



**UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT**

**Abstract**

BVoc programme in Software Technology- under Modified BVoc Regulations 2014 – Question Bank - 3rd and 4th Semesters-implemented w.e.f 2014 admission onwards - Orders issued

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**G & A - IV - J**

U.O.No. 11179/2016/Admn

Dated, Calicut University.P.O, 20.09.2016

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*Read:-*1) U.O.No. 10034/2015/Admn Dtd 25.09.15

- 2) Question Bank forwarded by the Chairman, BOS in Computer Science PG
- 3) Remarks of the Dean, Faculty of Science 31.08.16
- 4) Orders of Vice Chancellor in the File 16.09.16

**ORDER**

As per the paper read as (1) Question Bank of 1st and 2nd Semesters of BVoc programme in Software Technology has been implemented.

As per paper read as (2) the Question Bank of 3rd and 4th Semesters of Software Technology has been approved and forwarded by the Chairman, BOS in Computer Science PG. As per paper read as (3) the Dean Faculty of Science has recommended to approve the Question Bank. Considering the urgency the Vice Chancellor exercising the powers of the Academic Council has approved to implement the Question Bank of BVoc in Software Technology subject to the ratification of Academic Council.

Sanction has, therefore, been accorded for the implementation of the Question Bank of the 3rd and 4th Semester of the BVoc programme in Software Technology, w.e.f 2014 Admissions.

Orders are issued accordingly.

Sumathi E.K  
Assistant Registrar

To

Principals of Colleges having BVoc Programmes  
CE, JCEs, Pareekshabhavan  
Digital Wing

Forwarded / By Order

Section Officer

III<sup>rd</sup> Semester B.Voc Software Technology  
GEC3TW08 Technical Writing

**Section A Very Short Answer Questions (1 Mark)**

**MODULE 1**

- 1 .Portraying your friend through writing comes under what type of writing?
  - A .Exploratory writing.
  - B. Descriptive writing.
  - C. Narrative writing.
  - D. Argumentative writing.
2. Which of the following is NOT a common type of technical document?
  - A. memos
  - B. Brochures
  - C. Holyday cards
  - D. instructions
3. Technical writing focuses on.....
  - A. Writer not the reader
  - B. The author's thoughts and feelings
  - C. The reader not the writer
  - D. All of the above
4. Explaining about an issue comes under \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Narrative writing.
  - B. Exploratory writing.
  - C. Descriptive writing.
  - D. Investigative writing.
5. Informative writing focuses primarily on the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. reader.
  - B. writer.
  - C .Subject under discussion.
  - D. latest news.
- 6.Resume writing is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. technical correspondence.
  - B. news correspondence.
  - C. narrative writing.
  - D. descriptive writing.
- 7.The type of writing where you are free to use your imagination is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. creative writing.
  - B. technical writing.
  - C. argumentative writing.
  - D. explorative writing.
- 8.An exploratory writing \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. makes use of the writer's creativity in writing.
  - B. outlines a viewpoint and offers reasons to support this view.
  - C. compares, contrasts and evaluates theories or situations.
  - D. discover ideas rather than just presenting
- 9..Which one of the following will NOT come under Technical Correspondence?
  - A. resume.

- B. short story.
  - C. memos.
  - D. job application letter.
10. Communication can be defined as-----
- A. A sense of unshared understanding
  - B. The process of attempting to drop information
  - C. The activity of conveying information
  - D. Replacement of something

## MODULE 2

1. The first stage in the process of writing is \_\_\_\_\_
- A. pre-writing.
  - B. drafting.
  - C. revising.
  - D. editing
2. The stage of writing in which you think about ideas is\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. editing.
  - B. publishing.
  - C. pre-writing.
  - D. drafting.
3. The stage of writing in which you improve your writing is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. editing.
  - B. revising.
  - C. pre-writing.
  - D. drafting.
4. The stage of writing in which you share your writing with others is\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. editing.
  - B. publishing.
  - C. pre-writing.
  - D. drafting.
5. Why do Experts read technical and scientific documents?
- A. To maintain and expand their own general expertise
  - B. To obtain specific answers to their own research and writing
  - C. To evaluate a document's technical or scientific content.
  - D. All of the above
6. What is the last thing you need to do before you get ready to distribute your document?
- A. Designing
  - B. Revising
  - C. Proofreading
  - D. All of the above
7. One significant difference between technical language and lay language is that technical language tend to be more
- A. Subjective
  - B. Abstract
  - C. Exact
  - D. Sophisticated

8. A meeting is normally convened by the .....
- A. Chairman
  - B. Secretary
  - C. Shareholder
  - D. Vice president
9. Communication carried with a large audience is known as:
- A. Interpersonal communication
  - B. Extra personal communication
  - C. Mass communication
  - D. Intrapersonal communication
10. Technical accuracy of language means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Direct narrative.
  - B. Correctness of grammar, spelling and punctuation.
  - C. Simplicity.
  - D. Active voice

### MODULE 3

1. Which of the following graphics is best for displaying continuous change over time?
- A. Bar chart
  - B. Line graph
  - C. Schematic diagram
  - D. Table
2. Research methodology' refers to:
- A. The sampling technique
  - B. The tools that the researcher uses.
  - C. The chain of association between the research question and the research design.
  - D. Qualitative methods.
3. Research is \_\_\_\_\_
- A. A purposeful systematic activity
  - B. Primarily conducted for purely academic purposes.
  - C. Primarily conducted to answer questions about practical issues.
  - D. A random, unplanned process of discovery.
4. Qualitative research is \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Not as rigorous as quantitative research
  - B. Primarily concerned with the collection and analysis of numerical data.
  - C. Primarily concerned with in-depth exploration of phenomena.
  - D. Primarily concerned with the quality of the research
5. Quantitative research involves:
- A. Interviewing people to find out their deeply held views about issues.
  - B. Collecting data in numerical form.
  - C. More rigour than qualitative research.
  - D. Interviewing every member of the target population
6. The two main styles of research are:
- A. Data collection and data coding.
  - B. Surveys and questionnaires.
  - C. Sampling and recording. .
  - D. Qualitative and quantitative

7. Appendices in a technical document contains \_\_\_\_\_
- A. The name of writers
  - B. The inferences drawn on the basis of the analysis of t results
  - C. The details of the methods used
  - D. Some other information related to area of research
8. It is customary to place definitions of terms in all of the following parts of a technical document except the:
- A. Abstract
  - B. Introduction
  - C. Footnotes
  - D. Glossary
9. Which of the following is a major flaw in a classification?
- A. Overlap in the categories
  - B. Use of same criterion throughout
  - C. Division into more than ten groups and subgroups
  - D. Categories with different number of subdivisions
10. Close ended questions are those that:
- A. Have a fixed range of possible answers
  - B. Prevent respondents from allocating themselves to a category
  - C. Encourage detailed, elaborate responses
  - D. Relate to the basic demographic characteristics of respondents
11. Which of the following is best when you don't need immediate feedback, but you do need speed?
- A. Written message
  - B. Electronic message
  - C. Oral message
  - D. informal message-
12. The principles of effective writing include \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Brevity, clarity and accuracy.
  - B. Accuracy.
  - C. Clarity.
  - D. Brevity.
13. What is a research design?
- A. A framework for every stage of the collection and analysis of data
  - B. A way of conducting research that is not grounded in theory
  - C. The choice between using qualitative or quantitative methods
  - D. The style in which you present your research findings,
14. The conclusion of a research report:
- A. Can introduce new information
  - B. Must be based only on material presented in the report
  - C. Is the same as the abstract except that it is presented at the end of the report.
  - D. Should focus only on the findings of the research.

#### **MODULE 4**

1. A sentence consists of two parts; one is a subject which is the second one?
- A. preposition
  - B. Predicate

- C. Adjective
  - D. Adverb
2. In business, the purpose of writing is mainly to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Entertain.
  - B. Inform.
  - C. Persuade
  - D. Both inform and persuade
3. Simplicity in writing means essentially \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. The use of simple tense.
  - B. The use of simple sentences.
  - C. The use of simple words.
  - D. Plainness.
5. Paragraphs should be \_\_\_ in ideas.
- A. Incomplete.
  - B. Complete.
  - C. Partially complete.
  - D. Generous.
8. Paragraphs are used to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Introduce a new idea.
  - B. Give the reader a break.
  - C. Add to the point made in the previous paragraph.
  - D. Quoting examples
9. What is meant by the term 'Connotative'?
- A. It refers to the literal meaning of words.
  - B. It refers to the associations that are connected to a certain word.
  - C. It refers to general meaning of words.
  - D. It refers to cognitive meaning of words
10. Which of the followings are included in Functional words?
- A. Conjunctions, prepositions, nouns, pronouns
  - B. Conjunctions, prepositions, articles, pronouns
  - C. Conjunctions, prepositions, articles, adjectives
  - D. Conjunctions, interjections, articles, pronouns
11. Which phrase is correct?
- A. When were you born?
  - B. When you are born?
  - C. When are you born?
  - D. When you born?
12. Coherence in technical writing means:
- A. Consistency
  - B. Precision
  - C. Economy of words
  - D. Clarity
13. The part of a formal report that provides a complete overview of the report, along with any recommendations is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Executive summary;
  - B. Introduction;
  - C. Conclusions;
  - D. body/text.
14. Why Comparison is useful for paragraph development?

