Unit – I MCQ

1. General Accepted standards of right and wrong in a society is called as ......
A. **Moral**
B. Ethics
C. Guideline
D. Code of standard
Ans:A

2. ....is a criterion used to decide what is right or wrong.
A. **Moral standard**
B. Moral principle
C. Moral
D. Ethics
Ans:A

3. ....indicates rules and regulations to be obeyed in the organization.
A. Ethics

B. **Law**

C. Moral

D. Privacy
Ans:B

4. Code of ethics do not includes............
A. **Software Piracy**

B. Fair treatment

C. Communication

D. Co-operation

Ans:A

5. ....provides norms and principles to the computer users and system professionals.
A. **Code of ethics**

B. Guidelines

C. Privacy

D. Security
Ans:A

6. To make the exact copy of a program is termed as.............

A. Copyright

B. **Software privacy**

C. Fair use

D. Law
Ans:B

7. The use of invasive software such as .... destructs the computer system
A. Unselect

B. **Worms's**

C. Microbes

D. Bacteria
Ans:B

8. When a software is pirated, it harmes...........
A. Management

B. Operator

C. People

D. **Software Developers**
Ans:D

9. Accessing data without permission is known as..........   Illegal Access

   A. **Unauthorized Access**

   B. Legal Access

   C. Without permission

   D. With permission

      Ans:A

10. ....provides legal recognition of tranaction carried out by means of eletronic commerce.
A. IT act

B. Cyber crime

C. **Cyber law**

D.Fair use

   Ans:c

11. ....ensures that the document originated with the person signing it and that was not tampered with after the signature was applied.

A. **Digital Signature**

B. Coded Signature

C. Double Signature

D. Simple Signature

Ans:A

12. ....refers to all the legal and regulatory aspects of internet and world wide web.

A. Cyber crime

B. **Cyber law**

C. IT act

D. Code of standard

Ans:B

13. ....detects and prevents known viruses which weakens the computer.

A. Web browser

B. Email

C. Record

D. **Anti-virus**

Ans:D

14. ....license allows for installation of a program on a software.

A. Single User

B. **Network**

C. Site

D. Lab pack

Ans:B
15.
...................means a representation of information, knowledge, facts, concepts or instructions.
A. **Data**

B. Signature

C. Access

D. Program

Ans:A
16. ....means the official Gazette published in the electronic form.
A. **Electronic Gazette**

B. Electronic Record

C. Electronic form

D. All of above

Ans:A
17. ....key means the key of a key pair used to create a digital signature.
A. **Private**

B. Public

C. A and b both

D. Security key

Ans:A
18. The legal and regulatory accepts of internet refers to.....................
A. **Cyber law**

B. Cyber crime

C. Criminal law

D. IT act

Ans:A

19. Cyber Law is contained in..............

A. **IT act, 2000**

B. Negotiable Instrument Act

C. Power of Attorney

D. Code of ethics

Ans:A

20. ....include data, text, image, sound, voice, codes, computer programs, software and database.

A. Data

B. **Information**

C. Function

D. Process

Ans:B

21. To maintain confidentiality of data and to promote integration of data is called as..........

A. Security

B. **Privacy**

C. Liability

D. Accountability

Ans:B

22. Copyright is...............

A. **An intelectual property right attached to original works in which the right subsist with him.**

B. Individuals right to access the information.

C. Right of information

D. That is not cop[yrightrd software

Ans:A

23. ....Software allows for anyone to use, copy and distribute it with modifications free of cost.

A. **Freeware**

B. Shareware

C. Public domain

D. Non freeware

Ans:A

24. Software available on Internetare.......
A. Freeware

B. Shareware

C. **Public domain**

D. None of these

Ans:C

25. ....is a distribution method to judge the software whether it is good or bad before you pay for it.
A. Shareware

B. **Freeware**

C. Non-freeware software

D. Public domain software

Ans:B

26. ....is a discipline that deals with issues in copyright, trademark and patent laws.
   A. **Cyber law**
   B. IT act
   C. Cyber crime
   D. Intellectual Property Rights

   Ans:A

27 ....laws grant the creator the exclusive rights to reproduce, perform,distribute and display the work publicly.
   A. **Copyright**
   B. Cyber law
   C. Pair issue
   D. Cyber crime
Ans:A

28 ....gives the protection to original work.

