

	CA 6.2 PHP and MySql	A N S
1)	What does PHP stand for? i) Personal Home Page ii) Hypertext Preprocessor iii) Pretext Hypertext Processor iv) Preprocessor Home Page A)Both i) and iii) B)Both ii) and iv) C)Only ii) D)Both i) and ii)	D
2)	What is data in a MySQL database organized into? A)Objects B)Tables C)Networks D)File systems	B
3)	What should be the correct syntax to write a PHP code? A)< php > B)< ? php ?> C)<? ?> D)<?php ?>	C
4)	____ function is used to get the value of the previous element in an array? A)last() B)before() C)prev() D)previous()	C
5)	How to define a function in PHP? A)function { function body} B)data type functionName(parameters) { function body} C)functionName(parameters) { function body} D)function functionName(parameters) { function body}	D
6)	A variable can have _____? A)long descriptive names B)short names C)Both A and B D)None of the above	C
7)	Which of the following PHP functions accepts any number of parameters? A)func_get_argv() B)func_get_args() C)get_argv() D)get_argc()	B
8)	A function name cannot start with a ____ A)alphabet B)underscore C)number D)Both C and B	C
9)	PHP's numerically indexed array begin with position _____ A)1 B)2 C)0 D)-1	C

10)	How many main parameter are used in for loop? A)2 B)3 C)4 D)1	B
11)	PHP supports ____ types of looping techniques? A)2 B)3 C)4 D)5	C
12)	How many value does Boolean data type hold? A)1 B)2 C)3 D)4	B
13)	How many types of functions are available in php? A)5 B)4 C)3 D)2	D
14)	In MySQL databases, the structure representing the organizational views of the entire databases is _____ A)Schema B)View C)Instance D)Table	A
15)	Why should we use functions? A)Reusability B)Easier error detection C)Easily maintained D)All of the above	D
16)	Which of the following operators is/are used in “Condition Evaluation”? A)AND B)OR C)NOT D)All of the mentioned	D
17)	What will be the output of the following PHP code? <pre> <?php function a() { function b() { echo 'I am b'; } echo 'I am a'; } a(); a(); ?> </pre> A)I am a B)I am bI am a C)Error D)I am a Error	A

18)	Any variables declared in PHP must begin with a _____? A). B)# C)& D)\$	D
19)	What represents an 'attribute' in a relational database? A)Table B)Row C)Column D)Object	C
20)	A variable name can only contain _____? A)alphanumeric characters B)underscores C)Both A and B D)None of the above	C
21)	What represents a 'tuple' in a relational database? A)Table B)Row C)Column D)Object	B
22)	foreach loop is used to iterate over _____? A)number B)object C)function D)array	D
23)	Which is the MySQL instance responsible for data processing? A)MySQL client B)MySQL server C)SQL D)Server daemon program	B
24)	Which type of database management system is MySQL? A)Object-oriented B)Hierarchical C)Relational D)Network	C
25)	Which variable is used to collect form data sent with both the GET and POST methods? A) \$BOTH B) \$_BOTH C) \$REQUEST D) \$_REQUEST	D
26)	do-while loop is an _____ control loop ? A)exit B)exist C)easy D)entry	A
27)	How many ways can a session data be stored? A)3 B)4 C)5 D)6	B

28)	Can "SELECT" clause be used without the clause "FROM"? A)YES B)NO C)DEPENDS D)None of the mentioned	B
29)	Which of the following function returns the number of characters in a string variable? A.count(\$variable) B.len(\$variable) C.strcount(\$variable) D.strlen(\$variable)	D
30)	How is communication established with MySQL? A)SQL B)Network calls C)A programming language like C++ D)APIs	A
31)	Which of the following method sends input to a script via a URL? A.Get B.Post C.Both D.None	B
32)	while loop is an _____ control loop ? A)exit B)exist C)easy D)entry	D
33)	Which of the following clause is evaluated in the last by database server? A)SELECT B)WHERE C)FROM D)None of the mentioned	A
34)	Which one of the following is the very first task executed by a session enabled page? A>Delete the previous session B)Start a new session C)Check whether a valid session exists D)Handle the session	C
35)	What will be the output of the following PHP code? <pre><?php echo str_pad("Salad", 5)." is good."; ?></pre> A)SaladSaladSaladSaladSalad is good B)is good SaladSaladSaladSaladSalad C)is good Salad D)Salad is good	D

36)	<p>What will be the output of the following PHP code?</p> <pre><?php \$name = array("Peter", "Ben", "Joe"); \$age = array("35", "37", "43"); \$c = array_combine(\$name, \$age); print_r(\$c); ?></pre> <p>A) Array (Peter Ben Joe) B) Array ([Peter] => 35 [Ben] => 37 [Joe] => 43) C) Array (35 37 43) D) Array ("[Peter] => 35" "[Ben] => 37" "[Joe] => 43")</p>	B
37)	<p>What will be the output of the following PHP code?</p> <pre><?php for (\$x = 0; \$x <= 10; print ++\$x) { print ++\$x; } ?></pre> <p>A) 123456789101112 B) 12345678910 C) 1234567891011 D) infinite loop</p>	A
38)	<p>What will be the output of the following PHP code?</p> <pre><?php for (\$i++; \$i == 1; \$i = 2) print "In for loop "; print "After loop\n"; ?></pre> <p>A) In for loop B) After for loop C) In for loopAfter for loop D) Infinite loop</p>	C
39)	<p>What will be the output of the following PHP code?</p> <pre><?php function constant() { define("GREETING", "Welcome to Narnia"); echo greeting; } ?></pre> <p>A) Welcome to Narnia B) greeting C) GREETING D) ERROR</p>	D

40)	<p>What will be the output of the following PHP code?</p> <pre><?php for (1; \$i == 1; \$i = 2) print "In for loop "; print "After loop\n"; ?></pre> <p>A) In for loop B) After for loop C) In for loopAfter for loop D) Infinite loop</p>	B
41)	<p>Which of the following variables is not a predefined variable?</p> <p>A)\$get B)\$ask C)\$request D)\$post</p>	B
42)	<p>Which function is used to remove all HTML tags from a string passed to a form?</p> <p>A)remove_tags() B)strip_tags() C)tags_strip() D)tags_remove()</p>	B
43)	<p>Which one of the following PHP functions can be used to find files?</p> <p>A) glob() B) file() C) fold() D) get_file()</p>	A
44)	<p>What will be the output of the following PHP code?</p> <pre><?php for (\$count = 0; \$count<3;\$count++); { print "hi";break;print "hello"; } ?></pre> <p>A) hihhi B) hihellohihellohihello C) hellohellohello D) hi</p>	D
45)	<p>What will be the output of the following PHP code?</p> <pre><?php for(;;) { print "10"; } ?></pre> <p>A) 10 B) infinite loop C) no output D) error</p>	B

46)	<p>What will be the output of the following PHP code?</p> <pre><?php for (\$i = 0; -5 ; \$i++) { print "i"; if (\$i == 3) break; } ?></pre> <p>A) 0 1 2 3 4 B) 0 1 2 3 C) 0 1 2 3 4 5 D) error</p>	B
47)	<p>What will be the output of the following PHP code?</p> <pre><?php for (\$i = 0;\$i = -1;\$i = 1) { print \$i; if (\$i != 1) break; } ?></pre> <p>A) 0 B) infinite loop C) -1 D) 1</p>	C
48)	<p>What will be the output of the following PHP code?</p> <pre><?php function calc(\$price, \$tax="") { \$total = \$price + (\$price * \$tax); echo "\$total"; } calc(42); ?></pre> <p>A)Error B)0 C)42 D)84</p>	C
49)	<p>What will be the output of the following PHP code?</p> <pre><?php echo ord ("hi"); ?></pre> <p>A) 106 B) 103 C) 104 D) 209</p>	C

50)	<p>What will be the output of the following PHP code?</p> <pre><?php echo lcfirst("welcome to India"); ?></pre> <p>A) welcome to India B) welcome to india C) Welcome to India D) Welcome to india</p>	A
51)	<p>How many validation filters like FILTER_VALIDATE_EMAIL are currently available?</p> <p>A)5 B)6 C)7 D)8</p>	C
52)	<p>Which of the following PHP functions can be used for generating unique ids?</p> <p>A) uniqueid() B) id() C) md5() D) mdid()</p>	A
53)	<p>Which version of PHP introduced the instanceof keyword?</p> <p>A) PHP 4 B) PHP 5 C) PHP 5.3 D) PHP 6</p>	B
54)	<p>Which one of the following keyword is used to inherit our subclass into a superclass?</p> <p>A) extends B) implements C) inherit D) include</p>	A
55)	<p>Which keyword is used to refer to properties or methods within the class itself?</p> <p>A) private B) public C) protected D) \$this</p>	D
56)	<p>If your object must inherit behavior from a number of sources you must use a/an</p> <p>A) Interface B) Object C) Abstract class D) Static class</p>	A
57)	<p>Which of the following is/are an external data?</p> <p>i) Cookies ii) Input data from a form iii) Server Variables iv) Web services data</p> <p>A) Only ii) B) ii) and iii) C) Only iii) D) i, ii, iii) and iv)</p>	D

58)	_____ this regular expression matches any string containing zero or one p? A) p+ B) p* C) P? D) p#	C
59)	What will be the output of the following PHP code? <pre><?php function addFunction(\$num1, \$num2) { \$sum = \$num1 + \$num2; return \$sum; } \$return_value = addFunction(10, 20); echo "Returned value from the function : \$return_value" ?></pre> A) Returned value from the function : \$return_value B) Error C) Returned value from the function : 30 D) Returned value from the function :	C
60)	What will be the output of the following PHP code? <pre><?php function sayHello() { echo "HelloWorld
"; } \$function_holder = "sayHello"; \$function_holder(); ?></pre> A) No Output B) Error C) sayHello D) HelloWorld	D
61)	What will be the output of the following PHP code? <pre><?php function do(\$myString) { echo strpos(\$myString, "donkey",0); } do("The donkey looks like a horse."); ?></pre> A) 4 B) 5 C) 2 D) None of the mentioned	A
62)	To validate an email address, which flag is to be passed to the function filter_var()? A)FILTER_VALIDATE_EMAIL B)FILTER_VALIDATE_MAIL C)VALIDATE_EMAIL D)VALIDATE_MAIL	A