- A. It emphasizes similarities
  - B. It emphasizes differences
  - C. It emphasizes advantages
  - D. It emphasizes disadvantages
15. What is the emphasis of a Functional resume?
- A. Place the name and professional objectives at the top
  - B. Provide functions and tasks the applicant can perform
  - C. Put the most important information first
  - D. Make your name and professional achievements prominent

## MODULE 5

1. To make a presentation effective and impressive, you should use:
- A. Jargon
  - B. A simple and active form of sentence
  - C. Complex sentences
  - D. Passive sentences
2. Which is NOT one of the three purposes for giving oral presentations?
- A. To persuade
  - B. To debate
  - C. To build goodwill
  - D. To inform
3. Elements of a proposal include all the following except \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Background information
  - B. A description of a solution or resolution
  - C. Details about the costs, timing, and qualifications
  - D. A statement of the problem or situation
4. Which of the following you should avoid when writing a claim letter?
- A. Direct request
  - B. Professional tone
  - C. A complaining tone
  - D. Specific details
5. Which of the followings use Salutations?
- A. Memorandums
  - B. Letters
  - C. Informal speech
  - D. Proposals
6. Letters are usually just one page and consist of three sections \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Salutation, subject matter, references
  - B. Body, references, end matter
  - C. Front matter, body, end matter
  - D. Front matter, summary, conclusion
7. Which of the following aims at gathering specific information?
- A. Letter of claim
  - B. Letter of request
  - C. Letter of inquiry
  - D. Letter of information

8. Which of the following factors enables you to evaluate the effectiveness of your message?
- A. Feedback
  - B. Encoding
  - C. Transmission
  - D. Decoding
9. Audience engagement is used:
- A. To help the audience to understand the information.
  - B. So that the audience may be part of the experience.
  - C. To show the assessor how good you are at giving presentations.
  - D. To keep the audience awake during the presentation.
10. Which of the following is not one of the modes for openers in oral presentations?
- A. Quotation
  - B. Anecdote
  - C. Question
  - D. Conclusion
11. Which of the following significantly improves the interest of a presentation?
- A. Illustration
  - B. Visual aids
  - C. Image
  - D. Reflection
12. Memo reports are circulated within :
- A. Group of business men
  - B. Persons of different professions
  - C. A company or an office
  - D. None of the above
13. Choose the correct option. Feasibility reports are used to:
- A. To analyse problems and predict practical alternatives.
  - B. To control problems, sell products and services.
  - C. To monitor and control production, sales, shipping, etc.
  - D. To solve problems and information.
14. Extempore speech is \_\_\_\_\_
- A. A Readymade speech
  - B. A Prepared speech
  - C. A Pre mediated speech
  - D. A speech without prior preparation or thought
15. Titles and subtitles within the body of a document, which divide material into comprehensible segments are called \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Subject lines;
  - B. main points;
  - C. Typography;
  - D. Headings

## **Section B Short Answer Questions (2 Marks)**

### **MODULE 1**

1. Write a short note on technical communication.
2. Who is a technical communicator?
3. Define ethics?
4. Write a short note on corporate culture.
5. What is ethical communication?
6. Define Copyright law.
7. Write a short note on plagiarism.

### **MODULE 2**

8. What is Collaborative writing?
9. What you mean by proof reading?
10. Define culture?
11. What is editing?
12. List the five steps of writing a technical document.

### **MODULE 3**

13. Write a short note on target audience.
14. Define research?
15. Write a short note on audience profile sheet.
16. Describe primary and secondary research.
17. What are research problems?
18. Define hypothesis?
19. Write a short note on secondary research.
20. Why Audience acceptance is relevant?
21. What is flow chart?
22. Write a short note on Abstract.

### **MODULE 4**

23. What is white space?
24. Write a short note on persuasive writing.
25. Define paragraph?
26. Write a short note on usability test.
27. What is passive voice?
28. Write a short note on heading.
29. What is topic statement?
30. Describe on adverb.
31. What is ambiguity?
32. What is active voice?

### **MODULE 5**

33. Write a short note on correspondence.
34. What is micro blogs?
35. Write a short note on Brochures.
36. Write a short note on podcast?
37. Write a short note on cover letters.
38. What is claim letter?

39. Write a short note on sales letters.
40. Explain jargon with example.
41. Write a short note on Feasibility report.
42. Distinguish solicited and unsolicited proposal.
43. Describe on rhetorical question.
44. What is the purpose of resume?
45. List the essential requirements for effective presentations.

### **Section C Short Essay (4 Marks)**

#### **MODULE 1**

1. List the types of writing.
2. What are the key principles for ethical communication?
3. What are design features? Why do technical writers use design features?
4. What are the characteristics of a technical document?
5. Differentiate between general and technical communication?

#### **MODULE 2**

1. Write the various stages of writing a technical document.
2. Explain the roles of meetings in collaboration. How can we conduct effective meetings?
3. Write the advantages and disadvantages of collaboration.
4. What is video conferencing? What are its advantages?
5. Write a short note on communicating across cultures.

#### **MODULE 3**

1. What are the techniques for learning about your audience?
2. Describe classification and partition.
3. Write a short note on principles for organising technical information.
4. Distinguish between primary research and secondary research?
5. List the various research methods.
6. How does academic research differ from workplace research?

#### **MODULE 4**

1. Why is persuasion important in technical communication?
2. Describe the structure of a coherent paragraph.
3. Why Technical writers use list format instead of traditional paragraphs.
4. Explain the use of graphics in technical writing.
5. Describe four basic principles of design.

#### **MODULE 5**

1. Write five suggestions for preparing an effective business correspondence.
2. Write a short note on Blog and email?
3. Explain the elements of a letter.
4. What are the strategies for communicating with the public?
5. What are the things that should keep in mind regarding our physical movement while giving a presentation?

## Section D Essay (15 Marks)

### **MODULE 1**

1. Explain six basic characteristics of technical writing.
2. Describe eight measures of excellence that characterize all technical communication.
3. What is ethics? Describe the legal and ethical obligations of a technical writer.
4. What is ethical communication? Discuss principles for ethical communication.

### **MODULE 2**

1. Enumerate the process of writing a technical document.
2. Define collaborative writing? Discuss its advantages and disadvantages.
3. Write an essay on the technologies and electronic tools that enable collaboration.
4. Define proof reading? Why is proof reading important as a final step?
5. What are the types of errors to look for when proof reading?

### **MODULE 3**

1. Define primary research? Examine seven major categories of primary research..
2. Write an essay on the strategies of making technical information more understandable for multicultural readers.
3. What is audience analysis? Explain its significance in technical communication.
4. Define research .Explain the basic steps of research process?
5. Discuss eight typical patterns of organisation. Examine the principles of organising technical information.

### **MODULE 4**

1. What is meant by coherence in writing .what are the ways to achieve coherence.
2. Write an essay on structuring effective sentences.
3. What is persuasive writing? Suggest some guidelines for crafting a persuasive argument.
4. Enumerate the features of a coherent paragraph.
5. “Technical writing has more to do with graphics than writing“discuss.
- 6.what is meant by usability testing? Enumerate the three steps of usability testing.

### **MODULE 5**

1. ‘PowerPoint is an amazingly valuable and versatile tool’. Explain. Create a PowerPoint presentation.
2. Define correspondence? Explain the process of writing correspondence.
3. Define proposal? Explain the process of writing a proposal. Illustrate the structure of a proposal.
4. Define lab report? Discuss the process of writing a lab report. Explain the elements of a lab report.
5. Is making a good oral presentation an art? Discuss the strategies for delivering an effective oral presentation.

III<sup>rd</sup> Semester B.Voc Software Technology  
**Section A Very Short Answer Questions (1 Mark)**

I. Unit 1

1. How many Bytes are stored by 'Long' Datatype in C# .net?
2. Choose ".NET class" name from which datatype "UInt" is derived ?
3. Correct Declaration of Values to variables 'a' and 'b'?
4. Which of the following is an 8-byte Integer?
  - a. Char
  - b. Long
  - c. Byte
  - d. Short
  - e. Integer
5. Which of the following is NOT an Integer?
  - a. Char
  - b. Byte
  - c. Integer
  - d. Short
  - e. Long
6. Which of the following are the correct ways to increment the value of variable *a* by 1?
  - a. ++*a*++;
  - b. *a* += 1;
  - c. *a* ++ 1;
  - d. *a* = *a* +1;
  - e. *a* = +1;
7. Which of the following is NOT an Arithmetic operator in C#.NET?
  - a. \*\*
  - b. +
  - c. /
  - d. %
  - e. \*
8. Which of the following is NOT a Bitwise operator in C#.NET?
  - a. &
  - b. |
  - c. <<
  - d. ^
  - e. ~
9. Which of the following is the correct output for the C#.NET code snippet given below?  

```
Console.WriteLine(13 / 2 + " " + 13 % 2);
```

  - a. 6.5 1

- b. 6.5 0
- c. 6 0
- d. 6 1
- e. 6.5 6.5

10. Which reference modifier is used to define reference variable?
- a. &
  - b. Ref
  - c. c) #
  - d. \$

## I Unit II

11. Which of the following object is not an ASP component?
- a. LinkCounter
  - b. Counter
  - c. AdRotator
  - d. File Access
12. An alternative way of displaying text on web page using
- a. asp:label
  - b. asp:listitem
  - c. asp:button
  - d. None of these
13. When does Garbage collector run?
- a. When application is running low of memory
  - b. It runs random
  - c. When application is running for more than 15 minutes
  - d. None of the above
14. \_\_\_\_\_ is a special subfolder within the windows folder that stores the shared .NET component?
- a. /bin
  - b. GAC
  - c. Root
  - d. None of these
15. What attributes do you use to hide a public .Net class from COM?
- a. DLLImport Attributes
  - b. ComVisible attributes
  - c. COM Interop
  - d. All
16. Default Session data is stored in ASP.Net?
- a. StateServer
  - b. Session Object

- c. InProcess
  - d. all of the above
17. Which of the following directive is used to link an assembly to a page or user control?
- a. @Page
  - b. @Import
  - c. @Assembly
  - d. @Reference
18. In which of the following folder source code such as class, dataset etc. are stored?
- a. App\_Data
  - b. App\_Themes
  - c. App\_Code
  - d. App\_WebReferences
19. If a developer of ASP.NET defines style information in a common location. Then that location is called as
- a. Master Page
  - b. Theme
  - c. Customization
  - d. None of the Above

I Unit III

20. Where do we include the user lists for Form authentication?
- a. <credential>
  - b. <authorization>
  - c. <Identity>
  - d. <authentication>
21. Web.config file is used\_\_\_\_
- a. Configures the time that the server-side codebehind module is called
  - b. To store the global information and variable definitions for the application
  - c. To configure the web server
  - d. To configure the web browser
22. Difference between Response.Write() andResponse.Output.Write().
- a. Allows you to buffer output
  - b. Allows you to write formatted output
  - c. Allows you to flush output
  - d. Allows you to stream output
23. How do you get information from a form that is submitted using the "post" method?
- a. Request.QueryString
  - b. Request.Form
  - c. Response.write
  - d. Response.writeln

24. Which of the following server control shows data in a tabular format and allows sorting, paging, edit, delete each record?
- a. ListBox
  - b. GridView
  - c. Repeater
  - d. None of these above
25. Which of the following webserver control used as container for other server controls in a ASP.NET webpage?
- a. Placeholder
  - b. Panel
  - c. Table
  - d. ImageMap
26. By using which of the following web server control data can be retrieved from a relational database?
- a. ObjectDataSource
  - b. SqlDataSource
  - c. AccessDataSource
  - d. XmlDataSource
27. By using which of the following attribute, HTML elements are transformed to HTML server control?
- a. runat="client"
  - b. runat="server"
  - c. runat="browser"
  - d. runat="host"
28. AccessDataSource Control work with which of the following file types?
- a. .mpd file
  - b. .mdf file
  - c. .mdb file
  - d. .myd file
29. Which of the following is the common property of web server controls that assigns a small piece of text when a mouse pointer is held over the control for a short period of time?
- a. Accesskey
  - b. ToolTip
  - c. skinID
  - d. TabIndex

