

ADV ITT MCQ- NEW Syllabus

☒ 25 MCQs from Module 1, Unit 1, Chapter 1: Investigation (Forensic Accounting)

1. What is forensic accounting primarily used for?
 - a) Preparing tax returns
 - b) Detecting and investigating fraud ☒
 - c) Financial planning
 - d) Audit sampling
2. Which of the following is a key characteristic of forensic accountants?
 - a) Passive observer
 - b) Analytical programmer
 - c) Investigative approach ☒
 - d) Internal control checker
3. What theory calculates the increase in personal wealth to detect hidden income?
 - a) Asset Theory
 - b) Net Worth Theory ☒
 - c) Flow Theory
 - d) Depreciation Theory
4. The **Expenditure Theory** focuses on:
 - a) Balance sheet analysis
 - b) Expense declarations over time ☒
 - c) Employee reimbursements
 - d) Revenue growth
5. What approach is commonly used in forensic accounting?
 - a) Predictive modeling
 - b) Statistical forecasting
 - c) Grassroots investigation ☒
 - d) Big data analytics
6. What does the term “bloodhound” imply in forensic accounting?
 - a) Passive reviewer
 - b) Persistent and detailed investigator ☒
 - c) Auditor with limited authority
 - d) Tax consultant
7. Why is forensic accounting becoming increasingly relevant?
 - a) Growth in startups
 - b) Increase in financial frauds ☒
 - c) Automation of accounting
 - d) Compliance requirements
8. Forensic accountants rely heavily on:
 - a) Legal notices
 - b) Financial records ☒

- c) Marketing plans
- d) Payroll summaries
- 9. A forensic accountant differs from a statutory auditor mainly in:
 - a) Timeliness of reports
 - b) Approach and intent ☒
 - c) Use of technology
 - d) Legal background
- 10. What is a key output of a forensic accounting investigation?
 - a) Financial summary
 - b) Journal voucher
 - c) Legal evidence and expert opinion ☒
 - d) Budgeted vs actual variance
- 11. Which skill is essential for a forensic accountant?
 - a) Sales forecasting
 - b) Software engineering
 - c) Attention to detail ☒
 - d) Tax filing
- 12. What role does forensic accounting play in court?
 - a) Providing audit reports
 - b) Offering investment advice
 - c) Acting as expert witness ☒
 - d) Filing lawsuits
- 13. What kind of data is examined in forensic accounting?
 - a) Historical weather
 - b) Real-time financial data
 - c) Accounting and transaction data ☒
 - d) Social media metrics
- 14. Forensic accountants may use which tools for investigation?
 - a) Graphic design tools
 - b) Statistical and financial analysis tools ☒
 - c) Video editing
 - d) CAD software
- 15. What is “intelligence-based investigation”?
 - a) Guessing based on patterns
 - b) Media-based discovery
 - c) Using available data to form investigative hypotheses ☒
 - d) Psychological testing
- 16. Net Worth Theory compares changes in:
 - a) Inventory levels
 - b) Sales revenue
 - c) Assets and liabilities ☒
 - d) Taxable income only
- 17. Which document is most critical for forensic accounting?
 - a) Press release
 - b) Trial balance

- c) Bank statements ☒
 - d) Invoice copy
18. Investigation using intelligence is based on:
- a) Market rumors
 - b) Financial gossip
 - c) Reliable data analysis ☒
 - d) Speculation
19. What is one major advantage of using forensic accounting?
- a) Budgeting accuracy
 - b) Fraud detection and prevention ☒
 - c) Audit efficiency
 - d) Profit margin expansion
20. Which profession most often works with forensic accountants in legal cases?
- a) Journalists
 - b) Engineers
 - c) Lawyers ☒
 - d) Doctors
21. A forensic accountant must be proficient in:
- a) Digital marketing
 - b) Business communication
 - c) Evidence handling ☒
 - d) Blockchain development
22. Which one is not a theory used in forensic accounting?
- a) Net Worth Theory
 - b) Expenditure Theory
 - c) Revenue Enhancement Theory ☒
 - d) Intelligence-Based Investigation
23. Why are interviews conducted in forensic accounting?
- a) Improve internal controls
 - b) Gather testimonial evidence ☒
 - c) Set budgets
 - d) Conduct audit
24. Which best describes the goal of forensic accounting?
- a) Track market trends
 - b) Increase sales
 - c) Detect and analyze financial irregularities ☒
 - d) Automate payroll
25. Investigation using financial data includes analysis of:
- a) Music and video files
 - b) Only tax returns
 - c) Transactions, ledgers, and accounts ☒
 - d) Marketing campaign reports

☒ 25 MCQs from Module 1 – Unit 1 – Chapter 2: Law Related to Fraud & Forensic Accounting and Investigation Standards (FAIS)

Each with 4 options and the correct answer clearly marked.

1. **Which law governs fraud under corporate regulation?**
 - a) Indian Penal Code
 - b) Prevention of Corruption Act
 - c) Income-tax Act
 - d) **Companies Act, 2013** ☒
2. **What does Section 447 of the Companies Act deal with?**
 - a) Corporate governance
 - b) Insider trading
 - c) **Punishment for fraud** ☒
 - d) Dividend declaration
3. **Which section defines money laundering under PMLA, 2002?**
 - a) Section 4
 - b) **Section 3** ☒
 - c) Section 69
 - d) Section 206
4. **Under which Act does SEBI regulate fraudulent financial activities?**
 - a) RBI Act
 - b) Indian Penal Code
 - c) **SEBI Act, 1992** ☒
 - d) FEMA
5. **Which section of SEBI Act empowers SEBI to investigate intermediaries?**
 - a) Section 24A
 - b) **Section 11C** ☒
 - c) Section 23
 - d) Section 69
6. **Which Income-tax Act section deals with unexplained money or bullion?**
 - a) Section 68
 - b) Section 139
 - c) **Section 69A** ☒
 - d) Section 92C
7. **Which FAIS standard describes the “Nature of Engagement”?**
 - a) FAIS 320
 - b) FAIS 210
 - c) **FAIS 110** ☒
 - d) FAIS 250
8. **What does the “Fraud Triangle” include?**
 - a) Integrity, Trust, Value
 - b) **Incentive, Opportunity, Rationalization** ☒

- c) Audit, Oversight, Control
- d) Asset, Liability, Equity
- 9. **Which FAIS standard outlines Evidence & Documentation?**
 - a) FAIS 210
 - b) **FAIS 320** ☒
 - c) FAIS 430
 - d) FAIS 110
- 10. **Which FAIS standard covers engagement objectives?**
 - a) FAIS 110
 - b) FAIS 410
 - c) **FAIS 210** ☒
 - d) FAIS 310
- 11. **Which section of IPC deals with Criminal Breach of Trust?**
 - a) Section 415
 - b) Section 463
 - c) **Section 405** ☒
 - d) Section 197
- 12. **FAIS standard 610 covers:**
 - a) Digital forensics
 - b) Fraud risk assessment
 - c) **Quality control requirements** ☒
 - d) Interview techniques
- 13. **Under FAIS, Applying Hypothesis is covered under:**
 - a) FAIS 240
 - b) **FAIS 140** ☒
 - c) FAIS 220
 - d) FAIS 340
- 14. **Which section of Companies Act allows investigation if business is fraudulent?**
 - a) Section 132
 - b) Section 108
 - c) **Section 206(4)** ☒
 - d) Section 441
- 15. **Which FAIS standard involves “Using the Work of an Expert”?**
 - a) FAIS 320
 - b) FAIS 410
 - c) **FAIS 230** ☒
 - d) FAIS 240
- 16. **Which FAIS standard covers “Testifying before a Competent Authority”?**
 - a) FAIS 330
 - b) FAIS 510
 - c) **FAIS 360** ☒
 - d) FAIS 110
- 17. **Section 68 of the Income-tax Act applies to:**
 - a) TDS defaults
 - b) **Unexplained cash credits** ☒

- c) Capital gains
 - d) Assessment revision
18. **What is the full form of FAIS?**
- a) **Forensic Accounting and Investigation Standards** ☒
 - b) Fraud Audit and Inspection Services
 - c) Forensic Assurance and Internal Standards
 - d) Financial Analysis & Investigation Support
19. **Under which FAIS standard is “Planning the Assignment” discussed?**
- a) FAIS 110
 - b) **FAIS 310** ☒
 - c) FAIS 220
 - d) FAIS 150
20. **Section 33 of Insurance Act 1938 allows:**
- a) Setting up IRDAI
 - b) **Investigation by authority** ☒
 - c) Tax deduction rules
 - d) Forensic mandates
21. **Which standard guides communication with stakeholders in FAIS?**
- a) FAIS 120
 - b) **FAIS 250** ☒
 - c) FAIS 330
 - d) FAIS 430
22. **Which standard in FAIS handles Data Analysis?**
- a) FAIS 110
 - b) FAIS 210
 - c) FAIS 310
 - d) **FAIS 410** ☒
23. **Which section of IPC deals with bribery?**
- a) Section 197
 - b) Section 409
 - c) **Section 171B** ☒
 - d) Section 379
24. **Which standard addresses Digital Evidence Gathering?**
- a) FAIS 310
 - b) FAIS 430
 - c) **FAIS 420** ☒
 - d) FAIS 220
25. **Which Act provides a legal framework for cybercrime penalties?**
- a) Companies Act
 - b) Indian Penal Code
 - c) **Information Technology Act, 2000** ☒
 - d) SEBI Act

☒ 25 MCQs from Module 1 – Unit 1 – Chapter 3: Financial Transactions and Fraud Schemes

Each question has 4 options. The correct answer is marked with ☒.

