Information Technology

Vision: To Visualize the creation of skilled, proficient IT professionals to meet current challenges.

Mission: ● To encourage young minds for training & entrepreneurship.

● To convey standard education with rapidly changing environment with ethical values.

● To provide an environment where students can continuously learn, apply & communicate knowledge.

Subject :- ETI   **Date :-12 Jan 2024**

Assignment No :-1

Topic Name :- Artifical Intellegence

1)The conference that launched the AI revolution in 1956 was held at:
A. Dartmouth   B. Harvard   C. New York   D. Stanford   E. None of the above
2Artificial Intelligence is about____.
A.Playing a game on computer.   B.Making a machine Intellegent.
C.Programming on machine with your own intellegence
D. putting your intelligence in machine
3) What of the following is considered to be a pivotal event in the history of AI.
A. 1949, Donald O, The organization of Behavior.
B. 1950, Computing Machinery and Intelligence.
C. 1956, Dartmouth University Conference Organized by John McCarthy.
D. 1961, Computer and Computer Sense.   E. None of the above
4) A.M. Turing developed a technique for determining whether a computer could or could not demonstrate the artificial Intelligence,, Presently, this technique is called
A. Turing Test   B. Algorithm   C. Boolean Algebra   D. Logarithm
E. None of the above
5) The first AI programming language was called:
A. BASIC   B. FORTRAN   C. IPL   D. LISP   E. None of the above
6) Which of the given language is not commonly used for AI?
A.LISP   B.PROLOG   C.Python   D.Perl
7) Who is a father of AI?
A. Alain Colmerauer   B. John McCarthy   C. Nicklaus Wirth   D. Seymour Papert
8) The characteristics of the computer system capable of thinking, reasoning and learning is known is
A. machine intelligence   B. human intelligence   C. artificial intelligence   D. virtual intelligence
9) ____ is a component of AI
A. Training   B. Designing   C. Learning   D. Puzzling
10) In ____ the goal is for the software to use what it has learned in one area to solve problems in other areas.

A. Machine Learning   B. Deep Learning   C. Neural Networks   D. None of these

11) Computer programs that mimic the way the human brain processes information is called as

A. Machine Learning   B. Deep Learning   C. Neural Networks   D. None of these

12) PROLOG is an AI programming language which solves problems with a form of symbolic logic known as _____.

A. Propositional logic   B. Tautology   C. Predicate calculus   D. Temporal logic

13) PROLOG, LISP, NLP are the language of _____

A. Artificial Intelligence   B. Machine Learning   C. Internet of Things   D. Deep Learning

14) Ability to think, puzzle, make judgments, plan, learn, communication by its own is known as _____ AI.

A) Narrow AI   B) General AI   C) Super AI   D) None of above

15) Which is the 2 concept of AI?

A) Deep Learning   B) Neural Network C) Machine Learning D) None of the above

16) Which Techique is use in think like humans?

A) Heuristic Technique   B) GPS   C) Conginite science   D) None of the above

17) In Which Field The scope of AI is?

A) Robotics   B) Games playing   C) Speech Recoginaton   D) All of the above

18) What is Machine learning?

A) The Autonomous Acquisition of knowlwdge through the use of computer programs

B) The Autonomous Acquisition of knowlwdge through the use of manual programs

C) The selective Acquisition of knowledge through the use of computer programs

D) The selective Acquisition of knowledge through the use of manual programs

19) Machine learning invent by .

A) JOHN MCCARTHYB) NICKLAUS WIRTH   C) JOSEPH WEIZEN BAUM

D) ARTHUR SAMUEL

20) PROLOG is an AI programming language which solves problems with a form of symbolic logic known as .

A) Propositional logic   B) tautology   C) Predicate calculus   D) temporal logic

21) _____ that deals with the interaction between computers and humans using the natural language

A. LISP   B. ELIZA   C. PROLOG   D. NLP

22) Weak AI is also known as _____

A. Narrow AI   B. General AI   C. Neural AI   D. None of the above

23) Strong AI is_____

A. The embodiment of human intellectual capabilities within a computer.

B. A set of computer programs that produce output that would be considered to reflect intelligence if it were generated by humans.

C. The study of mental faculties through the use of mental models implemented on a computer

D. All of the above

E. None of the above

24) Artificial intelligence is_____

A. The embodiment of human intellectual capabilities within a computer.

B. A set of computer programs that produce output that would be considered to reflect intelligence if it were generated by humans.

C. The study of mental faculties through the use of mental models implemented on a computer

D. All of the above   E. None of the above

25) Which AI system not store memories or past experiences for future actions.

