Documents are primarily used, and occasionally conceptual design documents may be referred to.

b. System Design

Before each sprint begins, the stakeholders need to hold a meeting to determine what will be accomplished by each person during that sprint, how it will be achieved, and assess the task load.

c. Sprint Planning

Its purpose is to design, develop, and implement solutions to requirements.

b. Technical Solution

Amount and type of resources the project requires and their availability.

c. Resources Availability

A particular set of practices that must be followed in order for a process to be consistent with the framework.

c. Process Framework

Describe how the product risks of the stakeholders are mitigated at the test-level.

b. Test Strategies

All the information, in whatever format, that is used to create, communicate and realize the project from its inception.

a. Project Information

The selection of projects is the final activity in the project identification and selection phase.

a. Selecting IS development project

A _____ is an outline that describes the testing approach of the software development cycle.

b. Test Strategy

Level of technical difficulty to complete the project successfully within given time and resource constraints.

a. Technical Difficulty/Risk

When using Agile project management, however, your project uses shorter development cycles (called sprints) with features released at the end of each cycle.

d. Release Planning

The purpose of activities is to define a comprehensive solution based on principles, concepts, and properties logically related to and consistent with each other.

c. System Architecture

After the end of each sprint, your team will hold two meetings.

a. Sprints review and retrospective

Extent to which the project is viewed as helping the organization achieve its strategic objectives and long-term goals

c. Strategic Alignment

A ____ is an implementation of people, processes, information and technologies in a distinct system.

b. Solution

During these meetings, each team member will briefly talk about what they accomplished the day before and what they will be working on that day.

d. Daily Stand ups

Usually written by Team members, and are added to the Product Backlog

b. Technical Stories

Most often used to manage complex software and product development, using iterative and incremental practices

d. Scrum

Distinguished from other agile processes by specific concepts and practices, divided into the three categories of Roles, Artifacts, and Time Boxes.

c. Scrum Process

Refers to software development methodologies centered round the idea of iterative development, where requirements and solutions evolve through collaboration between self-organizing cross-functional teams.

d. Agile Software Development

It is abstract, conceptualization-oriented, global, and focused to achieve the mission and life cycle concepts of the system.

d. System Architecture

Assessing the merit of potential projects is the second major activity in the project identification and selection phase.

a. Classifying and ranking 15 development projects

Extent to which the project is viewed as improving profits, customer service etc.

d. Value Chain Analysis

It requires analysts to work very closely with customers and to draw on their communication and technical skills to surface underlying business needs that might be addressed by a system solution.

a. Requirements

It is also by nature, an explorative and iterative process.

a. Requirements

Number of individuals and the length of time needed to complete the project,

a. Project Size/ Duration

A set of engineering best practices intended to allow for rapid delivery of high-quality software, and a business approach that aligns development with customer needs and company goals.

a. Agile Method

Before beginning your team should understand the end goal, the value to the organization de client, and how it can be achieved.

c. Project Planning

The people on this team are the ones who execute the work in each sprint.

b. Team Members

It should describe your business, the problem that it solves, your target market, and financial highlights.

a. Executive Summary

A description of a failure of the product to behave in the expected fashion.

c. Defect

A short iteration, usually between one to three weeks to complete, where teams work on tasks determined in the sprint planning meeting.

d. Sprints

The general rule of thumb is that executive summaries should be as short as possible.

c. True

This is a crucial component of the planning stage of Agile, because your team will build these individual features during each sprint.

a. Project Roadmap Creation

Ensures that each sprint stays on track and helps to remove or resolve any issues or challenges that may come up.

b. Scrum Master

Describes a desired feature (functional requirement) in narrative form

d. User Story

Technical Solution specific practices apply not only to the product and product components but also to product related lifecycle processes.

b. True

It is a lightweight process framework for agile development, and the most widely-used one.

c. ScrumProcess area is applicable at any level of the product architecture and to every product, product component, and product-related lifecycle process.

d. Technical Solution

Extent to which activities add value and costs when developing product and/of service.

a. Value Chain Analysis

A good executive summary grabs your reader's attention and lets them know what it is you do and why they should read the rest of your business plan or proposal.

a. True

Means that the overhead of the process is kept as small as possible, to maximize the amount of productive time available for getting useful work done.

a. Lightweight

It contains just enough information so the team can produce a reasonable estimate of the effort required to accomplish the request.

d. User Stories

documents describe the functionality of the software to be enabled in the upcoming release.

d. Design

It also focuses on high-level structure in systems and system elements.