I Unit IV

30. Attribute must be set on a validator control for the validation to work.
- a. ControlToValidate

- b. ControlToBind
  - c. ValidateControl
  - d. Validate
31. Which of the following authentication is best suited for a corporate network?
- a. Windows
  - b. Form
  - c. User
  - d. All
32. Which of the following control is used to validate that two fields are equal?
- a. RegularExpressionValidator
  - b. CompareValidator
  - c. equals() method
  - d. RequiredFieldValidator
33. \_\_\_\_\_ tests make sure that new code does not break existing code?
- a. Regression tests
  - b. Integration tests
  - c. Unit tests
  - d. Load test
34. What is used to validate complex string patterns like an e-mail address?
- a. Extended expressions
  - b. Basic expressions
  - c. Regular expressions
  - d. Irregular expressions
35. We can manage states in asp.net application using
- a. Session Objects
  - b. Application Objects
  - c. Viewstate
  - d. All of the above
36. Which of the following validation control is used to ensure that an user does not skip a form entity field?
- a. CompareValidator
  - b. RequiredFieldValidator
  - c. RangeValidator
  - d. RegularExpressionValidator
37. Which type of validation is used to check password and confirm password in a login form?
- a. CustomValidator
  - b. RangeValidator
  - c. CompareValidator
  - d. RequiredFieldValidator

38. Which type of validation is used to check an email address entered by the user matches to email pattern?
  - a. RegularExpressionValidator
  - b. RangeValidator
  - c. CustomValidator
  - d. ValidationSummary
39. Which type of validation is used to ensure that the value entered by an user is within the specific range?
  - a. CustomValidator
  - b. ValidationSummary
  - c. RangeValidator
  - d. None of these above
40. Using CustomValidator server control
  - a. a developer can compell users to fill all the required fields
  - b. a developer can sreate pop up menu
  - c. a developer can write custom validation function as needed
  - d. none of these above
41. In ASP.NET Client-Side validation is possible with
  - a. HTML
  - b. DHTML
  - c. XHYML
  - d. HTML5
42. How do you disable client side validation ?
  - a. Set the language property to C#
  - b. Set the Runat property to server
  - c. Set the ClientTarget property to Downlevel (ANS)
  - d. Set the inherits property to codeb

## I Unit V

43. Which DLL translate XML to SQL in IIS?
  - a. SQLISAPI.dll
  - b. SQLXML.dll
  - c. LISXML.dll
  - d. SQLIIS.dll
44. Which object can help you maintain data across users?
  - a. Application object
  - b. Session object
  - c. Response object
  - d. Server object
45. Which of the following ASP.NET object encapsulates the state of the client?

- a. Session object
  - b. Application object
  - c. Response object
  - d. Server object
46. On which of the operating system below ASP.NET can run?
- a. Windows XP Professional
  - b. Windows 2000
  - c. Both A) and B)
  - d. None of the Above
47. Which method do you invoke on the Data Adapter control to load your generated dataset
- a. Fill ( )
  - b. ExecuteQuery ( )
  - c. Read ( )
  - d. None of these
48. Which objects is used to create foreign key between tables?
- a. DataRelation
  - b. DataRelationship
  - c. DataConstraint
  - d. Datakey
49. Select the Interface which provides Fast, connected forward-only access to data
- a. IDataRecord
  - b. IDatabase
  - c. IDataReader
  - d. Irecorder
50. How do we Delete, Update, Select data in a Dataset
- a. Using SqlDataAdapter
  - b. Using SqlDataReader
  - c. Using SqlCommand
  - d. None
51. Which of the following is not a member of ConnectionObject
- a. Execute
  - b. EndTransaction
  - c. BeginTransaction
  - d. Open

I. Unit VI

52. What is the size of the session ID
- a. 32 bit long string
  - b. 32 bit long double
  - c. 32 bit long character

- d. 32 bit long integer
- 53. What is a strong name?
  - a. Public Key
  - b. Private Key
  - c. Combination Of both Public,Private key and digital signature (ANS)
  - d. None of these
- 54. A LINQ to SQL query can include calls to your own local methods:
  - a. In Where clauses only
  - b. In the final projection only
  - c. Anywhere in the query
  - d. Not at all
- 55. A LINQ to SQL query that uses multiple from clauses (or SelectMany) can perform the equivalent of which of the following kind(s) of SQL JOIN:
  - a. Inner joins
  - b. Left outer joins
  - c. Full outer joins
  - d. Non-equi outer joins
- 56. What does the following expression evaluate to?  
colors.Max (c => c.Length)
  - a. 5
  - b. green
  - c. brown
  - d. Compile-time error

### **Section B Short Answer Questions (2 Marks)**

#### II. Unit 1

1. Write a short note on switch statement. What is fall through in switch with respect to switch in C#?
2. What are enumerations? Explain it with the help of an example.
3. Explain about ref and out parameters with suitable example.
4. List and explain the various primitive data types used in C#.
5. What do you mean by CLR?
6. What is the use of CTS?
7. What is metadata? Mention its uses in .NET.
8. What is class?
9. How to create objects in C#?
10. How to define constants in C#?
11. What are the major categories of data types in C#?
12. What is value type? Give example.

13. What do you mean by reference type? Give example.
14. What is the difference between logical and short circuit operators in C#?
15. How arrays are declared in C#?
16. What is type casting and how it is done in C#?
17. What is the use of Enumeration?
18. What is string? How strings are declared?
19. What is structure? How it is created in C#?

### III. Unit II

21. What are the advantages of using .NET?
22. What is the difference between the *Response.Write()* and *Response.Output.Write()* methods?
23. How can we identify that the Page is Post Back?
24. Which is the parent class of the Web server control?
25. What is AutoPostBack?
26. Why do you use the *App\_Code* folder in ASP.NET?
27. What is an ASP.NET Web Form?
28. Which method has been introduced in ASP.NET 4.0 to redirect a page permanently?
29. How can you assign page specific attributes in an ASP.NET application?
30. How can you identify that the page isPostBack?
31. Differentiate between namespace and assembly.
32. Differentiate between namespace and assembly.
33. Which namespaces are necessary to create a localized application?

### IV. Unit III

34. What are the HTML server controls in ASP.NET?
35. Which method is used to post a Web page to another Web page?
36. How can you implement the postback property of an ASP.NET control?
37. What is the difference between HTML and Web server controls?
38. What is the use of the *Global.asax* file?
39. Which control will you use to ensure that the values in two different controls match?
40. Which class is inherited when an ASP.NET server control is added to a Web form?
41. What do you mean by the Web Part controls in ASP.NET?
42. What are server-side comments?
43. What are user controls and custom controls?
44. What is the difference between a *HyperLink* control and a *LinkButton* control?
45. What are the advantages of the code-behind feature?
46. What type of code, client-side or server-side, is found in a code-behind file of a Web page?

V. Unit IV

47. What is the lifespan for items stored in ViewState?
48. Can you set which type of comparison you want to perform by the *CompareValidator* control?
49. What is the function of the ViewState property?
50. What is the behavior of a Web browser when it receives an invalid element?
51. How can you display all validation messages in one control?
52. How does a content page differ from a master page?
53. What is the use of the `<sessionState>` tag in the *web.config* file?
54. What is the function of the *CustomValidator* control?
55. What is a Cookie? Where is it used in ASP.NET?
56. How many types of Cookies are available in ASP.NET?
57. Which data type does the *RangeValidator* control support?
58. What is *ViewState*?
59. Where is the *ViewState* information stored?
60. Which method is used to force all the validation controls to run?

VI. Unit V

61. List the data bound controls in ASP.NET?
62. What is the different between Dataset and DataReader?
63. What are the various security methods which IIS Provides apart from .NET ?
64. What are different types of Commands available with DataAdapter ?
65. How xml files and be read and write using dataset?
66. How can you sort the elements of the array in descending order?

VII. Unit VI

67. List ADO.NET objects
68. What is ASP.NET Ajax?
69. What are the steps to access a database through ADO.NET?
70. List and explain the benefits of using JQuery.
71. What is LINQ?
72. What is the use of Ado.Net in NET Application ?
73. What classes are used to read the data in Ado.NET?

**Section C Short Essay (4 Marks)**

I. Unit I

1. Write a program to illustrate Function Overloading
2. What is the syntax of “for each loop”? Explain it with the help of an example.
3. What are the types of literal in C#?
4. Explain local variables in C# with an example
5. What is an interface? Explain

6. What is method overloading. Explain with example
7. What are the Looping statements in C#? Explain shortly with examples
8. Explain the Main Method in C# and its use?
9. What is instance variables in C#? Explain
10. What is an object in C#?
11. What is Method and how to declare in class?
12. How do we create an object of the class in C#?
13. What is constructor in c#? Explain
14. Explain Read only members in c#
15. What is Inheritance in c# ? Explain with suitable example.
16. What are the steps involved for creating a delegate ?

## II. Unit II

17. Explain the event Life cycle of ASP.NET?
18. What is CSS? Explain class selector and ID selector with the help of an example.
19. What are the components of .NET framework?
20. What are the different types of Assemblies. Explain
21. What is Global assembly cache in .NET?
22. What are the benefits of the .NET Framework?
23. What is .NET Assembly ? Explain
24. How do you use CSS in asp.net application?
25. What are the default Name space used on every asp.net page ?
26. What is Namespace? List out the Namespaces of .NET Framework.
27. What is IsPostBack property of page class in asp.net? Explain with example
28. What is AutoPostBack Property of asp.net controls?
29. What are the Web Form Events available in ASP.NET ?

## III. Unit III

30. Explain the use of web.config and global.asx files in ASP.NET application
31. Explain the application event handlers in ASP.NET ?
32. What is the difference between Server.Transfer and Response.Redirect? Why would I choose one over the other?
33. Explain RadioButton and CheckBox control.
34. Explain sorted, SelectedMode, MultiColumn, SelectedItem, and SelectedIndex properties of ListBox Control
35. What is Common DialogBox? Explain FontDialog with suitable example
36. What is difference between Label and Literal control in asp.net?

