Radical Redesigning
    c) Dramatic Improvement
    d) All the above

50. _____ is meant for replacement of the old process by altogether new one to achieve dramatic improvement in the performance.
    a) Benchmarking
    b) Strategic Change
    c) Re-Engineering

d) Strategic Leadership

51. Which refers to analysis & redesign of workflows & processes both within & between organization?
a) Business Process Re-Engineering
b) Benchmarking
c) Strategic Change
d) Strategic Leadership

52. _____ implies not just change but dramatic change in the way a business functions.
a) BPR
b) Strategic Change
c) Benchmarking
d) SWOT

53. Which is not the challenge in implementing BPA?
a) Number of interfaces with the customers is growing
b) Product, service & price options have increased complexity of business
c) Budgets are being cut.
d) None of these

54. The success of _____ depends on how effectively management conveys the need for change to the people.
a) TQM
b) SWOT
c) BPR
d) ERP

55. _____ actually paper-based standard operating procedures taken to their most productive level throughout initiation of increasingly business- centric technological advances.
a) BPM
b) TQM
c) SWOT
d) ERP

56. _____ refers to separate activities which are necessary to strengthen an organization's strategies and are linked together both inside and outside the organization.
a) Six Sigma
b) TQM
c) BPR
d) Value Chain

57. _____ is a useful tool for working out how we can create the greatest possible value for our customers.
a) Business Process Re-engineering

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b) Six Sigma
c) Value Chain Analysis
d) Total Quality Management

58. _____ is a strategy to automate business processes so as to bring benefit to enter- prise in terms of cost, time and effort.
a) BPM
b) TQM
c) SWOT
d) BPA

59. Which is not the benefit of Business process automation?
a) Saving on costs
b) Staying ahead in competition
c) Fast service to customers
d) None of these

60. Which is a system of collection, storage and processing of financial data that is used by decision makers.
a) Business Process Re-engineering
b) Accounting Information System
c) Value Chain Analysis
d) Total Quality Management

61. Which of these is not the basic function of accounting information system?
a) Collect and store data
b) Record transection
c) safeguard organizational assets
d) None of these

62. _____ present a chronological record of what occurred and provide management with information in form of report which are useful for decision making.
a) Journals
b) Ledgers
c) Statements
d) Trial Balances

63. _____ allows management to verify that assigned responsibilities were completed correctly.
a) Inquiry
b) Documentation
c) Observation
d) Investigation

64. Which refers to dividing responsibility for different portions of a transaction among several people?
    a) Authentication
    b) Documentation
    c) Segregation Of Duties
    d) Investigation

65. It is through the study of _____ that we gain a clear view of a firm's processing framework.
    a) Transection Cycle
    b) Finance Cycle
    c) Revenue Cycle
    d) Production Cycle

66. Which cycle includes the preparation of employee paychecks and the re- cording of payroll activities.
    a) Finance Cycle
    b) Revenue Cycle
    c) Production Cycle
    d) Expenditure Cycle

67. If the process of updating of the data stored is periodic, it is referred to as _____.
    a) Data Processing
    b) Real-time Processing
    c) Batch Processing
    d) Consignment Processing

68. If the process of updating involves immediate updating as each transaction occurs, it is referred to as _____.
    a) Data Processing
    b) Real-time Processing
    c) Batch Processing
    d) Consignment Processing

69. In _____, the processes of business activities about which data must be collected and processed are identified.
    a) Data Processing Cycle
    b) Realtime Processing Cycle
    c) Financing Processing Cycle
    d) Operating Cash Cycle

70. Which step of data processing cycle Involves the activities like capturing the data, implementing control procedures, recording in journals, posting to ledgers and preparation of reports?

a) Data Input
b) Data Storage
c) Data Processing
d) Information Output

71. Which step of data processing cycle Involves organizing the data in master file or reference file of an automated system for easy and efficient access?
    a) Data Input
    b) Data Storage
    c) Data Processing
    d) Information Output

72. Which step of data processing cycle Involves addition, deletion and updating of the data in the transaction file, master file or reference file.?
    a) Data Input
    b) Data Storage
    c) Data Processing
    d) Information Output

73. The controls on the data are maintained using _____.
    a) Audit Trails
    b) Segregation of duties
    c) Documentation
    d) Observation

74. _____are a new class of software that allows enterprises to devise process centric IT solutions.
    a) BPMS
    b) TQM
    c) DBMS
    d) BPA

75. _____ means BPM solutions are able to integrate people, systems and data.
    a) Freeing-Up
    b) Value Creation
    c) Process Centric
    d) Modularity

76. BPMS works by _____ with a company's existing applications enables it to monitor, extract, format & distribute information to systems & people; in line with business events or rules.
    a) Value Creation
    b) Process Centric
    c) Loosely Coupling
    d) Freeing-Up

77. BPM focuses on optimization of _____.
    a) Regulations
    b) Procedures
    c) Processes
    d) Policies

78. Which of these is ideally suited to help support companies in their quest for process improvement and compliance/governance certification?
    a) BPM
    b) TQM
    c) DBMS
    d) BPA

79. Using _____ enterprises can document workflow and processes, to identify bottlenecks and recommend alternative and improved business processes.
    a) TQM
    b) DBMS
    c) BPA
    d) BPM

80. Which of these describes logical flow of data within a computer system & procedures that employees must follow to accomplish application tasks?
    a) Authentication
    b) Documentation
    c) Segregation Of Duties
    d) Investigation

81. Documentation hel+`ps system designers develop new systems in much the same way that blueprints help architects design building,
    a) Authentication
    b) Segregation Of Duties
    c) Investigation
    d) Documentation

82. Good documentation helps system designers develop _____ oriented software.
    a) Program
    b) System
    c) Process
    d) Policy

83. Which is popular pictorial representation or technique which may be adopted for mapping business processes?
    a) Data Flow Diagram
    b) Flow Chart
    c) Decision Tree
    d) All The Above

84. Which is a data modeling technique that creates a graphical representation of the entities, and the relationships between entities, within an information system/
    a) Entity Relationship Diagram
    b) Decision Tree
    c) Flowchart
    d) Decision Table

85. Which relationship is shown on the diagram by a line connecting the two entities?
    a) One- to- One
    b) One- to- Many
    c) Many- to- One
    d) Many- to- Many

86. Which relationship is shown on the diagram by a line connecting the two entities with a "crow's foot" symbol denoting the 'many' end of the relationship?
    a) One- to- One
    b) One- to- Many
    c) Many- to- One
    d) Many- to- Many

87. Which relationship is shown on the diagram by a line connecting the two entities with 'crow's foot' symbols at both ends?
    a) One- to- One
    b) One- to- Many
    c) Many- to- One
    d) Many- to- Many

88. Which is the advantage of using ER diagram?
    a) Helps in Physical Database creation
    b) Specialized based on needs
    c) Help in database design.
    d) All The Above

89. Which of these is a graphical representation of the flow of data through an information system?
    a) Data Flow Diagram
    b) Decision Tree
    c) Flowchart
    d) Decision Table

90. Which of this is not the DFD component's symbol?
    a) Entity
    b) Process
    c) Data Store
    d) Flowchart

91. An entity is the source or destination of---------?
    a) Process
    b) Data
    c) System
    d) Code

92. Which of these is manipulation or work that transforms data, performing computations, making decisions, or directing data flows based on business rules?
    a) Entity
    b) Process
    c) Data Store
    d) Flowchart

93. _____ is where a process stores data between processes for later retrieval by that same process or another one. Files and tables are considered data stores.
    a) Entity
    b) Process
    c) Data Store
    d) Flowchart

94. _____ is the movement of data between the entity, the process and the data store.
    a) Data Warehouse
    b) Data Flow
    c) Data Store
    d) Datamart

95. Which is not the type of data flow diagram?
    a) Logical Dataflow
    b) Physical Dataflow
    c) Statistical Dataflow
    d) None of these

96. Which of the following is not the advantage of dataflow diagram?
    a) Describing the boundaries of the system.
    b) Part of system documentation file.
    c) Supports the logic behind the data flow
    d) Physical considerations are left out.

97. Which of the following is limitation of dataflow diagram?
    a) Describing the boundaries of the system.
    b) Part of system documentation file.
    c) Supports the logic behind the data flow
    d) Physical considerations are left out.