63)	<p>What will be the output of the following PHP code?</p> <pre><?php for (\$count = 1; \$count != 20;\$count++) { print \$count; \$count++; } ?></pre> <p>A) Infinite B) 123.....20 C) 1357...19 D) 13579...21</p>	A
64)	<p>What will be the output of the following PHP code?</p> <pre><?php function sum(\$num1, \$num2) { \$total = \$num1 + \$num2; echo "cos(\$total)"; } sum(5,-5); ?></pre> <p>A) 0 B) 1 C) 0.5 D) -0.5</p>	B
65)	<p>What will be the output of the following PHP code?</p> <pre><?php for (\$x = 1; \$x < 10; \$x++) for (\$y = 1; \$y < 5; \$y++) print "Hello"; ?></pre> <p>A) Hello....36 times B) Hello....45 times C) Hello....50 times D) Hello....40 times</p>	A
66)	<p>What will be the output of the following PHP code?</p> <pre><?php echo hex2bin("48656c6c6f20576f726c6421"); ?></pre> <p>A) Hello World! B) welcome to india C) This is PHP! D) MCQ questions</p>	A

67)	<p>What will be the output of the following PHP code?</p> <pre><?php \$scars = array("Volvo", "BMW", "Toyota"); echo "I like " . \$scars[0] . ", " . \$scars[1] . " and " . \$scars[2] . " ."; ?></pre> <p>A) I like Volvo BMW and Toyota. B) I like Volvo, BMW and Toyota) C) I like Volvo, BMW and Toyota. D) I like. Volvo.,. BMW. and. Toyota)</p>	B
68)	<p>What will be the output of the following PHP code?</p> <pre><?php echo lcfirst("welcome to India"); ?></pre> <p>A) welcome to India B) welcome to india C) Welcome to India D) Welcome to india</p>	A
69)	<p>If the directive session.cookie_lifetime is set to 3600, the cookie will live until _____</p> <p>A) 3600 sec B) 3600 min C) 3600 hrs D) the browser is restarted</p>	A
70)	<p>What will be the output of the following PHP code?</p> <pre><?php echo strtr("Hilla World", "ia", "eo"); ?></pre> <p>A) Hilla World B) Hello World C) ia D) eo</p>	B
71)	<p>Which of the following is not true?</p> <p>A. PHP can be used to develop web applications. B. PHP makes a website dynamic C. PHP applications can not be compile D. PHP can not be embedded into html</p>	D

72)	<p>What will be the output of the following PHP code?</p> <pre><?php function mine(\$num) { \$num = 2 + \$num; echo \$num; } mine(3); ?></pre> <p>A) 3 B) \$num C) 5 D) None of the mentioned</p>	C
73)	<p>If session.use_cookie is set to 0, this results in use of _____</p> <p>A)Session B)Cookie C)URL rewriting D)Nothing happens</p>	C
74)	<p>What will be the output of the following PHP code?</p> <pre><?php \$x = 10; \$y = 20; if (\$x > \$y && 1 1) print "hi" ; else print "how are u"; ?></pre> <p>A)how are u B)hi C)error D)no output</p>	B
75)	<p>What will be the output of the following PHP code?</p> <pre><?php function _func() { echo "Hello World"; } _func(); ?></pre> <p>A) Hello World B) No Output C) ERROR D) None of the mentioned</p>	A
76)	<p>When you use the \$_GET variable to collect data, the data is visible to _____</p> <p>A) none B) only you C) everyone D) selected few</p>	C

77)	<p>What will be the output of the following PHP code?</p> <pre><?php function constant() { define("GREETING", "Welcome to Narnia"); echo greeting; } ?></pre> <p>A) Welcome to Narnia B) greeting C) GREETING D) ERROR</p>	D
78)	<p>_____ function will return true if a variable is an array or false if it is not an array?</p> <p>A) this_array() B) is_array() C) do_array() D) in_array()</p>	B
79)	<p>_____ determines whether the old session file will also be deleted when the session ID is regenerated?</p> <p>A) delete_old_file B) delete_old_session C) delete_old_session_file D) delete_session_file</p>	B
80)	<p>What will be the output of the following PHP code?</p> <pre><?php function time(\$string) { echo strtr("Towe Pa55", "ow5", \$string); } time("ims"); ?></pre> <p>A) Time Pa55 B) Towe Pa55 C) Towe Pass D) Time Pass</p>	D
81)	<p>What is the meaning of "SELECT" clause in Mysql?</p> <p>A) Show me all Columns and rows B) Show me all columns C) Show me all rows D) None of the mentioned</p>	A
82)	<p>Which one of the following statements should you use to set the session username to Nachi?</p> <p>A) \$SESSION['username'] = "Nachi"; B) \$_SESSION['username'] = "Nachi"; C) session_start("nachi"); D) \$SESSION_START["username"] = "Nachi";</p>	B
83)	<p>PHP files have a default file extension of _____</p> <p>A).html B).xml C).php D).ph</p>	C

84)	Which function is used to erase all session variables stored in the current session? A) session_destroy() B) session_change() C) session_remove() D) session_unset()	D
85)	Which version of PHP introduced Try/catch Exception? A) PHP 4 B) PHP 5 C) PHP 6 D) PHP 5 and later	D
86)	Which one of the following function is used to start a session? A) start_session() B) session_start() C) session_begin() D) begin_session()	B
87)	A function in PHP which starts with __ (double underscore) is known as _____ A) Magic Function B) Inbuilt Function C) Default Function D) User Defined Function	A
88)	What is the default time(in seconds) for which session data is considered valid? A) 1800 B) 3600 C) 1440 D) 1540	C
89)	Which one is not a data type in PHP? A) Resources B) Objects C) Null D) Void	D
90)	Which one of the following is the default PHP session name? A) PHPSESSID B) PHPSEID C) PHPSESSIONID D) PHPIDSESS	A
91)	_____ returns an array consisting of associative key/value pairs? A) count() B) array_count() C) array_count_values() D) count_values()	C
92)	How many ways can a session data be stored? A) 3 B) 4 C) 5 D) 6	B
93)	_____ is not a built-in function in php ? A) print_r() B) echo() C) fclose() D) gettype()	C

94)	Which one of the following is the very first task executed by a session enabled page? A) Delete the previous session B) Start a new session C) Check whether a valid session exists D) Handle the session	C
95)	Objects are defined as instances of user defined classes that can hold _____? A) values B) functions C) both values and functions D) None of the above	C
96)	_____ function finds the last occurrence of a string, returning its numerical position? A) strlastpos() B) strpos() C) strlast() D) strrpos()	D
97)	Which loop evaluates the condition expression as Boolean, if it is true, it executes the statements and when it is false it will terminate? A) For loop B) while loop C) do-while loop D) All of the above	B
98)	A function name is not case-sensitive? A) True B) False C) Only user-defined function is case-sensitive D) None of the above	A
99)	[[:alpha:]] can also be specified as _____ A) [A-Za-z0-9] B) [A-za-z] C) [A-z] D) [a-z]	B
100)	What will be the output of the following PHP code? <pre><?php function email() { \$email = 'user@yahoo.com'; \$new = strstr(\$email, '@'); echo \$new; } email(); ?></pre> A) user B) user@yahoo.com C) @yahoo.com D) yahoo.com	C

Subject Code	CA 6.3
Subject	Software Testing
Paper Code	254603

QUE. NO.	QUESTION	ANS
1	In Inter task testing once errors in individual tasks and in system behavior have been isolated, testing shifts to time related errors. A) System related error B) time related error C) Behavioral error D) None of these	B
2	Select the people who identify the document and verify the correctness of the software... A) Project manager B) SQA team C) Project team D) All of the mentioned	B
3	The waterfall model of software development is A) A reasonable approach when requirements are well defined. B) A good approach when a working program is required quickly. C) The best approach to use for projects with large development teams D) An old fashioned model that is rarely used any more	A
4	Which are benefits of static testing? A) Early feedback of a quality B) Less rework cost C) Increased developmental productivity D) All of the above	D
5 can be used to define various classes and input and associated interactions. A) equivalence partitioning and graph based testing B) equivalence partitioning and boundary value analysis C) condition testing and equivalence partitioning D) graph based testing and boundary value analysis	B
6	Graph-Based testing is the first step in..... in order to understand the objects that are modeled in software and the relationships that connect these objects. A) White-Box testing B) Black Box testing C) Comparison testing D) loop testing	B

7	<p>Which of the following is type of stress testing?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Distributed Stress b. Application stress c. Transactional Stress d. All of the above 	D
8	<p>Select the option which is not an appraisal in SQA?</p> <p>A) inter-process inspection B) maintenance C) testing D) quality planning</p>	D
9	<p>..... testing is appropriate for object-oriented systems in that individual objects may be tested using their own test drivers they are then integrated and the object collection is tested.</p> <p>A) Top-down B) Bottom-up C) Thread D) Stress</p>	B
10	<p>Software mistakes during coding are known as</p> <p>A) errors B) failures C) bugs D) defects</p>	C
11	<p>The spiral model of software development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Ends with delivery of the software product. B) Is more Chaotic than the incremental model C) Includes project risks evaluation during each iteration D) All of the above 	C
12	<p>Control flow graphs are mostly used in</p> <p>A) Static analysis B) Compiler applications C) Both a & b D) None of the above</p>	C
13	<p>Black-box tests are designed to validate.....without regard to the internal working of program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Structural requirement B) Behavioral requirement C) functional requirement D) None of these 	C
14	<p>Use cases are useful for which type of testing?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) performance testing B) Business scenarios C) Static testing D) Unit testing 	B

15	<p>Which of these activities is not one of the activities recommended to be performed by an independent SQA group?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prepare SQA plan for the project b. Review software engineering activities to verify process compliance c. Report any evidence of noncompliance to senior management d. Serve as the sole test team for any software produced. 	D
16	<p>Which are the example of Security Testing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) A password should be in encrypted format B) Application or System should not allow invalid users C) Check cookies and session time for application D) All of the above 	D
17	<p>Testing OO class operations is made more difficult by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Encapsulation B) Inheritance C) Polymorphism D) Both b and c 	D
18	<p>During which activity, tester will decide if extra test cases are required or not?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Test implementation and execution B) Test planning and control C) test analysis and design D) Evaluating exit criteria 	C
19	<p>The incremental model of software development is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. A reasonable approach when requirements are well defined. B. A good approach when a working core product is required quickly. C. The best approach to use for projects with large development teams D. A revolutionary model that is not used for commercial products. 	B
20	<p>Who generally uses the Static Analysis Tools?</p> <p>A)Tester B) Developer C)Customer D)All of the above</p>	B
21	<p>White-box testing sometimes called is a test case design method that uses the control structure of the procedural design to derive test cases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Glass-box testing B) Control structure testing C) Black-box testing D) Gray-box testing 	A
22	<p>Statement and branch coverage metrics are part of _____?</p>	B