1. **What is financial statement fraud?**
 - a) A tax misfiling
 - b) **Intentional misrepresentation of financial data** ☒
 - c) Delay in record keeping
 - d) Genuine accounting error
2. **Which is a key motive behind financial statement fraud?**
 - a) Increase dividend
 - b) **Attract investment or reduce tax** ☒
 - c) Simplify audit process
 - d) Improve internal control
3. **Who generally commits financial statement fraud?**
 - a) Low-level employees
 - b) External auditors
 - c) **Top management** ☒
 - d) Vendors
4. **Which of the following is a type of fraud scheme?**
 - a) Tax evasion
 - b) **Ponzi Scheme** ☒
 - c) Inventory mismatch
 - d) CSR fraud
5. **What is time manipulation in financial fraud?**
 - a) Changing timestamps
 - b) **Early revenue recognition or delaying expenses** ☒
 - c) Falsifying timecards
 - d) Amending journal date
6. **What does “entry falsification” involve?**
 - a) Skipping approval
 - b) **Fabricating or modifying financial entries** ☒
 - c) Recording backups
 - d) Consolidating entries
7. **Which of these is a red flag in financial statements?**
 - a) Regular internal audits
 - b) **Complex end-of-period transactions** ☒
 - c) Frequent dividend payouts
 - d) Large cash reserves
8. **Which is NOT a method of financial statement fraud?**
 - a) Expense capitalization
 - b) Revenue acceleration

- c) Asset inflation
 - d) **GST underpayment** ☒
9. **Which of the following indicates potential fraud?**
- a) Slow sales
 - b) **Recurring negative cash flows** ☒
 - c) Auditor rotation
 - d) Stable fixed assets
10. **Which scheme uses new investor funds to pay old ones?**
- a) Credit rotation
 - b) **Ponzi Scheme** ☒
 - c) Money laundering
 - d) Digital fraud
11. **Which scheme involves charging an initiation fee at every stage?**
- a) Deposit fraud
 - b) **Pyramid scheme** ☒
 - c) Reverse auction
 - d) Chit fund
12. **Which of the following is a financial statement manipulation technique?**
- a) CSR misreporting
 - b) **Non-disclosure of liabilities** ☒
 - c) Multiple tax filings
 - d) Late payment of salaries
13. **Which fraud involves fake sale entries?**
- a) Consignment sale
 - b) **Fictitious revenues** ☒
 - c) Deferred income
 - d) Adjusted gross margin
14. **An inflated inventory valuation results in:**
- a) Reduced liabilities
 - b) **Artificial profit** ☒
 - c) Increased depreciation
 - d) Delayed GST
15. **What is a common characteristic of fraudulent companies?**
- a) Timely tax filing
 - b) **Dominant single-person management** ☒
 - c) High dividend payout
 - d) Simple disclosures
16. **Which of the following is a case of money laundering?**
- a) Misuse of internal audit
 - b) **Layering illegal funds into business income** ☒
 - c) Overstating inventory
 - d) Delayed vendor payments
17. **Which Indian scam is an example of a Ponzi scheme?**
- a) Satyam
 - b) **Anubhav Plantations** ☒

- c) Nirav Modi
 - d) Sahara Airlines
18. **What is a common trait of pyramid schemes?**
- a) Regulated by RBI
 - b) Profit through asset sale
 - c) **Dependence on new member recruitment** ☒
 - d) Tax-saving investments
19. **Which of the following is NOT a red flag in statement fraud?**
- a) Auditor's restricted access
 - b) Unusual related-party transactions
 - c) **Stable inventory records** ☒
 - d) Large liabilities
20. **Which case is linked to fraud involving ICICI Bank loans?**
- a) Satyam
 - b) **Videocon – NuPower** ☒
 - c) ILFS
 - d) Yes Bank
21. **Which bank fraud involved a duplicate fake branch operating for 3 months?**
- a) HDFC
 - b) **State Bank of India – Panruti case** ☒
 - c) Punjab National Bank
 - d) Axis Bank
22. **Stock market manipulation includes:**
- a) Branch mismanagement
 - b) **Spreading false information to inflate prices** ☒
 - c) Ledger mispostings
 - d) Import duty evasion
23. **Entry manipulation in depreciation involves:**
- a) Faster write-off
 - b) **Extending useful life of asset** ☒
 - c) Reclassifying under cash
 - d) Overbilling
24. **Which company was involved in one of India's largest accounting frauds?**
- a) Reliance
 - b) Wipro
 - c) **Satyam Computers** ☒
 - d) Infosys
25. **Best technique to detect fraud in financial statements?**
- a) Peer review
 - b) **Red flag analysis and ratio anomalies** ☒
 - c) IT system control
 - d) GST matching

☒ 25 MCQs from Module 1 – Unit 1 – Chapter 4: Forensic Accounting – Data Sources from Different Websites

1. **Which portal provides financial data and filing information for companies in India?**
 - a) GST Portal
 - b) **MCA Portal** ☒
 - c) Income-tax Portal
 - d) SEBI Portal
2. **Which of the following provides credit score reports?**
 - a) MCA
 - b) **CRIF/CIBIL** ☒
 - c) DGFT
 - d) PFMS
3. **Which tool is used for visualizing company networks and relationships?**
 - a) Excel
 - b) **Zauba Corp** ☒
 - c) Tally
 - d) GSTIN Search
4. **Which website provides detailed credit histories for individuals or companies?**
 - a) SEBI
 - b) GST
 - c) **Credit Information Portals** ☒
 - d) NSDL
5. **Which portal provides DIN and Director-related data?**
 - a) RBI
 - b) **MCA** ☒
 - c) UIDAI
 - d) ROC
6. **Which is NOT a forensic software tool?**
 - a) OcroLus
 - b) ScanWriter
 - c) **Tally** ☒
 - d) CaseWare IDEA
7. **Which tool uses AI to extract data from financial documents?**
 - a) Excel
 - b) **OcroLus** ☒
 - c) Canva
 - d) Statista
8. **What kind of data is obtained from Google and public search engines?**
 - a) Personal Aadhaar
 - b) GST filings
 - c) **Background and entity intelligence** ☒
 - d) TDS returns

9. **Which forensic tool assists in analyzing scanned documents?**
a) Google Drive
b) **ScanWriter** ☒
c) Vahan Portal
d) SQL Analyzer
10. **Which document provides details of company incorporation and filings?**
a) Tax Audit Report
b) Credit Card Statement
c) **MCA Company Master Data** ☒
d) PAN Card
11. **Which public domain provides vehicle ownership data?**
a) SEBI
b) **Vahan Portal** ☒
c) EPFO
d) GSTIN
12. **The CRIF report is primarily used for:**
a) Capital Gains
b) **Credit History & Worthiness** ☒
c) TDS
d) Business Incorporation
13. **Which portal helps in assessing GST compliance?**
a) **GST Portal** ☒
b) PFMS
c) NSDL
d) IT Portal
14. **Which portal gives company filings and balance sheet information?**
a) GST Portal
b) SEBI
c) **MCA Portal** ☒
d) NSDL
15. **Data that can be accessed without login or payment is called:**
a) Restricted data
b) **Public domain data** ☒
c) Confidential
d) Internal audit trail
16. **Valid8, a forensic tool, is used for:**
a) Tax Filing
b) Payroll
c) **Data Verification & Analysis** ☒
d) Chart creation
17. **Which portal lets users verify director KYC and disqualification status?**
a) Income-tax Portal
b) PFMS
c) **MCA** ☒
d) NSDL

18. **Which of the following is useful for checking GSTIN details?**
- a) ROC website
 - b) **GST Portal** ☒
 - c) Income-tax Site
 - d) EPF Portal
19. **Which tool would help detect layering of funds?**
- a) Google Sheets
 - b) **FraudFindr** ☒
 - c) WhatsApp Chat Backup
 - d) Tally ERP
20. **What is the use of Zaubra Corp in forensic accounting?**
- a) Salary payment
 - b) **Director tracing & shareholding patterns** ☒
 - c) GST filing
 - d) Bank reconciliation
21. **Which data source can help trace vendor history?**
- a) TIN site
 - b) **MCA/Zaubra Corp** ☒
 - c) PFMS
 - d) Income-tax login
22. **Which tool assists in keyword searching within scanned financial records?**
- a) Notepad
 - b) **ScanWriter** ☒
 - c) MS Paint
 - d) Chrome
23. **Ocrolus helps forensic professionals by:**
- a) Filing taxes
 - b) Reading SMSes
 - c) **Extracting structured data from images/PDFs** ☒
 - d) Writing reports
24. **Which of the following provides analytics on director relationships across companies?**
- a) PF Portal
 - b) GSTN
 - c) **Zaubra Corp** ☒
 - d) NSDL
25. **Common purpose of accessing multiple data sources is to:**
- a) Prepare tax returns
 - b) Comply with TDS laws
 - c) **Validate and verify financial and business facts** ☒
 - d) Calculate depreciation