98. Which of these is a type of diagram that represents an algorithm, workflow or process, showing the steps as boxes of various kinds, and their order by connecting?
   a) Entity Relationship Diagram
   b) Decision Tree
   c) Flowchart
   d) Data Flow Diagram

99. _____is used in analyzing, deigning, documenting/managing process or program in various field.
   a) Documentation
   b) Management Information System
   c) Flowchart
   d) Entity Relationship Diagram

100. Which of these is not the advantage of flowcharts?
   a) Communication
   b) Documentation
   c) Standardization
   d) Effective Analysis

101. Which of these is not the advantage of flowcharts?
   a) Communication
   b) Documentation
   c) Modification
   d) Quicker Grasp of relationship

102. _____ is a collection of a basis (condition) and a conclusion (action).
   a) Decision Tree
   b) Logical Tree
   c) Inference Tree
   d) All The Above

103. Which logical operators are used to replicate the structure of If then rules?
   a) AND & OR
   b) SHALL & MUST
   c) AND & IF
   d) SHALL & WILL

104. Decision tree is specifically used in _____.
   a) Decision Analysis
   b) Operation Research
   c) Both (a) & (b)
   d) Neither (a) Nor (b)

105. Which of these is the advantage of using decision tree?
    a) Are simple to understand and interpret
    b) Possible scenarios can be added.
    c) Worst, best and expected values can be determined for different scenarios.
    d) All the Above

106. Which of these may accompany a flowchart, defining possible contingencies that may be considered within program & the appropriate course of action for each contingency?
    a) Decision Tree
    b) Flowchart
    c) Decision Diagram
    d) Decision Table

107. Decision Table Is divided in _____ parts?
    a) Two
    b) Three
    c) Four
    d) Five

108. Which type of decision table is comprehensively lists the comparisons or conditions?
    a) Condition Stub-
    b) Action Entries-
    c) Condition Entries-
    d) Action Stub-

109. Which type of decision table comprehensively lists the actions to be taken along the various program branches?
    a) Condition Stub-
    b) Action Entries-
    c) Condition Entries-
    d) Action Stub-

110. Which type of decision table list in its various columns the possible permutations of answer to the questions in the conditions stub?
    a) Condition Stub-
    b) Action Entries-
    c) Condition Entries-
    d) Action Stub-

111. Which type of decision table lists, in its columns corresponding to the condition entries the actions contingent upon the set of answers to questions of that column?
    a) Condition Stub-
    b) Action Entries-
    c) Condition Entries-
    d) Action Stub-

112. Decision table can be directly coded in _____.
   a) Program
   b) File
   c) Software
   d) System

Answers

1	b	21	b	41	d	61	d	81	d	101	c
2	b	22	c	42	a	62	a	82	c	102	d
3	c	23	c	43	a	63	b	83	d	103	a
4	a	24	a	44	a	64	c	84	a	104	a
5	b	25	d	45	d	65	a	85	a	105	d
6	c	26	d	46	d	66	d	86	b	106	d
7	a	27	b	47	d	67	c	87	d	107	c
8	c	28	d	48	c	68	c	88	d	108	a
9	c	29	b	49	b	69	a	89	a	109	d
10	b	30	a	50	c	70	a	90	d	110	c
11	a	31	b	51	a	71	b	91	b	111	b
12	b	32	c	52	a	72	c	92	b	112	a
13	d	33	b	53	d	73	a	93	c		
14	c	34	c	54	c	74	a	94	b		
15	a	35	a	55	a	75	c	95	c		
16	b	36	a	56	d	76	c	96	d		
17	c	37	d	57	c	77	c	97	d		
18	c	38	a	58	d	78	a	98	c		
19	a	39	a	59	d	79	d	99	c		
20	d	40	c	60	b	80	b	100	c		

CHAPTER 2 : Information System & IT Fundamentals

1. Which of these is the reason for all the pervasive use of IT for business:
   a) Communication Capabilities
   b) Data and Information Management
   c) Automated Processes
   d) All the Above

2. _____ provide a simple and inexpensive way to communicate with clients or customers as well as vendors.
   a) E-mail
   b) Router
   c) Server
   d) Hub

3. Which is one such popular VOIP service, which allows people across the world to make free, unlimited, superior quality voice calls via its innovative peer-to-peer?
   a) E-mail
   b) Router
   c) Server
   d) Skype

4. Which is a cross-platform mobile messaging application which allows us to exchange messages without having to pay for SMS.
   a) E-mail
   b) WhatsApp
   c) Server
   d) Skype

5. Using a _____, information can be encrypted in a way to prevent unauthorized use, making it quite safe and secure.
   a) Policy
   b) Program
   c) Plan
   d) Procedure

6. Which of these is a strategy that is used to optimize & stream- line essential business processes, using latest technology to automate functions involved in carrying them out.
   a) BPM
   b) TQM
   c) BPA
   d) DBMS

7. Which is not the benefit of Automated Process?
   a) Greater control over business
   b) Shortened cycle times

c) Reduce risk through greater ability
d) None Of These

8. Which methodology of audits had an audit trail which assisted the auditors in conducing and documenting the audit?
a) Operational
b) Virtual
c) Traditional
d) Electronical

9. Which is not the objective of audit?
a) Existence
b) Authorization
c) Cutoff
d) Virtualization

10. Which objective of audit verify that the assets, liabilities, ownership, and/or activities are real?
a) Existence
b) Authorization
c) Cutoff
d) Operational

11. Which objective of audit Verify that events have occurred in accordance with management's intent?
a) Existence
b) Authorization
c) Cutoff
d) Operational

12. Which objective of audit Verify that the transaction is re-coded in the proper accounting period?
a) Existence
b) Authorization
c) Cutoff
d) Operational

13. Which objective of audit Verify that the program, area, or activity is performed economically, efficient, and effectively?
a) Existence
b) Authorization
c) Cutoff
d) Operational

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14. _____ is the usefully organized and reported facts which is usually generated (output) from the data (input) using the computer (hardware) as per the proce- dures (Software) laid down by the management (people).
    a) Data
    b) Process
    c) Information
    d) System

15. In simplest way we can define _____ as removing the human element from existing business processes by automating the repetitive or standardized process components
    a) BPM
    b) TQM
    c) BPA
    d) DBMS

16. _____ entails understanding how information is collected & processed on a day-to-day basis & then making recommendations on how best to automate those processes for maximum benefit.
    a) BPM
    b) TQM
    c) BPA
    d) DBMS

17. Which _____ are complementary technologies and concepts
    a) BPM & BPA
    b) TQM & XBRL
    c) ERP TQM
    d) XBRL & MIS

18. Which phase of ERP involves evaluation of potential solutions to meet identified needs, business process designing & business process modeling?
    a) Analysis
    b) Design
    c) Implementation
    d) Run & Monitor

19. Which phase of ERP involves project preparation, blue printing, realization, final preparation, go live and support?
    a) Analysis
    b) Design
    c) Implementation
    d) Run & Monitor

20. What is the full form of ODBC?
    a) Orientation Database Council

b) Open Database Community
c) Obtainable Database Circle
d) Operable Database Center

21. Which of these refers to the scientific and practical approach to computation and its applications?
   a) Computer Science
   b) Computer Engineering
   c) Information System
   d) Information Technology

22. Which of these refers to the discipline that integrates several fields of electrical engineering and computer science required to develop computer hardware and software?
   a) Computer Science
   b) Computer Engineering
   c) Information System
   d) Information Technology

23. Which of these refers to the study of complementary networks of hardware and software that enterprises, employees or individuals use to collect, process, create, store and distribute data?
   a) Computer Science
   b) Computer Engineering
   c) Information System
   d) Information Technology

24. Which of these refers to the application of computers and telecommunications to store, retrieve, transmit and manipulate data in for processing of information in enterprises?
   a) Computer Science
   b) Computer Engineering
   c) Information System
   d) Information Technology

25. Which of these refers to the study of these approaches, which is primarily the application of engineering to software?
   a) Computer Science
   b) Information System
   c) Software Engineering
   d) Information Technology

26. From a hardware perspective, _____ is a computer or device on a network dedicated to run one or more services, to serve needs of users of other computers on a network.
   a) Server
   b) Process

c) Information
d) System

27. What is the full form of ISA?
   a) Information System Ability
   b) Initial Secured Authorization
   c) Instruction Set Architecture
   d) Initial Software Assistant

28. _____, the center piece of the computer's architecture, is in charge of executing the instructions of the currently loaded program.
   a) CPU (Processor)
   b) ROM (Memory)
   c) Printer (Output)
   d) Keyboard (Input)

29. _____ deals with what the chip does & it's a sort of 'bridge' between software and hardware.
   a) Instruction Set Architecture
   b) Open Database Community
   c) Software Engineering
   d) Computer Engineering

30. If the control unit contains a number of micro-electronic circuitry to generate a set of control signals and each micro- circuitry is activated by a micro-code, this design approach is called _____ design.
   a) CISC
   b) RISC
   c) Both (a) & (b)
   d) Neither (a) Nor (b)

31. To execute each instruction, if there is separate electronic circuitry in the control unit, which produces all the necessary signals, this approach of the design of the control section of the processor is called _____ design.
   a) CISC
   b) RISC
   c) Both (a) & (b)
   d) Neither (a) Nor (b)

32. Since _____ processors have a small instruction set, they place extra demand on programmers.
   a) CISC
   b) RISC
   c) Both (a) & (b)
   d) Neither (a) Nor (b)

33. _____, also known as Computer Organization.
   a) System Design
   b) Micro Architecture
   c) Computer Engineering
   d) Software Technology

34. Which is the term used to describe the resources and methods used to achieve architecture specification.
   a) System Design
   b) Micro Architecture
   c) Computer Engineering
   d) Software Technology

35. Which refers to the creation of a virtual machine that acts like a real computer with an operating system?
   a) Hardware Virtualization
   b) Software Virtualization
   c) Network Virtualization
   d) Storage Virtualization

36. Which is not a type of cloud computing?
   a) Internal Cloud
   b) Supportive Cloud
   c) Hybrid
   d) Community

37. Private Cloud is not known as :
   a) Internal cloud
   b) Corporate loud
   c) Supportive Cloud
   d) None of these

38. Part of software which interacts with user :
   a) Front End
   b) Back End
   c) Both
   d) None of these

39. Part of software which process data and generate report :
   a) Front End
   b) Back End
   c) Internal system
   d) None of these

40. It can speak both languages, User's language and technical language :
    a)   Front End
    b)   Back End
    c)   Internal system
    d)   None of these

41. It is for storing and handling Data :
    a)   Front End
    b)   Back End
    c)   Internal system
    d)   None of these.