	A) Analysis Model B) Testing C) Design Model D)Source Code	
23	Select which option is not true about SQA...? A) Audits and reviews to be performed by the team B) Amount of technical work to be performed C) Evaluations to be performed D) Documents that are produced by the SQA team.	C
24	What are the different test strategies? A) Dynamic and heuristic approaches B)Consultative approaches C)Methodical approaches D) All of the above	D
25	Effective testing will reduce _____ cost. A) maintenance B) design C) coding D) documentation	A
26	How do you create agile process to manage unpredictability? A) Requirements gathering must be conducted very carefully. B) Software increments must be delivered in short time periods C) Software process must adapt to changes incrementally. D) Both B and C	D
27	The analysis of program code is called.....What is Static Analysis? A) The analysis of batch programs. B) Dynamic analysis. C) Static analysis. D) Decision table.	C
28	Which of the following is experience based techniques? A) Error guessing B) Equivalent partitioning C) Exploratory testing D) Both a and c	D
29	Unit testing is used to identifying the A) errors B) bugs C) defects D) All of these	C

30	Which items is / are Configuration Items? A) Source Code B) Test Cases C) Design Specification D) All of the above	D
31	Test planning activities include A) Evaluating the test estimate. B) Documenting Test Strategy. C) Both a & b D) None of the above	C
32	Software tester focuses more on complex part of the software. Which of the following testing principle implies this? A) Testing shows presence of defects B) Pesticide paradox C) Testing is context dependent D) Defect Clustering	D
33cost falls in Prevention phase. A) Failure B) Training C) Build D) Maintenance	B
34	Market does not affect the..... A) Software Quality B) Organizational Performance C) Both A & B D) None of these	C
35	As per specified requirements Which testing is concerned as the behavior of the whole product? A) Acceptance testing B) Component testing C) Integration testing D) System testing	D
36	The main disadvantage of is that test output may be difficult to observe. A) Top-down testing B) Bottom-up testing C) Thread testing D) Stress testing	A
37	Objectives of Load testing A) Response time B) Throughput C) Resource utilization D) All of the above	D

38	<p>Which of the following is/are the main objective of software testing?</p> <p>i) Finding defects ii) Gaining confidence about the level of quality iii) Preventing defects iv) Making absence of defects</p> <p>A) i, ii and iii only B) ii, iii and iv only C) i, iii and iv only D) All i, ii, iii and iv</p>	A
39	<p>Selection of particular life cycle model is based on,</p> <p>A) Requirements B) Technical knowledge of development team C) Project types and associated risks D) All of the above</p>	D
40	<p>Which is/are the characteristics of equivalence partitioning?</p> <p>A) In equivalence-partitioning technique we need to test only one condition from each partition. B) If one condition in a partition works, we assume all of the conditions in that partition will work. C) Equivalence partitions and equivalence classes both terms mean exactly the same thing. D) All of the above</p>	D
41	<p>Which is not a task of a Configuration Management?</p> <p>A) Version control B) Reporting C) Change management D) Quality control</p>	D
42	<p>What is the order in which test levels are performed?</p> <p>A) Unit, Integration, System, Acceptance B) Unit, System, Integration, Acceptance C) Unit, Integration, Acceptance, System D) It depends on nature of a project.</p>	D
43	<p>..... enables the software engineer to derive sets of input conditions that will fully exercise all functional requirements for a program.</p> <p>A) White-box testing B) Control structure testing C) Black-box testing D) Gray-box testing</p>	C
44	<p>Which of the following are typical exit criteria for testing?</p> <p>i) costs ii) Schedules such as those based on time to market iii) Test environment availability and readiness iv) Estimates of defect density or reliability measures.</p> <p>A) i, ii and iii only</p>	D

	B) ii, iii and iv only C) i, iii and iv only D) i, ii and iv only	
45	Which testing is concerned with behavior of whole product as per specified requirements? A) Acceptance testing B) Component testing C) System testing D) Integration testing	C
46 is black-box testing method that divides the input domain of a program into classes of data from which test cases can be derived. A) Condition testing B) Graph-based testing C) Equivalence partitioning D) loop testing	C
47	After programming which testing can be started A) Black-box testing B) Unit testing C) White-box testing D) Acceptance testing	C
48	Component testing is a A) Black box testing B) White box testing C) Grey box testing D) Both a and b	B
49 is a test design technique that complements equivalence partitioning. A) Condition testing B) Graph-based testing C) Boundary value analysis D) loop testing	C
50	When should company stop the testing of particular software? A)After system testing done B) It depends on the risks for the system being tested C) After smoke testing done D) None of the above	B
51	Which are the performance testing techniques A)Load Testing B)Performance Testing C)Unit Testing D)Strategic Testing	A

52	Error guessing can be have more fruitful results when A) System has been deployed B) When testing with inexperience tester C) As a first approach of testing D) As a additional technique after applying more formal techniques	D
53	7n test cases are generated in Roust worst case of? A)Worst case B) Boundary value Analysis C) Critical fault assumption D) None of these	B
54is to test the system behavior under normal workload conditions, and it is just testing or simulating with the actual workload. A) Load testing B) stress testing c) Performance testing D) None of the above	A
55	Black Box Test Design Technique is..... A) Decision Table Testing B) Use case Testing C) Dynamic Testing D) Experience based Testing	A
56	What are the common performance problems faced by users? A)Longer loading time B) Poor response time C) Poor Scalability D) All of the above	D
57	In Path Coverage test case is executed in such a way that..... . A) every path is executed at least once B)every Branch is executed C) every Statement is executed D)None of the above	A
58	Quality also can be looked at in terms of user satisfaction which includes_____ A) A compliant product B) Good quality output C) Delivery within budget and schedule D) All of the mentioned	D
59, also called behavioral testing which focuses on the functional requirements of the software. A) White-box testing B) Control structure testing C) Black-box testing D) Gray-box testing	C

60	<p>Data flow testing is a control structure testing technique where the criteria used to design test cases is that they</p> <p>A) rely on basis path testing B) exercise the logical conditions in a program module C) select test paths based on the locations and uses of variables D) focus on testing the validity of loop constructs</p>	C
61	<p>A particular text field accepts only alpha characters. Which of the following is invalid Equivalence Partition?</p> <p>A) APPLE B) apple C) aPPlE D)a2pple</p>	D
62	<p>A Online Bus Reservation System asks number of seats to be reserved by user where user can reserve seats till its capacity will be full. If a tester wants to test that particular field using Boundary Value, what do you think will be a correct set of input values?</p> <p>A)1, 2, capacity -1, capacity, capacity + 1 B) 0, 1, capacity, capacity + 1 C) 0, 1, 2, capacity + 1, a very large number D) 0, 1, 10, 100, capacity, capacity+1</p>	B
63	<p>Black-box testing also called..... which focuses on the functional requirements of the software.</p> <p>A) Glass Box testing B) Control structure testing C) Behavioral testing D) Gray-box testing</p>	C
64	<p>While using black-box testing techniques, we drive a set of test cases that satisfy which of the following criteria.</p> <p>i) test cases that reduce, by a count that is greater than one. ii) test cases that tell us something about the presence or absence of classes of errors. iii) execute all loops at their boundaries and within their operational bounds. A) i and ii B) ii and iii C) i and iii D) All i, ii and iii</p>	A
65	<p>which level of testing is used to identifying the defects ...</p> <p>A)Acceptance testing B) Integration testing C) Unit testing D) System Testing</p>	C
66	<p>Which phase is considered as software architecture phase..</p> <p>A) Design B) Implementation C) Development D) Requirement gathering</p>	A
67	<p>Which of the following is not a method of dynamic testing...</p> <p>A) inspection B) System testing,UAT C) Inspection ,Walk through,Technical review D) Unit Testing</p>	C

68	As per specified requirements Which testing is concerned as the behavior of the whole product ? A) Acceptance testing B) Component testing C) Integration testing D) System testing	B
69	Test Readiness is conducted in which phase... A) project manager B) test manager C) quality assurance D) user or customer	B
70	Waterfall model is not suitable for: A) Small projects B) Complex projects C) Accommodating changes D) Maintenance Projects	C
71	Spiral model originally proposed by A) Boehm B) Winston C) Royce D) Dexter	A
72	What is an equivalence partition (also known as an equivalence class)? A) A set of test cases for testing classes of objects. B) An input or output range of values such that only one value in the range becomes a test case. C) An input or output range of values such that each value in the range becomes a test case. D) An input or output range of values such that every tenth value in the range becomes a test case.	B
73	End result of Software Requirement Analysis is _____. A) Functional and Behavioral B) Architectural and Structural C) Usability and Reliability D) Algorithmic and Data Structure	A
74	Which Testing is performed first? A) Black box testing B) White box testing C) Dynamic testing D) Static testing	D
75	Which of the following white-box testing technique is to set up test cases which covers all statements and branch conditions? A) Data-flow testing B) Boundary testing C) Control-flow testing D) Pair-wise testing	C
76	Why independent testing team is required? A) There will be no dispute about quality of product. B) Developer will concentrate on development activity. C) Tester can test product more thoroughly. D) Tester can join the project once development is finished.	C