## IV. Unit IV

37. Write a note on server side state management
38. Explain Request and Response objects of ASP.NET

39. How to use the ASP.NET validation control to validate the User Input
40. What are the different type of Validation used in asp.net?
41. What are the ways to maintain the state in asp.net application ? Briefly explain each
42. What are different methods of session maintenance in ASP.NET?
43. What does the "EnableViewState" property do? Why would I want it on or off?
44. What is Master page in asp.net ?
45. What is difference between master page and web user control in asp.net ?
46. What types of authentication process is used in asp.net ?
47. Write three common properties of all validation controls.
48. What are navigation controls? How many navigation controls are there in ASP.NET 4.0?

#### V. Unit V

49. How can differentiate web server controls and custom controls ?
50. What is the difference between Repeater control, Grid View Control and Data List control in asp.net ?
51. What is the use of Details View and Form view controls in asp.net ?
52. List the data bound controls in ASP.NET? Explain the list controls.
53. Write a note on First, FirstOrDefault, Last, and LastOrDefault.
54. Can we validate a DropDownList by RequiredFieldValidator?
55. What are the events that happen when a client requests an ASP.NET page from IIS server?
56. Explain DataReader in detail.

#### VI. Unit VI

57. List and explain ADO.NET objects.
58. Explain ASP.NET AJAX. Explain the working of AJAX
59. Explain DOM manipulation methods in JQuery
60. What is LINQ? Explain its syntax and advantage
61. List all steps in order to access a database through ADO.NET
62. Explain ADO.NET object model with a suitable digram.
63. What is JQuery? How to use JQuery in ASP pages.
64. List and explain the benefits of using JQuery.
65. What are three basic steps to execute the LINQ query?
66. What are the ADO.Net Objects in .Net?
67. What is the difference between Data Set and Data Reader in Ado.Net ?
68. What is Query String? What are its advantages and limitations?

## Section D Essay (15 Marks)

### I. Unit I

1. Create a console application in C# to handle an event using timer object.
2. What are the Looping statements in C#? Explain in detail
3. Explain the elements used in a Method Declaration with suitable code example?
4. Explain the Method Parameters in C#?
5. Write a note on any five string Method in C# with suitable examples?
6. Explain Read only members in c# with suitable code example?
7. What is tracing? Where is it used?
8. What is method overloading. Explain with example

### II. Unit II

9. What are the steps involved for creating a delegate ? Explain each step
10. Explain .NET architecture in detail
11. What is Assembly? Explain the purpose of assemblies in .NET framework
12. What is CSS? Explain inline and embedded CSS with examples
13. What is CSS? Explain class selector and ID selector with the help of an example.
14. What is the sequence of operation takes place when a page is loaded? Explain each step
15. What are the major built-in objects in ASP.NET? Briefly explain each object.
16. Describe the complete lifecycle of a Web page.

### III. Unit III

17. Create a window form application in C# with a ListBox, a TextBox and three buttons Add, Delete and Clear. Add button will add the text from the Textbox to the Listbox. The delete button will remove the selected text from the ListBox and the clear button will clear the Listbox.
18. Explain login controls.
19. What is the appSettings Section in the web.config file?
20. What are the various ways of authentication techniques in ASP.NET?
21. Write a code to redirect a page to google.co.in when typed as google.com

### IV. Unit IV

22. What is State Management? How many ways are there to maintain a state in .NET?
23. Explain the following validation controls with example
  - i. Compare Validator
  - ii. Custom Validator
  - iii. Range Validator
  - iv. RequiredField Validator

### V. Unit V

24. List the data bound controls in ASP.NET? Explain the list controls.
25. What are the Web Form Events available in ASP.NET ?

26. What technologies are being used in AJAX? What are the different controls of ASP.NET AJAX? Why do we use the *XMLHttpRequest* object in AJAX?
27. What is LINQ? How LINQ is beneficial than Stored Procedures? Why Select clause comes after from clause in LINQ?

**III<sup>rd</sup> Semester B.Voc Software Technology**

**SDC3ST10: SOFTWARE ENGINEERING**

**Section A Very Short Answer Questions (1 Mark)**

**MODULE 1**

1. Software project manager is engaged with software management activities. He is responsible for \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Project planning.
- b) Monitoring the progress
- c) Communication among stakeholders
- d) All mentioned above
- e) None of the above

2. The interviews, which are held between two persons across the table is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Written
- b) Non-structured
- c) Group
- d) One-to-one

3. Which depicts flow of control in program modules?

- a) Flowchart
- b) DFD
- c) Both A & B
- d) None of the above

4. Which model gives the overall reliability of the system that is projected and certified?

- a) Sampling model
- b) Component model
- c) Certification model
- d) Both A & B

5. A software project manager is a person who undertakes the responsibility of carrying out the software project.

- a) True
- b) False

6. From the following methods which size of the software product can be calculated?

- a) Counting the lines of delivered code
- b) Counting delivered function points
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of the above

7. The ..... model stipulates that the requirements be completely specified before the rest of the development can processed.

- a) Waterfall
- b) Rapid Application Development (RAD)
- c) Iterative Development
- d) Incremental Development

8. .... model couples the iterative nature of the prototyping with the controlled and systematic aspects of the linear sequential model.

- a) Spiral
- b) Rapid Application Development (RAD)
- c) Iterative Development
- d) Incremental Development

9. .... is a function of the number of failures experienced by a particular user of that software.

- a) Software Usability
- b) Software reliability
- c) Software performance
- d) None of the above

10. Statistical testing is a software testing process in which the objective is to measure the ..... of the software rather than to discover software faults.

- a) availability
- b) reliability
- c) reusability
- d) all of the above

**MODULE 2:**

## **PART A:**

1. Reliability in a software system can be achieved using which of the following strategies.
  - a) Fault avoidance
  - b) Fault tolerance
  - c) Fault detection
  - d) All the above
2. The ..... model of system design is a distributed system model which show how data and processing is distributed across a range of processors.
  - a) repository
  - b) client-server
  - c) abstract machine
  - d) None of the above
3. Software Engineering:
  - a) Is a set of rules about developing software products
  - b) Has been around as a discipline since the early 50's
  - c) Started as a response to the so-called 'Software Crisis' of the late 90's
  - d) Is an engineering discipline concerned with all the aspects of software production
4. What are the types of requirements ?
  - a) Availability
  - b) Reliability
  - c) Usability
  - d) All of the mentioned
5. Select the developer specific requirement ?
  - a) Potability
  - b) Maintainability
  - c) Availability
6. Which one of the following is not a step of requirement engineering?
  - a) elicitation
  - b) design
  - c) analysis
  - d) documentation
7. The user system requirements are the parts of which document ?
  - a) SDD
  - b) SRS
  - c) DDD

d)EEE

8. A stakeholder is anyone who will purchase the completed software system under development.
- a) True
  - b) False
9. Which of the following is a mechanism that allows several objects in a class hierarchy to have different methods with the same name?
- a) Aggregation
  - b) Polymorphism
  - c) Inheritance
10. Which of the following is a disadvantage of OOD ?
- a) Easier maintenance.
  - b) Objects may be understood as stand-alone entities.
  - c) Objects are potentially reusable components.
  - d) None of the mentioned

### **MODULE 3:**

1. Which of the following is a requirement management activity ?
- a) Investigation
  - b) Design
  - c) Construction and Test
  - d) All of the mentioned
2. Which tool is used for structured designing ?
- a) Program flowchart
  - b) Structure chart
  - c) Data-flow diagram
  - d) Module
3. A step by step instruction used to solve a problem is known as
- a) Sequential structure
  - b) A List
  - c) A plan
  - d) An Algorithm
4. Actual programming of software code is done during the \_\_\_\_\_ step in the SDLC.
- a) Maintenance and Evaluation
  - b) Design
  - c) Analysis
  - d) Development and Documentation

5. Who designs and implement database structures.
  - a) Programmers
  - b) Project managers
  - c) Technical writers
  - d) Database administrators
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of translating a task into a series of commands that a computer will use to perform that task.
  - a) Project design
  - b) Installation
  - c) Systems analysis
  - d) Programming
7. A directed arc or line in DFD represents
  - a) Data Store
  - b) Data Process
  - c) Data Flow
8. Which one of the following is a requirement that fits in a developer's module?
  - a) Availability
  - b) Testability
  - c) Usability
  - d) Flexibility
9. The results of structured analysis can be easily understood by ordinary customers.
  - a) True
  - b) False
10. A system resource that has a value and has to be protected is known as
  - a) Asset
  - b) Control
  - c) Vulnerability
  - d) None of the mentioned

#### **MODULE 4:**

1. What do you understand by V&V in software testing?
  - a) Verified Version
  - b) Version Validation
  - c) Verification and Validation
  - d) Version Verification
2. In static test techniques, behavioral and performance properties of the program are observed.
  - a) True
  - b) False

3. Which granularity level of testing checks the behavior of module cooperation?
  - a) Unit Testing
  - b) Integration Testing
  - c) Acceptance Testing
  - d) Regression Testing
4. In which test design each input is tested at both ends of its valid range and just outside its valid range?
  - a) Boundary value testing
  - b) Equivalence class partitioning
  - c) Boundary value testing AND Equivalence class partitioning
  - d) Decision tables
5. Which of the following is not a part of a test design document?
  - a) Test Plan
  - b) Test Design Specification
  - c) Test Case Specification
  - d) Test Log
6. PRD stands for
  - a) Product Requirement Document
  - b) Project Requirement Document
  - c) Product Restrictions Document
  - d) None of the mentioned
7. Maintenance is classified into how many categories ?
  - a) two
  - b) three
  - c) four
  - d) five
8. The modification of the software to match changes in the ever changing environment, falls under which category of software maintenance?
  - a) Corrective
  - b) Adaptive
  - c) Perfective
  - d) Preventive
9. What type of software testing is generally used in Software Maintenance?
  - a) Regression Testing
  - b) System Testing
  - c) Integration Testing
  - d) Unit Testing
10. Which one of the following is not a maintenance model?
  - a) Waterfall model
  - b) Reuse-oriented model

- c) Iterative enhancement model
- d) Quick fix model

**MODULE 5:**

1. From the following which quality deals with maintaining the quality of the software product?

- a) Quality assurance
- b) Quality control
- c) Quality efficiency
- d) None of the above

2. The different types of software maintenance systems are

- a) Corrective maintenance
- b) Adaptive maintenance
- c) Perfective maintenance
- d) All the above