42. Which provides clients with access to server hardware, storage, bandwidth and other fundamental computing resources.
    a)   IaaS
    b)   Caas
    c)   Naas
    d)   Paas

43. Which is a model of software deployment where an application is hosted as a ser- vice provided to customers across the Internet.
    a)   Caas
    b)   Naas
    c)   Paas
    d)   Saas

44. Which provides clients with access to the basic operating software and optional services to develop and use software applications without the need to buy and manage the underlying computing infrastructure.
    a)   Caas
    b)   Naas
    c)   Paas
    d)   Saas

45. How many component does mobile computing have ?
    a)   Two
    b)   Three
    c)   Four
    d)   Five

46. Which is not the component of mobile computing ?
    a)   Communication
    b)   Software
    c)   Hardware
    d)   Database

47. Which of these enable enterprises to connect with their employees at all times resulting in increased productivity and a better return on investments.
    a) Cloud Computing
    b) Mobile Computing
    c) Green Computing
    d) Grid Computing

48. Which is not the concern of mobile computing?
    a) Dangers of misrepresentation
    b) Power Consumption
    c) Potential Health Hazard
    d) None of these

49. MS Office 2010 has MS World, MS Excel, MS Access etc. this is example of _____ .
    a) Content Access Software
    b) Media Development
    c) Application Suit
    d) Information Worker Software

50. _____ provides capabilities required to support enterprise software systems. E.g. email servers.
    a) Content Access Software
    b) Media Development Software
    c) Enterprise Infrastructure
    d) Information Worker Software

51. Which of these is collection of bits?
    a) Characters
    b) Field
    c) Record
    d) File

52. Which of these is collection of Records?
    a) Characters
    b) Field
    c) Record
    d) File

53. Which of these is collection of Fields?
    a) Characters
    b) Field
    c) Record
    d) File

54. Which of these is collection of Characters?
    a) Characters
    b) Field

c) Record

d) File

55. Which of these has multiple application bundled together?
    a) Content Access Software
    b) Media Development
    c) Application Suit
    d) Information Worker Software

56. Which of these is collection of Files?
    a) Database
    b) Field
    c) Record
    d) File

57. The main feature of _____ is that it permits all types of relationships i.e. one to one, one to many, many to one & many to many.
    a) Network Database Structure
    b) Relational Database Structure
    c) Object Oriented Database Model
    d) Hierarchical Database Model

58. Which is not the advantage of DBMS?
    a) Permitting data sharing
    b) Minimizing Data Redundancy
    c) Integrity can be maintained
    d) Memory Management

59. _____ is computer software that is designed to operate the computer hardware and to give and maintain a platform for running application software.
    a) Information System
    b) System Software
    c) Computer Engineering
    d) Micro Architecture

60. Which is a set of computer programs that manages computer hardware resources and acts as an interface with computer applications programs?
    a) Information System
    b) System Software
    c) Computer Engineering
    d) Micro Architecture

61. What is the full form of API?
    a) Authorized Process Infrastructure
    b) Authenticate Payment Interface

c) Advance Policy Initiative
d) Application Program Interface

62. Which feature of operating system helps in allocating resources to make optimum utilization of resources?
a) Task Management
b) Logical Access Security
c) Networking Capability
d) File Management

63. _____are devices through which we interact with the systems and include devices like Keyboard, Mouse and other pointing devices.
a) Input Devices
b) Output Devices
c) Virtual Devices
d) Grid Devices

64. Which is the actual hardware that interprets and executes the program instructions and coordinates how all the other hardware devices work together?
a) CPU
b) Printer
c) Keyboard
d) Mouse

65. Which is not the functional unit of processing device ?
a) Control Unit
b) Arithmetic & logical unit
c) Registers
d) Local Area Network

66. Which function of the processing device performs operations as addition, subtraction, multiplication & logical comparison of numbers ?
a) Control Unit
b) Arithmetic & logical unit
c) Registers
d) Local Area Network

67. Which is the high speed memory units CPU for storing small amount of data ?
a) Control Unit
b) Arithmetic & logical unit
c) Registers
d) Local Area Network

68. Which memory is used to bridge speed difference between register & primary memory ?
a) Processor Register
b) Cache Memory

c) RAM
d) ROM

69. What is the full form of R.A.M. ?
   a) Random Access Memory
   b) Read Access Memory
   c) Read Advance Memory
   d) Random advance memory

70. What is the full form of R.O.M. ?
   a) Read Only Memory
   b) Random Order Memory
   c) Register Operating Memory
   d) Real Oracle Memory

71. Which is not the functional unit of processing device ?
   a) Control Unit
   b) Arithmetic & logical unit
   c) Registers
   d) Local Area Network

72. Which type of primary memory is volatile in nature ?
   a) RAM
   b) ROM
   c) Register
   d) Cache

73. In which type of Primary memory information can be read only and not be modified ?
   a) RAM
   b) ROM
   c) Register
   d) Cache

74. Which is imaginary memory supported by some operating system in conjunction with the hardware?
   a) Primary Memory
   b) Secondary Memory
   c) Virtual Memory
   d) Internal Memory

75. What is the full form of C.R.T. ?
   a) Cathode Ray Tube
   b) Capable Ray Transformation
   c) Close Ray Turtles
   d) Controlled Ray Translation

76. What is the full form of L.C.D ?
    a) Liquid Crystal Display
    b) Layout Computer Display
    c) Large Capacity Display
    d) Leading Cubic Display

77. A vacuum tube that uses an electron gun to emit a beam of electrons that illuminates phosphors on a screen as the beam sweeps across the screen repeatedly. A monitor is often called _____.
    a) Cathode Ray Tube
    b) Liquid Crystal Display
    c) Plotter
    d) Ledger Printer

78. Which is a low-powered display technology used in laptop computers where rod-shaped crystal molecules change their orientation when an electrical current flows through them.
    a) Cathode Ray Tube
    b) Liquid Crystal Display
    c) Plotter
    d) Ledger Printer

79. Smart cards don.t need to be inserted into a reader. Just waving them near a reader is just sufficient for the card to exchange data.
    a) Contact Cards
    b) Contactless Cards
    c) Combi Cards
    d) None of these

80. A printer that makes images by forcing ink droplets through nozzles.
    a) Plotter
    b) Multifunction Printer
    c) Laser Printer
    d) Dot Matrix Printer

81. A printer that uses computer-directed pens for creating high-quality images, blueprints, schematicx, etc:
    a) Plotter
    b) Multifunction Printer
    c) Laser Printer
    d) Dot Matrix Printer

82. A _____ is a group of devices connected to each other.
    a) Plotter
    b) CRT
    c) Network
    d) Process

83. Which of these refers to the process of deciding on how to communicate the data from source to destination in a network?
   a)   Routing
   b)   Bandwidth
   c)   Resilience
   d)   Contention

84. Which of these refers to the amount of data which can be sent across a network in given time?
   a)   Routing
   b)   Bandwidth
   c)   Resilience
   d)   Contention

85. Which of these refers to the ability of a network to recover from any kind of error like connection failure, loss of data etc.
   a)   Routing
   b)   Bandwidth
   c)   Resilience
   d)   Contention

86. Which of these refers to the situation that arises when there is a conflict for some common resource?
   a)   Routing
   b)   Bandwidth
   c)   Resilience
   d)   Contention

87. Which phase of information system life cycle examines that 'How will the Information System do what it must do to obtain the solution to the problem'?
   a)   System Investigation
   b)   System Analysis
   c)   System Designing
   d)   System Implementation

88. In Which activity of conversion of master files, user stops using the old system one particular day and starts using the new system from thereon, usually over a weekend or during a slack period?
   a)   Direct changeover
   b)   Parallel Conversion
   c)   Phased Conversion
   d)   Pilot Conversion

89. In Which activity of conversion of master files, old system continues alongside the new system for a few weeks or months?
   a)   Direct changeover
   b)   Parallel Conversion

c) Phased Conversion

d) Pilot Conversion

90. Which activity of conversion of master files is used with larger systems that can be broken down into individual modules which can be implemented separately at different times?

a) Direct changeover

b) Parallel Conversion

c) Phased Conversion

d) Pilot Conversion

91. In Which activity of conversion of master files, New system will first be used by only a portion of the enterprise, for example at one branch or factory?