   A. Access

B. Address
C. Users
D. **Copyright**

Ans:D

29. ....is a leagal use of copyrighted material without explicit permission from the copyrighted holder.
    A. Copyright
    B. **Fair Use**
    C. Unauthorized Access
    D. Property Right
Ans:B

30. Which of the following is not a type of cybercrime?
a) Data theft
b) Forgery
c) Damage to data and systems
d)Installing antivirus for protection
Ans:d.

UNIT-II MCQ.

1. The dimension of e- commerce that enables commerce across national boundaries is called as
   1. Interactivity
   2. **Global Reach**
   3. Richness
   4. Ubiquity

2. Which of the following describe the ecommerce
1. **Doing business electronically**
2. Doing business
3. Sale of goods
4. All above

3. Which of the following is not one of the major type of e commerce
1. B2B
2. B2C
3. **C2B**
4. C2C

5. Which of the following are the part of the main ecommerce
    1. B2B
    2. C2B
    3. B2C
    4. All

6. Which segment Amazon and Flipkart belong to …
    1. B2Bs
    2. **B2Cs**
    3. C2Cs
    4. C2Bs

7. OLX and Qucker belongs to
    1. B2Bs
    2. B2Cs
    3. **C2Cs**
    4. C2Bs

8. freelance, fiveer belongs to
    1. B2Bs
    2. B2Cs
    3. C2Cs
    4. **C2Bs**

9. Which type of ecommerce focus on consumers dealing with each other? ?
    1. B2Bs
    2. B2Cs
    3. **C2Cs**
    4. C2Bs

10. ----- is the basic need for ecommerce
    1. Network
    2. Intranet
    3. Internet
    4. Security

11. The primary source of finance during starting years of business is
    1. Bank loans
    2. Venture Capital funds
    3. Croud funding
    4. Intimal Public Offerings

12. Which segment is e-bay example.
    1. B2Bs
    2. B2Cs

3. **C2Cs**
4. None of Above

13. The best products to sell in B2C are

   1. Small
   2. **Digital**
   3. Fresh
   4. Large

14. Which is the major step in setting up any business ?

   1. **Market Survey**
   2. Customer Base
   3. Time management
   4. Product quality

15. Which is not the type of online market place

   1. Byer oriented market place
   2. Seller oriented market place
   3. Supplier oriented market place
   4. **APMC**

16. which of the following the buyers are uncomfortable to buy online ?

   1. **Furniture**
   2. Books
   3. Laptop
   4. Mobile

17. The solution for all business need is –

   1. EDI
   2. **ERP**
   3. SCM
   4. None

18.The main problem to setup ecommerce business in india is ----

   1. **Internet Connectivity**
   2. Awareness
   3. Believe in traditional method
   4. None of these

19. The e-business requires less money to start as compared to traditional business.

   1. **True**
   2. False

20. What is the percentage of customers visited the website and who purchased from website is called ….

1. **Conversion Rate**
2. Affiliate Program
3. Click through
4. Program

21. To start the e-commerce business ----- the basic requirement.

1. **Internet Connectivity**
2. Space
3. Distribution system
4. Employees.

22. Which among the following is not an example for Search engine ?

1. Google
2. MSN
3. Alta vista
4. **Facebook**

23. The user reaches this page when they specify the address of a website

1. **Home page**
2. Web page
3. Summary page
4. None of these

24. …………………is basically a concept of online marketing and distributing of products and services over the internet

1. B2G
2. B2E
3. **B2C**
4. B2B

25. Which of the following is not suitable for a B2C transaction ?

1. clothes
2. flowers
3. airline reservation
4. **none**

26. World Wide Web (WWW) was introduced in the year ……………………

1. **1994**
2. 1996
3. 1992
4. 1990

27. ……………….is an early form of E-commerce

1. SCM
2. **EDI**
3. Both of these

4. None of these

28. ………………..is concerned with the buying and selling information, products and services over computer communication networks

1. Commerce
2. **E-Commerce**
3. E-Business
4. None of these

29. ………………is any transaction, involving the transfer or rights to use goods and services, which is initiated and or completed by using mobile access to computer mediated networks with the help of an electronic device.