3. Reverse engineering of data focuses on

- a) Internal data structures
- b) Database structures
- c) ALL of the mentioned
- d) None of the mentioned

4. When does one decides to re-engineer a product?

- a) when tools to support restructuring are disabled
- b) when system crashes frequently
- c) when hardware or software support becomes obsolete
- d) subsystems of a larger system require few maintenance

5. Which of these benefits can be achieved when software is restructured?

- a) Higher quality programs
- b) Reduced maintenance effort
- c) Software easier to test
- d) All of the mentioned

6. Source code translation is a part of which re-engineering technique?

- a) Data re-engineering
- b) Re-factoring
- c) Restructuring
- d) None of the mentioned

7. Which of the following is an essential principle of an architecture?
- a) Consistency
  - b) Reliability
  - c) Scalability
  - d) All of the mentioned
8. Risk management is one of the most important jobs for a
- a) Client
  - b) Investor
  - c) Production team
  - d) Project manager
9. What assess the risk and your plans for risk mitigation and revise these when you learn more about the risk?
- a) Risk monitoring
  - b) Risk planning
  - c) Risk analysis
  - d) Risk identification
10. Which of the following strategies means that the impact of the risk will be reduced?
- a) Avoidance strategies
  - b) Minimization strategies
  - c) Contingency plans
  - d) All of the above

### **Section B Short Answer Questions (2 Marks)**

#### **MODULE 1:**

1. What are the characteristics of software ?
2. What do you mean by software engineering?
3. List the software ethics?
4. What are the software engineering challenges?
5. Explain myths in software development?
6. What is crisis in software development?
7. What is a software product?
8. List the phases in software engineering?
9. What is process framework?
10. Define process change management?

## **MODULE 2:**

1. List the type in software requirements?
2. List the process requirement techniques?
3. Define software requirement?
4. What are the different approaches in requirement analysis?
5. List the different stages in SRS?
6. What is requirement validation in software engineering?
7. What are the steps in requirement engineering process?
8. Define process requirement elicitation?
9. What is object oriented modeling?
10. List the types of feasibility studies in requirement engineering process?

## **MODULE 3:**

1. What are the design principles of software designing?
2. What do you mean by software designing?
3. Define data design?
4. What do you mean by pattern in software designing phase?
5. What are the advantages for designing a good user interface?
6. What are the facts affecting for designing a good user interface?
7. What are the advantages of pattern based software designing?
8. List the types of design reviews?
9. What are the concepts of software designing?
10. What are the advantages of software design documentation?

## **MODULE 4:**

1. What do you mean by software testing?
2. What are the characteristics of software testing?
3. What is black box testing?
4. What is white box testing?
5. What is object oriented testing?
6. What do you mean by debugging?
7. List the factors affecting software maintenance?
8. List the maintenance techniques in software testing phase?
9. What is software test report?
10. What is legacy system?

## **MODULE 5:**

1. What is software scheduling?
2. What do you mean by project staffing?
3. What is software Re Engineering?
4. What is software planning?
5. What is project scheduling?
6. What are the principles of project scheduling?
7. List the qualities of good software?
8. What is software reliability?
9. List the quality assurance activities?
10. What do you mean by software evaluation?

### **Section C Short Essay (4 Marks)**

## **MODULE 1**

1. What are the crises in software development?
2. Explain ethics and professional practice of software engineering?
3. Explain quantitative process managements?
4. Explain process change management?
5. Explain software characteristics and classifications?
6. Explain the components of software process?
7. Explain software process framework and process assessment ?
8. Explain ethics and professional practices in software engineering?

## **MODULE 2:**

1. Explain feasibility study and its different types?
2. What is process requirement elicitation? Explain?
3. Explain requirement analysis in software requirement engineering?
4. Explain structured analysis software requirement engineering?
5. Explain requirement validation software requirement engineering?
6. What I software requirement engineering process, expian all steps?
7. Explain technique used in software requirements elicitation?
8. Explain different stages in SRS

## **MODULE 3:**

1. Explain all about component level design?
2. What are the design notations, explain?
3. How we evaluating reviews in designing phase?

4. What are the methods used in user interface designing?
5. Differentiate data architectural design and component level design?
6. Explain different type of designing in software design phase?
7. What is data architectural designing, how it differs from others?
8. What are the verification techniques in software coding, explain?

#### **MODULE 4:**

1. Explain software maintenance models in detail?
2. Explain software maintenance technique in detail?
3. Explain software testing strategies?
4. Define test plan and steps in development in software testing?
5. Explain levels of software testing?
6. What is 'v' model of software testing, explain?
7. Explain test in development of test plan in software testing?
8. Explain software coding methodologies ?

#### **MODULE 5:**

1. Explain risk management in software engineering?
2. Explain capability maturity model (CMM)?
3. What are the approaches in software Re Engineering?
4. Explain techniques used for project scheduling?
5. What are the quality assurance activities in the case of software quality concepts?
6. What are software reviews? Explain?
7. Explain software planning process in detail?
8. Explain all about software reliability?

### **Section D Essay (15 Marks)**

#### **MODULE 1**

1. Explain software engineering life cycle mode?
2. Explain process management?
3. Explain detail in the phases in software engineering?
4. Explain software process and process models?
5. Explain software classification, myths and crisis?

#### **MODULE 2:**

1. Explain software engineering process in detail?
2. Explain SRS with structure?

3. Explain requirement management?
4. Explain object oriented modeling in software development?
5. Explain requirement analysis in detail?
6. Explain requirement specification?

### **MODULE 3:**

1. Explain user interface design by using appropriate diagrams?
2. Explain all about software coding
3. Give an overall idea of data architectural design in software engineering?
4. Explain pattern based software design briefly?
5. Explain Software Design Documentation?
6. Explain all about design reviews?

### **MODULE 4:**

1. Explain software maintenance life cycle?
2. Explain software testing techniques?
3. Define different type of testing used in testing phase of software development?
4. Explain all about software maintenance?
5. Explain software testing and test plan?

### **MODULE 5:**

1. How we can measure quality of software? Explain quality assurance activities?
2. Explain software Re Engineering process models?
3. Explain software configuration management process?
4. Explain all about software planning and scheduling?

## **B.Voc Software Technology**

### **Semester III**

#### **SDC3ST12(2) Search Engine Optimization**

#### **Section A Very Short Answer Questions (1 Mark)**

##### **Module I**

1. SEO Stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Search engine optimization is the process of \_\_\_\_\_ of a website or a web page in a search engine's search results.
  - a) Getting Meta Tags
  - b) Generating Cached Files
  - c) Affecting the visibility
  - d) None of these
3. SEO is to improve the volume and \_\_\_\_\_ to a web site from search engines.
  - a) Look and Feel
  - b) Quality of traffic
  - C) Advertisement
  - d) None of these
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of fetching all the web pages linked to a web site.
  - a) Crawling
  - b) Processing
  - C) Calculating Relevancy
  - d) Indexing
5. Task of Crawling is performed by a complex software which is called as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) All of these
  - b) Crawler
  - C) Spider
  - d) Boat
6. Websites fetched by crawler are indexed and kept in huge database, this process is called as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Indexing
  - b) Optimizing
  - C) Crawling
  - d) None of these
7. Crawling is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) All of these
  - b) Crawler
  - C) Spider

- d) Boast
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is an algorithm used by Google Search to rank websites in their search engine results.
- a) Robo
  - b) Page Ranking
  - c) Paging
  - d) URL
9. Search engine are used to \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Search Videos
  - b) Software system that is designed to search for information on the World Wide Web
  - c) Search Documents
  - d) All of these
10. Which of the following are types of SEO ?
- a) On Page and Front Page SEO
  - b) Front Page SEO
  - c) On Page SEO
  - d) On Page and Off Page SEO

## **Module II**

11. Serving different version of a page to search engine and to human visitors is called \_\_\_\_\_ SEO.
- a) Cloaking
  - b) Fooling
  - c) Tapping
  - d) None of these
12. Writing Repeating keywords in the Meta tags and unrelated keywords is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Meta Tag Hijacking
  - b) Meta tag Cloaking
  - c) Meta tag Stuffing
  - d) None of these
13. Calculated placement of keywords in page to increase density of keywords is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Keyword Stuffing
  - b) Keyword Hijacking
  - C) None of these
  - d) Keyword Cloaking
14. What aspects of a hyperlink are not important for SEO?
- a) The visibility of the link text.
  - b) The anchor text, especially the keywords in it.

- c) The place from which the link originates.
  - d) The place to which the link leads.
15. Which one of the following practice is ethical ?
- a) Buying links from link farms
  - b) Having the same page twice - once in html, once in pdf.
  - c) Using hidden text that users dont see but spiders can read
  - d) Stuffing the metatags with keywords
16. Which of the following are the ways of Optimizing the images ?
- a) Writing alt tags
  - b) Minimizing the size of Image
  - C) Hosting images on Sub domains
  - d) All of these
17. Which of the following is illegal way of SEO ?
- a) Creating doorway Pages.
  - b) Writing Meta Tags
  - c) Link Building
  - d) None of these
18. \_\_\_\_\_ Pages are more SEO friendly than the dynamic pages!
19. We get list of sites after typing a word in search bar called \_\_\_\_\_.
20. The search results are generally presented in a line of results often referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Search Engine Pages
  - b) Category List
  - c) Search Engine Results Pages
  - d) Tag List

### Module III

21. HTML Stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
22. ISP Stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
23. WWW is the short form for \_\_\_\_\_.
24. HTTP Stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
25. Which of the following search engines patented the concept of "TrustRank" as a methodology for ranking web sites & pages?
- a) Yahoo!
  - b) Google
  - c) MSN/Bing
  - d) Teoma (prior to Acquisition by Ask)
26. URL is short form for \_\_\_\_\_.
27. Long form of FTP is \_\_\_\_\_.
28. Long form of SMTP is \_\_\_\_\_.