a) Direct changeover

b) Parallel Conversion

c) Phased Conversion

d) Pilot Conversion

92. Which is a wireless technology standard for exchanging data over short distances up to 50 meters (164 feet) from fixed and mobile devices?

a) Bluetooth

b) WI-FI

c) Laptop

d) Touchpad

93. Which is the name of a popular wireless networking technology that uses radio waves to provide wireless high-speed Internet and network connections?

a) Bluetooth

b) WI-FI

c) Laptop

d) Touchpad

94. Which was originally designed to be similar to a desktop, but be small and light enough that it could be used while sitting in our lap.

a) Bluetooth

b) WI-FI

c) Laptop

d) Touchpad

95. Which is a computer, or a piece general-purpose computer contained in a single panel.

a) Bluetooth

b) WI-FI

c) Android

d) Touchpad

96. Which is a mobile phone built on a mobile operating system, with more advanced computing capability connectivity than a feature phone.
    a) Smartphone
    b) I-Pad
    c) I-Pod
    d) UMPC

97. Which is a mobile phone built on a mobile operating system, with more advanced computing capability connectivity than a feature phone.
    a) Smartphone
    b) I-Pad
    c) I-Pod
    d) UMPC

98. Which is designed for finger-based use and has none of the tiny features which re- quired a stylus on earlier tablets.
    a) Smartphone
    b) iOS
    c) I-Pod
    d) UMPC

99. Which is the iPod is a line of portable media players designed and marketed by Apple Inc.
    a) Smartphone
    b) I-Pad
    c) I-Pod
    d) UMPC

100. Which a small form factor version of a pen computer, a class of laptop whose specifications were launched by Microsoft and Intel in spring 2006.
    a) Smartphone
    b) I-Pad
    c) I-Pod
    d) UMPC

101. Which is a Linux-based operating system designed primarily for touch screen mobile devices such as smart phones and tablet computers.
    a) Smartphone
    b) I-Pad
    c) I-Pod
    d) Android

102. Smart cards that need to insert into a reader in order to work, such as a smart card reader or automatic teller machines.
    a) Contact Cards
    b) Contactless Cards
    c) Combi Cards

d) None of these

Answers

1	d	19	c	37	c	55	c	73	b	91	d
2	a	20	b	38	a	56	a	74	c	92	a
3	d	21	a	39	b	57	a	75	a	93	b
4	d	22	b	40	a	58	d	76	a	94	c
5	b	23	c	41	b	59	b	77	a	95	d
6	c	24	d	42	a	60	b	78	b	96	a
7	d	25	c	43	d	61	d	79	b	97	b
8	c	26	a	44	c	62	a	80	c	98	b
9	d	27	c	45	b	63	a	81	a	99	c
10	a	28	a	46	d	64	a	82	c	100	d
11	b	29	a	47	b	65	d	83	a	101	d
12	c	30	a	48	d	66	b	84	b	102	a
13	d	31	b	49	c	67	c	85	c		
14	c	32	b	50	c	68	b	86	d		
15	c	33	b	51	a	69	a	87	c		
16	c	34	b	52	d	70	a	88	a		
17	a	35	a	53	c	71	d	89	b		
18	b	36	b	54	b	72	a	90	c		

CHAPTER 3 : Telecommunication & Network

1. Which of these is a highly technical, rapidly changing field of information systems technology?
   a) Telecommunication
   b) Core Banking
   c) Enterprise information System
   d) Six Sigma

2. Which is not the advantage of computer network in an organization?
   a) File Sharing
   b) Remote Access
   c) Shared Database
   d) None Of These

3. Which are the starting and stopping points in any telecommunication network environment.
   a) Protocols
   b) Terminals
   c) Servers
   d) Packets

4. Any input or output device that is used to transmit or receive data can be classified as a
   _____.
   a) Shared Database
   b) Telecommunication
   c) Core Banking
   d) Terminal Component

5. _____is a Computer hardware component that connects a computer to a computer network.
   a) Network Interface Card
   b) Modem
   c) multiplexer
   d) Internetwork Processor

6. _____ is a device that converts a digital computer signal into an analog telephone signal and converts an analog telephone signal into a digital computer signal in a data communication system.
   a) Network Interface Card
   b) Modem
   c) multiplexer
   d) Internetwork Processor

7. _____ is a communications processor that allows a single communications channel to carry simultaneous data transmissions from many terminals.
   a) Network Interface Card
   b) Modem
   c) multiplexer

d) Internetwork Processor

8. _____ is a communications processor that makes connections between telecommunications circuits in a network so that a telecommunications message can reach its intended destination.
   a) Modem
   b) Switch
   c) Bridge
   d) Gateway

9. _____ is a communications processor that interconnects networks based on different rules or protocols, so that a telecommunications message can be routed to its destination
   a) Router
   b) Switch
   c) Bridge
   d) Gateway

10. Which is a port-switching communications processor. This allows for the sharing of the network resources such as servers, LAN workstations, printers, etc.?
    a) Hub
    b) Switch
    c) Bridge
    d) Gateway

11. _____ is a communications processor than connects numerous Local Area Networks (LAN).
    a) Router
    b) Switch
    c) Bridge
    d) Gateway

12. _____ is a communications processor that boosts or amplifies the signal before passing it to the next section of cable in a network.
    a) Router
    b) Repeater
    c) Bridge
    d) Gateway

13. _____ is a communications processor that connects networks that use different communication architectures.
    a) Router
    b) Repeater
    c) Bridge
    d) Gateway

14. Guided Transmission Media uses a "_____" system that guides the data signals along a specific path.
    a) Cabling

b) Wireless

c) Router

d) Bridging

15. _____ is ordinary telephone wire, consisting of copper wire twisted into pairs.
   a) Coaxial Cable
   b) Fiber Optics
   c) Twisted Pair
   d) Radio Waves

16. Which telecommunication media consists of copper or aluminum wire wrapped with spacers to insulate and protect it?
   a) Coaxial Cable
   b) Fiber Optics
   c) Twisted Pair
   d) Radio Waves

17. _____ consists of a means for the data signals to travel but nothing to guide them along a specific path.
   a) Fiber Optics
   b) Twisted Pair
   c) Unbound Media
   d) Radio Waves

18. _____ of these involves earthbound microwave systems, which transmit high-speed radio signals in a line-of-sight path between relay stations spaced approximately 30 miles apart.
   a) Terrestrial Microwave
   b) Twisted Pair
   c) Unbound Media
   d) Radio Waves

19. Wireless networks do not require any physical media or cables for data transmission.
   a) Coaxial Cable
   b) Fiber Optics
   c) Twisted Pair
   d) Radio Waves

20. _____ are radio waves with wavelengths ranging from as long as one meter to as short as one millimeter, or equivalents, with frequencies between 300 MHz (0.3 GHz) and 300 GHz.
   a) Coaxial Cable
   b) Fiber Optics
   c) Infrared Waves
   d) Micro waves

21. _____ is used in industrial, scientific, and medical applications.
   a) Radio Waves

b) Micro waves
c) Infrared Waves
d) Communication Satellites

22. Communication satellites use the atmosphere (microwave radio waves) as the medium through which to transmit signals.
    a) Radio Waves
    b) Micro waves
    c) Infrared Waves
    d) Communication Satellites

23. A _____ is a group of computers and network devices connected together, usually within the same building, campus or spanned over limited distance. It provides high speed data transfer and is relatively inexpensive.
    a) LAN
    b) WAN
    c) MAN
    d) VPN

24. A _____ is a larger network that usually spans in the same city or town i.e. Cable network.
    a) LAN
    b) WAN
    c) MAN
    d) VPN

25. A _____ is not restricted to a geographical location, although it might be confined within the bounds of a state.
    a) LAN
    b) WAN
    c) MAN
    d) VPN

26. Which of these partitions tasks or workloads between the providers of a resource or service, called servers, and service requesters, called clients.
    a) Client Server
    b) Peer to peer
    c) Multi-Tier
    d) Private Network

27. _____is a type of decentralized and distributed network architecture in which individual nodes in the network act as both suppliers and consumers of resources.
    a) Client Server
    b) Peer to peer
    c) Multi-Tier
    d) Private Network

28. It provides a model by which developers can create flexible and reusable applications.
    a) Client Server
    b) Peer to peer
    c) Multi-Tier
    d) Private Network

29. Network established for all users across the world is known as _____.
    a) Client Server
    b) Virtual Private Network
    c) Public Network
    d) Private Network

30. A _____ is a network that uses a public network, such as the Internet, to provide secure access to organization's private network.
    a) Client Server
    b) Virtual Private Network
    c) Public Network
    d) Wild Network

31. _____ are telecommunications networks that connect information-processing devices within a limited physical area.
    a) Local Area Networks
    b) Virtual Private Network
    c) Metropolitan Area Network
    d) Wide Area Network

32. A _____ is somewhere between a LAN and a WAN.
    a) Local Area Networks
    b) Virtual Private Network
    c) Metropolitan Area Network
    d) Wide Area Network