1. **Mobile Commerce**
2. e-commerce
3. both of these
4. none of these

30. …………….provide security and privacy for the use of the web page content

1. **HTTPs**
2. html
3. FTP
4. none of these

Unit-III

1. -------------plays an important role in the growth of e-commerce.

a. Information security

b.Business

c. Market

d. data

Ans: a

2.What is not true about Successful e-commerce

a.Privacy- info must be secured from others

b.Integrity — must not be tampered or altered

c.Authentication — Sender and receiver need not to prove their identity to each other

d.No Repudiation — Proof of information received.

Ans C

3.What is not a Security Threats to E-commerce

a.Unauthorized internal user- can access information using stolen password

b.Former employee — creating alternate password and can enter the system

c.Weak access points in information infrastructure and security

d. Make a call through mobile device

Ans:d

4.----------- Prevent hackers from accessing the information from the physical media.

a. Mobile phone

 b. Physical security

c. Lock Devices

d. Security

Ans:b

5. Which is not a form of Physical Security

a.Physical

b.Technical

C. Operational

d. Deliverable

Ans:d

6. Among following what is not a need of Physical Security

a. Prevent unauthorized access to the computer System and integrity of data stored in computer

b. Prevent tampering and stealing of data

c. Prevent the loss of data due to any natural calamity

d. All of Above

Ans : d

7. Which of the following is not accountable for Security of the Organization

a.Security officer and Safety officer

b.Information system analyst and The chief information officer

c.The employee of the organization

d. Owner of the organisation

Ans:d

8. Accessing client computer to collect the data which can be further used to crack password that are locally stored on the system is comes under

a. Operational security

b. Technical security

c. Physical security

d.Logical security

Ans:c

9.Physical security purpose all company surroundings must have

a. Fences ,Walls ,Alarms ,Guards ,Gates

b. Hardware devices

c. Software Programs

d. Manager

Ans: a

10. In Reception area of company what should be strictly avoided

a.Don't keep important files, documents and removable media

b.Restrict access to the administrative area for non-staff,members

c.Locking the computer when the person is not Available

d.All above are necessary

Ans:d

11.What should not be done with Server of company or organization

a.Restricting server for day today activities

b.Locking the room where the server is kept

c.Removing bootable media from the drive

d.Keep the Server at reception area without locking.