✓ Unit 1 – Chapter 5: Fraud Prevention and Deterrence

25 Important MCQs with 4 Options and Correct Answers

1. **The main goal of fraud deterrence is to:**
 - a) Recover stolen assets
 - b) Eliminate internal audit
 - c) Reduce the likelihood of fraud occurring
 - d) Promote fraud reporting**Ans:** c) Reduce the likelihood of fraud occurring
2. **Which of the following is a key component of fraud prevention?**
 - a) Hiring temporary staff
 - b) Implementing strong internal controls
 - c) Outsourcing finance
 - d) Reducing employee training**Ans:** b) Implementing strong internal controls
3. **Tone at the top refers to:**
 - a) Building design
 - b) Leadership behavior setting ethical standards
 - c) Employee uniforms
 - d) Office hierarchy**Ans:** b) Leadership behavior setting ethical standards
4. **Whistleblower policies are implemented to:**
 - a) Encourage ignoring fraud
 - b) Promote silence
 - c) Encourage reporting of unethical behavior
 - d) Automate emails**Ans:** c) Encourage reporting of unethical behavior
5. **Which of the following is NOT a fraud prevention strategy?**
 - a) Fraud risk assessment
 - b) Internal control testing
 - c) Ignoring anomalies
 - d) Employee background checks**Ans:** c) Ignoring anomalies
6. **Segregation of duties helps prevent fraud by:**
 - a) Assigning one person total control
 - b) Removing accountability
 - c) Spreading responsibilities to reduce risk
 - d) Increasing red tape**Ans:** c) Spreading responsibilities to reduce risk
7. **Fraud triangle includes all of the following EXCEPT:**
 - a) Opportunity
 - b) Rationalization
 - c) Detection

d) Pressure

Ans: c) Detection

8. **Which of the following is a detective control?**

a) Surprise audit

b) Background check

c) Ethical training

d) Password setup

Ans: a) Surprise audit

9. **What is the key difference between prevention and deterrence?**

a) One focuses on detection, the other on law

b) Prevention stops fraud; deterrence reduces intent

c) Prevention is legal; deterrence is emotional

d) No difference

Ans: b) Prevention stops fraud; deterrence reduces intent

10. **Which department is most critical for fraud prevention?**

a) Legal

b) Marketing

c) Internal Audit

d) Human Resources

Ans: c) Internal Audit

11. **Behavioral red flags can be early indicators of:**

a) Bonus eligibility

b) Fraudulent intentions

c) Sales increases

d) Company promotions

Ans: b) Fraudulent intentions

12. **A fraud risk assessment should be conducted:**

a) Once every 5 years

b) Only after fraud occurs

c) Periodically and proactively

d) During exit interviews

Ans: c) Periodically and proactively

13. **Ethics training in organizations helps in:**

a) Cost reduction

b) Improving employee loyalty

c) Creating awareness of acceptable behavior

d) Increasing profits

Ans: c) Creating awareness of acceptable behavior

14. **What is a red flag in financial behavior?**

a) Routine reporting

b) Unexplained wealth

c) Consistent losses

d) Overtime approval

Ans: b) Unexplained wealth

15. **What is the role of forensic accountants in fraud prevention?**
a) Promote products
b) Plan exit strategies
c) Identify control weaknesses and recommend improvements
d) Approve budgets
Ans: c) Identify control weaknesses and recommend improvements
16. **Which control is both preventive and detective in nature?**
a) Background check
b) Audit trail
c) Budget allocation
d) Trial balance
Ans: b) Audit trail
17. **Opportunity in fraud triangle arises due to:**
a) Strong supervision
b) Weak internal controls
c) Strict policies
d) High motivation
Ans: b) Weak internal controls
18. **Which policy helps minimize conflict of interest?**
a) Attendance policy
b) Gift and entertainment policy
c) Mobile reimbursement policy
d) Overtime approval policy
Ans: b) Gift and entertainment policy
19. **Fraud awareness training is effective for:**
a) Reducing revenue
b) Detecting fraud through alerts
c) Educating employees to recognize and report fraud
d) Adjusting trial balances
Ans: c) Educating employees to recognize and report fraud
20. **Which of the following is an example of a soft control?**
a) System logins
b) Organizational culture
c) Reconciliations
d) Access cards
Ans: b) Organizational culture
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21. **Which technique can detect duplicate payments?**
a) Budgeting
b) Benford's law
c) Data analytics
d) Sales forecasting
Ans: c) Data analytics
22. **An effective anti-fraud program includes:**
a) Ignoring complaints

- b) Rotating responsibilities
- c) Making policies confidential
- d) Letting vendors audit the books

Ans: b) Rotating responsibilities

23. **Which of these encourages deterrence in fraud?**

- a) Publicized disciplinary actions
- b) Low risk profiling
- c) Hidden controls
- d) Reduced documentation

Ans: a) Publicized disciplinary actions

24. **COSO framework is associated with:**

- a) Tax accounting
- b) Fraud prevention and internal control
- c) Banking regulations
- d) Marketing analytics

Ans: b) Fraud prevention and internal control

25. **A hotline is used to:**

- a) Collect internal data
- b) Allow anonymous fraud reporting
- c) Confirm vendor balances
- d) File TDS returns

Ans: b) Allow anonymous fraud reporting

✓ Unit 2 – Chapter 1: Introduction to Cybercrime

25 Important MCQs with 4 Options and Correct Answers

1. **Cybercrime is defined as:**
 - a) Theft of physical assets
 - b) Any crime involving a computer or network
 - c) Shoplifting using the internet
 - d) Legal data transfer**Ans:** b) Any crime involving a computer or network
2. **Which of the following is a form of cybercrime?**
 - a) Burglary
 - b) ATM skimming
 - c) Hacking into a bank's server
 - d) Offline forgery**Ans:** c) Hacking into a bank's server
3. **Phishing is a type of cybercrime involving:**
 - a) Software piracy
 - b) Fake emails to steal sensitive data
 - c) Malware creation
 - d) Email encryption**Ans:** b) Fake emails to steal sensitive data
4. **The primary objective of a hacker in a cybercrime attack is:**
 - a) Customer service
 - b) Data manipulation or theft
 - c) Market analysis
 - d) Corporate social responsibility**Ans:** b) Data manipulation or theft
5. **Which Indian law deals with cybercrime?**
 - a) Companies Act
 - b) IT Act, 2000
 - c) Banking Regulation Act
 - d) IPC Section 420**Ans:** b) IT Act, 2000
6. **A cybercriminal may target an individual for:**
 - a) Business expansion
 - b) Fun
 - c) Identity theft and financial fraud
 - d) Job promotion**Ans:** c) Identity theft and financial fraud
7. **Botnets are:**
 - a) Robots for manufacturing
 - b) Network of infected computers controlled by hackers
 - c) Police surveillance devices

d) Banking tools

Ans: b) Network of infected computers controlled by hackers

8. **Ransomware is used to:**

a) Encrypt and demand payment for unlocking data

b) Filter spam emails

c) Improve internet speed

d) Track user activities

Ans: a) Encrypt and demand payment for unlocking data

9. **Which of these is a preventive measure against cybercrime?**

a) Ignoring antivirus alerts

b) Sharing passwords with colleagues

c) Using strong passwords and 2FA

d) Disabling firewalls

Ans: c) Using strong passwords and 2FA

10. **Cybercrime can impact organizations by:**

a) Boosting productivity

b) Causing financial losses and reputational damage

c) Enhancing SEO

d) Hiring more staff

Ans: b) Causing financial losses and reputational damage

11. **Which of these is an example of cyber trespass?**

a) Password reset

b) Unauthorized access to a system

c) Reinstalling software

d) Legal data sharing

Ans: b) Unauthorized access to a system

12. **Cyber defamation involves:**

a) Offline damage to property

b) False online statements harming reputation

c) Reporting technical errors

d) Posting advertisements

Ans: b) False online statements harming reputation

13. **Social engineering in cybercrime refers to:**

a) Using hardware tools

b) Manipulating people to give confidential data

c) Encrypting files

d) Hardware malfunction

Ans: b) Manipulating people to give confidential data

14. **Which is a common target of cybercriminals?**

a) Data centers

b) Public parks

c) Power grids

d) Personal and financial data

Ans: d) Personal and financial data

15. **The full form of DDoS is:**

- a) Direct Data of Servers
- b) Distributed Denial of Service
- c) Denied Download of Services
- d) Dual Domain Online System

Ans: b) Distributed Denial of Service

16. **A key reason cybercrime has increased is:**

- a) Rise in global literacy
- b) Increasing digital dependence
- c) Decline in hacking tools
- d) More offline work

Ans: b) Increasing digital dependence

17. **Which of the following is not a cybercrime?**

- a) Phishing
- b) Ransomware
- c) Internet banking
- d) Keylogging

Ans: c) Internet banking

18. **Keylogger software is used to:**

- a) Secure passwords
- b) Record keyboard strokes
- c) Improve UI
- d) Monitor power usage

Ans: b) Record keyboard strokes

19. **One of the main categories of cybercrime is:**

- a) Banking fraud
- b) Civil disobedience
- c) Property law
- d) Travel fraud

Ans: a) Banking fraud

20. **Cybercriminals often gain access through:**

- a) Office visits
- b) Physical letters
- c) Exploiting system vulnerabilities
- d) Courier services

Ans: c) Exploiting system vulnerabilities

21. **Which of the following best describes identity theft?**

- a) Using own ID to access data
- b) Creating multiple email IDs
- c) Using someone else's personal data to commit fraud
- d) Sharing your user ID

Ans: c) Using someone else's personal data to commit fraud

22. **The most targeted sector in cybercrime is:**

- a) Sports

- b) Manufacturing
- c) Banking and finance
- d) Agriculture

Ans: c) Banking and finance

23. Cybercrime against the government can include:

- a) Tax payment
- b) Cyber terrorism
- c) Filing GST returns
- d) Employee onboarding

Ans: b) Cyber terrorism

24. Which of the following is NOT a cybercrime type?

- a) Email bombing
- b) Cyberstalking
- c) Cracking
- d) Annual reporting

Ans: d) Annual reporting

25. Cybercrime can be broadly classified into crimes against:

- a) Property, Individual, and Government
- b) Environment and Land
- c) Police and Judiciary
- d) Software vendors