29. Full form of IMAP is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Intranet Message Access Protocol
  - b) Internet Message Access Protocol
  - C) Internet Message Application Protocol
  - d) None of these

#### **Module IV**

30. The de-facto version of a page located on the primary URL you want associated with the content is known as:
- a) Home Page
  - b) Canonical Version
  - c) Heretical Version
  - d) Empirical Version
31. Search Engines are able to search \_\_\_\_\_ type of information.
- a) Images
  - b) Documents
  - C) Videos
  - d) All of these
32. MSN and AOL are the examples of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Search Engines
  - b) Internet Service Providers
  - c) Online Service Providers
  - d) Social Networking Sites
33. Which of the following is an example of search engine ?
- a) Bing
  - b) Yahoo
  - C) All of these
  - d) Alta Vista
34. What does the term “Sandbox” mean in SEO?
- a) The box with paid ads that appear when you perform a search.
  - b) This is where sites are kept till they get mature enough to be included in the top rankings for a particular keyword
  - c) A special category of sites that are listed in kid-safe searches
  - d) The first 10 search results for a particular keyword.
35. Which of the following search engine is developed by Microsoft \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Google
  - b) Bing
  - c) Alta Vista
  - d) Yahoo

36. Process of copying file from remote server to local drive is called as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Refreshing
  - b) Browsing
  - c) Uploading
  - d) Downloading
37. Which of the following search engine is most popular in China ?
- a) Baidu
  - b) Yahoo
  - C) Bing
  - d) Google
38. The practice of fetching your content and re-publishing is called \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Scripting
  - b)Scraping
  - c) Indexing
  - d) Page Ranking
39. Web search engines stores information about many web pages by a \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Web Organizer
  - b) Web Router
  - c) Web Crawler
  - d) Web Indexer

#### **Module V**

40. Web Crawler is also called as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Search Optimizer
  - b) Web Spider
  - C) Link Directory
  - d) Web Manager
41. Which of the following is a legitimate technique to improve rankings & traffic from search engines?
- a) Submitting your domain to the top 2000 search engines on the web
  - b) Hosting your site on a "search engine optimized" web hosting platform
  - c) Re-writing title tags on your pages to reflect high search volume, relevant keywords
  - d) Adding keyword-dense meta tags to each of your site's pages
42. Which of the following content types is most easily crawled by the major web search engines (Google, Yahoo!, MSN/Live & Ask.com)?
- a) XHTML
  - b) Windows Media Player Files
  - c) Java Applets
  - d) Flash Plugin Files

43. The practice of showing one version of content on a URL to search engines, and another, different version to human visitors of the same URL is known as?
- a) Phasing
  - b) Cloaking
  - c) Phishing
  - d) Trapping
44. Which of the following is the WORST criterion for estimating the value of a link to your page/site?
- a) The ranking of the linking page for its targeted keywords
  - b) The inclusion of the page in the indices of the major search engines
  - c) The number and quality of other external links on the page
  - d) The popularity of the domain on which the page is hosted according to Alexa
45. Which of the following is the least important area in which to include your keyword(s)?
- a) Meta Keywords
  - b) Meta Description
  - c) Title
  - d) Body Text
46. When do you apply for Re inclusion in a search engine's index?
- a) When you have made changes to your site.
  - b) When you have changed your hosting provider and the IP address of your site.
  - c) After you have been banned from the search engine for black hat practices and you have corrected your wrongdoings.
  - d) When you are not happy with your current ratings.
47. Can search engines read content on pictures?
- a) Yes
  - b) No
  - c) Sometimes
  - d) It depends on the format of the picture
48. Mocavo is a \_\_\_\_\_ search engine.
- a) Hybrid SE
  - b) Vertical SE
  - c) Meta search engine
  - d) Crawler Based SE
49. \_\_\_\_\_ is a way of measuring the importance of website pages.
- a) Page Ranking
  - b) Indexing
  - c) spider
  - d) HTTP
50. Jumper 2.0, ChaCha are example of \_\_\_\_\_ search engine.
- a) Hybrid SE

- b) Human powered directories SE
- c) Meta search engine
- d) Crawler Based SE

### **Section B Short Answer Questions (2 Marks)**

#### **Module I**

1. Should I optimize my whole site? Why?
2. What is "anchor text"?
3. What is Google Page Rank
4. What is the definition of SEO?
5. Name 3 things that will impact negatively your search engine rankings:
6. Who Do SEO?
7. What do you mean by anchor text?
8. What is the main purpose of search engine spiders?
9. What is the best way to maximize the frequency of crawling of your website by search engines?
10. Distinguish page rank and web rank?
11. What is organic result?

#### **Module II**

1. Describe hidden pages.
2. What are error pages?
3. What is an internal link?
4. What's an inbound link?
5. What is Google Sandbox?
6. What is the difference between On Page SEO and Off Page SEO?
7. What are the limitations of title and description tags?
8. How will you increase the Pagerank of a page?
9. What do you understand by Cloaking?

#### **Module III**

1. What are keywords?
2. How many keywords can you use when hooking up to a search engine?
3. What is keyword research?

4. How can optimize a site with the best keywords?
5. What methods would you apply for decreasing the loading time of a website?
6. What are the Social Media channels you have used for marketing?
7. Which is the most important area to include your keywords?
8. What is Keyword Difficulty?
9. How can assign key word to pages?

#### **Module IV**

1. What are the content management issues?
2. List any navigation elements.
3. When do you apply for re inclusion in a search engine's index?
4. What aspects of a hyperlink are important for SEO?
5. What is robots.txt?
6. Why are metatags important?
7. Explain some SEO practices?
8. Can search engines see password protected pages?
9. What is Cross Linking?
10. What is Microsoft adCenter?
11. How is discovering types of spam?
12. What is landing page?

#### **Module V**

1. What is site and target audience analysis?
2. What's beta submission and why is it so important?
3. What tools do you use for doing SEO?
4. What would you suggest to the client who has a website made on Flash? How would you do Seo for that site?
5. What do you understand by Frames in HTML?
6. What are webmaster tools?
7. What is site analytics?
8. Explain social media optimization?
9. What you mean by mobile SEO?

## **Section C Short Essay (4 Marks)**

### **Module I**

1. What are the advantages of submitting sites to search directories?
2. What are the criteria for the uniqueness of a page ?
3. What are the classifications of search engine?
4. Distinguish organic and paid result?
5. What is recognition and reading search result?
6. List advanced search technique?
7. What is vertical search engine? Explain its advantage?
8. Describe anatomy of a search engine?
9. Write short note on a) crawlers, b) spiders, c) robots.

### **Module II**

1. How is monetizing traffic?
2. What is behavioral search?
3. Explain SEO strategy?
4. Distinguish error pages and hidden pages?
5. List advance search operators and examples?
6. Describe the components of a search engine friendly page?

### **Module III**

1. Will you use an ordinary html sitemap with Google?
2. What are the content management system issues?
3. Explain key word placement using tools?
4. Explain site content analysis
5. Why marketing is important?
6. Explain about Yahoo search marketing?
7. Explain about keyword tools and service?
8. Why Microsoft adCenter, Google AdWords and Yahoo search marketing are important?
9. Describe the process selecting proper keywords?
10. What are high traffic keywords?
11. Explain the keyword strategy of SEO?

### **Module IV**

1. What is the procedure to making W3C-Compliant sites?
2. Explain onsite search box, and how it helps to attract traffic?
3. How can design a search engine friendly page?
4. What is mean by SEO friendly website?

5. What is on-page optimization?
6. What is off-page optimization?
7. Distinguish on-page optimization and off-page optimization?

### **Module V**

1. Describe analytical packages of Google?
2. What is post SEO redesign?
3. What is maintaining SEO?
4. What is web metrics?
5. How is working the web analytics?
6. What is the tracking behavior of web analytics?
7. What is social media optimization?
8. What is referring a website?

### **Section D Essay (15 Marks)**

#### **Module I**

1. Describe search engine basics with examples?
2. What are the various search engines? Explain with Examples.
3. What are the advanced search techniques?
4. Describe various search results? Explain recognition and reading of search result?
5. What is crawling? How are spiders and robot crawling content?

#### **Module II**

1. Describe the SEO strategies?
2. Explain hidden pages and error pages? What is domain clocking?
3. What is search marketing? Explain in detail?
4. Explain onsite search box, and how it helps to attract traffic?
5. What are advance search engine operators? Explain in detail.

#### **Module III**

1. Explain keyword strategies with examples?
2. What is keyword research? Explain it's important?
3. Describe the steps to selecting the proper keywords?
4. Why adjusting and updating keywords? Why is keyword tools using?
5. Explain key word tools and service?
6. How to find current traffic source and volume?
7. How is finding high traffic keyword? Explain assigning keyword to a page?

8. What is content optimization? Explains the phenomenon of content delivering?

#### **Module IV**

1. Describe the components of a search engine friendly page?
2. How can you make a SEO friendly website?
3. What are on-page and off-page optimization? Explain in detail about linking?
4. What is HTML content stacking? Describe with examples?
5. What are the content delivering system issues? Explains with examples?

#### **Module V**

1. What are the technique using maintaining SEO
2. What are web metrics and web analytics? Explains it's important?
3. Describe analytical package by Google and Adobe?
4. What is social media optimization?
5. Describe mobile search engine optimization?
6. What is log file analytics? Explain with examples?
7. Describe post SEO redesign?

**IV<sup>th</sup> Semester B.Voc Software Technology**

**SDC4ST13: Introduction to Computer Networks**

**Section A Very Short Answer Questions (1 Mark)**

**Module 1**

1. The data unit in the TCP/IP data link layer called a .....

  - a) Message
  - b) Segment
  - c) Datagram
  - d) Frame

2. Which of the following applications allows a user to access and change remote files without actual transfer?

  - a) DNS
  - b) FTP
  - c) NFS
  - d) Telnet

3. The .....layer of OSI model can use the trailer of the frame for error detection.

  - a) Physical
  - b) Data link
  - c) Transport
  - d) Presentation

- 4.OSI means....