Ans: d

12.What type of precaution should be take in workstation area of organization

a.Installing CCTV and Locking the computer when not in use

b.Creating proper workstation design and Disabling removable media drives

c.Option b only

d.Both a and b

Ans:d

13. *What type of security settings should be done with Wireless Access Points*

*a.*Using wired equivalent Privacy (WEP) encryption

b.Not revealing Service Set Identifiers (SSID) of the organization

c.Protecting the access points using passwords, which should be stronger enough

d.All of above

Ans: d

14.Which is method to be implemented by Network administrator

a. TCP protocol and IP Protocol

b. ICMP protocol and IP protocol

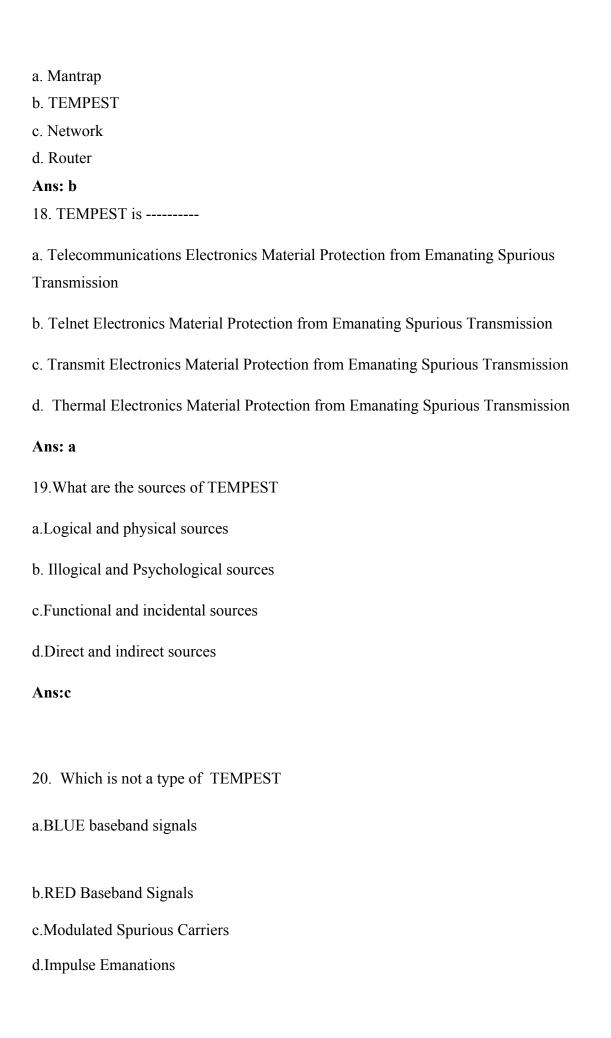c. IP protocol and FTP protocol

d. Mantrap and TEMPEST

Ans: d

15. ----------------is a physical security device that is designed to entrap a person

a. Mantrap

b. Modem.

c. LAN card

d. Device Drivers

Ans:a

16. Mantrap provides security in following ways

   I.   Posing difficulty by providing two separate doors for entry and exit.

  II.   Evaluating the person before allowed to exit the room

  III   Permitting a single person at time in the room

a.I and II only

b. II and III only.

c. I , II and III only

d. I and III only

Ans:c

17. ------------- is a Technology, involving the monitoring of devices that emit electromagnetic radiation (EMR) in a manner that can be used to reconstruct intelligible data.

a. Mantrap

b. TEMPEST

c. Network

d. Router

Ans: b

18. TEMPEST is ----------

a. Telecommunications Electronics Material Protection from Emanating Spurious Transmission

b. Telnet Electronics Material Protection from Emanating Spurious Transmission

c. Transmit Electronics Material Protection from Emanating Spurious Transmission

d. Thermal Electronics Material Protection from Emanating Spurious Transmission

Ans: a

19.What are the sources of TEMPEST

a.Logical and physical sources

b. Illogical and Psychological sources

c.Functional and incidental sources

d.Direct and indirect sources

Ans:c

20. Which is not a type of TEMPEST

a.BLUE baseband signals

b.RED Baseband Signals

c.Modulated Spurious Carriers

d.Impulse Emanations

Ans:a

21. Which mechanism is used for Physical security authentication

   I.   Examining physical characteristics of a person(Fingerprint , palm , retina, facial recognition(biometrics)

  II.   Examining Identification proofs(ID Cards (with picture and signature) Smart ID cards (Chip Embedded with appropriate information)— Tokens, with embedded chip and digital display)

     a. I only

     b. II only

     c. I and II only

     d. None

Ans:c

22. What are Challenges in Ensuring Physical Security

I. Restriction on sharing experiences and knowledge

II. Cost and Time factors, Sophisticated Technologies

III. Unauthorized users, Terrorism, Political and religious groups

IV. Insiders who have authorized access to computers and personal data

     a. I, and II only

     b. I and III only

     c. I and IV only

     d. I ,II,III and IV only

Ans:d

23. Physical Entry Control Authentication determines.

a.The identity of a person , which implies that it does not allow unauthorized individuals from gaining   access to an organization premises.

b.Person to enter in organization.

c.Whether the person is a hacker or not.

d.Identify whether the person is Owner of organization.

Ans:a

24.Which mechanism is used to check physical characteristics of a person

a. Fingerprint (biometric)

b. Palm , retina (biometrics)

c. Facial recognition

d. All of above

Ans :d

25.Which mechanism is not comes under Identification proofs

a.ID Cards (with picture and signature)

b. Smart ID cards (Chip Embedded with appropriate information)

c. Tokens, with embedded chip and digital display

d. Mobile devices such as mobile phone, Laptop etc.