A. Reactive machine   B. Limited memory   C. Theory of mind   D. None of the above

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Date of Submission :-   **Assign By :- Mrs Sonika Agarwal**

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Subject :- ETI   Date :- 29 jan 2024

Assignment No :-2

Topic Name :- IOT

1) The first mass-produced embedded system is

A. Minuteman-I   B. Minuteman-II   C. Autonetics D-17   D. Apollo Guidance Computer (AGC)

2) What are the essential tight constraints related to the design metrics of an embedded system?

A. Ability to fit on a single chip   B. Low power consumption

C. Fast data processing for real-time operations   D. All of the above

3) The instruction set of RISC processor is

A. Simple and lesser in number   B. Complex and lesser in number

C. Simple and larger in number   D. Complex and larger in number

4) Which of the following is true about CISC processors?

A. The instruction set is non-orthogonal

B. The number of general-purpose registers is limited

C. Instructions are like macros in c language

D. Variable-length instructions

E. All of these

F. None of these

5) Which Nmap scan does not completely open a TCP connection?

A. SYN stealth scan   B. TCP scan

C. XMAS tree scan   D. ACK scan

6) In microcontrollers, UART is acronym of_____

A. Universal Applied Receiver/Transmitter.

B. Universal Asynchronous Rectified Transmitter

C. Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter

D. United Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter

7) Harvard architecture allows:

A. Separate program and data memory   B. Pipe-ling

C. Complex architecture   D. All of the mentioned

8) Which of the following is an example of a wireless communication interface?

A. RS-232C   B. Wi-Fi   C. Bluetooth   D. EEE1394

E. Both (B) and (C)

9) ASIC stands for

A. Application-System Integrated Circuits   B. Application-Specific Integrated Circuits

C. Application-System Internal Circuits   D. Application-Specific Internal Circuits

10) _____ is the smallest microcontrollers which can be programmed to perform a large range of tasks.

A. PIC microcontrollers   B. ARM microcontrollers   C. AVR microcontrollers

D. ASIC microcontrollers

11) AVR stands for_____.
A. Advanced Virtual RISC.   B. Alf-Egil Bogen and Vegard Wollan RISC
C. Both A & B   D. None of the above.
12) The term "the Internet of things" was coined by
A. Edward L. Schneider   B. Kevin Ashton   C. John H.   D. Charles Anthony
13) IIOT stands for
A. Information Internet of Things   B. Industrial Internet of Things
C. Innovative Internet of Things   D. None of the above
14) _____ is a collection of wired Ethernet standard for the link layer.
A. IEEE 802.3   B. IEEE 802.11   C. IEEE 802.16   D. IEEE 802.15.4
15) _____ includes GSM and CDMA.
A. 2G   B. 3G   C. 4G   D. None of the above
16) _____ layer protocols determine how the data is physically sent over the network's
physical layer or medium.
A. Application layer   B. Transport layer   C. Network layer   D. Link-layer
17) _____ protocols provide end to end message transfer capability independent of the
underlying network.
A. Network layer   B. Transport layer   C. Application layer   D. Link-layer
18) IEEE 802.11 standards provide data rates _____
A. 10 Gbit/s.   B. 1 Gbit/s   C. 1 Mb/s to up to 6.75 Gb/s   D. 250 Kb/s
19) What is the size of the IPv6 Address?
A. 32 bits   B. 64 bits   C. 128 bits   D. 256 bits
20) What does HTTP do?
A. Enables network resources and reduces the perception of latency
B. Reduces perception of latency and allows multiple concurrency exchange
C. Allows multiple concurrent exchanges and enables network resources
D. Enables network resources and reduces the perception of latency and Allows multiple
concurrent exchange.
21) In Node MCU, MCU stands for_____.
A. Micro Control Unit   B. MicroController Unit   C. Macro Control Unit
D. Macro Controller Unit
22) PaaS stands for_____
A. Platform as a Service   B. Platform as a Survey   C. People as a Service
D. Platform as a Survey
23) ___ is suitable for IoT applications to have low latency or high throughput requirements.
A. REST   B. Publish-Subscriber   C. Push-Pull   D. WebSocket
24) ____ sensor is used for automatic door controls, automatic parking system, automated
sinks, automated toilet flushers, hand dryers.
A. Smoke Sensor   B. Temperature Sensor   C. IR Sensor   D. Motion Sensor
25) CoAP is specialized in _____
A. Internet applications   B. Device applications   C. Wireless applications
D. Wired applications

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Subject :- ETI   **Date :-8 Feb 2024**

Assignment No :-

Topic Name :- Digital forensic
_____

1. Digital forensics is all of them except:
A. Extraction of computer data.
B. Preservation of computer data.
C. Interpretation of computer data.
D. Manipulation of computer data.