Ans: a) Property, Individual, and Government

✔ Unit 2 – Chapter 2: Recent Trends in Cybercrime and Cyber Frauds in Financial Sectors

25 Important MCQs with 4 Options and Correct Answers

1. **Which of the following is a recent cyber fraud trend in banking?**

- a) Cheque bouncing
- b) Phishing through fake banking apps
- c) Physical theft
- d) Duplicate passbooks

Ans: b) Phishing through fake banking apps

2. **Smishing refers to:**

- a) Fishing using apps
- b) Phishing through SMS
- c) Secure messaging
- d) Fraud using smart cards

Ans: b) Phishing through SMS

3. **Vishing is a type of cybercrime that uses:**

- a) Voicemail attacks
- b) Voice calls to extract personal information
- c) Visual media manipulation
- d) Virtual private networks

Ans: b) Voice calls to extract personal information

4. **Aadhar-enabled Payment System (AePS) frauds often involve:**

- a) Duplicate cheque entries
- b) Biometric data theft
- c) Share transfers
- d) Insurance documents

Ans: b) Biometric data theft

5. **QR code frauds generally involve:**

- a) Malware in banking systems
- b) Scanning codes that redirect payments to fraudsters
- c) Overdraft misuse
- d) GST fake input

Ans: b) Scanning codes that redirect payments to fraudsters

6. **SIM swapping is used by cybercriminals to:**

- a) Boost internet speed
- b) Control your mobile-based OTPs and banking access
- c) Change device language
- d) Hack government portals

Ans: b) Control your mobile-based OTPs and banking access

7. **One of the latest cybercrime trends is:**

- a) Cheque fraud
- b) Credit card embossing
- c) Deepfake-based impersonation

d) Phishing via fax

Ans: c) Deepfake-based impersonation

8. **Which of these frauds is specific to mobile banking?**

a) Cash theft

b) Loan default

c) Fake UPI links

d) KYC mismatch

Ans: c) Fake UPI links

9. **Cybercrime cases in the financial sector are rising due to:**

a) Automation

b) Increased digital payment adoption

c) Reduced banking hours

d) RBI's regulations

Ans: b) Increased digital payment adoption

10. **The term "money mule" refers to:**

a) A horse used in finance

b) A person who unknowingly transfers illicit funds

c) A banking app

d) A cash dispenser

Ans: b) A person who unknowingly transfers illicit funds

11. **Which of these is a technique to prevent cyber fraud in finance?**

a) Ignoring KYC

b) Real-time transaction monitoring

c) Allowing single sign-on everywhere

d) Using public Wi-Fi

Ans: b) Real-time transaction monitoring

12. **Fraudsters use fake job portals to:**

a) Hire auditors

b) Collect personal and bank details

c) Sell real estate

d) File ITRs

Ans: b) Collect personal and bank details

13. **Which payment method is most vulnerable to instant fraud?**

a) NEFT

b) UPI

c) Demand Draft

d) Cheques

Ans: b) UPI

14. **Credential stuffing attacks involve:**

a) Stealing OTP

b) Reusing leaked username-password combinations

c) Keylogging

d) Screen recording

Ans: b) Reusing leaked username-password combinations

15. **The RBI promotes which initiative to report digital frauds?**

- a) FRAUD-R
- b) Digital India Complaint System
- c) National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal
- d) e-Fraud Office

Ans: c) National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal

16. **What does “spoofing” mean in cyber fraud?**

- a) Encrypting OTPs
- b) Disguising as a trusted source to steal data
- c) Creating chatbots
- d) Legal verification

Ans: b) Disguising as a trusted source to steal data

17. **A key cyber risk in remote working is:**

- a) Power cuts
- b) Weak home Wi-Fi security
- c) Coffee breaks
- d) Official travel

Ans: b) Weak home Wi-Fi security

18. **Which organization is responsible for cybersecurity awareness in India?**

- a) BSE
- b) SEBI
- c) CERT-In
- d) UIDAI

Ans: c) CERT-In

19. **The most common cyberattack in financial institutions is:**

- a) Ransomware
- b) Server backup failure
- c) Cross-site scripting
- d) Cheque overwriting

Ans: a) Ransomware

20. **The UPI-based frauds typically rely on:**

- a) Software bugs
- b) Social engineering and fake links
- c) Malware in bank servers
- d) Printed slips

Ans: b) Social engineering and fake links

21. **What is ‘Juice Jacking’?**

- a) Using power banks to hack devices at charging stations
- b) Transferring bank funds
- c) Recharging prepaid wallets
- d) ATM withdrawal fraud

Ans: a) Using power banks to hack devices at charging stations

22. **The term ‘Account Takeover’ refers to:**

- a) Branch merger

- b) Fraudster gaining full control of a victim's account
- c) Bank audit
- d) Credit card billing

Ans: b) Fraudster gaining full control of a victim's account

23. **Which of these technologies helps prevent financial cybercrime?**

- a) CAPTCHA
- b) Firewall
- c) Encryption
- d) All of the above

Ans: d) All of the above

24. **The “zero-day” vulnerability refers to:**

- a) UPI limit
- b) A new software flaw exploited before a patch is available
- c) Password expiry
- d) Bank holiday

Ans: b) A new software flaw exploited before a patch is available

25. **The first step after suspecting financial cyber fraud is to:**

- a) Inform media
- b) Report to bank and file complaint at cyber portal
- c) Restart the device
- d) Pay the fraudster

Ans: b) Report to bank and file complaint at cyber portal

✔ Unit 2 – Chapter 3: Modus Operandi in Cyber Crimes

25 Important MCQs with 4 Options and Correct Answers

1. **‘Modus Operandi’ in cybercrime refers to:**
 - a) Legal procedures
 - b) Standard business processes
 - c) The method or pattern used by cybercriminals to commit crimes
 - d) Software debugging**Ans:** c) The method or pattern used by cybercriminals to commit crimes
2. **A common Modus Operandi for phishing includes:**
 - a) Visiting the user in person
 - b) Sending fake emails to trick users into revealing credentials
 - c) Posting on bulletin boards
 - d) Changing domain extensions**Ans:** b) Sending fake emails to trick users into revealing credentials
3. **Credential harvesting is aimed at:**
 - a) Removing files
 - b) Creating new servers
 - c) Collecting login details from victims
 - d) Increasing system performance**Ans:** c) Collecting login details from victims
4. **The use of fake mobile apps to gather user data is an example of:**
 - a) Cloud storage
 - b) App cloning fraud
 - c) SEO scam
 - d) Deep web browsing**Ans:** b) App cloning fraud
5. **Cybercriminals commonly use which technique to infect a system with malware?**
 - a) Software updates
 - b) Email attachments or malicious links
 - c) Original software
 - d) File compression tools**Ans:** b) Email attachments or malicious links
6. **The attack where the hacker monitors communication without permission is called:**
 - a) Whaling
 - b) Eavesdropping attack
 - c) Spoofing
 - d) Credential stuffing**Ans:** b) Eavesdropping attack
7. **A key technique used in Business Email Compromise (BEC) is:**
 - a) Social engineering to impersonate executives
 - b) Invoice matching
 - c) Keyboard shortcuts

d) Firewalls

Ans: a) Social engineering to impersonate executives

8. **ATM malware frauds are executed by:**

a) Hacking CCTV footage

b) Inserting malware into ATM systems to control cash dispensing

c) Installing antivirus

d) Changing PINs

Ans: b) Inserting malware into ATM systems to control cash dispensing

9. **Keyloggers are used in cybercrime to:**

a) Encrypt files

b) Record user keystrokes secretly

c) Block antivirus

d) Boost network speed

Ans: b) Record user keystrokes secretly

10. **Fake websites are created in phishing to:**

a) Improve SEO

b) Collect login or banking details

c) Create memes

d) Avoid firewalls

Ans: b) Collect login or banking details

11. **Cybercriminals use SIM swap technique to:**

a) Switch mobile networks

b) Gain control of OTP and banking SMS

c) Recharge phones

d) Create fake calls

Ans: b) Gain control of OTP and banking SMS

12. **Malvertising is the act of:**

a) Making legal ads

b) Embedding malware in online ads

c) Blocking advertisements

d) Boosting traffic

Ans: b) Embedding malware in online ads

13. **Drive-by downloads refer to:**

a) Installing software through USB

b) Downloading malicious files automatically by visiting websites

c) Mobile recharges

d) Cloud software installations

Ans: b) Downloading malicious files automatically by visiting websites

14. **In ransomware fraud, the attacker typically:**

a) Replaces system icons

b) Encrypts data and demands payment to unlock it

c) Deletes cookies

d) Builds firewalls

Ans: b) Encrypts data and demands payment to unlock it

15. **A watering hole attack targets:**

- a) A random network
- b) Vulnerable websites that the target group frequently visits
- c) ATM networks
- d) Mobile numbers

Ans: b) Vulnerable websites that the target group frequently visits

16. **Fake tech support scams involve:**

- a) Offering upgrades
- b) Pretending to be technicians to access user systems
- c) Selling antivirus
- d) Replacing Wi-Fi routers

Ans: b) Pretending to be technicians to access user systems

17. **One of the most targeted groups for BEC scams is:**

- a) Teachers
- b) Company CFOs and finance departments
- c) Delivery staff
- d) IT interns

Ans: b) Company CFOs and finance departments

18. **Whaling is a cyberattack directed at:**

- a) HR employees
- b) Janitors
- c) Senior executives or high-profile targets
- d) Students