33. _____ are telecommunications networks that cover large geographic areas with various communication facilities such as long distance telephone service, satellite transmission, and under-sea cables.
    a) Local Area Networks
    b) Virtual Private Network
    c) Metropolitan Area Network
    d) Wide Area Network

34. The Client/Server computing is an environment that satisfies the business need buy appropriate allocating the application processing between the client and the server processors.
    a) Metropolitan Area Network
    b) Client/Server Computing
    c) Public Network Community

d) Virtual Private Network

35. A _____ is a single-user workstation that provides a presentation services & appropriate computing, connectivity and database services relevant to business need.
   a) Modem
   b) Network
   c) Server
   d) Client

36. _____performs the bulk of any data processing operations itself, and does not necessarily rely on the server.
   a) Fat / Thick Client
   b) Private Network
   c) Radio Waves
   d) Communication Satellites

37. A _____generally only presents processed data provided by an application server, which performs the bulk of any required data processing.
   a) Thick Clien
   b) Fat Client
   c) Thin Client
   d) Server

38. A _____ is one or more multi-user processors with share memory providing computing, connectivity and the database services and the interfaces relevant to the business need.
   a) Modem
   b) Hub
   c) Server
   d) Client

39. A _____ network is created with two or more PCs connected together and share resources without going through a separate server computer.
   a) Client/Server
   b) Peer to peer
   c) Multi-Tier
   d) Data-client

40. A _____network can be an ad hoc connection - a couple of computers connected via a universal serial bus to transfer files.
   a) Client/Server
   b) Peer to peer
   c) Multi-Tier
   d) Data-client

41. A _____ is a software architecture in which a presentation layer or interface runs on a client, and a data layer or data structure gets stored on a server.
    a) One Tier Architecture
    b) Two Tier Architecture
    c) Three Tier Architecture
    d) None Of These

42. The _____ is used when an effective distributed client/server design is needed that provides increased performance, flexibility, maintainability, reusability and scalability, while holding the complexity of distributed processing from the user.
    a) One Tier Architecture
    b) Two Tier Architecture
    c) Three Tier Architecture
    d) None Of These

43. A _____ is defined as a network shared and accessed by users not belonging to a single organization.
    a) Metropolitan Area Network
    b) Client/Server Computing
    c) Public Data Network
    d) Virtual Private Network

44. A _____ is a private network that uses a public network (usually the Internet) to connect remote sites or users together.
    a) Metropolitan Area Network
    b) Client/Server Computing
    c) Public Data Network
    d) Virtual Private Network

45. _____ is the allocation of resources, both hardware and software, to each individual workstation, or office location.
    a) Decentralized Computing
    b) Virtual Private Network
    c) Three Tier Architecture
    d) Communication Satellites

46. The geometrical arrangement of computer resources, remote devices and communication facilities to known as _____.
    a) Network Structure
    b) Virtual Network
    c) Decentralized Computing
    d) Communication Satellites

47. Which consists of a centralized computer system from which the various communication channels originate?
    a) STAR
    b) BUS
    c) MESH
    d) RINGLOOP

48. In _____ a single network cable runs in the building or campus and all modes are linked along with this communication line called the bits or backbone or central cable.
    a) STAR
    b) BUS
    c) MESH
    d) RINGLOOP

49. In which topology the networks cable passes from one node to another until all nodes are connected in the form of a loop or ring?
    a) STAR
    b) BUS
    c) MESH
    d) RINGLOOP

50. In which structure, there is a combination of two or more networks of different topologies communication links?
    a) STAR
    b) BUS
    c) MESH
    d) RINGLOOP

51. In which approach, the bits of each byte are sent along a single path one after another serially?
    a) Serial Transmission
    b) Parallel Transmission
    c) Asynchronous Transmission
    d) Synchronous Transmission

52. In which approach the bits of a byte are simultaneously transmitted parallel paths as in the case of parallel ports for printers?
    a) Serial Transmission
    b) Parallel Transmission
    c) Asynchronous Transmission
    d) Synchronous Transmission

53. In which each character is sent at irregular intervals in time as in the case of characters entered at the keyboard in real time?
    a) Serial Transmission
    b) Parallel Transmission

c) Asynchronous Transmission
d) Synchronous Transmission

54. In which approach, transmitter and receiver are paced by same clock & receiver continuously receives information at same rate transmitter sends it?
   a) Serial Transmission
   b) Parallel Transmission
   c) Asynchronous Transmission
   d) Synchronous Transmission

55. A _____ communication mode permits data to flow in only one direction.
   a) Simplex
   b) Duplex
   c) Half-Duplex
   d) None Of These

56. Under this mode, data can be transmitted back and forth between two stations, but data can only go in one of the two directions at any given point of time.
   a) Simplex
   b) Duplex
   c) Half-Duplex
   d) None Of These

57. A _____ connection can simultaneously transmit and receive data between two stations.
   a) Simplex
   b) Duplex
   c) Half-Duplex
   d) None Of These

58. A _____ is one that establishes a fixed bandwidth circuit between nodes and terminals before the users may communicate, as if the nodes were physically connected with an electrical circuit.
   a) Metropolitan Area Network
   b) Client/Server Computing
   c) Public Data Network
   d) Circuit Switching Network

59. In _____, end-users communicate by sending each other a message, which contains the entire data being delivered from the source to destination node.
   a) Metropolitan Area
   b) Messing Switching
   c) Public Data Network
   d) Circuit Switching

60. Which is a sophisticated means of maximizing transmission capacity of networks?
   a) Metropolitan Area

b) Messing Switching
c) Packet Switching
d) Circuit Switching

61. Which of these refers to protocols in which messages are broken up into small transmission units called packets, before they are sent?
   a) Metropolitan Area
   b) Messing Switching
   c) Packet Switching
   d) Circuit Switching

62. _____ refers to the layout of the network consisting of the hardware, software, connectivity, communication protocols and mode of transmission, such as wired or wireless.
   a) Network Architecture
   b) Private Network
   c) Radio Waves
   d) Communication Satellites

63. _____ are software that performs a variety of actions necessary for data transmission between computers.
   a) Protocols
   b) Terminals
   c) Servers
   d) Packets

64. Which is an abstract description for layered communications and computer network protocol design.
   a) OSI
   b) VPN
   c) TQM
   d) WAN

65. _____ is the OSI layer is closest to the end user, which means that both the OSI application layer and the user interact directly with the software application.
   a) Application Layer
   b) Presentation Layer
   c) Network Layer
   d) Transport Layer

66. Which layer at times referred as Syntax Layer also?
   a) Application Layer
   b) Presentation Layer
   c) Network Layer
   d) Transport Layer

67. _____ is usually a part of an operating system, that converts incoming and outgoing data from one format to another.
    a) Application Layer
    b) Presentation Layer
    c) Network Layer
    d) Transport Layer

68. Which layer sets up, coordinates, and terminates conversations, exchanges, and dialogs between the applications at each end?
    a) Application Layer
    b) Network Layer
    c) Session Layer
    d) Transport Layer

69. Which layer ensures reliable and transparent transfer of data between user processes, message packets, provides error recovery and flow control?
    a) Application Layer
    b) Network Layer
    c) Session Layer
    d) Transport Layer

70. Which layer provides the functional and procedural means of transferring variable length data sequences from a source to a destination via one or more networks, while maintaining the quality of service requested by the Transport Layer.
    a) Application Layer
    b) Network Layer
    c) Session Layer
    d) Transport Layer

71. Which Layer responds to service requests from the Network Layer and issues service requests to the Physical Layer?
    a) Application Layer
    b) Session Layer
    c) Data-link Layer
    d) Transport Layer

72. The _____ is a hardware layer which specifies mechanical features as well as electromagnetic features of the connection between the devices and the transmission.
    a) Physical Layer
    b) Session Layer
    c) Transport Layer
    d) Data-link Layer

73. These originate mostly from inexperienced individuals using easily available hacking tools from the Internet.
    a) Unstructured Threats
    b) Structured Threats
    c) External Threats
    d) Internal Threats

74. These originate from individuals who are highly motivated and technically competent and usually understand network systems design and the vulnerabilities of those systems.
    a) Unstructured Threats
    b) Structured Threats
    c) External Threats
    d) Internal Threats

75. These originate from individuals or organizations working outside an organization, which does not have authorized access to organization's computer systems or network.
    a) Unstructured Threats
    b) Structured Threats
    c) External Threats
    d) Internal Threats

76. Typically, these threats originate from individuals who have authorized access to the network.
    a) Unstructured Threats
    b) Structured Threats
    c) External Threats
    d) Internal Threats

77. Which is an inherent weakness in the design, configuration, or implementation of a network or system that renders it susceptible to a threat?
    a) Software Bug
    b) Vulnerability
    c) Timing Window
    d) Configuration

78. _____are so common that users have developed techniques to work around the consequences, and bugs that make saving work necessary every half an hour or crash the computer every so often are considered to be a normal part of computing.
    a) Software Bug
    b) Vulnerability
    c) Timing Window
    d) Configuration

79. This problem may occur when a temporary file is exploited by an intruder to gain access to the file, overwrite important data, and use the file as a gateway for advancing further into the system.
   a) Software Bug
   b) Vulnerability
   c) Timing Window
   d) Configuration