77	<p>_____ refers to the set of tasks that ensures the software correctly implements a specific function.</p> <p>A) Verification B) Validation C) Modularity D) None of these</p>	A
78	<p>A document that contains description of any event that has happened which requires further investigation is called as a</p> <p>A) Test summary report B) Defect report C) Bug report D) Incident report</p>	D
79	<p>_____ is a Software Configuration Management concept that helps us to control change.</p> <p>A) Baseline B) Procedure C) Audit D) None of the above</p>	A
80	<p>What is the main aim of Software Configuration Management (SCM)?</p> <p>A) Identify change B) Control change C) Ensure that change is being properly implemented D) All of the above</p>	D
81	<p>What types of errors are not done by Black-Box Testing and can be uncovered by White-Box Testing?</p> <p>A) Logic errors B) Performance errors C) Behavioral errors D) None of these</p>	A
82	<p>When different combination of input requires different combination of actions, Which of the following technique is used in such situation?</p> <p>A) Boundary Value Analysis B) Equivalence Partition C) Decision Table D) Decision Coverage</p>	C
83	<p>What is true regarding Static Analysis Tools?</p> <p>A) It compares actual and expected result. B) It can detect memory leaks. C) It gives quality information about code without executing it. D) It tell about percentage of a code coverage.</p>	C
84	<p>Which are the benefits of Static Testing?</p> <p>A) Early feedback of a quality. B) Less rework cost. C) Increased developmental productivity. D) All of the above</p>	D
85	<p>Which is treated as Regular Expression?</p> <p>A) [] B) C) \$ D) { }</p>	A

86	Which is not a part of Decision Table? A)Rule portion B) Driver portion C)Condition portion D)Action portion	B
87	What is an Equivalence Partition? A) A set of test cases for testing classes of objects. B) An input or output range of values such as have only one value in the range becomes a test case. C) An input or output range of values such that each value in the range becomes a test case D) An input or output range of values such that every tenth value in the range becomes a test case.	B
88	Which of the followings is/are characteristic/s of Stress Testing? A) It is a type of Non Functional Testing B)It involves testing beyond normal operational capacity, often to a breaking point, in order to observe the results. C) It is used to determine the stability of a given system. D) All of the above.	D
89	Exit criteria is determined during _____. A) Planning and Control B)Implementation and execution C)Evaluating exit criteria and Reporting D)Analysis and Design	A
90	Which is not true in case of Unit Testing? A) It decreases the software development speed. B) It can't be expected to catch every error in a program. C) In this tester evaluates if individual units of source code are fit for use. D) It is usually conducted by the development team.	A
91	Test plans are based on _____. A) Project Plan B) Business Plan C) Support Plan D)All of these	A
92	Which is not a part of Decision Table? A)Stub portion B) Driver portion C) Condition portion D) Action portion	B
93	Which is not true regarding Spiral Model? A)Risk analysis is involved in every cycle of development. B)Uses series of prototype for refining test execution plan. C)For any change we need to iterate the whole cycle. D)Only this model has the risk analysis phase.	B

94	When Acceptance Test Cases are prepared in V model? A) After system testing is done. B) As soon as testing begins. C) When user asks. D) When user requirements are gathered.	D
95	Bug is the same name of _____. A)Error B) Incident C) Mistake D) Defect	D
96	Which testing is concerned with behaviour of whole product as per specified requirements? A)Acceptance testing B) Component testing C)System testing D) Integration testing	C
97	Which of the following is the form of Alpha and Beta Testing? A)Acceptance Testing B)System Testing C)Unit Testing D)Integration Testing	A
98	Which of the following statements is not true? A)Acceptance Testing determines if system is ready for release B)Acceptance Testing checks whether system meets needs and expectations C)Acceptance Testing helps to find defects in system D)Acceptance Testing is responsibility of user	C
99	Who is responsible for Component Testing? A)Software tester B) Designer C) User D) Developer	D
100	The expected results of the software is _____. A) Only important in system testing B)Only used in component testing C)Most useful when specified in advance D)Derived from the code.	A

Subject Code	CA 6.4
Subject	Data Warehousing and Mining
Paper Code	254604

QUE. NO.	QUESTION	ANS
1	A data warehouse is which of the following? A. Can be updated by end users. B. Contains numerous naming conventions and formats. C. Organized around important subject areas. D. Contains only current data.	C
2	A star schema has what type of relationship between a dimension and fact table? A. Many-to-many B. One-to-one C. One-to-many D. All of the above.	C
3	Which of the following statement is true? A. The data warehouse consists of data marts and operational data B. The data warehouse is used as a source for the operational data C. The operational data are used as a source for the data warehouse D. All of the above	C
4	The following is true of three-tier data warehouses: A. Once created, the data marts will keep on being updated from the data warehouse at periodic times B. Once created, the data marts will directly receive their new data from the operational databases C. The data marts are different groups of tables in the data warehouse D. A data mart becomes a data warehouse when it reaches a critical size	A

5	<p>The following technology is not well-suited for data mining:</p> <p>A. Expert system technology B. Data visualization C. Technology limited to specific data types such as numeric data types D. Parallel architecture</p>	C
6	<p>What is true of the multidimensional model?</p> <p>A. It typically requires less disk storage B. It typically requires more disk storage C. Typical business queries requiring aggregate functions take more time D. Increasing the size of a dimension is difficult</p>	B
7	<p>Which is the right approach of Data Mining?</p> <p>A. Infrastructure, exploration, analysis, interpretation, exploitation B. Infrastructure, exploration, analysis, exploitation, interpretation C. Infrastructure, analysis, exploration, interpretation, exploitation D. Infrastructure, analysis, exploration, exploitation, interpretation</p>	A
8	<p>Which of the following issue is considered before investing in Data Mining?</p> <p>A. Functionality B. Vendor consideration C. Compatibility D. All of the above</p>	D
9	<p>Cluster is?</p> <p>A. Group of similar objects that differ significantly from other objects B. Operations on a database to transform or simplify data in order to prepare it for a machine-learning algorithm C. Symbolic representation of facts or ideas from which information can potentially be extracted D. None of these</p>	A

10	<p>Black boxes are</p> <p>A. This takes only two values. In general, these values will be 0 and 1 and they can be coded as one bit.</p> <p>B. The natural environment of a certain species</p> <p>C. Systems that can be used without knowledge of internal operations</p> <p>D. None of these</p>	C
11	<p>A definition of a concept is if it recognizes all the instances of that concept</p> <p>A. Complete</p> <p>B. Consistent</p> <p>C. Constant</p> <p>D. None of these</p>	A
12	<p>Data mining is</p> <p>A. The actual discovery phase of a knowledge discovery process</p> <p>B. The stage of selecting the right data for a KDD process</p> <p>C. A subject-oriented integrated time variant non-volatile collection of data in support of management</p> <p>D. None of these</p>	A
13	<p>A definition or a concept is if it classifies any examples as coming within the concept</p> <p>A. Complete</p> <p>B. Consistent</p> <p>C. Constant</p> <p>D. None of these</p>	B
14	<p>Data independence means</p> <p>A. Data is defined separately and not included in programs</p> <p>B. Programs are not dependent on the physical attributes of data.</p> <p>C. Programs are not dependent on the logical attributes of data</p> <p>D. Both (B) and (C).</p>	D
15	<p>E-R model uses this symbol to represent weak entity set?</p> <p>A. Dotted rectangle</p> <p>B. Diamond</p> <p>C. Doubly outlined rectangle</p> <p>D. None of these</p>	C

16	OLAP stands for a) Online analytical processing b) Online analysis processing c) Online transaction processing d) Online aggregate processing	A
17	Data that can be modeled as dimension attributes and measure attributes are called _____ data. a) Multidimensional b) Single dimensional c) Measured d) Dimensional	A
18	What do data warehouses support? a) OLAP b) OLTP c) OLAP and OLTP d) Operational databases	A
19	The full form of OLAP is A) Online Analytical Processing B) Online Advanced Processing C) Online Advanced Preparation D) Online Analytical Performance	A
20	Data can be store , retrive and updated in ... a) SMTOP b) OLTP c) FTP d) OLAP	B
21	Which of the following is a good alternative to the star schema? a) snow flake schema b) star schema c) star snow flake schema d) fact constellation	D
22	_____ is not a data mining functionality? A) Clustering and Analysis B) Selection and interpretation C) Classification and regression D) Characterization and Discrimination	B

23	<p>Which of the following can also applied to other forms?</p> <p>a) Data streams & Sequence data b) Networked data c) Text & Spatial data d) All of these</p>	D
24	<p>What is noise?</p> <p>a) component of a network b) context of KDD and data mining c) aspects of a data warehouse d) None of these</p>	B
25	<p>Data mining is?</p> <p>a) time variant non-volatile collection of data b) The actual discovery phase of a knowledge c) The stage of selecting the right data d) None of these</p>	B
26	<p>_____ is a subject-oriented, integrated, time-variant, nonvolatile collection of data in support of management decisions.</p> <p>A. Data Mining. B. Data Warehousing. C. Web Mining. D. Text Mining.</p>	B
27	<p>The data Warehouse is _____.</p> <p>A. read only. B. write only. C. read write only. D. none.</p>	A
28	<p>Expansion for DSS in DW is _____.</p> <p>A. Decision Support system. B. Decision Single System. C. Data Storable System. D. Data Support System.</p>	A
29	<p>The important aspect of the data warehouse environment is that data found within the data Warehouse is _____.</p> <p>A. subject-oriented. B. time-variant.</p>	D

	<p>C. integrated.</p> <p>D. All of the above.</p>	
30	<p>The time horizon in Data warehouse is usually _____.</p> <p>A. 1-2 years.</p> <p>B. 3-4years.</p> <p>C. 5-6 years.</p> <p>D. 5-10 years.</p>	D
31	<p>The data is stored, retrieved & updated in _____.</p> <p>A. OLAP.</p> <p>B. OLTP.</p> <p>C. SMTP.</p> <p>D. FTP.</p>	B
32	<p>_____describes the data contained in the data warehouse.</p> <p>A. Relational data.</p> <p>B. Operational data.</p> <p>C. Metadata.</p> <p>D. Informational data.</p>	C
33	<p>_____predicts future trends & behaviors, allowing business managers to make proactive, knowledge-driven decisions.</p> <p>A. Data warehouse.</p> <p>B. Data mining.</p> <p>C. Datamarts.</p> <p>D. Metadata.</p>	B
34	<p>_____ is the heart of the warehouse.</p> <p>A. Data mining database servers.</p> <p>B. Data warehouse database servers.</p> <p>C. Data mart database servers.</p> <p>D. Relational data base servers.</p>	B
35	<p>_____ is the specialized data warehouse database.</p> <p>A. Oracle.</p> <p>B. DBZ.</p> <p>C. Informix.</p>	D