Ans: c) Senior executives or high-profile targets

19. **A Trojan horse in cybercrime is:**

- a) A type of horse malware
- b) Malware disguised as legitimate software
- c) System cleaner
- d) Antivirus tool

Ans: b) Malware disguised as legitimate software

20. **Cybercriminals often use social engineering for:**

- a) Hardware upgrades
- b) Trick users into revealing confidential information
- c) DNS filtering
- d) Site certification

Ans: b) Trick users into revealing confidential information

21. **Juice jacking can occur when:**

- a) Watching videos
- b) Using public USB charging ports
- c) Scanning barcodes
- d) Playing games

Ans: b) Using public USB charging ports

22. **Deepfake technology is used in cybercrime to:**

- a) Improve call quality

- b) Manipulate audio/video to impersonate others
- c) Upgrade user profiles
- d) Backup databases

Ans: b) Manipulate audio/video to impersonate others

23. **The method used to overwhelm systems and bring them down is called:**

- a) Malware update
- b) DDoS attack
- c) DNS replication
- d) OS migration

Ans: b) DDoS attack

24. **Credential stuffing is based on:**

- a) Server encryption
- b) Reusing known login credentials on other platforms
- c) Hard drive formatting
- d) Database sorting

Ans: b) Reusing known login credentials on other platforms

25. **To execute social engineering, fraudsters rely on:**

- a) Hardware hacking
- b) Manipulating human trust and behavior
- c) Network logs
- d) Data encryption tools

Ans: b) Manipulating human trust and behavior

✔ Unit 2 – Chapter 4: Importance of Digital Forensics & Ethical Hacking

25 Important MCQs with 4 Options and Correct Answers

1. **Digital forensics primarily deals with:**
 - a) Software licensing
 - b) Analysis of digital data for legal evidence
 - c) Hardware repair
 - d) Web development**Ans:** b) Analysis of digital data for legal evidence
2. **Ethical hacking involves:**
 - a) Hacking for fun
 - b) Unauthorized access to systems
 - c) Legal hacking to identify vulnerabilities
 - d) Building malware**Ans:** c) Legal hacking to identify vulnerabilities
3. **The first step in the digital forensic process is:**
 - a) Data deletion
 - b) Evidence documentation
 - c) Evidence identification and seizure
 - d) Virus scanning**Ans:** c) Evidence identification and seizure
4. **Which of the following best describes an ethical hacker?**
 - a) A cybercriminal
 - b) A network administrator
 - c) A security expert who tests systems legally
 - d) A programmer**Ans:** c) A security expert who tests systems legally
5. **The final stage of the digital forensic process is:**
 - a) Evidence collection
 - b) Report presentation
 - c) Image cloning
 - d) Encryption**Ans:** b) Report presentation
6. **Which of the following is not a branch of digital forensics?**
 - a) Computer forensics
 - b) Network forensics
 - c) Mobile forensics
 - d) Sales analytics**Ans:** d) Sales analytics
7. **Ethical hackers help organizations by:**
 - a) Crashing systems
 - b) Avoiding software updates
 - c) Finding and fixing vulnerabilities

d) Spying on employees

Ans: c) Finding and fixing vulnerabilities

8. **Which law supports the admissibility of digital evidence in India?**

a) Companies Act

b) Evidence Act (Section 65B)

c) SEBI Act

d) Income Tax Act

Ans: b) Evidence Act (Section 65B)

9. **One of the main objectives of digital forensics is:**

a) Data editing

b) Data deletion

c) Preservation of evidence for investigation

d) Trial balance reconciliation

Ans: c) Preservation of evidence for investigation

10. **What is a honeypot in cybersecurity?**

a) Dessert software

b) A trap system to lure attackers

c) Antivirus tool

d) Audit checklist

Ans: b) A trap system to lure attackers

11. **Which of the following activities is not performed by ethical hackers?**

a) Penetration testing

b) Vulnerability assessment

c) Data theft

d) Social engineering testing

Ans: c) Data theft

12. **Digital forensic tools are used to:**

a) Recover and analyze digital data

b) Create tax invoices

c) Run Excel macros

d) Build firewalls

Ans: a) Recover and analyze digital data

13. **Who uses digital forensic reports in a court of law?**

a) Network provider

b) Judge and legal investigators

c) Accountant

d) Internal auditors only

Ans: b) Judge and legal investigators

14. **Which of these is a key ethical principle for ethical hackers?**

a) Hide weaknesses

b) Report findings responsibly

c) Ignore client feedback

d) Share vulnerabilities on social media

Ans: b) Report findings responsibly

15. **In digital forensics, a bit-stream image refers to:**

- a) An Excel file
- b) A compressed image
- c) A sector-by-sector copy of a storage device
- d) A data visualization tool

Ans: c) A sector-by-sector copy of a storage device

16. **Which tool is often used in ethical hacking?**

- a) Adobe Photoshop
- b) Nessus
- c) Tally
- d) QuickBooks

Ans: b) Nessus

17. **The term "chain of custody" ensures:**

- a) Cost of litigation
- b) Return of physical assets
- c) Documentation of evidence handling
- d) Data deletion timeline

Ans: c) Documentation of evidence handling

18. **Network forensics focuses on:**

- a) Recovering deleted WhatsApp chats
- b) Analyzing logs and traffic from network systems
- c) Changing passwords
- d) Encrypting user drives

Ans: b) Analyzing logs and traffic from network systems

19. **Which of the following is not a type of ethical hacking?**

- a) Web application hacking
- b) Social engineering
- c) Server-side scripting
- d) Wireless network hacking

Ans: c) Server-side scripting

20. **Ethical hacking reports help management by:**

- a) Making hiring decisions
- b) Evaluating financial investments
- c) Strengthening system security
- d) Reducing overtime

Ans: c) Strengthening system security

21. **Digital forensics is commonly used in investigating:**

- a) Expense reimbursements
- b) Cybercrimes and data breaches
- c) Balance sheet errors
- d) Procurement cycle

Ans: b) Cybercrimes and data breaches

22. **Which technique is commonly used by ethical hackers?**

- a) SQL injection testing

- b) Trial balance checking
- c) Ledger cleanup
- d) Data entry

Ans: a) SQL injection testing

23. Ethical hacking is most effective when:

- a) Conducted without authorization
- b) Scheduled and authorized with defined scope
- c) Avoided completely
- d) Publicized on social media

Ans: b) Scheduled and authorized with defined scope

24. Disk imaging in digital forensics helps in:

- a) System speed-up
- b) Creating exact copies for investigation
- c) Reducing bandwidth
- d) Sending email campaigns

Ans: b) Creating exact copies for investigation

25. The person conducting digital forensic investigations should be:

- a) Emotionally attached
- b) Neutral and unbiased
- c) An employee of the suspect
- d) Ignorant of IT

Ans: b) Neutral and unbiased

✔ Unit 2 – Chapter 5: Digital Forensic Process

25 Important MCQs with 4 Options and Correct Answers

1. **The digital forensic process begins with:**
 - a) Filing a police complaint
 - b) Evidence identification and preservation
 - c) Data deletion
 - d) Report generation**Ans:** b) Evidence identification and preservation
2. **Which of the following is the correct sequence in a digital forensic process?**
 - a) Preservation → Collection → Analysis → Presentation
 - b) Analysis → Preservation → Collection → Report
 - c) Collection → Deletion → Storage → Reporting
 - d) Identification → Storage → Analysis → Termination**Ans:** a) Preservation → Collection → Analysis → Presentation
3. **Preservation in digital forensics refers to:**
 - a) Editing evidence
 - b) Protecting data from alteration or corruption
 - c) Encrypting files
 - d) Compressing data**Ans:** b) Protecting data from alteration or corruption
4. **The process of creating a duplicate copy of digital evidence is called:**
 - a) Erasing
 - b) Hashing
 - c) Imaging or Cloning
 - d) Encoding**Ans:** c) Imaging or Cloning
5. **Which hash function is commonly used to verify evidence integrity?**
 - a) XML
 - b) MD5 or SHA-256
 - c) DOCX
 - d) CSS**Ans:** b) MD5 or SHA-256
6. **During the collection phase, forensic analysts should ensure:**
 - a) Screensavers are applied
 - b) Chain of custody is maintained
 - c) Data is emailed
 - d) Browsers are closed**Ans:** b) Chain of custody is maintained
7. **The chain of custody is essential for:**
 - a) Marketing approvals
 - b) Data compression
 - c) Legal admissibility of evidence

d) Invoice generation

Ans: c) Legal admissibility of evidence

8. **The analysis phase involves:**

a) Deleting sensitive files

b) Interpreting collected data to reconstruct events

c) Converting files into PDF

d) Encrypting drives

Ans: b) Interpreting collected data to reconstruct events

9. **Digital forensics tools are mainly used in which phase?**

a) Analysis

b) Identification

c) Collection

d) Archiving

Ans: a) Analysis

10. **In reporting phase, investigators must:**

a) Only give verbal updates

b) Present clear, accurate, and factual findings

c) Hide sensitive data

d) Share passwords

Ans: b) Present clear, accurate, and factual findings

11. **Which of these ensures evidence hasn't been tampered with?**

a) File extension

b) Network type

c) Hash value comparison

d) Filename length

Ans: c) Hash value comparison

12. **What should be done first upon finding a suspected system?**

a) Shut it down immediately

b) Pull out the power cord

c) Isolate and document it properly

d) Log in and browse files

Ans: c) Isolate and document it properly

13. **Volatile memory includes:**

a) Hard disk

b) USB

c) RAM

d) SSD

Ans: c) RAM

14. **Which memory type should be captured immediately during forensic acquisition?**

a) Static

b) Volatile

c) Cloud

d) Remote

Ans: b) Volatile

15. **Documentation throughout the forensic process is important for:**

- a) Saving time
- b) Avoiding legal issues
- c) Ensuring transparency and repeatability
- d) Generating audit trail