  - a) open system intermediate
  - b) open system interface
  - c) open system interconnection
  - d) open system interpretation

5. Most packet switches use this principle

  - a) Stop and wait
  - b) Store and forward
  - c) Both of the mentioned
  - d) None of the mentioned

6. Transmission media are directly controlled by the
  - a) physical layer
  - b) data link layer
  - c) network layer
  - d) session layer
  
7. Electromagnetic waves ranging in frequencies between 3 kHz and 1 GHz are called
  - a) High frequency
  - b) Infrared
  - c) Microwaves
  - d) radio waves
  
8. Twisted-Pair and coaxial cable are used
  - a) copper
  - b) light
  - c) unwired
  - d) wireless
  
9. In telecommunications, transmission media can be divided into
  - a) four broad categories
  - b) three broad categories
  - c) two broad categories
  - d) None
  
10. Twisted pair cable in which metal casing improves penetration of noise or crosstalk is called
  - a) fiber optic cable
  - b) Shielded twisted pair cable
  - c) Unshielded twisted pair cable
  - d) Microwave
  
11. Optical fibers use reflection to guide light through a
  - a) channel
  - b) metal
  - c) light
  - d) plastic
  
12. Radio waves are
  - a) unidirectional
  - b) omnidirectional
  - c) bidirectional
  - d) directional
  
13. Infrared signals can be used for
  - a) long-range communication
  - b) short-range communication
  - c) both
  - d) none

14. Cable that accepts and transports signals in form of light is

- a) Unwired
- b) fiber optic cable
- c) coaxial cable
- d) twisted pair cable

15. Ultra High Frequency (UHF) is used propagation method of

- a) Sky
- b) Ground
- c) Line of sight
- d) Sky, Line of sight

16. In line-of-sight propagation, very high-frequency signals are transmitted in straight lines directly from antenna to

- a) sky
- b) earth
- c) antenna
- d) planet

17. Unguided medium is

- a) twisted-pair cable
- b) coaxial cable
- c) fiber-optic cable
- d) free space

18. Omnidirectional antennas send out signals in

- a) one direction
- b) 2 directions
- c) n directions
- d) all directions

19. Radio waves, micro-waves, and infrared waves are types of

- a) wireless transmission
- b) guided transmission
- c) both a and b
- d) None

20. In Coaxial Cable, whole cable is protected by a

- a) shield
- b) plastic cover
- c) insulator
- d) conductor

## Module 2

1. Functions of data link control includes...
  - a) framing
  - b) flow and error control
  - c) software implemented protocols
  - d) All of above
  
2. Data link layer in IEEE standard is divided into two sub layers of
  - a) MAC and ACKs
  - b) LAN and MAC
  - c) LLC and ANSI
  - d) LLC and MAC
  
3. Which one of the following task is not done by data link layer?
  - a) framing
  - b) error control
  - c) flow control
  - d) channel coding
  
4. CRC stands for
  - a) cyclic redundancy check
  - b) code repeat check
  - c) code redundancy check
  - d) cyclic repeat check
  
5. Which one of the following is a data link protocol?
  - a) ethernet
  - b) point to point protocol
  - c) HDLC
  - d) all of the mentioned
  
6. VRC stands for..
  - a) various redundancy check
  - b) vertical repeat check
  - c) vertical redundancy check
  - d) various repeat check
  
7. Bluetooth is the wireless technology for
  - a) local area network
  - b) personal area network
  - c) both (a) and (b)
  - d) none of the mentioned
  
8. In the piconet of bluetooth one master device
  - a) can not be slave

- b) can be slave in another piconet
- c) can be slave in the same piconet
- d) none of the mentioned

9. Bluetooth transceiver devices operate in \_\_\_\_\_ band.

- a) 2.4 GHz ISM
- b) 2.5 GHz ISM
- c) 2.6 GHz ISM
- d) 2.7 GHz ISM

10. The bluetooth supports

- a) point-to-point connections
- b) point-to-multipoint connection
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) none of the mentioned

### Module 3

1. The network layer concerns with

- a) bits
- b) frames
- c) packets
- d) none of the mentioned

2. Which one of the following is not a function of network layer?

- a) routing
- b) inter-networking
- c) congestion control
- d) none of the mentioned

3. . The 4 byte IP address consists of

- a) network address
- b) host address
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) none of the mentioned

4. Which one of the following routing algorithm can be used for network layer design?

- a) shortest path algorithm
- b) distance vector routing
- c) link state routing
- d) all of the mentioned

5. ICMP is primarily used for

- a) error and diagnostic functions
- b) addressing
- c) forwarding
- d) none of the mentioned

6. Internet has chosen datagram approach to switching in the

- a) Data Link Layer

- b) Network Layer
  - c) Switched Layer
  - d) Linear Layer
7. IPv6 is designed to allow extension of the
- a) Protocol
  - b) Data
  - c) Headers
  - d) Routers
8. UDP and TCP are both ..... layer protocols.
- a) data link
  - b) network
  - c) transport
  - d) interface
9. The OSI model has \_\_\_\_ layers.
- a) 4
  - b) 5
  - c) 6
  - d) 7
10. Which layer provides the services to user?
- a) application layer
  - b) session layer
  - c) presentation layer
  - d) none of the mentioned

#### **Module 4**

1. Which one of the following is a transport layer protocol used in internet?
- a) TCP
  - b) UDP
  - c) both (a) and (b)
  - d) none of the mentioned
2. User datagram protocol is called connectionless because
- a) all UDP packets are treated independently by transport layer
  - b) it sends data as a stream of related packets
  - c) both (a) and (b)
  - d) none of the mentioned
3. Transmission control protocol is
- a) connection oriented protocol
  - b) uses a three way handshake to establish a connection
  - c) receives data from application as a single stream
  - d) all of the mentioned
4. Which one of the following is a version of UDP with congestion control?
- a) datagram congestion control protocol
  - b) stream control transmission protocol
  - c) structured stream transport
  - d) none of the mentioned
5. In transport layer, a message is normally divided into transmittable

- a) Segments
  - b) Signals
  - c) Networks
  - d) Paths
6. Each segment as an independent packet and delivers it to transport layer at destination machine is called\_\_\_\_\_
- a) Connection Oriented
  - b) connectionless
  - c) Segmentation
  - d) Reassembly
7. Transport layer may be responsible for flow and error Control, like the
- a) IP Link Layer
  - b) Data Link Layer
  - c) Subnet Layer
  - d) Linear Layer
8. Transport layer is responsible for process-to-process delivery of the
- a) Message
  - b) Entire Message
  - c) Half Message
  - d) Partial Message
9. Transmission control protocol is:
- a) connection oriented protocol
  - b) uses a three way handshake to establish a connection
  - c) receives data from application as a single stream
  - d) all of the mentioned
10. The task of ..... is to provide reliable, cost effective transport of data from source machine to destination machine.
- a) Network Layer
  - b) Transport Layer
  - c) Presentation Layer
  - d) Application Layer

## Module 5

1. What is a Firewall in Computer Network?
- a) The physical boundary of Network
  - b) An operating System of Computer Network
  - c) A system designed to prevent unauthorized access
  - d) A web browsing Software
2. DNS is the abbreviation of
- a) Dynamic Name System
  - b) Dynamic Network System
  - c) Domain Name Server
  - d) Domain Network Service
3. FTP stands for
- a) File transfer protocol
  - b) File transmission protocol
  - c) Form transfer protocol

- d) Form transmission protocol
- 4. The ..... layer change bits onto electromagnetic signals.
  - a) Physical
  - b) Transport
  - c) Data Link
  - d) Presentation
- 5. Mail services are available to network users through the \_\_\_\_\_ layer.
  - a) Data link
  - b) Physical
  - c) Transport
  - d) Application

### **Section B Short Answer Questions (2 Marks)**

#### **Module 1**

1. What are the advantages of networking?
2. List layers of OSI ISO Reference model?
3. What are coaxial cables? Advantages and uses?
4. What are twisted pair cables? Advantages and uses?
5. What are fiber optic cables? Advantages and uses?
6. What is radio transmission?
7. What is microwave transmission?
8. Define switching? List types of switches?
9. Define satellite? Types of satellites?
10. What is CDMA?

#### **Module 2**

1. What is frame?
2. If data bit is 11101100011100010100 check LRC for the data at receiver and sender?
3. List the functions of data link layer?
4. What is error control in data link layer?
5. Message  $M=10100001$ , polynomial function  $p(x)=X^3+1$ , find CRC?
6. What is Bluetooth?
7. List error detection methods in data link layer?
8. Explain any simplex protocol in data link layer?
9. What is checksum?
10. What is MAC?

#### **Module 3**

1. What are the functions of network layer?

2. What is routing? Explain its use?
3. What is datagram protocol?
4. What do you mean by flooding?
5. List the routing protocols?
6. Define TCP
7. What is congestion in network layer?
8. What is IPv6?
9. What are the advantages of shortest path routing algorithm?
10. What is UDP?

#### **Module 4**

1. What is the function of transport layer?
2. What is buffering?
3. What is crash recovery?
4. What is internet?
5. Explain UDP as service protocol?
6. How connection established in transport layer?
7. How connection release in transport layer?
8. What is remote procedure call?
9. List the advantages of remote procedure call?
10. What is the use of transport protocols?

#### **Module 5**

1. Define application layer?
2. Define presentation layer?
3. Define the functions of presentation layer?
4. What is DNS?
5. Define e-mail?
6. What do you mean by network security?
7. What is the need of network security?
8. What is cryptography?
9. What is firewall?
10. What is symmetric and asymmetric key?

#### **Section C Short Essay (4 Marks)**

#### **Module 1**

1. Define VRC and LRC with example
2. What is CRC? Explain?
3. What do you mean by Stop and wait protocol?
4. Checksum with example?
5. What is parity? Explain the types of parity?
6. Explain MAC?

7. Explain the functions of Data link layer?
8. What is Bluetooth? What are the advantages of it?
9. Define sliding window protocol?
10. Explain MAC layers?

## **Module 2**

11. What do you mean by networking? Use?
12. Explain network hardware?
13. What layers in networking? List what are there with diagram?
14. What are unguided Medias in transmission?
15. What are guided Medias in transmission?
16. What do you mean by wireless transmission? Explain?
17. Explain CDMA?
18. What is fiber optics? Explain?
19. What is a satellite? Explain the types of satellites?
20. Explain OSI reference model with diagram?
21. What you mean by switching? Explain types of switches?

## **Module 3**

1. What is routing algorithm? Explain with example?
2. What do you mean by UDP? Explain detail?
3. What is TCP? Explain detail?
4. What is shortest path algorithm? Explain with example?
5. What is ICMP? Define its applications?
6. Differentiate IPv4 Vs IPv6
7. What is congestion control protocol?
8. What is distance vector routing protocol?

## **Module 4**

1. Explain TCP service model?
2. Explain flow control and buffering in transport layer?
3. Explain connection establishment and release in transport layer?

## **Module 5**

1. What is digital signature, explain?
2. Explain DNS in detail?
3. Explain user authentication mechanism in networking?
4. What are SSL and TLS? Explain?
5. What is certificate based authentication? Explain?
6. Explain network security in detail?
7. Explain certificate based authentication and Kerberos?
8. What are name space and name servers?

## Section D Essay (15 Marks)

### **Module 1**

1. Explain GSM architecture?
2. What do you mean by multiplexing? Define briefly?
3. Explain different layers in networking?
4. Explain transmission media?
5. Explain magnetic Medias?

### **Module 2**

1. What are error detection methods in Data link Layer?
2. Explain all functions of data link layer in detail?
3. Differentiate Stop and Wait protocol and Sliding Window protocol?
4. What is Hamming code? Generate the code for data bits are 1001101 at receiver and sender side?
5. Explain Bluetooth with piconet by using diagram?