Ans:d

26.AnyOrganization can adapt following methods for Security

I. Single Factor authentication On the basis of password.

II. Two factor authentication Password + any one physical characteristics.

III.Three factor authentication Combination of any of three physical security authentication
        mechanisms can be used

a.I only

b.I and II only

c.I and III only

d.I,II, and III only

Ans :d

27.All of the above are real security and privacy threat except

a. Hacker

b. Worm.

c. Virus

d. Spam

Ans:d

28. _____ is the practice and precautions taken to protect valuable
information from unauthorised access, recording, disclosure or
destruction.
a. Network Security
b. Database Security
c. Information Security
d. Physical Security

Ans:c

29. Compromising confidential information comes under _____
a.Bug
b. Threat
c. Vulnerability
d. Attack
Ans:b

30 A hacker who plants a rogue wireless access point on a network in order to sniff the traffic
on the wired network from outside the building is causing what type of security breach?

a. Physical

b. Technical

c. Operational

d. Remote access

Ans:a

Unit-IV

1.Cyber crime is any criminal activity that involves

a.A computer, networked device or a network

b.Any crime.

c.Any activity.

d.software program

Ans: a

2.Cyber crime can include many different types of profit-driven criminal activity, including

a Ransomware attacks,

b.Email and Internet fraud and identity fraud,

c.Attempts to steal financial account, credit card or other payment card information.

d.All of above

Ans: d

3.Categories of Cyber crime are

a.Crime Harming Individuals/People

b.Crime harming property

c.Crime harming society

d.All of above

Ans:d

4.Transmission of any threat or harassment using information Technology that are intended to mislead or harm individuals in society.

a.Crime Harming Individuals/People includes

b.Crime harming property.

c.Crime harming society.

d. None of the above.

Ans:a

5.The crime that comes under Harming Individuals/People includes

a.cyber harassment and stalking

b.distribution of child pornography.

c.credit card fraud.

d. All of the above.

Ans:d

6.Some online crimes occur against property, such as a computer or server is called

a.Crime Harming Individuals/People

b.Crime harming property

c.Crime harming society

d.All of above

Ans:b

7.Which crime not comes under,Crime harming property

a.DDOS attacks, hacking, virus transmission.

b.Cyber and typosquatting, computer vandalism

c.Cyber harassment and stalking.

d.Copyright infringement, and IPR violations.

Ans: c

8.When a cyber crime is committed against the government, it is considered an attack on that nation's sovereignty is called as

a.Crime Harming Individuals/People includes

b.Crime harming property.

c.Crime harming society.

d.None of above.

Ans :c

9.Cyber crimes against the government include

a.Hacking.

b.Accessing confidential information.

c.Cyber terrorism, and pirated software

d. All of the above.

Ans:d

10.Hackers are basically ----------, who have an advanced understanding of computers and commonly misuse this knowledge for devious reasons.

a.Manager

b.Computer programmers.

c.Employer

d.None of above.

Ans:b

11.This type of attack uses a network's own communications protocol against it by overwhelming its ability to respond to connection requests.

a.Denial-of-Service attack.

b.Worm attack

c.Virus attack

d.Malware

Ans:a

12.In this type of attack the cyber criminal aims to steal or guess user IDs and passwords for the victim's systems or personal accounts

a.Denial-of-Service attack.

b.Credentials attacks

c.Worm attack

d.Virus attack

Ans:b

13. In which type of attack the hacker gains access and control over the web site of another.

a.Credentials attacks

b.Denial-of-Service attack.

c.Web Jacking.

d.None of Above.

Ans:c

14.Example of Web jacking are

a.Recently the site of MIT (Ministry of Information Technology) was hacked by the Pakistani hackers

b.The site of the Bombay crime branch was also hacked.

c.The 'goldfish' case.

d. All of the above.