C. System Architecture

A brief introduction and summary of your business plan.

d. Executed Summary

Means that after each subsequent SDLC activity, you, other members of the project team, and organization officials will reassess your project.

a. Incremental Commitment

It is an explicit study to locate IT security vulnerabilities and risks.

b. IT Security Assessment

Organizations vary as to how they identify projects.

d. Identifying potential development projects

The goal of ais to ensure that necessary security controls are integrated into the design and implementation of a project.

d. Secured Assessment

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are usually unhappy over perceived injustices and want to exact revenge by stealing information.

b. Disgruntled Employees

Hardware or software tools allow or deny packets based on specified criteria, such as port, address, or protocol.

a. Packet Filters

It is a method of authenticating a user using physical information, such as retinal scans, fingerprints, or voiceprints.

d. Biometrics

It is a network that uses public telecommunications infrastructure, such as the Internet, to provide secure access to corporate assets for remote users.

b. VPN

It refers to the process of examining files or e-mail messages for filenames, file extensions such as .exe (for executable code) or .zip (for zipped files), and other indications that viruses are present.

a. Virus Scanning

The process of verifying the identity of a user, computer, or service.

c. Authentication

The signs of possible attacks are commonly called

b. Signatures

These are the primary reasons for keeping your antivirus software updated; vendors frequently create updates and make them available for customers to download.

d. Signature Files

These devices are probably the most common packet filters.

c. Routers

These events are records of any alerts the firewall or IDPS has issued.

b. Signature Events

These events usually track the operations of the firewall or IDPS, making a log entry whenever it starts or shuts down.

a. System events

A suite of many protocols for transmitting information from point to point on a network.

b. TCP/IP

It can be used to reduce network traffic when transmitting bandwidth-intensive applications or files to multiple hosts.

c. Multicast

It describes seven layers that computer systems use to communicate over a network.

d. TCP/IP

It is a transmission in which one packet is sent from a server to each client that requests a file or application.

b. Unicast

It is an address notation scheme that specifies the number of masked bits in an IP address/subnet mask combination.

c. CIDR

It is responsible for delivering Web documents formatted in HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) and other similar languages.

b. HTTP

It is responsible for the resolution of fully qualified domain names (for example, support.microsoft.com) to IP addresses and resolution of IP addresses to fully qualified domain names.

c. DNS

It provides efficient delivery of files from one system to another.

d. FTP

The part of an IP address which unique to each computer on the network segment.

a. Host Identifier

The portion of the packet that IP is responsible for routing through networks is called

b. IP Datagram

It is 128 bits long, it offers 2128 addresses, which is 340 undecillion.

c. IPv6 Address

It is 32 bits long, it permits a total of 232 addresses, which is more than 4 billion.

b. IPv4 Address

It is a general-purpose service used both on the Internet and on organizations' internal networks.

d. Domain Name System

It is used for broadcasting messages or for protocols that do not require the same level of service as TCP.

a. User Datagram Protocol

It provides a transport service for IP, but this protocol is considered unreliable because it is connectionless.

a. User Datagram Protocol

It was originally developed as a means of allowing large packets to pass through routers that had frame size limitations.

a. Packet Fragmentation

This 3-bit value indicates whether the datagram is a fragment-one datagram within a sequence of datagrams that make up an entire communication-and whether it is the last fragment or more will follow.

a. Flags

This 4-bit field identifies the IP version used to generate the datagram. Because this is an IPv4 header, the value should indicate version

a. Header Version

This 8-bit value identifies the maximum amount of time the packet can remain in a network before it is dropped.

a. Time to Live

This field can include items such as a security field and several source routing fields that the packet sender uses to supply routing information.

d. Options

How many bits is the Payload Length field expressed in?

a. 64 bits

How many times a packet is transmitted by a router?

b. 1

How many values represent realtime traffic that must have a constant sending rate?

c. 8 to 15

What do the next few sections of IPv6 explain?

a. Core architecture and protocols

What does IPv6 use if acknowledgment and recovery of lost packets are required?

d. Higherlayer protocols

What experimental field has not yet been explored?

d. Flow Label

What indicates lowerpriority transmissions that can be slowed down when encountering congestion?

c. 1 to 7

What is the Traffic Class also known as?

d. Priority field

What type of datagram protocol does IPv6 not establish a session before data is exchanged?

b. Connectionless

When the value in this field is reached, the packet is dropped?

b. 0

It is a malware designed to start at a specific time in the future or when a specified condition exists.

a. Logic Bomb

It is a type of script that automates repetitive tasks in Microsoft Word or similar applications.

d. Macro

It is also a harmful computer program that appears to be something useful to deceive a user into installing it.

d. Trojan

It is often used to describe relatively unskilled programmers who spread viruses and other malicious scripts to exploit weaknesses in computer systems.

b. Script Kiddies

It refers to a malicious program that replicates itself, automatically spreading through a network.

a. Worm

It refers to someone who attempts to gain access to unauthorized resources on a network, usually by finding a way to circumvent passwords, firewalls, or other protective measures.

d. Hacker

It refers to the use of the Internet to conduct violent acts that result in, or threaten, the loss of life or significant bodily harm, in order to achieve political or ideological gains through threat or intimidation.