### **Module 3**

1. Explain TCP/IP protocol suit with diagram?
2. Define briefly IPv4?
3. Differentiate UDP/TCP?
4. Explain different type of routing algorithms?
5. Differentiate virtual Vs Datagram routing protocols?

### **Module 4**

1. Explain transport layer protocol in detail?
2. Explain TCP as transport protocol?

### **Module 5**

1. Explain symmetric key algorithm with example?
2. Explain symmetric key algorithm
3. Explain any asymmetric encryption algorithm, with example?
4. Explain e-mail architecture and services?

IV<sup>th</sup> Semester B.Voc Software Technology  
SDC4ST14 Software Testing Tools

**Section A Very Short Answer Questions (1 Mark)**

**Module 1**

1. Pick the best definition of quality
  - a. Quality is Job one.
  - b. Zero defects.
  - c. Conformance to requirements.
  - d. Work as designed.
2. Test cases are designed during:
  - a. Test recording
  - b. Test Planning
  - c. Test Configuration
  - d. Test Specification
3. What is the order in which test levels are performed
  - a. Unit, Integration, System, Acceptance
  - b. Unit, System, Integration, Acceptance
  - c. Unit, Integration, Acceptance, System
  - d. It Depends on Nature of Project
4. 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
5. System testing is a
  - a. Black box testing
  - b. White box testing
  - c. Grey box testing
  - d. Both a and b
6. Who is responsible for component testing
  - a. Tester
  - b. Designer
  - c. User
  - d. Developer
7. The main focus of acceptance test is
  - a. Finding faults in the system
  - b. Ensuring that the system is acceptable to all users
  - c. Testing the system with other systems
8. Testing for business perspective.Before launching a software which testing is to be done in-house?
  - a. Beta

- b. Alpha
  - c. Gamma
  - d. None of the Above.
9. Verification is
- a. Checking that we are building the right system
  - b. Checking that we are building the system right.
  - c. Performed by an independent test team.
  - d. Making sure that it is what the user really wants.
10. Which testing phase tests individual software modules combined together as a group?
- a. Module Testing
  - b. Integration Testing
  - c. White Box Testing
  - d. Software Testing.

## Module 2

11. The key that is used to Start/End analog recording mode ?
- a. F3
  - b. SHIFT+ALT+F3
  - c. CTRL+SHIFT+F3
  - d. F10
12. The checkpoint used to check the alt attribute exists for all relevant objects (such as images) is
- a. Database Checkpoint
  - b. Accessibility checkpoint
  - c. Bitmap checkpoint
  - d. Standard checkpoint
13. What is the shortcut key that is used for a Standard Checkpoint?
- a. F12
  - b. F2
  - c. F10
  - d. F7
14. In how many types the GUI files can be organised in Winrunner
- a. 2
  - b. 3
  - c. 1
  - d. 4
15. What is the command to invoke application in winrunner
- a. InvokeApplication
  - b. Invoke\_Application
  - c. SystemUtil.Run
  - d. Run
16. How many types of checkpoints are there in WinRunner?.
- a. 3
  - b. 4

- c. 8
  - d. 5
17. Silk Test is
- a. Functionality testing tool
  - b. Performance testing tool
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. None of the above
18. The statement that calls the recorded analog file is
- a. RunAnalog
  - b. CallAnalog
  - c. ExecuteAnalog
  - d. StartAnalog
19. How many recording modes are there in winrunner
- a. 1
  - b. 2
  - c. 3
  - d. 4.
20. Which scripting language is used in winrunner ?
- a. Tool Command Language
  - b. VB Script
  - c. Test Script Language
  - d. None of the Above.

### Module 3

21. Which scripting language is used in Rational Robot ?
22. What are verification point ?
23. What is LLR?
24. The LoadRunner component..... create the load by running virtual users.
- a. Load Creator
  - b. Load Generators
  - c. Load Vuser
  - d. Both A & B
25. A ..... is a file that defines the events that occur during each testing session, based on performance requirements.
26. Write true or false “Loadrunner uses ASCII C”
27. Which LoadRunner component runs the vuser that generates the load?
28. What is the loadrunner term that describes the time a user pauses between steps ?
29. After you create the scenario, LoadRunner saves the information in a scenario file with extension.....
30. While Analysing your scenario, You can access available graphs from the .....
- a. Session explorer
  - b. Section Explorer
  - c. Session ID Explorer
  - d. Graph Explorer.

## Module 4

31. Test Director is used for
  - a. Interface testing
  - b. Test Management
  - c. Performance testing
  - d. Database testing
32. ----- is the practice of organizing and controlling the process required for the testing effort.
33. ----- is any method of code modification to improve code quality and efficiency
34. ----- in computer programming is the usability of the same software in different environments.
35. ----- is a systems engineering process for establishing and maintaining consistency of a product's performance, functional, and physical attributes with its requirements, design, and operational information throughout its life.
36. ----- helps you organize test runs by building test sets.
37. ----- is a subset of the tests in your project, run together in order to achieve a specific goal.
38. ----- is a form of dynamic program analysis.
39. ANSI Stands for -----
40. ACM Stands for -----

## Module 5

41. The command used to invoke other application from QTP
  - a. InvokeApplication
  - b. SystemUtil.Run
  - c. Run
  - d. Both a & b
42. We can add Test object methods, function calls into the Test using
  - a. Function generator
  - b. Step generator
  - c. Object repository
  - d. None of the above
43. The method that adds to the test while implementing Synchronization is
  - a. Synchronize
  - b. Wait
  - c. WaitProperty
  - d. Pause
44. The command used to connect with Database is
  - a. Createobject(connectivity name)
  - b. dbconnect(connectivity name)
  - c. open(connectivity name)

- d. None of the above
45. The QTP script files are stored in the extension of
- a. \*.mts
  - b. \*.usr
  - c. \*.mtr
  - d. \*.vbs
46. Purpose of set\_window command
- a. Set focus to a specified window.
  - b. Leave focus from a specified window.
  - c. Open a Window
  - d. None of the above.
47. How to get button caption in silk test
- a. GetCaption () method
  - b. GetButton () Method
  - c. Caption() Method
  - d. GetCap method
48. The ..... is not accessible as a separate file
- a. local object repository
  - b. shared object repository
  - c. Both
  - d. None
49. QuickTest processes a comments when it runs a test.
- a. True
  - b. False
50. You can access and perform ..... methods using the Object property.
- a. Run-Time Object
  - b. Test Object
  - c. Smart Identification Object
  - d. Assistive Object

## **Section B Short Answer Questions (2 Marks)Module 1**

1. What is Software Testing ?
2. What is Verification & Validation ?
3. What are the four different levels of testing ?
4. What are the different testing methods ?
5. What is unit Testing ?
6. What is Integration Testing ?
7. What is boundary value Analysis ?
8. What is Black Box And White Box Testing ?

### **Module 2**

1. Write About the 2 recording modes in winrunner
2. What is the use of GUI map ?
3. What is a checkpoint in winrunner ?
4. What are the three modes of running the scripts in winrunner?
5. What is SilkTest Host?
6. What is 4Test?
7. What is a test frame?
8. What is SilkTest project?

### **Module 3**

1. What is verification point ?
2. What is the role of LoadRunner Agent?
3. What is a Vuser ?
4. What is transaction ?
5. What is Datapool ?
6. What is Rational Robot ?
7. What is JMeter?
8. What are the protocols supported by JMeter?

### **Module 4**

1. How many types of tabs in Test Director?
2. What is meant by test lab in test director?
3. What is test plan tree?
4. What is the use of Test Director software?
5. What are the uses of filters in test director?
6. What is portability testing?
7. What is the use of Test Lab in Test director?
8. What does Test Grid contain?

### **Module 5**

9. What is action split and the purpose of using this in QTP?
10. How many types of recording modes in QTP? Which will be used when ?
11. What are Virtual Objects?

12. What is Step Generator?
13. How can you handle exceptions in QTP?
14. What are the types of environment variables in QTP ?
15. What is the Difference between Bitmap Check point & Image Check point?
16. What is QTP batch testing tool?

### **Section C Short Essay (4 Marks)**

#### **Module 1**

1. Explain briefly about levels of testing.
2. Write a short note on two approaches to software testing
3. Write a short note on black box testing and white box testing
4. What are stubs and drivers?
5. Write about the types of testing.
6. Write a note on black box testing techniques.

#### **Module 2**

1. Write a short note on Winrunner testing tool.
2. Explain GUI Map
3. Write a paragraph on Test script language
4. How can we check GUI Objects in winrunner?
5. Write a short note on silk test
6. Write the steps in testing an application using silk test

#### **Module 3**

1. Write a paragraph on SQA robot
2. Write the steps in testing an application using SQA Robot
3. Write a short note on performance testing tool with example
4. What is virtual user?. Explain with example
5. What is Jmeter ?
6. Write a paragraph on checkpoints in SQA robot

#### **Module 4**

1. What is testing management?
2. What is Code optimisation?
3. What is portability testing?
4. What is configuration management?
5. Write a paragraph on coding guidelines
6. Write a short note on TestDirector.

#### **Module 5**

1. Write a short note on QTP
2. Write a paragraph on testing an application using QTP

3. Write about testing database applications using QTP
4. Write the steps in testing a web application
5. Write a short note on synchronization of test cases
6. Explain checkpoints in QTP

### **Section D Essay (15 Marks)**

#### **Module 1**

1. Write an essay on software testing process
2. Explain levels of testing
3. Compare manual testing and automated testing with example
4. Explain types of testing
5. Write an essay on different approaches of software testing

#### **Module 2**

1. Write the steps in testing using winrunner with example
2. Explain the three modes running the sxipts in winrunner
3. How to record a data driven test script using data driver wizard?
4. Explain the architecture of silk test
5. Explain the pros and cons of using Automated testing tools.

#### **Module 3**

1. Explain performance testing
2. What are the core activities performance testing ?, Explain
3. Explain the process of testing using Loadrunner
4. Write an essay on SQA robot
5. Explain Load testing and Stress Testing

#### **Module 4**

1. Explain test management process
2. Write an essay on testDirector
3. Explain configuration management
4. Explain portability testing
5. Write an essay on coding guidelines and standards

#### **Module 5**

1. Write an essay on testing an application using QTP
2. Explain synchronisation of test cases
3. Write about testing a web application using QTP
4. Explain parameterisation in QTP with example
5. Explain database Application testing.