80. _____ occur when vendors use known default passwords to make it as easy as possible for consumers to set up new systems.
   a) Insecure default configuration
   b) Vulnerability
   c) Timing Window
   d) Trusting Untrustworthy information

81. _____ is usually a problem that affects routers, or those computers that connect one network to another?
   a) Vulnerability
   b) Timing Window
   c) Trusting Untrustworthy information
   d) Insecure default configuration

82. _____ is the practice and study of techniques for secure communication in the presence of third parties.
   a) Vulnerability
   b) Authentication
   c) Ring-loop
   d) Cryptography

83. In Cryptography, encryption is the process of encoding messages in such a way that eavesdroppers or hackers cannot read it, but only authorized parties can.
   a) Vulnerability
   b) Encryption
   c) Authentication
   d) Ring-loop

84. Which is the message that is to be encrypted & transformed by a function that is parameterized by a key?
   a) Terminal
   b) Packet
   c) Plaintext
   d) Cipher Text

85. It is the output of the encryption process that is transmitted often by a messenger or radio.
    a) Terminal
    b) Packet
    c) Plaintext
    d) Cipher Text

86. Which means that the receiver is sure of the sender's identity and that an imposter has not sent the message?
    a) Vulnerability
    b) Authentication
    c) Ring-loop
    d) Cryptography

87. This means that the data must arrive at the receiver exactly as it was sent.
    a) Vulnerability
    b) Authentication
    c) Integrity
    d) Cryptography

88. This means that a receiver must be able to prove that a received message came from a specific sender and the sender must not be able to deny sending it.
    a) Non-Repudiation
    b) Authentication
    c) Integrity
    d) Cryptography

89. _____ is a program to log into another computer over a network, to execute commands in a remote machine, and to move files from one machine to another.
    a) Secure Shell
    b) Integrity
    c) Multi-Tier
    d) Data-client

90. _____ is a computing network protocol for accessing & managing files on remote file systems.
    a) SFTP
    b) HTTP
    c) SSL
    d) WAN

91. _____ is a communications protocol for secure communication over a computer network, with especially wide deployment on the Internet.
    a) SFTP
    b) HTTP
    c) SSL
    d) WAN

92. _____ is essentially a protocol that provides a secure channel between two machines operating over the Internet or an internal network.
   a) SFTP
   b) HTTP
   c) SSL
   d) WAN

93. Which is a device that forms a barrier between a secure and an open environment when the latter environment is usually considered hostile, for example, the Internet?
   a) Site Blocking
   b) IDS Technology
   c) Anti-Malware
   d) Firewall

94. _____ is a software-based approach that prohibits access to certain Web sites that are deemed inappropriate by management.
   a) Site Blocking
   b) IDS Technology
   c) Anti-Malware
   d) Firewall

95. _____ are network links that use Internet technologies to interconnect the intranet of a business with the intranets of its customers, suppliers, or other business partners.
   a) Terminals
   b) Packets
   c) Extranets
   d) Cipher Texts

96. _____enable a company to offer new kinds of interactive Web-enabled services to their business partners.
   a) Terminals
   b) Packets
   c) Extranets
   d) Cipher Texts

97. _____ refers to exchange of services, information and/or products from one business to another.
   a) B2B
   b) B2C
   c) C2B
   d) C2C

98. It is defined as the exchange of services, information and/or products from a business to a consumer, as opposed to between one business and another.
   a) B2B

b) B2C
c) C2B
d) C2C

99. In _____ e-Commerce model, consumers directly contact with business vendors by posting their project work online so that the needy companies review it and con- tact the consumer directly with bid.
   a) B2B
   b) B2C
   c) C2B
   d) C2C

100. _____ e-Commerce is an Internet-facilitated form of commerce that has existed for span of history in form of barter, flea markets, swap meets, yard sales & the like.
   a) B2B
   b) B2C
   c) C2B
   d) C2C

101. Using these machines customers can withdraw cash, make deposits, pay bills, transfer funds electronically without going to the bank.
   a) ATM
   b) I-Mac
   c) G-Trade
   d) WTM

Answers

1	A	19	D	37	C	55	A	73	A	91	B
2	D	20	D	38	D	56	C	74	B	92	B
3	B	21	C	39	B	57	B	75	C	93	D
4	D	22	D	40	B	58	D	76	D	94	A
5	A	23	A	41	B	59	B	77	B	95	C
6	B	24	C	42	C	60	C	78	A	96	C
7	B	25	B	43	B	61	C	79	C	97	A
8	B	26	A	44	D	62	A	80	A	98	B
9	A	27	B	45	B	63	B	81	C	99	C
10	A	28	C	46	C	64	A	82	D	100	D
11	C	29	C	47	A	65	A	83	B	101	A
12	C	30	B	48	B	66	B	84	C		
13	D	31	A	49	D	67	B	85	D		
14	A	32	A	50	C	68	C	86	B		
15	C	33	D	51	A	69	D	87	C		
16	A	34	B	52	B	70	B	88	A		
17	C	35	D	53	C	71	C	89	A		
18	A	36	A	54	D	72	A	90	A		

CHAPTER 4 : Business Information System

1. Which is a group of mutually related, cooperating elements working on reaching a common goal by taking inputs and producing outputs in organized transformation processes System
    a) System
    b) Process
    c) Information
    d) Component

2. _____ is a combination of people, hardware, software, communication devices, network and data resources that processes (can be storing, retrieving, transforming information) data and information for a specific purpose.
    a) Scorecard System
    b) Dashboard System
    c) Information System
    d) Grid-based System

3. _____ is a raw fact and can take the form of a number or statement such as a date or a measurement.
    a) Component
    b) Data
    c) Feedback
    d) Dashboard

4. _____ may be defined as systems integrating information technology, people and business.
    a) Management Information System
    b) Business Information system
    c) Transaction Processing System
    d) Executive Information System

5. _____ is an activity or set of activities that will accomplish a specific organization goal.
    a) Business Process
    b) ABC Analysis
    c) Business Intelligence
    d) Data Mining

6. A _____ is a specific ordering of work activities across time and place, with a beginning, an end, and clearly defined inputs and outputs: a structure for action.
    a) System
    b) Terminal
    c) Process
    d) Procedure

7. Which of these is to track & deal with strategic issues, assisting long-range planning?

    a) Strategic Level System

b) Strategic Control System
c) Explicit Strategic Component
d) Partial Strategic Extortion

8. Which of these is used for the monitoring, controlling, decision-making, and administrative activities of middles management?
a) Management Level System
b) Strategic Level System
c) Operational Level System
d) Transaction Processing System

9. These can include tracking customer orders, invoice tracking, etc. & that business procedures are followed.
a) Management Level System
b) Strategic Level System
c) Operational Level System
d) Transaction Processing System

10. Chief Executive officer will be considered under which level?
a) Strategic Level
b) Management Level
c) Operational Level
d) None of these

11. These include Managers or supervisors that are responsible for the daily management of the line workers who actually produce the product or offer the service.
a) Strategic Level
b) Management Level
c) Operational Level
d) None of these

12. A _____ may be defined as a type of information system that collects, stores, modifies and retrieves the day-to-day data transactions of an enterprise.
a) Management Level System
b) Strategic Level System
c) Operational Level System
d) Transaction Processing System

13. Which of these ensures that people who are not authorized to use the system are not permissible to influence or transform the transaction process?
a) Access Control
b) Equivalence
c) Trustworthiness
d) Rapid Processing

14. Which is not a prerequired component for ACID Test?
a) Atomicity

b) Isolation
c) Durability
d) Accessibility

15. Which of these means that a transaction is either completed in full or not at all. TPS systems ensure that transactions take place in their entirety?
   a) Atomicity
   b) Isolation
   c) Durability
   d) Consistency

16. What is the full form of OAS?
   a) Office Automation System
   b) Offer Authentication System
   c) Object Authorization System
   d) None of These

17. _____ refers to entire tools & methods that are applied to office activities which formulate it achievable to practice written, visual, & sound data in a computer-aided mode.
   a) Partial Strategic Extortion
   b) Operational Level System
   c) Transaction Processing System
   d) Office Automation System

18. Which is amalgamation of hardware, software, and other resources used to smooth progress of communications and augment efficiency?
   a) Partial Strategic Extortion
   b) Office Automation System
   c) Operational Level System
   d) Transaction Processing System

19. _____ refers to the use of computer and software to digitally generate, collect, store, manipulate, and relay office information needed for accomplishing basic tasks and goals.
   a) Office Automation System
   b) Partial Strategic Extortion
   c) Operational Level System
   d) Transaction Processing System

20. Which of these is an old management tool, which has been long used by people for superior management and scientific decision making.
   a) Management Information System
   b) Business Information system
   c) Transaction Processing System
   d) Executive Information System

21. _____refers to the data, equipment and computer programs that are used to develop information for managerial use.
   a) Management Information System
   b) Business Information system
   c) Transaction Processing System
   d) Executive Information System

22. Management Information System is a system which provides accurate, timely and meaningful data for management planning, analysis and control to optimize the growth of the organization.
   a) Management Information System
   b) Business Information system
   c) Transaction Processing System
   d) Executive Information System