a. Cyberterrorism

One of the best-known hacktivist groups, named has successfully shut down sites of the U.S. Federal Trade Commission to express its opposition to proposed laws that combat digital piracy.

a. Anonymous

These are primarily interested in blocking Web site activities through a distributed denial of service (DDoS) attack.

a. Packet Monkeys

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With all the proper knowledge and skills, the important part is to accomplish the tasks and jobs to grow in the career path.

d. Goal Setting

The third step in the career planning is to set short-term as well as long-term career goals for oneself, and to have a clear career path.

b. Set Career Objectives

The first step in career development is self-assessment which means that the individual has to assess oneself.

b. TRUE

Career path is a series of positions one takes and an opportunity to achieve overall positive career development.

a. TRUE

In career planning, self-assessment is not necessary.

a. FALSE

It represents individuals' patterns of transitions between organizations and within organizations in the course of their work lives.

a. Career mobility

It mainly refers to the growth or trajectory of the employee in an organization(s) in one's overall career.

d. Career path

It involves training new skills, moving to higher job responsibilities, making a career change within the same organization.

a. Career Development

The first step in the career planning process is self-assessment by the individual to understand their skills, areas of interest, aspirations, etc.

a. TRUE

The career planning process is an essential aspect of business development.

b. TRUE

Goal setting is the process of looking at oneself to assess aspects that are important to one's identity.

b. FALSE

Continuous and repetitive efforts can help in the career development of an employee.

a. TRUE

External career path moves a person into different roles in the same organization across the tenure.

a. FALSE

If there is no career planning, then the career of an individual would be controlled by external factors and circumstances.

b. TRUE

Successful career decisions are based on past and inaccurate information.

a. FALSE

A career can be defined as a person's progress within an occupation or series of occupations.

b. TRUE

This stage begins when we start the search for work and also includes accepting the first job, acceptance by peers, learning about the job.

b. Establishment

It is necessary for career planning to understand one's capabilities and drawbacks.

d. Self-Assessment

It is an individual activity that occurs throughout a person's working lifetime.

c. Career

The series of various positions and job roles an employee works in as one grows in multiple organizations throughout the career.

b. Career path

The last step in career development is where one defines precise short-term and long-term goals.

b. FALSE

This is the stage where we start searching for different career opportunities.

c. Exploration

Career path is the series of various positions and job roles an employee works in as one grows in multiple organizations throughout the career.

b. TRUE

It is defined as a person's progress within an occupation or series of occupations.

b. Career

The sixth step is to short-list the companies where an individual is seeking a job & start applying.

a. Job/Work Search

This is an essential step in career development because this is where one defines clear short-term and long-term objectives.

c. Goal Setting

Once the career and goals are set, one needs to acquire the right abilities to achieve growth.

a. Skill Training

It often derive a person's overall job satisfaction levels throughout the tenue of the job or career.

c. Career Stages

This career path moves a person into different roles in the same organization across the tenure.

b. Internal

A career stage in which neither the person is learning about their jobs nor they are expected to outdo their level of performance from previous years.

d. Late Career

It is the series of activities or the ongoing/lifelong process of developing one's career, which includes regularly defining new goals and acquiring skills to achieve them.

d. Career Development

Internal career path is where one moves across different organizations or even industries to move ahead.

a. FALSE

A step-wise process which enables an individual to focus on where to want to be in life professionally.

c. Career Planning

The second step in the career planning process is to understand the career options, companies available, and growth options in career etc.

a. FALSE

The last stage in one's career is usually marked by retirement.

a. Decline

It is the process of looking at oneself to assess aspects that are important to one's identity.

c. Self-assessment

A formal document that a job applicant creates to itemize their qualifications for a position.

d. Resume

Company is not responsible for ensuring that its employees move in career paths the way they want to.

• b. FALSE

It is marked by continuous improvement in the performance, leveling off in the performance, and beginning of deterioration process.

b. Establishment

It has to be properly planned and organized.

a. Career mobility

It is directly related to job advancement and career development, and personal satisfaction.

b. Career mobility

It is an important aspect for an individual's career development.

b. Career Planning

The last step in the career planning process is to continuously evaluate the career goals and again do a self-assessment to build a strong career path.

a. Revise Career Goals

It refers to various phases an employee or a business professional goes through while working through the overall tenure of the career.

a. Career Stages

The fourth step in the process is to keep acquiring new skills and knowledge to be in line with career objectives and with industry requirements.

a. Learn & Improve Skills

This career path is where one moves across different organizations or even industries to move ahead.

d. External

Career planning is a step-wise process which enables an individual to focus on where to want to be in life professionally.

b. TRUE

The career planning process is ongoing and sequential.

b. TRUE

The last step the career planning process is the preparation of a CV, cover letter, recommendations, etc.

b. FALSE

Career development involves training new skills, moving to higher job responsibilities, making a career change within the same organization.

a. TRUE