Ans: c) Ensuring transparency and repeatability

16. **Which of the following is NOT a principle of forensic evidence handling?**

- a) Integrity
- b) Confidentiality
- c) Accountability
- d) Compression

Ans: d) Compression

17. **What is the main goal of the reporting stage?**

- a) Store files
- b) Prepare audit report
- c) Present findings in a legally acceptable manner
- d) Close software

Ans: c) Present findings in a legally acceptable manner

18. **An effective forensic report should be:**

- a) Lengthy and vague
- b) Technical and encrypted
- c) Clear, concise, and defensible in court
- d) Verbal only

Ans: c) Clear, concise, and defensible in court

19. **Data acquisition in forensics involves:**

- a) Reporting fake data
- b) Creating a forensically sound copy of evidence
- c) Printing hard copies
- d) Adding metadata

Ans: b) Creating a forensically sound copy of evidence

20. **What is “live acquisition”?**

- a) Cloning offline systems
- b) Acquiring data from powered-on systems
- c) Taking pictures
- d) Creating databases

Ans: b) Acquiring data from powered-on systems

21. **A forensic image should be stored in:**

- a) Pen drive
- b) Trusted and secure external media
- c) WhatsApp folder
- d) Shared drive

Ans: b) Trusted and secure external media

22. **Which of the following is a risk during evidence collection?**

- a) File compression

- b) Evidence contamination
- c) Chain of command
- d) Disk formatting

Ans: b) Evidence contamination

23. The best practice for evidence labeling is:

- a) Generic naming
- b) Proper unique IDs with date/time/user/location
- c) Color coding
- d) Naming after the auditor

Ans: b) Proper unique IDs with date/time/user/location

24. Timeline analysis helps to:

- a) Verify encryption
- b) Reconstruct event sequences
- c) Generate sales data
- d) Build backups

Ans: b) Reconstruct event sequences

25. A forensic image must be created using:

- a) Normal copy-paste
- b) Reliable imaging tools with hashing
- c) External monitor
- d) VPN

Ans: b) Reliable imaging tools with hashing

☒ 25 MCQs from Module 1 – Unit 2 – Chapter 6: Information Technology Crimes and Its Legal Consequences

Each MCQ has four options. The correct answer is marked with ☒.

1. **What is the primary focus of Chapter 6?**
 - a) Evolution of Internet
 - b) History of Computers
 - c) **Information Technology crimes or cybercrimes** ☒
 - d) IT in Agriculture
2. **Which of the following is NOT a type of IT crime?**
 - a) Hacking
 - b) Malware attack
 - c) Identity theft
 - d) **Online shopping** ☒
3. **Which cyberattack affected 150+ countries in 2017?**
 - a) Spectre
 - b) Petya
 - c) BlackMirror
 - d) **WannaCry** ☒
4. **The Equifax breach in 2017 compromised how many users' data?**
 - a) 200 million
 - b) **147 million** ☒
 - c) 300 million
 - d) 90 million
5. **What does the “Nigerian Prince” scam exploit?**
 - a) Security loopholes
 - b) **Human trust and vulnerability** ☒
 - c) Password encryption
 - d) Cloud storage
6. **What was Silk Road used for?**
 - a) Hosting educational content
 - b) Digital identity services
 - c) **Facilitating illegal transactions** ☒
 - d) Government tenders
7. **Which international convention aims to harmonize cybercrime laws?**
 - a) Paris Accord
 - b) Geneva Convention
 - c) Rome Statute
 - d) **Budapest Convention on Cybercrime** ☒
8. **What does CISA (USA) mainly do?**
 - a) Monitor ecommerce sites
 - b) **Combat and counter cyber threats** ☒

- c) Develop AI models
- d) Conduct IPO audits
- 9. **Which security model assumes no access request is trusted by default?**
 - a) Open Access
 - b) **Zero Trust model** ☒
 - c) Strict Proxy Model
 - d) Distributed Trust Protocol
- 10. **Which method is widely recommended to prevent cybercrime?**
 - a) Firewall deactivation
 - b) Encryption skipping
 - c) **Public awareness and training** ☒
 - d) Reduce data backups
- 11. **What is the core legislation in India for handling cybercrimes?**
 - a) Indian Penal Code
 - b) Electronic Transaction Act
 - c) **Information Technology Act, 2000** ☒
 - d) National Cybersecurity Law
- 12. **Which was NOT mentioned as a rising threat?**
 - a) AI-based attacks
 - b) **Cloud Bursting** ☒
 - c) Ransomware as a Service
 - d) Quantum decryption
- 13. **Quantum computing poses threats to cybersecurity by:**
 - a) Increasing internet speed
 - b) Replacing humans
 - c) **Strengthening or breaking encryption** ☒
 - d) Solving CAPTCHAs
- 14. **Which case illustrates jurisdiction issues in cybercrime?**
 - a) Operation Aurora
 - b) **Gary McKinnon Saga** ☒
 - c) Enron Leak
 - d) Silk Road Trial
- 15. **What does SEBI require of Market Infrastructure Institutions (MIIs)?**
 - a) Use offline-only storage
 - b) Avoid data audits
 - c) **Perform regular vulnerability scans** ☒
 - d) Share passwords securely
- 16. **What is the role of the Cyber Appellate Tribunal in India?**
 - a) Handle insurance cases
 - b) Issue digital certificates
 - c) **Hear cybercrime-related appeals** ☒
 - d) Manage taxation portals
- 17. **What is intermediary liability?**
 - a) Bank's capital reserve
 - b) **Responsibility of platforms for user content** ☒

- c) Telecom spectrum control
- d) Signature authentication
- 18. **Under the IT Act, what are common punishments for cybercrime?**
 - a) Rewards
 - b) **Fines and imprisonment** ☒
 - c) Warnings only
 - d) Denial of IT access
- 19. **What is one major issue in cross-border cybercrime?**
 - a) Too many judges
 - b) **Jurisdictional challenges and extradition** ☒
 - c) Low-cost broadband
 - d) Encryption of email
- 20. **Restitution refers to:**
 - a) Police complaint
 - b) **Court-ordered compensation to victims** ☒
 - c) Blocking websites
 - d) Auditing court orders
- 21. **What is a key function of digital forensics in prosecution?**
 - a) Draft contracts
 - b) **Trace digital evidence** ☒
 - c) Monitor sales
 - d) Forecast trends
- 22. **Cybercrime penalties may include:**
 - a) Internet speed restrictions
 - b) Advertising bans
 - c) **Life imprisonment for severe cases** ☒
 - d) Free VPN subscription
- 23. **Which method reduces susceptibility to phishing?**
 - a) Avoiding email
 - b) **Employee education** ☒
 - c) Cloud firewall
 - d) Auto-updates
- 24. **Cybersecurity doctrines promote:**
 - a) Cheaper cloud hosting
 - b) **Robust updates and encryption** ☒
 - c) Passive threat detection
 - d) Biannual backups
- 25. **What is the “human firewall”?**
 - a) Security software
 - b) Data masking
 - c) **Trained and aware employees** ☒
 - d) AI-based alert system

✓ Unit 2 – Chapter 7: Digital Forensics Tools and Usage of OSINT Tools for Cyber Forensics

25 Important MCQs with 4 Options and Correct Answers

1. **Digital forensic tools are used to:**
 - a) Create dashboards
 - b) Recover and analyze digital evidence
 - c) Compress videos
 - d) Edit images**Ans:** b) Recover and analyze digital evidence
2. **Which of the following is an open-source digital forensic tool?**
 - a) Adobe Acrobat
 - b) Autopsy
 - c) Tally
 - d) SAP**Ans:** b) Autopsy
3. **FTK stands for:**
 - a) Forensic Technology Kit
 - b) Forensic Tool Kit
 - c) File Tracker Kit
 - d) Fast Tracking Kernel**Ans:** b) Forensic Tool Kit
4. **What is the primary function of EnCase software?**
 - a) Create audit reports
 - b) Investigate and analyze forensic evidence
 - c) Encrypt mobile data
 - d) Backup financial records**Ans:** b) Investigate and analyze forensic evidence
5. **OSINT stands for:**
 - a) Operating System Interface for Network Tools
 - b) Online Security Investigation Tracker
 - c) Open Source Intelligence
 - d) Overlap Sensitive Internal Network Tracker**Ans:** c) Open Source Intelligence
6. **The main benefit of using OSINT tools is to:**
 - a) Encrypt emails
 - b) Access and analyze publicly available data
 - c) Increase software speed
 - d) Format drives**Ans:** b) Access and analyze publicly available data
7. **Which tool is commonly used for mobile device forensics?**
 - a) Wireshark
 - b) Cellebrite
 - c) Tableau

d) WinRAR

Ans: b) Cellebrite

8. **Wireshark is used for:**

a) Financial reporting

b) Network traffic analysis

c) Video editing

d) Antivirus scans

Ans: b) Network traffic analysis

9. **Which of the following tools is used for RAM analysis?**

a) FTK

b) Volatility

c) OSForensics

d) Power BI

Ans: b) Volatility

10. **One common use of OSINT in cyber forensics is:**

a) Random file deletion

b) Web scraping for investigative clues

c) Creating backups

d) Report formatting

Ans: b) Web scraping for investigative clues

11. **Cellebrite is primarily used in the forensic analysis of:**

a) Emails

b) Mobile phones and SIM data

c) Cloud backups

d) ERP systems

Ans: b) Mobile phones and SIM data

12. **Hashing in forensic tools is done to:**

a) Create backups

b) Compress data

c) Ensure data integrity

d) Reboot systems

Ans: c) Ensure data integrity

13. **Kali Linux is a popular tool used in:**

a) Cyber law drafting

b) Financial planning

c) Penetration testing and digital forensics

d) Spreadsheet creation

Ans: c) Penetration testing and digital forensics

14. **Open-source forensic tools are preferred because:**

a) They are illegal

b) They are customizable and cost-effective

c) They lack features

d) They are password protected

Ans: b) They are customizable and cost-effective

15. **Which forensic tool provides a GUI-based interface and works with The Sleuth Kit?**