23. Which of these includes Input data-entry devices, CPU, Data Storage files and Output Devices?
   a) Hardware
   b) Software
   c) User Interface
   d) Telecommunication

24. Which of these includes hardware and software components by which people interact with a machine?
   a) Hardware
   b) Software
   c) User Interface
   d) Telecommunication

25. Which of these involves transmitting data from one place to another in a reliable networked system?
   a) Hardware
   b) Software
   c) User Interface
   d) Telecommunication

26. It is defined by some renowned researchers that ERP system is rooted in Materials Requirement Planning and Manufacturing Resource Planning System.
   a) Business Information system
   b) Transaction Processing System
   c) Executive Information System
   d) Enterprise Resource Planning

27. _____ are a contradictory compilation of interactive computer tools-first and foremost customizable software - design ed to lend a hand in decision-making.
   a) Office Automation System
   b) Transaction Processing System
   c) Executive Information System

d) Decision Support System

28. A _____ is a computer-based information system that supports business or organizational decision-making activities.
   a) Decision Support System
   b) Office Automation System
   c) Transaction Processing System
   d) Executive Information System

29. _____ can be defined as an interactive software-based system intended to help decision makers compile useful information from raw data, documents, personal knowledge, and/or business models to identify and solve problems and make decisions.
   a) Office Automation System
   b) Transaction Processing System
   c) Decision Support System
   d) Executive Information System

30. _____ can either be general-purpose or special-purpose allowing users to perform routine tasks and specific tasks respectively.
   a) Model Base
   b) Planning Languages
   c) Terminals
   d) User Interface

31. Model base is the brain of the DSS as it performs data manipulations and computations with the data provided to it by the user and the database.
   a) Model Base
   b) Planning Languages
   c) Terminals
   d) User Interface

32. Which of these is the nature of IS used by executives to access and administer the data they entail to make informed business decisions?
   Transaction Processing System
   a) Strategic Level System
   b) Rapid Processing
   c) Office Automation System
   d) Executive Information System

33. "_____ is not a piece of hardware / software, but an infrastructure that supplies to a firm's executives up-to-the-minute operational data, gathered & sifted from various databases.
   a) Strategic Level System
   b) Rapid Processing
   c) Office Automation System
   d) Executive Information System

34. _____ is extremely broad and its definition varies depending on author's point of view.
   a) Office Automation System
   b) Transaction Processing System
   c) Executive Information System
   d) Decision Support System

35. It is the supervision of supply, storage and accessibility of items in order to make certain a sufficient supply without excessive oversupply.
   a) ABC Analysis
   b) EOQ
   c) JIT
   d) Inventory Control

36. _____is that technique of material control in which we divide our material into three categories and investment is done according to the value and nature of that category's materials.
   a) ABC Analysis
   b) EOQ
   c) JIT
   d) Inventory Control

37. Which of these is used as part of a uninterrupted review inventory system in which the level of inventory is scrutinize at all times and a fixed magnitude is ordered each time inventory level reaches a particular reorder point?
   a) ABC Analysis
   b) EOQ
   c) JIT
   d) Inventory Control

38. _____ is a production planning & inventory control system used to manage manufacturing processes.
   a) ABC Analysis
   b) EOQ
   c) JIT
   d) MRP

39. It is defined as a method for valuable planning of all resources of a manufacturing company, preferably, it addresses operational planning in units, financial planning, & has a simulation ability to respond "what-if" questions & extension of closed-loop MRP which looks after production related activities.
   a) Material Requirement Planning
   b) Manufacturing & Resource Planning
   c) Enterprise Resource Planning
   d) Distribution Resource Planning

40. _____ may be defined as a business process in which client relationships customer loyalty & brand value are built through marketing strategies & activities.
   a) Customer Relationship Management
   b) Office Automation System
   c) Know Your Customer
   d) Customer Identification Program

41. _____ may be defined as the process of planning, implementing and controlling the operations of the supply chain with the purpose of satisfying the customer's requirement as efficiently as possible.
   a) Supply Chain Management
   b) Facilitated Supply Chain
   c) Supply Identification Program
   d) Manufacturing & Resource Planning

42. Which of these is a software application that coalesce many functions, together with benefits administration, payroll, recruiting and training, and performance analysis and assessment into one parcel?
   a) Customer Relationship Management
   b) Human Resource Management
   c) Project Management Module
   d) Quality Management Module

43. _____ enables organizations to extend the value of an HRMS implementation by extracting HR related data for use with other business intelligence platforms.
   a) Payroll Module
   b) Training Module
   c) Personal Module
   d) Analytics Module

44. _____ core banking solution is a comprehensive, agile, componentized yet integrated business solution, addressing all the core needs of banks, in easy-to-configure modules.
   a) Finacle
   b) Oracle
   c) NERO
   d) Coral Draw

45. Finacle provides all the building blocks of business functionality enabling users to configure products and processes flexibly in order to adapt to a dynamic environment.
   a) Oracle
   b) NERO
   c) Finacle
   d) Coral Draw

46. Which of these is defined as a system of collection, storage and processing of financial and accounting data that is used by decision makers?

a) Accounting Information System
b) Office Automation System
c) Transaction Processing System
d) Executive Information System

47. Which is the vicinity of computer science focusing on creating machines that can fit into place on behaviors that humans regard as intelligent?
a) Data Analytics
b) Artificial Intelligence
c) Analytics Module
d) Data Mining

48. Which is a computerized information system that allows non-experts to make decisions comparable to those of an expert?
a) Strategic Level System
b) Rapid Processing
c) Office Automation System
d) Expert System

49. _____ is the delivery of accurate, useful information to the appropriate decision makers within the necessary time frame to support effective decision making for business processes.
a) Artificial Intelligence
b) Business Intelligence
c) Data Analytics
d) Field Analytics

50. Which of these involves using the information gathered from the data warehouse and making it available to users as snapshots of many different things with the objective of getting response to the query: "Tell me a lot of things, but without too much effort".
a) Dash-word
b) Scorecards
c) Data Mining
d) Business Analytics

51. Which involves providing a visual representation of the enterprise strategy by taking critical metrics and mapping them to strategic goals throughout the enterprise?
a) Dash-word
b) Scorecards
c) Data Mining
d) Business Analytics

52. Which of these involves using statistical, artificial intelligence, and related techniques to mine through large volumes of data and providing knowledge without users even having to ask specific questions?
a) Dash-word

b)   Scorecards
c)   Data Mining
d)   Business Analytics

Answers

1	a	11	c	21	a	31	a	41	a	51	b
2	c	12	d	22	a	32	d	42	b	52	c
3	b	13	a	23	a	33	d	43	d		
4	b	14	d	24	c	34	d	44	a		
5	a	15	a	25	d	35	d	45	c		
6	c	16	a	26	d	36	a	46	a		
7	a	17	d	27	d	37	a	47	b		
8	a	18	b	28	a	38	a	48	d		
9	c	19	a	29	c	39	b	49	b		
10	a	20	a	30	b	40	a	50	a		

CHAPTER 5 : Business Process Automation Through Application Software

1. Which of these is a software solution which fulfills the need of supercomputer in an organization?
   a) Grid Computing
   b) Cloud Computing
   c) Virtualization
   d) Green Computing

2. Which is not a type of grid computing security ?
   a) Single sign on
   b) Protection of credentials
   c) Exportability
   d) Physical Lock on Device

3. Which is a special kind of distributed computing ?
   a) Mobile Computing
   b) Grid Computing
   c) Cloud Computing
   d) Green Computing

4. Which is not a benefit of grid computing ?
   a) Resource Balancing
   b) Resiliency
   c) Parallel CPU Capacity
   d) Use of underutilized resources

5. Scheduling Grid jobs on machines with low utilization is known as :
   a) Parallel CPU Capacity
   b) Resource Balancing
   c) Exportability
   d) Interoperability

6. Hardware virtualization is also known as ;
   a) Platform Virtualization
   b) System Virtualization
   c) Performance Virtualization
   d) Structure Virtualization

7. _____ Allows its user to run multiple operating system simultaneously on a single machine.
   a) Virtualization
   b) Grid Computing

c) Artificial Intelligence

d) Web 3.0

8. _____ Also known as Platform virtualization.

a) Server Consolidation

b) Hardware Consolidation

c) Database Consolidation

d) Software Consolidation

9. It allows administrators to improve network traffic control, enterprise and security ?

a) Network Virtualization

b) Hardware Virtualization

c) Database Virtualization

d) Software Virtualization

10. A computer that is using with Microsoft windows may host a virtual machine that looks like a computer with Linux Operating system.

