

Unit-III

1. In the automotive industry, what role does ANX play in terms of compliance with regulations and standards?

- a. Ignoring regulatory requirements
- ☒ b. Providing a framework for adherence to industry standards and regulations
- c. Reducing the need for standardised communication
- d. Avoiding collaboration with regulatory bodies.

2. How does ANX contribute to improving efficiency in automotive manufacturing processes?

- a. By increasing manual data entry
- b. By reducing real-time data visibility
- ☒ c. By streamlining communication and data exchange
- d. By ignoring supply chain management.

3. What role does ANX play in supporting the development of connected vehicles and smart systems?

- a. Creating barriers to connectivity
- ☒ b. Enabling secure communication for connected vehicles
- c. Limiting access to in-car entertainment
- d. Ignoring advancements in vehicle technology.

4. How does ANX contribute to the overall competitiveness of the automotive industry?
 - a. By promoting data isolation
 - b. By increasing production costs
 - ☒ c. By fostering collaboration and innovation through secure data exchange
 - d. By discouraging supply chain optimisation
5. What challenges might the automotive industry face in the implementation of Automotive Network Exchange?
 - a. Improved collaboration among stakeholders
 - b. Increased data security measures
 - ☒ c. Resistance to technology adoption and standardisation
 - d. Streamlined communication and data exchange.
6. Which protocol is commonly used for secure communication over the internet, especially for websites handling sensitive information?
 - a. HTTP
 - b. FTP
 - c. SMTP
 - ☒ d. HTTPS
7. What is the purpose of Network Address Translation (NAT) in internet architecture?
 - a. Encrypting data for secure transmission
 - b. Assigning unique IP addresses to devices
 - ☒ c. Translating private IP addresses to a public IP address
 - d. Managing domain names
8. What role does the Domain Name System (DNS) play in the architecture of the internet?
 - a. Securing data transmission
 - ☒ b. Resolving domain names to IP addresses
 - c. Enforcing network policies.
 - d. Regulating internet service providers.
9. How does an intranet contribute to fostering a collaborative workplace culture?
 - a. By promoting siloed information
 - b. By limiting communication channels
 - ☒ c. By providing tools for sharing and collaboration among employees
 - d. By avoiding user feedback.
10. What is the role of customisation options in intranet user experience?
 - ☒ a. Increasing user satisfaction
 - b. Discouraging user engagement
 - c. Ignoring user preferences
 - d. Avoiding personalisation
11. How does intranet security measures impact data confidentiality?
 - a. By promoting open access to all information
 - ☒ b. By implementing encryption and access controls
 - c. By avoiding user authentication
 - d. By ignoring security audits.
12. In the context of intranet performance, what does 'Scalability' refer to?
 - a. Slowing down page loading times
 - ☒ b. Ensuring the intranet can handle increased user and data loads
 - c. Reducing user engagement
 - d. Ignoring traffic spikes
13. How do subscription-based models contribute to the revenue generation of extranet applications?
 - a. By limiting access to partners
 - b. By charging a one-time fee for access
 - ☒ c. By charging partners a recurring subscription fee
 - d. By avoiding revenue generation altogether.
14. What role does data analytics play in the business model of extranet applications?
 - a. Ignoring user behaviour and preferences
 - b. Enhancing data security
 - ☒ c. Analysing partner interactions for informed decision-making
 - d. Avoiding data integration.
15. In the context of extranet applications, what is the purpose of tiered access levels for partners?
 - a. Ensuring all partners have equal access
 - ☒ b. Limiting access to specific information based on partner roles and responsibilities
 - c. Ignoring partner permissions
 - d. Facilitating open access to all data.
16. What is the significance of collaboration tools in the business model of extranet applications?
 - a. Promoting isolation among partners
 - ☒ b. Reducing communication channels
 - ☒ c. Enhancing real-time collaboration and information sharing
 - d. Ignoring partner feedback.
17. How does the 'Pay-Per-Use' business model for extranet applications operate?
 - a. Charging a fixed fee regardless of usage
 - ☒ b. Charging partners based on the number of users or transactions
 - c. Providing free access to all partners
 - d. Avoiding revenue generation