	D. Redbrick.	
36	<p>_____ consists of information in the enterprise that is not in classical form.</p> <p>A. Mushy metadata. B. Differential metadata. C. Data warehouse. D. Data mining.</p>	A
37	<p>_____ databases are owned by particular departments or business groups.</p> <p>A. Informational. B. Operational. C. Both informational and operational. D. Flat.</p>	B
38	<p>The star schema is composed of _____ fact table.</p> <p>A. one. B. two. C. three. D. four.</p>	A
39	<p>The time horizon in operational environment is _____.</p> <p>A. 30-60 days. B. 60-90 days. C. 90-120 days. D. 120-150 days.</p>	B
40	<p>The key used in operational environment may not have an element of _____.</p> <p>A. time. B. cost. C. frequency. D. quality.</p>	A

41	Data can be updated in ____ environment. A. data warehouse. B. data mining. C. operational. D. informational.	C
42	Record cannot be updated in _____. A. OLTP B. files C. RDBMS D. data warehouse	D
43	Data warehouse contains _____ data that is never found in the operational environment. A. normalized. B. informational. C. summary. D. denormalized.	C
44	Data redundancy between the environments results in less than _____ percent. A. one. B. two. C. three. D. four.	A
45	Detail data in single fact table is otherwise known as _____. A. monoatomic data. B. diatomic data. C. atomic data. D. multiatomic data.	C

46	<p>A data warehouse is _____.</p> <p>A. updated by end users. B. contains numerous naming conventions and formats C. organized around important subject areas. D. contains only current data.</p>	C
47	<p>The load and index is _____.</p> <p>A. a process to reject data from the data warehouse and to create the necessary indexes. B. a process to load the data in the data warehouse and to create the necessary indexes. C. a process to upgrade the quality of data after it is moved into a data warehouse. D. a process to upgrade the quality of data before it is moved into a data warehouse.</p>	B
48	<p>The type of relationship in star schema is _____.</p> <p>A. many-to-many. B. one-to-one. C. one-to-many. D. many-to-one.</p>	C
49	<p>Fact tables are _____.</p> <p>A. completely demoralized. B. partially demoralized. C. completely normalized. D. partially normalized.</p>	C
50	<p>MDDB stands for _____.</p> <p>A. multiple data doubling. B. multidimensional databases. C. multiple double dimension. D. multi-dimension doubling.</p>	B

51	<p>Which of the following statement is true?</p> <p>A. The data warehouse consists of data marts and operational data B. The data warehouse is used as a source for the operational data C. The operational data are used as a source for the data warehouse D. All of the above</p>	C
52	<p>The following is true of three-tier data warehouses:</p> <p>A. Once created, the data marts will keep on being updated from the data warehouse at periodic times B. Once created, the data marts will directly receive their new data from the operational databases C. The data marts are different groups of tables in the data warehouse D. A data mart becomes a data warehouse when it reaches a critical size</p>	A
53	<p>What is true of the multidimensional model?</p> <p>A. It typically requires less disk storage B. It typically requires more disk storage C. Typical business queries requiring aggregate functions take more time D. Increasing the size of a dimension is difficult</p>	B
54	<p>Data warehouse architecture is based on _____.</p> <p>A. DBMS. B. RDBMS. C. Sybase. D. SQL Server.</p>	B
55	<p>A goal of data mining includes which of the following?</p> <p>A. To explain some observed event or condition B. To confirm that data exists C. To analyze data for expected relationships D. To create a new data warehouse</p>	A

56	<p>Which of the following statements does not apply to relational databases?</p> <p>A. Relational databases are simple to understand B. Tables are one of the basic components of relational databases C. Relational databases have a strong procedural orientation D. Relational databases have a strong mathematical foundation</p>	C
57	<p>In the relational database terminology, a table is synonymous with:</p> <p>A. A column B. A row C. An attribute D. A relation</p>	D
58	<p>A null value indicates:</p> <p>A. A numeric value with value 0 B. The absence of a value C. A very small value D. An erroneous value</p>	B
59	<p>Which of the following features usually applies to data in a data warehouse?</p> <p>A. Data are often deleted B. Most applications consist of transactions C. Data are rarely deleted D. Relatively few records are processed by applications</p>	C
60	<p>Data warehouse architecture is based on _____.</p> <p>A. DBMS. B. RDBMS. C. Sybase. D. SQL Server.</p>	B

61	<p>The time horizon in Data warehouse is usually _____.</p> <p>A. 1-2 years. B. 3-4years. C. 5-6 years. D. 5-10 years.</p>	D
62	<p>The data is stored, retrieved & updated in _____.</p> <p>A. OLAP. B. OLTP. C. SMTP. D. FTP.</p>	B
63	<p>_____ predicts future trends & behaviors, allowing business managers to make proactive, Knowledge-driven decisions.</p> <p>A. Data warehouse. B. Data mining. C. Datamarts. D. Metadata.</p>	B
64	<p>_____ is the heart of the warehouse.</p> <p>A. Data mining database servers. B. Data warehouse database servers. C. Data mart database servers. D. Relational data base servers.</p>	B
65	<p>_____ is the specialized data warehouse database.</p> <p>A. Oracle. B. DBZ. C. Informix. D. Redbrick.</p>	D
66	<p>_____ defines the structure of the data held in operational databases and used by operational applications.</p> <p>A. User-level metadata. B. Data warehouse metadata. C. Operational metadata. D. Data mining metadata</p>	C
67	<p>_____ maps the core warehouse metadata to business concepts, familiar and useful to end users.</p> <p>A. Application level metadata. B. User level metadata. C. Enduser level metadata. D. Core level metadata.</p>	A

68	<p>_____ consists of information in the enterprise that is not in classical form.</p> <p>A. Mushy metadata. B. Differential metadata. C. Data warehouse. D. Data mining</p>	A
69	<p>The star schema is composed of _____ fact table.</p> <p>A. one. B. two. C. three. D. four.</p>	A
70	<p>The time horizon in operational environment is _____.</p> <p>A. 30-60 days. B. 60-90 days. C. 90-120 days. D. 120-150 days.</p>	B
71	<p>The key used in operational environment may not have an element of _____.</p> <p>A. time. B. cost. C. frequency. D. quality.</p>	A
72	<p>Data can be updated in _____ environment.</p> <p>A. data warehouse. B. data mining. C. operational. D. informational.</p>	C
73	<p>Record cannot be updated in _____.</p> <p>A. OLTP B. files C. RDBMS D. data warehouse</p>	D
74	<p>The source of all data warehouse data is the _____.</p> <p>A. operational environment. B. informal environment. C. formal environment. D. technology environment.</p>	A

75	Data redundancy between the environments results in less than _____ percent.	A
	A. one. B. two. C. three. D. four.	
76	Fact tables are _____. A. completely demoralized. B. partially demoralized. C. completely normalized. D. partially normalized.	C
77	_____ is the goal of data mining. A. To explain some observed event or condition. B. To confirm that data exists. C. To analyze data for expected relationships. D. To create a new data warehouse.	A
78	The data administration subsystem helps you perform all of the following, except _____. A. backups and recovery. B. query optimization. C. security management. D. create, change, and delete information.	D
79	The most common source of change data in refreshing a data warehouse is _____. A. queryable change data. B. cooperative change data. C. logged change data. D. snapshot change data.	A
80	Classification rules are extracted from _____. A. root node. B. decision tree. C. siblings. D. branches.	B
81	The main organizational justification for implementing a data warehouse is to provide _____. A. cheaper ways of handling transportation. B. decision support. C. storing large volume of data. D. access to data.	C

82	<p>Data warehouse architecture is based on _____.</p> <p>A. DBMS. B. RDBMS. C. Sybase. D. SQL Server</p>	B
83	<p>Source data from the warehouse comes from _____.</p> <p>A. ODS. B. TDS. C. MDDB. D. ORDBMS.</p>	A
84	<p>_____ is a data transformation process.</p> <p>A. Comparison. B. Projection. C. Selection. D. Filtering.</p>	D
85	<p>The technology area associated with CRM is _____.</p> <p>A. specialization. B. generalization. C. personalization. D. summarization.</p>	C
86	<p>MDDB stands for _____.</p> <p>A. multiple data doubling. B. multidimensional databases. C. multiple double dimension. D. multi-dimension doubling.</p>	B
87	<p>_____ is an important functional component of the metadata.</p> <p>A. Digital directory. B. Repository. C. Information directory. D. Data dictionary.</p>	C
88	<p>_____ is data collected from natural systems.</p> <p>A. MRI scan. B. ODS data. C. Statistical data. D. Historical data.</p>	A

89	_____ are some popular OLAP tools.	A
	A. Metacube, Informix. B. Oracle Express, Essbase. C. HOLAP. D. MOLAP.	
90	Capability of data mining is to build _____ models.	C
	A. retrospective. B. interrogative. C. predictive. D. imperative.	
91	Strategic value of data mining is _____.	C
	A. cost-sensitive. B. work-sensitive. C. time-sensitive. D. technical-sensitive.	
92	The terms equality and roll up are associated with _____.	C
	A. OLAP. B. visualization. C. data mart. D. decision tree.	
93	Exceptional reporting in data warehousing is otherwise called as _____.	B
	A. exception. B. alerts. C. errors. D. bugs.	
94	_____ is a metadata repository.	A
	A. Prism solution directory manager. B. CORBA. C. STUNT. D. COBWEB.	
95	_____ is an expensive process in building an expert system.	D
	A. Analysis. B. Study. C. Design. D. Information collection.	