a) Server Virtualization

b) Hardware Virtualization

c) Database Virtualization

d) Software Virtualization

11. Which is not an objective of BPA ?

a) Confidentiality

b) Integrity

c) Availability

d) Alertness

12. To ensure that data is only available to person who have right to see the same .

a) Confidentiality

b) Integrity

c) Availability

d) Timeliness

13. To ensure that no un-authorized amendments can be made in data .

a) Confidentiality

b) Integrity

c) Availability

d) Timeliness

14. Which is the Correct sequence of steps for implementing a BPA.

I. Define why we plan to implement a BPA ?

II. Engage the business process consultant.

III.   Developing the BPA
IV.   Define the objective/Goals
V.   Calculate ROI of Project
VI.   Testing the BPA
VII.   Document the Process, we wish to automate
VIII.   Understand rules/ regulation under which enterprise needs to comply with ?
a)   (iii), (i), (viii), (iv), (ii), (v), (vi) , (vii)
b)   (v), (vii), (iii), (vi), (ii), (iv), (viii), (i)
c)   (viii), (iv), (ii), (v), (i), (vi), (iii), (vii)
d)   (i), (viii), (vii), (iv), (ii), (v), (iii), (vi)

15. Which is not the criteria while deciding goal for implementing BPA ?
a)   Specific
b)   Measurable
c)   Attainable
d)   Accurate

16. How many steps are defined to implement a BPA ?
a)   Four
b)   Six
c)   Eight
d)   Ten

17. Which error occur when an extra digit or character is added t0 code ?
OR
83276 is recorded as 832766. which type of error is it?
a)   Addition Error
b)   Truncation Errors
c)   Substitution Error
d)   None of these

18. Which error occur when a digit or character is removed from the end of as code ?
OR
83276 is recorded as 8327. which type of error is it ?
a)   Addition Error
b)   Truncation Errors
c)   Substitution Error
d)   None of these

19. Which error occur when one digit in a code is replaced with another ?
OR
83276 is recorded as 83266. which type of error is it ?
a)   Addition Error

b) Truncation Errors

c) Substitution Error

d) None of these

20. Which errors occur when two adjacent digits are reversed?

OR

12345 is recorded as 21345. which type of error is it?

a) Single Transposition errors

b) Multiple transposition errors

c) Truncation Errors occur

d) None of these

21. Which error occur when an extra digit or character is added t0 code ?

OR

83276 is recorded as 832766. which type of error is it ?

a) Addition Error

b) Truncation Errors

c) Substitution Error

d) None of these

22. Which is to verify fields appearing in different files to see that the result tally ?

a) Limit Checks

b) Parity Check

c) Picture Checks

d) Cross Check

23. Which is to ensure that physical records follow a required order matching with logical records ?

a) Limit Checks

b) Valid Code Checks

c) Sequence Checks

d) Arithmetic Checks

24. In which the signals are transported along an enclosed physical path like - twisted pair, coaxial cable, and Optical fiber .

a) Guided Bound Media

b) Sequence Check

c) Parity Check

d) Limit Check

25. Which is used to mitigate exposure associated with dial-up access to a computer system ?

a) Port protection Device

b) Sequence Check

c) Transmission Media

d)   Communication Lines

26. Which data processing control are generated to identify errors in the processed data?
   a)   Run-to-Run totals
   b)   Edit Checks
   c)   Exception Reports
   d)   Field Initialization

27. Which of these is a basic test for data processing accuracy and may be applied to both the input and output?
   a)   Limit Checks
   b)   Picture Checks
   c)   Valid Coad Checks
   d)   Arithmetic Checks

28. Which of these checks against entry into processing of incorrect/invalid character ?
   a)   Limit Checks
   b)   Picture Checks
   c)   Valid Coad Checks
   d)   Arithmetic Checks

29. By which method nodes in a network must compete with each other to gain access to a channe?
   a)   Sequence Check
   b)   Cross Check
   c)   Parity Control
   d)   Contention

30. Which is to verify fields appearing in different files to see that the result tally ?
   a)   Limit Checks
   b)   Parity Check
   c)   Picture Checks
   d)   Cross Check

31. Which perform validation checks to identify errors during processing of data ?
   a)   Real Memory Control
   b)   Virtual Memory Control
   c)   Data Processing Control
   d)   None of these

32. _____ as a computer program used to fulfill a person's need for regular occupation or commercial activity.
   a)   Data Analytics
   b)   Artificial Intelligence
   c)   Business Application

d) Virtualization

33. Which range from application software such as TALLY and wings to high-and applications such as SAP and Oracle Financials.
   a) Accounting Application
   b) Compliance Application
   c) Management Support Software
   d) Logistic Management Software

34. _____ applications help entities to manage their office requirements like word processors, electronic spreadsheets, presentation software, file sharing systems, etc.
   a) Accounting Application
   b) Compliance Application
   c) Management Support Software
   d) Logistic Management Software

35. _____ are applications catering to decision-making needs of the management & they may be further classified based on the level of management using them.
   a) Accounting Management Application
   b) Compliance Management Application
   c) Management Support Software
   d) Logistic Management Software

36. These applications called as _____ software, which are used by entities to manage resources optimally and to maximize the three Es i.e. Economy, Efficiency and Effectiveness of business operations.
   a) Enterprise Resource Planning
   b) Compliance Application
   c) Management Support Software
   d) Logistic Management Software

37. It is an accounting application that helps entity to automate processes relating to accounting of transactions.
   a) Tally
   b) SAP
   c) MS-Office
   d) Oracle

38. _____ is ERP software, which allows an entity to integrate its business processes. ERP stands for Enterprise Resource Planning, which aims at better utilization of the resources and helps entity achieve better business performance.
   a) Tally
   b) SAP
   c) MS-Office

d)   Oracle

39. There are programs that transform data into codes that appear meaningless to anyone who does not possess the authentication to access the respective system resource or file.
a)   Cryptography
b)   Passwords
c)   PIN
d)   Identification Cards

40. User identification by an authentication mechanism with personal characteristics like name, birth date, employee code, function, designation or a combination of two or more of these can be used as a _____ boundary access control.
a)   Cryptography
b)   Passwords
c)   PIN
d)   Identification Cards

41. _____ is similar to a password assigned to a user by an institution based on the user characteristics and encrypted using a cryptographic algorithm.
a)   Cryptography
b)   PIN
c)   Identification Cards
d)   None Of these

42. Which technique of boundary control are used to store information required in an authentication process?
a)   Cryptography
b)   PIN
c)   Identification Cards
d)   Passwords

43. Which is defined as a processing of large set of data in a specific way, automatically, without needing any user intervention?
a)   Batch Processing
b)   Online Processing
c)   Real-time Processing
d)   None of These

44. In which type of application data is processed immediately while it is entered, the user usually only has to wait a short time for a response?
a)   Batch Processing
b)   Online Processing
c)   Real-time Processing
d)   None of These

45. These are the standard applications which are not free but are licensed.

a) Packaged Software
b) Leased Application
c) Custom Built Application
d) None of These

46. A new method for getting applications is being used today, where user pays fixed rent for using the application for agreed terms.
a) Packaged Software
b) Leased Application
c) Custom Built Application
d) None of These

47. In which part, we shall examine controls over the managerial controls that must   be performed to ensure the development, implementation, operation and maintenance of information systems in a planned and controlled manner in an organization?
a) Managerial Control
b) Application Control
c) Both (a) & (b)
d) Neither (a) nor (b)

48. Which of these include the programmatic routines within application program code & have objective to ensure that data remains complete, accurate & valid during its input, update & storage?
a) Managerial Control
b) Application Control
c) Both (a) & (b)
d) Neither (a) nor (b)

49. Auditors are members of the system development team. They assist the team in improving the quality of systems development for the specific system they are building and implementing.
a) Concurrent Audit
b) Post-Implementation Audit
c) General Audit
d) None of these

50. Auditors seek to help an organization learn from its experiences in the development of a specific application system.
a) Concurrent Audit
b) Post-Implementation Audit
c) General Audit
d) None of these

51. In which of these system development management control Auditors evaluate systems development controls overall?
a) Concurrent Audit
b) Post-Implementation Audit
c) General Audit

d) None of these

52. Which are designed to protect the privacy of data and to prevent unauthorized modifications of data?
a) Cryptography Control
b) Access Control
c) Digital Signature
d) Plastic Card

53. _____ restrict use of computer system resources to authorized users, limit the actions authorized users can taker with these resources, and ensure that users obtain only authentic computer system resources.
a) Cryptography Control
b) Access Control
c) Digital Signature
d) Plastic Card

54. In computer system, Digital Signatures establish the authenticity of persons and prevent the denial of messages or contracts when data is exchanged electronically.
a) Cryptography Control
b) Access Control
c) Digital Signature
d) Plastic Card

55. _____ are used to store information required in an authentication process.
a) Cryptography Control
b) Access Control
c) Digital Signature
d) Plastic Card

Answers

1	a	11	d	21	a	31	c	41	b	51	c
2	d	12	a	22	d	32	c	42	c	52	a
3	b	13	b	23	c	33	a	43	a	53	b
4	b	14	d	24	a	34	a	44	b	54	b
5	b	15	d	25	a	35	c	45	a	55	b
6	a	16	c	26	c	36	a	46	a		
7	a	17	a	27	a	37	a	47	a		
8	b	18	b	28	b	38	b	48	b		
9	a	19	c	29	d	39	a	49	a		
10	b	20	a	30	d	40	b	50	b		