18. What role does integration with other business systems play in the success of extranet applications?
- a. Increasing data silos
 - b. Reducing overall system complexity
 - c. Slowing down data exchange
 - d. Avoiding data consistency.
19. How does extranet application customisation contribute to partner satisfaction?
- a. By providing a one-size-fits-all solution
 - b. By ignoring partner preferences
 - c. By offering tailored solutions to meet specific partner needs
 - d. By limiting user engagement.
20. What potential challenges might businesses face in implementing an extranet business model?
- a. Improved partner communication
 - b. Resistance to technology adoption and collaboration
 - c. Streamlined data exchange
 - d. Increased partner engagement.
21. What is the purpose of a 'Digital Wallet' in the context of electronic payments?
- a. Storing physical cash
 - b. Providing a secure storage for cryptocurrencies
 - c. Facilitating digital transactions and storing payment information
 - d. Avoiding online transactions
22. How does contactless payment technology work?
- a. By using physical checks
 - b. By utilising Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID) or Near-Field Communication (NFC)
 - c. By relying on manual data entry
 - d. By avoiding encryption
23. What is the role of a Payment Gateway in electronic transactions?
- a. Storing user passwords
 - b. Initiating fund transfers between banks
 - c. Encrypting sensitive information during online transactions
 - d. Facilitating physical card transactions.
24. What is the purpose of the EMV (Europay, Mastercard, Visa) protocol in electronic payments?
- a. Enhancing internet speed
 - b. Ensuring data consistency
 - c. Securing card transactions through chip technology
 - d. Avoiding digital wallets
25. Which protocol is commonly used for the exchange of financial information between businesses?
- a. EDI (Electronic Data Interchange)
 - b. XML (eXtensible Markup Language)
 - c. TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol)
 - d. HTTPS (Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure)
26. What role does the Automated Clearing House (ACH) play in EFT?
- a. Processing credit card transactions
 - b. Facilitating secure and batch electronic fund transfers
 - c. Managing cash transactions at banks
 - d. Ignoring fund reconciliation.
27. How does wire transfer differ from other forms of EFT?
- a. It is a paper-based transaction method
 - b. It involves physical checks
 - c. It allows for immediate and direct transfer of funds between banks
 - d. It only operates during business hours.
28. In the context of EFT, what is a preauthorised payment?
- a. A payment made in advance for online shopping
 - b. An automatic and scheduled payment authorised by the account holder
 - c. A one-time payment using a debit card
 - d. A payment made through a physical check.
29. What is the significance of two-factor authentication in debit card security on the internet?
- a. Increasing transaction time
 - b. Adding an extra layer of security by requiring two forms of verification
 - c. Reducing the need for PINs
 - d. Avoiding security measures.
30. How does the 'Tokenization' process enhance security in online debit card transactions?
- a. By using physical tokens
 - b. By eliminating the need for PINs
 - c. By replacing sensitive card information with a unique token
 - d. By storing card details on the merchant's server.

- 31. What is the concept of e-cash in electronic transactions?**
- a. Physical currency used for online purchases
 - ☒ b. Digital representation of physical banknotes
 - c. Cryptocurrency like Bitcoin
 - d. Virtual credit card transactions.
- 32. How does anonymity play a role in e-cash transactions?**
- ☒ a. E-cash transactions are always anonymous
 - b. E-cash transactions are tied directly to the user's identity
 - c. Anonymity is not a consideration in e-cash
 - d. E-cash transactions are only anonymous for large amounts.
- 33. What technology is commonly used for secure and anonymous e-cash transactions?**
- ☒ a. Blockchain
 - b. RFID (Radio-Frequency Identification)
 - c. QR codes
 - d. Magnetic stripe technology.
- 34. How does the 'Double Spending Problem' apply to e-cash systems?**
- ☒ a. Users can spend their e-cash twice without consequences
 - b. E-cash systems automatically prevent double spending
 - c. It is not a concern in e-cash systems
 - d. Users must spend their e-cash within a specific time frame to avoid double spending.
- 35. What is the advantage of e-cash in terms of international transactions?**
- ☒ a. Limited acceptance in international markets
 - ☒ b. Fast and borderless transactions
 - c. Higher transaction fees for international transfers
 - d. Dependence on physical currency exchange.
- 36. What legal principle ensures that e-commerce websites provide accessible content for individuals with disabilities?**
- a. Fair Use Doctrine
 - b. Digital Rights Management (DRM)
 - ☒ c. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
 - d. Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF) guidelines.
- 37. In the context of e-commerce, what does the term 'Jurisdiction' refer to?**
- ☒ a. The authority of a court to hear a case
 - b. The exclusivity of online transactions
 - c. The encryption level of electronic communication
 - d. The speed of data transmission.

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- 38. What is the primary objective of the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA)?**
- a. Regulating online payment systems
 - ☒ b. Protecting the privacy of electronic communications
 - c. Governing domain name registrations
 - d. Ensuring fair competition in the e-commerce market.
- 39. What legal issue does the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) primarily address in e-commerce?**
- a. Taxation of online transactions
 - b. Protection of online consumer data
 - ☒ c. Intellectual property rights and digital content piracy
 - d. Antitrust violations in e-commerce platforms.
- 40. How does the Electronic Funds Transfer Act (EFTA) protect consumers in electronic transactions?**
- a. Ensuring fair pricing in online marketplaces
 - b. Regulating international e-commerce transactions
 - ☒ c. Governing electronic fund transfers and providing consumer protections
 - d. Facilitating domain name registrations