96	Removing duplicate records is a process called _____. A. recovery. B. data cleaning. C. data cleansing. D. data pruning.	B
97	How many components are there in a data warehouse? A. two. B. three. C. four. D. five.	D
98	Metadata contains atleast _____. A. the structure of the data. B. the algorithms used for summarization. C. the mapping from the operational environment to the data warehouse. D. all of the above.	D
99	Which of the following is the other name of Data mining? A. Exploratory data analysis. B. Data driven discovery. C. Deductive learning. D. All of the above	D
100	Which of the following is a descriptive model? A. Classification. B. Regression. C. Sequence discovery. D. Association rules.	C

CA 6.5 Cyber Security (254605)

QUE. NO.	QUESTION	ANS
1	<p>_____ are often delivered to a PC through an email attachment and are often designed to do harm.</p> <p>A). Spam B). Email C). Portals D). Virus</p>	D
2	<p>Which of the following is known as Malicious software?</p> <p>A). Illegalware B). Badware C). Malware D). Maliciousware</p>	C
3	<p>Digital signature envelope is decrypted by using _____.</p> <p>A). merchant private key. B). payment's private key. C). payment public key. D). merchant's public key.</p>	B
4	<p>What is the updated version of the IT Act, 2000?</p> <p>A) IT Act, 2007 B) Advanced IT Act, 2007 C) IT Act, 2008 D) Advanced IT Act, 2008</p>	C
5	<p>Key logger is a _____.</p> <p>A). firmware B). Antivirus C). Spyware D). all of the above</p>	C
6	<p>In which year India's IT Act came into existence?</p> <p>A) 2000 B) 2001 C) 2002 D) 2003</p>	A
7	<p>Which of the following is not done by cyber criminals?</p> <p>A) Unauthorized account access B) Mass attack using Trojans as botnets C) Email spoofing and spamming D) Report vulnerability in any system</p>	D
8	<p>_____ are individuals or organizations who distribute unsolicited, falsified e-mail attempting to spread spyware or malware, attack organizations or sell products for monetary gain.</p> <p>A). Spyware. B). Malware. C). Insiders. D). Spammers.</p>	D

9	<p>Cyber risk leads to</p> <p>A). Risk of financial loss B). Disruption</p> <p>C). Damage to the reputation D). All of the above</p>	D
10	<p>VIRUS stands for _____</p> <p>A). Very Intelligent Result Until Source</p> <p>B). Very Interchanged Resource Under Search</p> <p>C). Vital Information Resource Under Siege</p> <p>D). Viral Important Record User Searched</p>	C
11	<p>A computer _____ is a malicious code which self-replicates by copying itself to other programs.</p> <p>A) program B) virus C) application D) worm</p>	B
12	<p>SSL provides only _____.</p> <p>A). authentication. B). confidentiality.</p> <p>C). integrity. D). durability.</p>	A
13	<p>_____ is created specifically for the organization based on the information gathered in the reconnaissance phase.</p> <p>A). Adware. B). Spyware. C). Spam. D). Malware.</p>	D
14	<p>Which of the following type is called as interoperability?</p> <p>A). Semantic B). Technical C). Policy D). All of the above</p>	D
15	<p>DDOS attacks originate from _____</p> <p>A). Internet connected machines B). Intranet connected machines</p> <p>C). Trojans D). Spywares</p>	A
16	<p>Which attack stores data in more space than its buffer allocation?</p> <p>A). DoS attack B). Salami attack</p> <p>C). Buffer overflow attack D). Virus attack</p>	C
17	<p>In the 1990s, the typical hacker's approach used to be _____.</p> <p>A). Hit-and-run. B). Targeted attacks. C). Malware. D). Cyber-attacks.</p>	A

18	<p>Electronic Data Interchange Software consists of the following four layers:</p> <p>A)Business application, Internal format conversion, Network translator, EDI envelop</p> <p>B)Business application, Internal format conversion, EDI translator, EDI envelop</p> <p>C)Application layer, Transport layer, EDI translator, EDI envelop</p> <p>D)Application layer, Transport layer, IP layer, EDI envelop</p>	B
19	<p>WPA2 is used for security in</p> <p>A). Ethernet B). Bluetooth C). Wi-fi D). none of the above</p>	C
20	<p>CFAA stands for _____</p> <p>A). Computer Fraud and Abuse Act B). Cyber Fraud and Abuse Act</p> <p>C). Cyber Fraud Activity Analysis D). Cyber Fraud Activity Act</p>	A
21	<p>_____ is the secure version of HTTP, the protocol over which data is sent between the browser and the website that are connected to.</p> <p>A). Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure</p> <p>B). Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Security</p> <p>C). File transfer protocol secure</p> <p>D). File transfer protocol security</p>	A
22	<p>The term 'Intellectual Property Rights' covers</p> <p>A)Copyrights B)Know-how</p> <p>C)Trade dress D)All of the above</p>	D
23	<p>Which of the following is not a type of virus?</p> <p>A) Boot sector B) Polymorphic C) Multipartite D) Trojans</p>	D
24	<p>mcafee is an example of _____.</p> <p>A). photo editing software B). quick heal C). virus D). antivirus</p>	D
25	<p>EDI requires</p> <p>A) representation of common business documents in computer readable forms</p> <p>B) data entry operators by receivers</p> <p>C) special value added networks</p> <p>D) special hardware at co-operating Business premises</p>	A

26	Which of the following is not a cloud based storage solutions? A). Dropbox B). Google Drive C). OneDrive D). McAfee	D
27	The usage of the Internet for hours by an unauthorized person which is actually paid by another person is called _____. A). denial of service. B). internet time theft. C). virus attack. D). cyber defamation.	B
28	_____ provides the quantum of information on a specific risk. A) Risk Governance B). Risk Measurement C). Risk monitoring D). Risk Mitigation	B
29	Which system provides administrator with the ability to instantly view and change access rights? A). Identity and access management B). Data Loss Prevention C). Security information and event management D). Intrusion detection system	A
30	What is the attack called evil twin? A). MAC Spoofing B). ARP poisoning C). Rogue access point D). Session hijacking	C
31	Following the moves of an individual's activity over Internet is known as _____. A). internet time theft. B). unauthorized access. C). cyber stalking. D). computer voyeur.	C
32	. _____ can be defeated by blocking executables in emails, better patching, disabling auto run capabilities and strong password policies. A). Network-travelling worms. B). Phishing attacks. C). Spyware. D). Malware.	A
33	_____ monitor the user activity on internet and transmit the information in the background someone else A). Malware B). Adware C). Spyware D). None of these	C

34	Information Technology act in India was amended in the year A). 2000 B). 2004 C). 2008 D). 2010	C
35	Cyber-laws are incorporated for punishing all criminals only. A) True B) False	B
36	The two most critical assets of any organization are its _____. A). user and infrastructure B). user and data C). data and capital investment D). user and capital investment	B
37	_____ is the act of sending multiple copies of unsolicited mails or mass emails such as chain letters to many users at a time. A). Spamming B). Cyber theft. C). Phishing. D). Cyber laundering.	A
38	Cyber-crime can be categorized into _____ types. A) 4 B) 3 C) 2 D) 6	C
39	Network layer firewall works as a A). frame filter B). packet filter C). both (A) and (B) D). none of the above	B
40	. Major areas covered in cyber security is/are _____. A). application security. B). information security. C). disaster security. D). all the above.	D
41	DDOS is _____ A). Distribution of service B). Duplication of work C). Cyber attack D). Distributed Denial of service	D
42	SSL is placed in between the _____ layers. A). transport & data link. B). application & presentation. C). application & transport. D). application & session.	C

43	Which of the following is not a type of cyber crime? A) Data theft B) Forgery C) Damage to data and systems D) Installing antivirus for protection	D
44	. _____ is the act of making something criminal, or making it against the law. A). Criminalization. B). Identity theft. C). Organized crime. D). Cyber security.	D
45	Electronic transfer of illegally obtained money with the goal of hiding its source and possibly its destination is called as _____. A). cyber laundering. B). assault by a threat. C). cyber contraband. D). cyber stalking.	A
46	Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) protect the use of information and ideas that are of A)Ethical value B)Moral value C)Social value D)Commercial value	D
47	_____ is a function of the organizational policies and processes as well as technologies. A). Cyber crime. B). Cyber threat. C). Cyber security. D). Threat intelligence.	C
48	In the basic TCP/IP protocol suite, the number of layers used are _____. A). 4 B). 6 C). 5 D). 7	A
49	Exploring appropriate and ethical behaviors related to online environments and digital media is known as _____. A). Cyber ethics B). Cyber security C). Cyber safety D). Cyber law	A
50	Firewalls are used to protect against _____. A). data driven attacks B). fire attacks C). virus attacks D). unauthorized access	D

51	Spammers are classified into _____ A). hucksters and fraudsters B). hucksters and warez C). hucksters and piracy D). piracy and hucksters	A
52	_____ an event dependent programme, as soon as the designated event occurs, it crashes the computer, releases a virus or any other harmful possibilities. A). Logic bomb B). Computer virus. C). Email bombing. D). Salami attack.	A
53	The principal electronic payment systems for electronic commerce is A)Credit Card B)Digital Wallet C)Electronic Cheque D)All of the above	D
54	When a logic bomb is activated by a time related event, it is known as _____. A). virus B). Trojan horse C). time related bomb sequence D). time bomb	D
55	_____ refers to the criminal use of Internet. A). Cyber space. B). Cyber investigation. C). Cyber law. D). Net-crime	D
56	_____ is created specifically for the organization based on the information gathered in the reconnaissance phase. A). Adware. B). Spyware. C). Spam. D). Malware.	D
57	. _____ is the secure version of HTTP, the protocol over which data is sent between the browser and the website that are connected to. A). Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure B). Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Security C). File transfer protocol secure D). File transfer protocol security	A
58	Which of them is not an ideal way of spreading the virus? A) Infected website B) Emails C) Official Antivirus CDs D) USBs	C

59	<p>EDI standards are</p> <p>A) not universally available</p> <p>B) essential for B2B commerce</p> <p>C) not required for B2B commerce</p> <p>D) still being evolved</p>	B
60	<p>Which of the following has highest value towards security?</p> <p>A). Architecture B). Passive defense</p> <p>C). Active defense D). Offense</p>	D
61	<p>Compromising confidential information comes under _____</p> <p>a) Bug</p> <p>b) Threat</p> <p>c) Vulnerability</p> <p>d) Attack</p>	B
62	<p>According to the CIA Triad, which of the below-mentioned element is not considered in the triad?</p> <p>a) Confidentiality</p> <p>b) Integrity</p> <p>c) Authenticity</p> <p>d) Availability</p>	C
63	<p>CIA triad is also known as _____</p> <p>a) NIC (Non-repudiation, Integrity, Confidentiality)</p> <p>b) AIC (Availability, Integrity, Confidentiality)</p> <p>c) AIN (Availability, Integrity, Non-repudiation)</p> <p>d) AIC (Authenticity, Integrity, Confidentiality)</p>	B
64	<p>When you use the word _____ it means you are protecting your data from getting disclosed.</p> <p>a) Confidentiality</p> <p>b) Integrity</p> <p>c) Authentication</p> <p>d) Availability</p>	A
65	<p>_____ means the protection of data from modification by unknown users.</p> <p>a) Confidentiality</p> <p>b) Integrity</p> <p>c) Authentication</p> <p>d) Non-repudiation</p>	B
66	<p>Data _____ is used to ensure confidentiality.</p> <p>a) Encryption</p> <p>b) Locking</p> <p>c) Deleting</p> <p>d) Backup</p>	A