Ans:d

15-------- refers to sending a large number of emails to the victim resulting in the victim's email account

a.Hacking

b.Phishing

c.Web Jacking

d.Email Bombing and spamming

Ans:d

16. A logic bomb consist of

a.A string of malicious code used to cause harm to a network when the programmed conditions are met.

b.The term comes from the idea that a bomb "explodes" when it is triggered by a specific event.

c.Events could include a certain date or time, a particular record being deleted from a system or the launching of an infected software application

d. All of above

Ans:d

17. Common malicious actions logic bombs are able to commit include
a. Data corruption,
b.File deletion or
c.Hard drive clearing.
d.All of above
Ans:d

18. Viruses, worms or Trojan horses are examples of

a. Software

B. Hardware

c. Malware.

d. Firmware.

Ans:c

19. Cyber stalking is a crime in which the attacker harasses a victim using

a. Electronic communication, such as e-mail or instant messaging (IM), or messages posted to Websites or a discussion group.

b.communication through Mobile phone

c. Apple i-phone devices

d. None of Above.

Ans:a

20. -------------in which data is altered as it is entered into a computer system, most often by a data entry clerk or a computer virus.

a. Phishing

b. Jacking

c.Data didling

d.Stalking

Ans:c

21. A "salami slicing attack" or "salami fraud" is a technique by **which cyber-criminals**

a**.**Steal money or resources a bit at a time so that there's no noticeable difference in overall size.

b. Steal your Computer

c. Steal Your Mobile phone.

d. Steal your Property

Ans:a

22.It is stealing ideas or creations of others.

a. Plagiarism

b. Piracy

c. Intellectual Property Rights

d. All of the above

Ans :a

23.Which of the following is a class of computer threat

a. Phishing

b. DoS attacks

c. Soliciting

d. Stalking

Ans: b

24. When a person is harassed repeatedly by being followed, called or be written to he /she is a target of

a. Bullying

b. Identity theft

c. Stalking

d. Phishing

Ans: c

25.Which activities endanger the sovereignty and integrity of nation?
a. Cyber Terrorism
b. Cyber vandalism
c. Cybersquatting
d.Carding
Ans. a

26.Which crime involves the use of computer networks to create, distribute or access materials to sexually exploit underage persons?
a.Assault by Threat
b.Cybersquatting
c.Cyber vandalism
d.Child pornography
Ans. d

27. Attacking the victims through fake URL resembling that of a valid financial Institution is called_____ .

a. Worms

b. Phishing attack

c. Trojans

d. Computer Viruses

Ans. b

28.Getting the user ID and password from a victim through dubious program is called

_____attack.

a. Worms

b. Phishing attack

c. Trojan

d. Computer Viruses

Ans. c

29.A malicious program spreading through Internet and storage media and attacking the data

in victim's computer is called_____.

a. Worms

b. Phishing attack

c. Trojan

d. Computer Virus

Ans. d

30.Exploring appropriate and ethical behaviors related to online environments and digital

media.

a. Cyber ethics

b. Cyber safety

c. Cyber security

d. Cyber law

Ans:a

Unit-V

1. --------------is a formal, sociotechnical, organizational system designed to collect, process,

store, and distribute information

a. An Information system   b. Intra system   c. Internal System   d. Infra System

Ans:a

2. Which are the types of information system?

a. Management and operational support system   b. Manage and control system

c. Rational and relation system   d. Operational and potential System

Ans: a

3. Which is not a type of operational support system

a. Transaction processing Systems   b.Process Control Systems
c.Office Automation Systems   d.Management Information Systems
ans:d

4. Which is not a type of Management support system
a.Decision Support Systems   b. Management Information Systems
c. Transaction processing Systems   d. Executive Information Systems
Ans:c

5.What is true about Transaction Processing System
I. Maintain records about the exchanges
II. Handle routine, yet critical tasks
III. Perform simple calculations

a.Only I   b. Only I & II   c. Only I & III   d.Only I, II, III
Ans:d

6. Process transaction can be done in
a. In batch processing(Offline)   b. In real time (online)   c. Only one
d. Both a and b
ans:d