- a) Cellebrite
- b) Autopsy
- c) FTK
- d) Tableau

Ans: b) Autopsy

16. **TShark is the command-line version of:**

- a) Volatility
- b) Wireshark
- c) Autopsy
- d) OSINT Tracker

Ans: b) Wireshark

17. **One of the main functions of OSForensics is:**

- a) Budget planning
- b) Extracting and analyzing deleted files
- c) Payment gateway testing
- d) Data visualization

Ans: b) Extracting and analyzing deleted files

18. **Which of the following can be traced using OSINT tools?**

- a) Financial transactions only
- b) Encrypted hard drives
- c) Social media activity and IP addresses
- d) Offline invoice records

Ans: c) Social media activity and IP addresses

19. **The Sleuth Kit is used for:**

- a) Mobile security
- b) File system forensic analysis
- c) Auditing inventory
- d) Password recovery

Ans: b) File system forensic analysis

20. **Which command-line tool works closely with Autopsy for deep analysis?**

- a) Volatility
- b) EnCase
- c) The Sleuth Kit
- d) FTK Imager

Ans: c) The Sleuth Kit

21. **Which is an example of an OSINT platform?**

- a) Instagram only
- b) Whois domain lookup
- c) PDF editor
- d) CCTV

Ans: b) Whois domain lookup

22. **Which tool can extract browser history and internet artifacts?**

- a) OSForensics

- b) Excel
- c) Google Docs
- d) Outlook

Ans: a) OSForensics

23. **Which of the following is crucial for maintaining credibility of evidence collected by digital forensic tools?**

- a) Chain of custody
- b) File name
- c) Folder structure
- d) Printer logs

Ans: a) Chain of custody

24. **Recon-ng is an OSINT tool for:**

- a) Log analysis
- b) Network mapping and data correlation
- c) File compression
- d) Firewall updates

Ans: b) Network mapping and data correlation

25. **Which forensic tool helps in creating forensic disk images?**

- a) MS Paint
- b) FTK Imager
- c) WhatsApp
- d) WordPress

Ans: b) FTK Imager

✓ Unit 2 – Chapter 8: Digital Forensics in Auditing & Forensic Accounting

25 Important MCQs with 4 Options and Correct Answers

1. **Digital forensics in auditing primarily aims to:**
 - a) Prepare budgets
 - b) Analyze financial trends
 - c) Detect frauds and ensure data integrity
 - d) Draft tax returns**Ans:** c) Detect frauds and ensure data integrity
2. **The use of digital tools helps auditors to:**
 - a) Speed up hiring
 - b) Perform manual ledger writing
 - c) Analyze large volumes of data effectively
 - d) Approve payments**Ans:** c) Analyze large volumes of data effectively
3. **In forensic accounting, digital forensics provides:**
 - a) Predictive sales
 - b) Documentation review
 - c) Verifiable digital evidence of financial misconduct
 - d) Project budgeting**Ans:** c) Verifiable digital evidence of financial misconduct
4. **Red flags detected via digital forensics include:**
 - a) Marketing inconsistencies
 - b) Repeated journal reversals without documentation
 - c) Proper vendor reconciliations
 - d) Profit growth**Ans:** b) Repeated journal reversals without documentation
5. **Which of the following is a commonly used forensic audit tool?**
 - a) Photoshop
 - b) Tally Prime
 - c) IDEA
 - d) Excel 97**Ans:** c) IDEA
6. **The integration of digital forensics in audit helps reduce:**
 - a) Number of clients
 - b) Risk of manual errors and oversight
 - c) HR workload
 - d) Profit margins**Ans:** b) Risk of manual errors and oversight
7. **Which software is frequently used for visual audit analytics?**
 - a) MS Paint
 - b) Adobe Reader
 - c) Power BI

d) WinRAR

Ans: c) Power BI

8. **Audit trail in digital systems refers to:**

a) Password log

b) Sequence of documented steps and actions performed in the system

c) Deleted files

d) Print logs

Ans: b) Sequence of documented steps and actions performed in the system

9. **Which department typically works closely with forensic auditors?**

a) Marketing

b) Finance and Compliance

c) Logistics

d) Recruitment

Ans: b) Finance and Compliance

10. **Forensic accountants use digital forensics for:**

a) Payroll processing

b) Tax filing

c) Investigating data manipulation and tracing transactions

d) Client onboarding

Ans: c) Investigating data manipulation and tracing transactions

11. **Digital logs help in:**

a) Blocking users

b) Tracking user activity for investigation

c) Generating invoices

d) Closing accounts

Ans: b) Tracking user activity for investigation

12. **Benford's Law is used in auditing to:**

a) Predict share prices

b) Detect anomalies in numerical datasets

c) Fix GST rates

d) Calculate tax deductions

Ans: b) Detect anomalies in numerical datasets

13. **Which of the following can be used to uncover duplicate transactions?**

a) Financial ratios

b) Trend analysis

c) Data analytics in audit software

d) HR policies

Ans: c) Data analytics in audit software

14. **In audit analytics, which file type is most often used as input?**

a) MP4

b) JPEG

c) CSV or Excel

d) WAV

Ans: c) CSV or Excel

15. Which forensic technique identifies unauthorized access?

- a) Trial balance checking
- b) Log file analysis
- c) Balance sheet preparation
- d) Cost audit

Ans: b) Log file analysis

16. Data visualization in auditing helps in:

- a) Making audit reports creative
- b) Representing complex financial data clearly
- c) Decreasing accuracy
- d) Coding software

Ans: b) Representing complex financial data clearly

17. One challenge in using digital forensics in audits is:

- a) No data
- b) Resistance from IT staff
- c) Incomplete financial statements
- d) Too many printed records

Ans: b) Resistance from IT staff

18. The term “drill-down” in audit tools refers to:

- a) Hiding summary information
- b) Navigating from summary to detailed data
- c) Deleting unwanted entries
- d) File compression

Ans: b) Navigating from summary to detailed data

19. Keylogging and spyware evidence may be used to:

- a) Analyze employee attrition
- b) Prove unauthorized financial entries
- c) Create sales projections
- d) Perform TDS deduction

Ans: b) Prove unauthorized financial entries

20. Digital forensic audit helps identify fraud by:

- a) Replacing manual processes
- b) Creating trial balances
- c) Mapping unusual transaction patterns
- d) Ignoring email trails

Ans: c) Mapping unusual transaction patterns

21. When performing forensic audits, data extraction should be:

- a) Delayed till quarter-end
- b) Based on rumor
- c) Done using forensically sound tools
- d) Printed for manual review

Ans: c) Done using forensically sound tools

22. One of the key advantages of using forensic audit tools is:

- a) Tax refund filing

- b) Scalability and repeatability of investigations
- c) Event hosting
- d) Legal drafting

Ans: b) Scalability and repeatability of investigations

23. **Which visual is ideal for showing cash flow fraud patterns over time?**

- a) Pie chart
- b) Line chart
- c) Image gallery
- d) Heatmap

Ans: b) Line chart

24. **A forensic audit dashboard typically includes:**

- a) Password settings
- b) Graphs of unusual transactions and KPIs
- c) Marketing data
- d) Browser bookmarks

Ans: b) Graphs of unusual transactions and KPIs

25. **In forensic auditing, continuous monitoring means:**

- a) One-time report preparation
- b) Regular tracking of data anomalies and red flags
- c) HR file checking
- d) Writing emails

Ans: b) Regular tracking of data anomalies and red flags

✓ Unit 3 – Chapter 1: Technology and Its Effective Use in Finance & Accounts

25 Important MCQs with 4 Options and Correct Answers

1. **Which of the following technologies is commonly used in financial automation?**

- a) Photoshop
- b) Robotic Process Automation (RPA)
- c) WordPad
- d) Google Maps

Ans: b) Robotic Process Automation (RPA)

2. **ERP systems help in:**

- a) Playing music
- b) Managing integrated business processes
- c) Sending marketing emails
- d) Designing websites

Ans: b) Managing integrated business processes

3. **The benefit of using technology in finance is:**

- a) Reduced transparency
- b) Real-time reporting and decision making
- c) Increased paperwork
- d) More human errors

Ans: b) Real-time reporting and decision making

4. **One of the primary functions of a Financial Management System (FMS) is:**

- a) Inventory valuation
- b) Handling taxation laws
- c) Budgeting, accounting, and reporting
- d) Designing logos

Ans: c) Budgeting, accounting, and reporting

5. **Which software is widely used for financial analysis and modeling?**

- a) AutoCAD
- b) Adobe Illustrator
- c) Microsoft Excel
- d) VLC Player

Ans: c) Microsoft Excel

6. **Business Intelligence (BI) tools in finance are used for:**

- a) Manual entry of records
- b) Data visualization and performance tracking
- c) Playing videos
- d) Payroll calculations

Ans: b) Data visualization and performance tracking

7. **Dashboards are useful in finance because they:**

- a) Enter data automatically
- b) Display key performance indicators (KPIs)
- c) Protect from malware

d) Format tax forms

Ans: b) Display key performance indicators (KPIs)