2. Who proposed Road Map for Digital Forensic Research (RMDFR)
A. G.Gunsh.   B. S.Ciardhuain   C. J.Korn.   D. G.Palmar

3. There are three c's in computer forensics. Which is one of the three?
A. Control   B. Chance   C. Chains   D. Core

4. When Federal Bureau Investigation program was created?
A.1979   B.1984   C.1995   D.1989

5. When the field of PC forensics began?
A.1960's   B.1970's   C.1980's   D.1990's

6. What is Digital Forensic?
A. Process of using scientific knowledge in analysis and presentation of evidence in court
B. The application of computer science and investigative procedures for a legal purpose involving the analysis of digital evidence after proper search authority, the chain of custody,
validation with mathematics, use of validated tools, repeatability, reporting, and possible
expert presentation
C. process where we develop and test hypotheses that answer questions about digital events
D. Use of science or technology in the investigation and establishment of the facts or

evidence in a court of law

7. Digital Forensics entails _____.
A. Accessing the system's directories viewing mode and navigating through the various systems
files and folders
B. Undeleting and recovering lost files
C. Identifying and solving computer crimes
D. The identification, preservation, recovery, restoration, and presentation of digital evidence
from systems and devices

8. What is the most significant legal issue in computer forensics?
A. Preserving Evidence   B. Seizing Evidence   C. Admissibility of Evidence
D. Discovery of Evidence

9. Computer forensics do not involve_____activity.
A. Preservation of computer data.   B. Extraction of computer data.
C. Manipulation of computer data.   D. Interpretation of computer data.

10. A set of instruction compiled into a program that perform a particular task is known as:
A. Hardware.   B.CPU   C. Motherboard   D. Software

11. Which of following is not a rule of digital forensics?
A. An examination should be performed on the original data
B. A copy is made onto forensically sterile media. New media should always be used if available.
C. The copy of the evidence must be an exact, bit-by-bit copy
D. The examination must be conducted in such a way as to prevent any modification of the
evidence.

**12. To provide a mechanism to an incident to be detected and confirmed is purpose of which
phase?**
A. Physical crime investigation   B. Digital crime investigation.
C. Review phase.   D. Deployment phase.

13. _____is known as father of computer forensic.
A. G. Palmar   B. J. Korn   C. Michael Anderson   D. S.Ciardhuain.

**14. _____is well established science where various contribution
have been made**
A. Forensic   B. Crime   C. Cyber Crime   D. Evidence

15. Who proposed End to End Digital Investigation Process (EEDIP)?
A. G. Palmar   B. Stephenson   C. Michael Anderson   D. S.Ciardhuain

16. _____can makes or breaks investigation.
A. Crime   B. Security   C: Digital Forensic   D: Evidence

**17. _____ is software that blocks unauthorized users from
connecting to your computer.**
A. Firewall   B. Quick launch   C. OneLogin   D. Centrify

18. Which of the following are general Ethical norms for Investigator?
A. To contribute to society and human beings.

B. To avoid harm to others.   C. To be honest and trustworthy.
D. All of the above   E. None of the above

19. Which of the following is not a general ethical norm for Investigator?
A. To contribute to society and human beings.   B. Uphold any relevant Evidence.
C. To be honest and trustworthy.   D. To honor confidentially.

20. Which term refers to modifying a computer in a way which was not originally intended to
view Information?
A. Metadata   B. Live analysis   C. Hacking   D. Bit Copy

21. The ability to recover and read deleted or damaged files from a criminal's computer is an example of a law enforcement specialty called?
A. Robotics   B. Simulation   **C. Computer Forensics**   D. Animation

22. What are the important parts of the mobile device which used in Digital forensic?
A. SIM   B. RAM   C. ROM.   D.EMMC chip

23. Using what, data hiding in encrypted images be carried out in digital forensics?
A. Acquisition.   B. Steganography.   C. Live analysis   D. Hashing.

24. Which of this is not a computer crime?
A. e-mail harassment   B. Falsification of data.   C. Sabotage. D. Identification of data

25. Which file is used to store the user entered password?
A. .exe   B. .txt   C. .iso   D. .sam
_____

Date of Submission :-   **Assign By :- Mrs Sonika Agarwal**