7.Process Control Systems consists of
I. Helps in monitoring & controlling physical process in an organization.
II System helps in day to day life for decision & controlling operational process.
III. This system automates the adjustment of production process.
IV. Monitor and control industrial processes through computer system without manual
Interventions.

a.Only I and II   b. Only I and III   c.Only I and IV   d. Only I, II, III, IV

Ans:d

8.Office Automation Systems also called as ----------------------

a. Automatic System   b. Enterprise Collaboration System c. automotive system

d.Management System

Ans:b

9. Example of Office automation system is

a. use of email to share information by one team member to other

b. team leader addressing meeting with the team through video conferencing

c. Only a and b

d. None of above

Ans:c

10. ----------------- provide useful information to manager for decision making & control.

   a.   Control System   b.   Data System   c. A management support system

   d. Operational System

   Ans:c

11.Executive information systems

I. Provide critical information from a wide variety ofinternal and external sources to executives andManagers for making strategic decisions.

II. It provide statistical representation of information.

a.Only a   b.Only b   c. Only a and b   d. None

Ans:c

12.------------------Support managerial decision making. Interactive support for non-routine decisions or Problems

a.Decision Support System.   b.Process Control Systems

c.Office Automation Systems   d.Management Information Systems

Ans:a

13.Other classification of ISareSystem

a. Expert systems and End user computing systems

b. Business information systems

c. Strategic information systems

d. All of above

Ans:d

14. ----------------- support theoperational and managerial applications of the basicbusiness functions of a firm.

   a. Product information system   b. Business information systems

   c.Strategic information systems   d. Structure Information System

Ans:b

15. Provide a firm whichstrategic products, services, and capabilities forcompetitive advantage.

a. Strategic information systems   b. Product information system

   c. Business information systems   d. Structure Information System

Ans:a

16.--------Provide knowledge & expert advice for makingmany managerial decisions.

   a. Database system   b.Control System c. Expert system d. management System

ans:c

17. Provide knowledge & expertise formaking various management leveldecision

a. Expert system   b.Knowledge Management System c. Database system d. Control System

Ans:b

18. Knowledge Management System (KMS)Provide 2 type of knowledge

a.Explicit & tactic knowledgeb.Implicit and perfect Knowlwge

c. Explicit and implicit knowledge d. implicit and not perfect Knowlegw

Ans:a

19. Information that iscoded,stored or documented with help of information system called

a. Implicit knowledge   b. Explicit knowledge. c. Tactic knowledge   d. Perfect Knowledge

Ans:b

20. Information based on processes &procedures stored in human mind fallsunder tacit a.

a.Implicit knowledge   b. Explicit knowledge. c. Tactic knowledge   d. Perfect Knowledge

Ans:c

21System resources are

a.People   b.Hardware and Software   c.Data,Networkand information d. All of above

Ans:d

22. **-----------**is System analyst, Softwaredeveloper & system operator

a.PeopleIS specialistb.Hardware and Software   c. Data ,Network and information d. All of above

Ans:a

   23 Hardware refers ---------------

a. Compact disc   b. Machine & media   c. Windows   d. Data

Ans:b

24. Among the following which is not Machine components

a. Monitors   b. Printer   c. Scanner   d. Windows

Ans:d

24. Media components are

a.Floppy disksmagnetictapesc. Pen drives   d. All of above

Ans:d

25.Software is a ----------

a.set of programs & procedure of IS   b. set of data&Flowchart of IS

c. set of input &output of IS   d. set of operation &function of IS

Ans:a

26. -----------refers to various observation & fact derived frominternal or external organizational sources.

a. Flowchart   b. Function   c. Data   d. Procedure

Ans:c

27. --------refers to communication & mediacomponents of IS.

   a.   Network   b. Information   c. Data   d. Procedure

Ans:a

28 ------------refers to the reports & results derived afterdata processing

a. Information   b. Data   c. Function   d. Procedure

Ans:a

29. ---------------maintain & organize the recordssuch as details of customer, employee& variousparties

a. Money storage   b.Data storage c. Account storage   d. Database

30.-----------is aactivities to process the data to

produce information.

   a.   Input   b. Output   c.Processing   d. Data

Ans:c