67	Which of these is not a proper method of maintaining confidentiality? a) Biometric verification b) ID and password based verification c) 2-factor authentication d) switching off the phone	D
68	One common way to maintain data availability is _____ a) Data clustering b) Data backup c) Data recovery d) Data Altering	B
69	VPN means a) Virtual Private Network b) Virtual Public Network c) Vide Private Network d) Virtual Protected Network	A
70	Which are types of Virtual Private Network a) Remote Access VPN b) Intranet VPN c) Extranet VPN d) All above	D
71	Which of the following is/are threats for electronic payment systems? a) Computer worms b) Computer virus c) Trojan horse d) All of the above	D
72	To protect yourself from computer hacker, you should turn on a) Script b) Firewall c) VLC d) Antivirus	B
73	Firewalls are used to protect against ----- a) data driven attacks b) fire attacks c) virus attacks d) unauthorized access	D
74	Code red is a(n) ----- a) Word Processing Software b) Antivirus c) Virus d) Photo Editing Software	C

75	<p>----- software are programs that are installed onto your computer and can scan and remove known viruses which you may have contracted</p> <p>a) Firmware b) Adware c) Key logger d) Antivirus</p>	D
76	<p>----- are attempts by individuals to obtain confidential information from you to falsifying their identity.</p> <p>a) Computer viruses b) Phishing scams c) Phishing trips d) Spyware scams</p>	B
77	<p>What is ISP?</p> <p>a) Internet Service Provider b) Internet Service Pack c) Initial service packet d) Internet set packet</p>	A
78	<p>Viruses are</p> <p>a) man made b) naturally occur c) machine made d) all above</p>	A
79	<p>Firewall is types of</p> <p>a) Virus b) Security Threats c) Worm d) None of above</p>	D
80	<p>Which of the following is used for access control</p> <p>a) Biometrics Systems b) CCTV c) both above d) None of above</p>	A
81	<p>Advantages of Virtual Private Network(VPN)</p> <p>a) Security b) Cost saving c) Scalability d) All above</p>	D
82	<p>Types of Network attack</p> <p>a) Active attack b) Passive attack c) Both d) None of above</p>	C

83	<p>What is IDS?</p> <p>a) Intrusion Detection System b) Immediate Detection System c) illusion Detection System d) Internet Detection System</p>	A
84	<p>What is DOS attack?</p> <p>a) Denial-of-Service attack b) Danger of System attack c) Denial-of-System attack d) none of above</p>	A
85	<p>VPN is</p> <p>a) Type of public network that uses private network b) Type of private network that uses public network c) Type of private network that uses private network d) Type of public network that uses private network</p>	B
86	<p>Which of the following Malicious program do not replicate automatically.</p> <p>a) Trojan horse b) Virus c) Worm d) Zombie</p>	A
87	<p>Which of the following is known as Malicious software.</p> <p>a) illegal ware b) bad ware c) malware d) malicious ware</p>	C
88	<p>To protect a computer from virus, you should install ----- in your computer.</p> <p>a) backup wizard b) disk cleanup c) anti-virus d) disk defragmenter</p>	C
89	<p>VIRUS stands for</p> <p>a) Very Intelligent Result Until Source b) Very Interchanged Resource Under Search c) Vital Information Resource Under Sledge d) Viral Important Record User Searched</p>	C
90	<p>What is short for malicious software (is software designed to disrupt computer operation, gather sensitive information, or gain unauthorized access to computer systems)?</p> <p>a) Malware b) Moleculewar c) Malisoft d) Malairasoft</p>	A

91	Which of the followings are components of Information System? a) Hardware b) Software c) Data d) all above	D
92	Information Technology Amendment Act came in year a) 2000 b) 2008 c) 2007 d) 2010	B
93	Information Technology Act 2000 is mainly for a) Cyber crime b) General crime c) money theft d) murder	A
94	Cyber-crime is a crime that happens from a) Computer b) Internet c) Mobile d) all above	D
95	Use of credit card a) withdraw money b) for shopping c) emergency d) all	D
96	Which of following is a cyber-crime? a) Website hacking b) DOS attack c) Email spoofing d) all	D
97	Which of followings are components of Cryptographic system convert cipher text into plain text? a) sender b) Encryption c) Cipher text d) Decryption	D
98	Which component is useful for document security? a) Digital Signature b) Cryptographic System c) Finger print d) all above	D

99	<p>Which of the following is used to alert administrator when somebody tries to access our network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Intrusion Detection System (IDS) b) Router c) Switch d) Wi-Fi 	A
100	<p>Which of the following is used to provide regular information of daily activities of a business to manager.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Management Information System (MIS) b) Transaction Processing System(TPS) c) Expert System (ES) d) Decision Support System. 	A

Subject Code	CA 6.1
Subject	ERP & SAP
Paper Code	254601

QUE. NO.	QUESTION	ANS
1.	Which of the following describes an ERP system? A) ERP systems provide a foundation for collaboration between departments B) ERP systems enable people in different business areas to communicate C) ERP systems have been widely adopted in large organizations to store critical knowledge used to make the decisions that drive the organization's performance D) All of the above	D
2.	What is at the heart of any ERP system? A) Information B) Employees C) Customers D) Database	D
3.	What are the primary business benefits of an ERP system? A) Sales forecasts, sales strategies, and marketing campaigns B) Market demand, resource and capacity constraints, and real-time scheduling C) Forecasting, planning, purchasing, material management, warehousing, inventory, and distribution D) All of the above Answer:	C
4.	Which one of the following is not a myth about ERP? A) ERP means more work and procedures B) ERP makes many employees redundant. C) ERP integrate and automate organization process D) ERP is the sole responsibility of management	C
5.	Which one of the following is the part of organization? A) People B) Common goal C) Resources D) All of the above	
6.	In SAP system, an administrator can also lock or unlock a user as per the requirement either manually or automatically? A) True B) False	
7.	In SAP system architecture, which of the following layer communicates with the application server to perform all the processing and which is known as brains of an SAP system? A) Application Server Layer	

	B) Presentation Layer C) Database Layer D) None of these	
8.	In the _____, ERP packages were targeted at the manufacturing industry. A) 1970's B) 1990's C) 1980's D) 1960's	
9.	What must a system do to qualify as a true ERP solution? A) Be flexible B) Be modular and closed C) Extend within the company D) All of the above	A
10.	SAP was founded in which year? A) 1972 B) 1974 C) 1980 D) 1982	A
11.	Application server of the sap system is run by? A) ABAP and JAVA B) ABAP C) JAVA D) C++	A
12.	What does SAP stand for? A) Systems Applications and Products for Data Processing B) Systems Applications and Products for Data Warehousing C) Systems Applications and Products for Data Maintaining D) Systems Applications and Products for Data collecting	A
13.	What is a Valid Configuration for a R3 System? A)Many App servers and one database server B)No app server and one database server C)One app server and many database servers D)None of the above	A
14.	Which of the following is a reason for ERPs explosive growth? A) ERP is a logical solution to the mess of incompatible applications B) ERP addresses the need for global information sharing and reporting C) ERP is used to avoid the pain and expense of fixing legacy systems D) All of the above	D
15.	Who are the primary users of SCM systems? A) Sales, marketing, customer service B) Accounting, finance, logistics, and production C) Customers, resellers, partners, suppliers, and distributors D) All of the above	C

16.	Who are the primary users of ERP systems? A) Sales, marketing, customer service B) Accounting, finance, logistics, and production C) Customers, resellers, partners, suppliers, and distributors D) All of the above	B
17.	Which one of the following doesn't belong to ERP Technologies? A) Data Warehousing B) Business Process reengineering C) Data Mining D) Manufacturing resource planning	D
18.	_____ handling and sharing has become a vital process for efficient and effective working of any organization. A) Material B) Resource C) Information D) Database	C
19.	_____ became the fundamental concept of production management and control. A) BOM B) MRP C) ERP D) MRP II	B
20.	The _____ should plan well and execute perfectly the implementation of ERP. A) Organisation B) System developers C) Vendors D) Top Management	B
21.	Which is one of the most critical steps in the ERP implementation? A) Creation of Organizational Model B) Creation of Integrated Data Model C) Creation of Business Model D) Creation of Data Model	B
22.	What is one of the key resources of every organisation, in today's competitive business environment? A) Employee B) Information C) ERP D) Database	B
23.	In an integrated data model, what gives a snapshot of the organisation at any given time? A) ERP B) Database C) Management D) MIS	B

24.	EIS stands for: A) Executive Interaction System B) Executive Interconnecting Systems C) Executive Information Systems D) Executive Instrumental Systems	C
25.	DSS is quite _____ and is available on request. A) Structured B) Non-structured C) Semi-structured D) Unstructured	D
26.	When a customer needs to check the performance of the company before he places an order, which department has to be in a position to provide the necessary information? A) Production B) Quality C) Marketing D) Finance	C
27.	OLAP stands for: A) On-Line Analytical Processing B) On-Line Account Processing C) On-Line Arithmetic Processing D) On-Line Application Processing	A
28.	Data mining is the process of identifying valid, new, potentially useful, and ultimately clear _____ from databases. A) Decision B) Strategies C) Information D) Account	C
29.	Which one of the following is not a part of ERP implementation? A) Vendor representatives B) Employees teams C) Consultants D) Customers	D
30.	MIS is a computer-based system that optimizes the _____ of information throughout an organisation. 1. Collation 2. Collection 3. Transfer 4. Presentation A) 1, 2, & 3 B) 1, 3, & 4 C) 1, 2, & 4 D) 1, 2, 3, & 4	B
31.	ERP package will handle _____ business functionalities. A) one. B) two. C) three. D) all.	D

32.	The most important step of ERP implementation is _____ phase. A) installing. B) training. C) gap analysis. D) testing.	C
33.	An enterprise is a group of people with _____. A) common goal. B) separate goal for each department. C) multiple goals. D) two or more goals.	A
34.	In _____, entire organization is considered as a system and the departments are its subsystem. A) business way. B) general. C) enterprise way. D) planning.	C
35.	An information system produces information using the _____ cycle. A) data analysis. B) input-process-output. C) input-output. D) process-input-output.	B
36.	Which of the following method is used to produce reports about data. A) Decision Support Systems. B) Executive Information Systems. C) Query/Report Writing Tool. D) All the above.	D
37.	Which of the following is an example for commercial ERP A) ERP5 B) Microsoft Dynamics AX C) Compiere D) Fistera	
38.	_____ approaches reduces data redundancy and provide update information. A) Legacy system. B) Information system. C) Integrated data model. D) Data base.	C
39.	The primary concept of _____ is that storing huge amount of data. A) data mining. B) OLAP. C) supply chain management. D) data warehousing.	D

40.	Data mining is a powerful new technology to _____ from large databases. A) extraction of hidden predictive information. B) generating reports. C) retrieving data. D) show result.	A
41.	ERP system is built on a _____ utilising a common computing platform A) Centralised database B) Individual databases C) Modular databases D) Centralised layout	A
42.	A data warehouse is a collection of _____ that is critical to the successful execution of enterprise initiatives. A) raw data. B) tables. C) computer based information. D) reports.	C
43.	_____ is one of the benefits of supply chain management. A) Easy process. B) Manufacturing make-to-stock products. C) Minimum time. D) Faster response-to-market changes.	D
44.	_____ is a track-proven technology applicable to every company. A) OLAP. B) Supply chain management. C) Data mining. D) Data warehousing.	B
45.	_____ is group of people with common goal. A) Department B) System. C) Resource. D) Enterprise.	D
46.	ERP vendors usually design their systems around standard business processes, based upon _____ A) Business standards B) Global standards C) Best business practices. D) Best profitable standards	C
47.	What is the key to MRP? A) Quantity of requirements for components are based upon the structure of the Bill of Material. B) Production of requirements for components are based upon the structure of the Bill of Material. C) Time-phasing of requirements for components are based upon the structure of the Bill of Material. D) Capacity of requirements for components are based upon the structure of the Bill of	C

	Material.	
48.	<p>The companies can use supply chain management for _____.</p> <p>A) critical business process. B) effective planning. C) inventory control. D) material management.</p>	A
49.	<p>ASAP road-map is a detailed project plan by _____ that describes all activities in an implementation.</p> <p>A) SAP. B) ORACLE. C) PeopleSoft. D) Baan.</p>	A
50.	<p>Baan company is strong in _____.</p> <p>A) manufacturing. B) HR. C) plant and maintenance. D) finance.</p>	A
51.	<p>_____ module supports the entire sales and purchase processes from start to finish.</p> <p>A) Order management B) Sales management C) Purchase management D) Master Data Management</p>	A
52.	<p>In which phase, data conversion is done?</p> <p>A) Going live. B) Testing. C) Training. D) Configuration.</p>	A
53.	<p>In which phase the actual users of the system will be given training on how to use the system?</p> <p>A) Gap analysis. B) Reengineering. C) Implementation team training. D) End user training.</p>	D
54.	<p>_____ maintains reports of warehouse supplies.</p> <p>A) ERP financial module B) ERP Inventory software module C) ERP Resource module D) ERP verification module</p>	B

55.	_____ is the last phase in ERP implementation life cycle. A) Testing. B) End user training. C) Post implementation. D) Going live.	C
56.	_____ are the people who have developed the ERP packages. A) Consultants. B) End users. C) Administrative team. D) Vendors.	D
57.	Which is the most critical phase in ERP implementation? A) Understanding the problem. B) Defining solutions. C) Getting down to work. D) Going live.	B
58.	Which SAP release is based on a mainframe ? A) R1 B) R2 C) R3 D) All of the above	B
59.	Which phase is most difficult phase in ERP implementation? A) Getting down to work. B) Going live. C) Post implementation. D) Configuration.	A
60.	Which term relates to the technical capabilities that allow systems to connect with one another through standardized interfaces called Web services? A) Enterprise Resource Planning B) Supply Chain Management C) Architected D) Service-Oriented Architecture	D
61.	Select the correct Business Suite system. A) CRM B) EP C) MDM D) XI	A
62.	The end-user and managers are trained _____. A) during implementation. B) after implementation. C) before implementation. D) during and after implementation.	D

63.	_____ is one of the objectives when selecting a ERP package. A) Accuracy. B) Flexibility. C) Project planning. D) Gap analysis.	B
64.	Vendors have to be upgrading their products by using _____. A) latest advancement in technology. B) new software. C) new modules. D) new concepts.	A
65.	The training is a _____ process. A) ongoing. B) new. C) difficult. D) time oriented.	A
66.	A storage device that is connected directly to a network is an example of A. network attached storage B. storage area network C. direct attached storage D. RAID	A
67.	To easily modify the existing system it is necessary to A. use good software tools B. use the best hardware available C. design the system which can be changed at low cost D. keep the programming team happy	C
68.	In MIS plays economically sound and logically in development process. A. information B. data C. statements D. data flow	D
69.	The final element of feedback is essential for system operation and for A. self-regulation B. correct errors C. testing D. debugging	A
70.	The expert system uses a(n) to select the most appropriate response. A. inference B. decision support system C. knowledge base D. data source	A

71.	Which category of computer based information systems are concerned with improving efficiency by applying information technology to common administrative tasks, such as creating business documents? A. Office automation systems B. Strategic information systems C. Expert systems D. Business information systems	A
72.	The data Warehouse is _____. A. read only. B. write only. C. read write only. D. none	A
73.	The data is stored, retrieved & updated in _____. A. OLAP B. OLTP C. SMTP D. FTP	B
74.	_____ describes the data contained in the data warehouse A. Relational data B. Operational data C. Metadata D. Informational data	C
75.	_____ is the heart of the warehouse. A. Data mining database servers. B. Data warehouse database servers. C. Data mart database servers. D. Relational data base servers.	B
76.	A bill of materials lists the A. times needed to perform all phases of production B. production schedules for all products C. components, ingredients, and materials required to produce an item D. operations required to produce an item	C
77.	What is the use of data cleaning? A. to remove the noisy data B. correct the inconsistencies in data C. transformations to correct the wrong data. D. All of the above	D
78.	Data Mining System Classification consists of? A. Database Technology B. Machine Learning C. Information Science D. All of the above	D

79.	Which one of the following is a SAP product? A) SAP R/5 B) SAP R/2 C) SAP R/1 D) SAP R/4	B
80.	The minimum record accuracy required for successful MRP is approximately A) lower than 90% B) 90% C) 95% D) 99%	D
81.	What are the different layers in R/3 system? A) Presentation layer B) Application layer C) Database layer D) All of the above E) None of the above	D
82.	What are the advantages of a three-tier client/server configuration as compared to a single-tier or two-tier configuration? A) Simpler scalability B) Simpler administration C) Assign users to specific application servers. D) Both A and C	D
83.	What are the direct benefits of ERP systems? A) Business Integration B) Flexibility C) Better analysis and planning capability D) Use of latest technology E) All of the above	E
84.	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) has been criticized on a number of grounds. Which of the following is not a common criticism of ERP? A) It can have a disruptive effect on the organization's operations B) It does not allow decisions and databases from all parts of the organization to be integrated C) Implementation is expensive D) The effect it has on businesses is disappointing	B
85.	Closed Loop MRP means: A) Actual sales are netted off the forecasts in the MPS B) Actual inventory is counted regularly and adjustment made to the inventory records C) Capacity and resource planning is included in the MRP logic D) Unused materials are returned to stores and recorded back into the system	C

86.	MRP stands for: A) Manufacturing Resource Planning B) Master Resources Production C) Management Reaction Planning D) Materials Requirements Planning	D
87.	Which of the following is an output of materials requirements planning? A) Bills of materials B) Master production schedule C) Work orders D) All of the above	D
88.	Which of the following has the least integration of information systems? A) Materials requirements planning B) Enterprise resource planning C) Manufacturing resource planning D) Web-integrated enterprise resource planning	A
89.	Which of the following has the highest impact on the whole supply network? A) Collaborative commerce B) Manufacturing resource planning C) Materials requirements planning D) Enterprise resource planning	A
90.	Which of the following allows individual ERP systems to communicate with each other? A) Web-integrated ERP B) Web-integrated MRP C) EMRP D) Global ERP	A
91.	What system helps make calculations regarding the volume and timing of materials needed? A) Materials resource planning B) Material scheduling C) Product plan D) Materials requirements planning	A
92.	Manufacturing resource planning expanded out of materials requirements planning during which decade? A) 1970s B) 1990s C) 1960s D) 1980s	D
93.	Which of the following occurs when everyone involved in sourcing, producing, and delivering the company's product works with the same information? ERP MCQ with solutions A) Eliminates redundancies B) Cuts down wasted time C) Removes misinformation D) All of the above	D

94.	<p>Application server of the sap system is run by?</p> <p>A) ABAP and JAVA</p> <p>B) ABAP</p> <p>C) JAVA</p> <p>D) C++</p>	A
95.	<p>What is SAP Instance?</p> <p>A)Group of Database that make a system run</p> <p>B)Group of SAP instances that make a system run</p> <p>C)Group of Services that make a system run</p> <p>D)Group of O/S level Files that make a system run</p>	C
96.	<p>Which layer in a SAP client server architecture processes ABAP programs?</p> <p>A)Database layer</p> <p>B)Presentation layer</p> <p>C)Application layer</p> <p>D)none of the above</p>	C
97.	<p>SAP GUI is not part of application server.</p> <p>A)True</p> <p>B)False</p>	A
98.	<p>Which statement is correct?</p> <p>A) The ICM is implemented as a thread and is available for a large number of operating systems.</p> <p>B) You can use an instance profile parameter to configure how many ICMs are started for each dispatcher.</p> <p>C) SAP recommends that you operate a separate ICM for each client in an SAP system.</p> <p>D) The ICM is a process which internally consists of multiple threads that is available for all operating systems supported by SAP</p>	D
99.	<p>It makes sense, in an SAP system, to configure several enqueue work processes on different SAP Web Application Servers.</p> <p>A)True</p> <p>B) False</p>	B
100.	<p>What are the names of the significant components that make up the SAP J2EE Engine?</p> <p>A) Clusters and Work Process</p> <p>B) Dispatchers and Work Processes</p> <p>C) Servers and ICM</p> <p>D) None of the above</p>	B