8. **Which of these is a cloud-based accounting solution?**

a) Tally ERP 9

b) QuickBooks Online

c) Excel 2007

d) PowerPoint

Ans: b) QuickBooks Online

9. **OCR (Optical Character Recognition) is useful in:**

a) Reading printed invoices and converting them to digital format

b) Sending emails

c) Encrypting PDFs

d) Writing macros

Ans: a) Reading printed invoices and converting them to digital format

10. **Technology helps in compliance by:**

a) Deleting files

b) Automating regulatory reporting and validations

c) Replacing auditors

d) Blocking websites

Ans: b) Automating regulatory reporting and validations

11. **Which of these is NOT a benefit of using technology in finance?**

a) Time-saving

b) Real-time insights

c) Lack of data control

d) Improved accuracy

Ans: c) Lack of data control

12. **Cloud computing in finance provides:**

a) On-site data storage only

b) Remote access to data and applications

c) Gaming tools

d) Manual entries

Ans: b) Remote access to data and applications

13. **Which of the following supports decision-making through predictive analytics?**

a) Excel formulas

b) Business Intelligence tools

c) Internet speed test

d) Antivirus software

Ans: b) Business Intelligence tools

14. **Which system is used for managing transactions across multiple departments?**

a) MS Paint

b) ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning)

c) Google Translate

d) VLC

Ans: b) ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning)

15. **E-invoicing is beneficial because it:**

- a) Delays payment
- b) Avoids digital trails
- c) Automates invoice generation and GST compliance
- d) Encrypts videos

Ans: c) Automates invoice generation and GST compliance

16. **Which function in Excel helps in financial projections?**

- a) SUM
- b) IF
- c) FORECAST
- d) COUNT

Ans: c) FORECAST

17. **Which of the following is NOT an accounting software?**

- a) Tally
- b) QuickBooks
- c) SAP
- d) Canva

Ans: d) Canva

18. **Cloud-based financial tools help in:**

- a) Limited data access
- b) Collaboration and remote reporting
- c) Reducing security
- d) Isolated file handling

Ans: b) Collaboration and remote reporting

19. **What is the main advantage of automation in financial reconciliation?**

- a) Increased errors
- b) Reduced compliance
- c) Faster and more accurate matching of data
- d) Manual review

Ans: c) Faster and more accurate matching of data

20. **Which software is commonly used for visual financial dashboards?**

- a) Power BI
- b) VLC Media Player
- c) WinZip
- d) Oracle VM

Ans: a) Power BI

21. **Which feature allows Excel to analyze large financial datasets?**

- a) Chart wizard
- b) Pivot Tables
- c) Word Count
- d) Cell Borders

Ans: b) Pivot Tables

22. **RPA in finance reduces:**

- a) Decision-making power

- b) Accuracy of reports
- c) Human intervention in repetitive tasks
- d) Audit trails

Ans: c) Human intervention in repetitive tasks

23. Financial systems integrated with compliance modules help in:

- a) Manual returns
- b) Regulatory filing automation
- c) Designing products
- d) Employee performance review

Ans: b) Regulatory filing automation

24. Excel's "Goal Seek" function helps in:

- a) Formatting cells
- b) Back-solving for input values
- c) Spell check
- d) Data backup

Ans: b) Back-solving for input values

25. Effective use of technology in finance enables:

- a) More manual work
- b) Higher fraud risk
- c) Timely, informed decision-making
- d) Disconnected processes

Ans: c) Timely, informed decision-making

✔ Unit 3 – Chapter 2: Introduction to Robotic Process Automation (RPA)

25 Important MCQs with 4 Options and Correct Answers

1. **Robotic Process Automation (RPA) is used to:**

- a) Create mobile apps
- b) Perform high-volume repetitive tasks without human intervention
- c) Replace antivirus
- d) Design websites

Ans: b) Perform high-volume repetitive tasks without human intervention

2. **RPA software robots are also called:**

- a) Employees
- b) Digital workers or bots
- c) Servers
- d) Databases

Ans: b) Digital workers or bots

3. **One of the key benefits of RPA is:**

- a) Higher electricity consumption
- b) Eliminating automation
- c) Reducing human error and increasing efficiency
- d) Replacing core systems

Ans: c) Reducing human error and increasing efficiency

4. **Which of the following is NOT a typical use case of RPA?**

- a) Invoice processing
- b) Data entry
- c) Image editing
- d) Payroll automation

Ans: c) Image editing

5. **Which of these is a leading RPA tool?**

- a) MS Word
- b) UiPath
- c) Adobe Reader
- d) Canva

Ans: b) UiPath

6. **RPA bots operate based on:**

- a) Creativity
- b) Predefined rules and structured data
- c) Emotions
- d) Trial and error

Ans: b) Predefined rules and structured data

7. **Which process is best suited for RPA?**

- a) Complex judgment-based tasks
- b) High-volume, rules-based, repetitive tasks
- c) Strategic planning

d) Business development

Ans: b) High-volume, rules-based, repetitive tasks

8. **Attended bots are designed to:**

a) Work only at night

b) Assist human users during tasks

c) Replace legal teams

d) Control cloud networks

Ans: b) Assist human users during tasks

9. **Unattended bots work:**

a) Under direct human supervision

b) Only in Excel

c) Independently without human input

d) Via mobile only

Ans: c) Independently without human input

10. **RPA differs from traditional automation by:**

a) Replacing websites

b) Mimicking user actions on the user interface

c) Installing operating systems

d) Managing data centers

Ans: b) Mimicking user actions on the user interface

11. **Which of these industries widely uses RPA?**

a) Film industry

b) Banking and Finance

c) Food service

d) Sports

Ans: b) Banking and Finance

12. **Which of the following is NOT a benefit of RPA?**

a) Increased speed

b) Enhanced accuracy

c) Complex decision-making

d) Scalability

Ans: c) Complex decision-making

13. **Which of the following is an example of a structured data source?**

a) Handwritten notes

b) Scanned documents

c) Excel spreadsheet

d) Audio recordings

Ans: c) Excel spreadsheet

14. **The best starting point for RPA is to:**

a) Automate all tasks

b) Identify rule-based repetitive processes

c) Eliminate IT department

d) Replace top management

Ans: b) Identify rule-based repetitive processes

15. **What is the first step in an RPA implementation lifecycle?**

- a) Bot scheduling
- b) Process identification
- c) License renewal
- d) Coding

Ans: b) Process identification

16. **One of the challenges in RPA is:**

- a) Cost reduction
- b) Poor process selection
- c) Increased accuracy
- d) Low processing speed

Ans: b) Poor process selection

17. **In RPA, OCR helps to:**

- a) Play music
- b) Read unstructured text from scanned documents
- c) Encrypt data
- d) Color code dashboards

Ans: b) Read unstructured text from scanned documents

18. **The RPA bot logs are used for:**

- a) Playing games
- b) Audit trail and process monitoring
- c) Network testing
- d) Managing social media

Ans: b) Audit trail and process monitoring

19. **Which of the following is NOT an RPA tool?**

- a) Blue Prism
- b) Automation Anywhere
- c) SAP
- d) UiPath

Ans: c) SAP

20. **RPA is most effective when combined with:**

- a) Manual intervention
- b) AI and machine learning
- c) Data entry staff
- d) Paper forms

Ans: b) AI and machine learning

21. **Which bot is triggered based on a scheduled time or event?**

- a) Cloud bot
- b) Unattended bot
- c) Manual bot
- d) User-driven bot

Ans: b) Unattended bot

22. **The term "bot orchestration" refers to:**

- a) Music streaming

- b) Managing multiple bots and their workflows
- c) Creating videos
- d) Compiling reports

Ans: b) Managing multiple bots and their workflows

23. Process mining helps RPA by:

- a) Reducing RAM
- b) Identifying inefficiencies in existing processes
- c) Securing chat data
- d) Encrypting bot commands

Ans: b) Identifying inefficiencies in existing processes

24. RPA helps reduce:

- a) IT innovation
- b) Operational errors and processing time
- c) Audit capability
- d) Software upgrades

Ans: b) Operational errors and processing time

25. Which of the following tasks is NOT ideal for RPA?

- a) Processing loan applications with fixed rules
- b) Data migration
- c) Decision making based on judgment and experience
- d) Invoice generation

Ans: c) Decision making based on judgment and experience

✓ Unit 3 – Chapter 3: Impact of Robotic Process Automation (RPA)

25 Important MCQs with 4 Options and Correct Answers

1. **RPA primarily impacts organizations by:**
 - a) Increasing physical workspace
 - b) Automating manual and repetitive tasks
 - c) Replacing management teams
 - d) Removing ERP systems**Ans:** b) Automating manual and repetitive tasks
2. **A direct benefit of RPA is:**
 - a) Higher salary costs
 - b) Increased manual errors
 - c) Enhanced operational efficiency
 - d) Reduced data access**Ans:** c) Enhanced operational efficiency
3. **RPA contributes to cost reduction by:**
 - a) Reducing rent
 - b) Minimizing human resource dependency for repetitive tasks
 - c) Deleting large files
 - d) Avoiding compliance**Ans:** b) Minimizing human resource dependency for repetitive tasks
4. **Which area in finance benefits most from RPA?**
 - a) Legal consultation
 - b) Strategic planning
 - c) Accounts payable and receivable processing
 - d) Human psychology**Ans:** c) Accounts payable and receivable processing
5. **RPA helps in compliance by:**
 - a) Avoiding regulations
 - b) Logging actions and maintaining audit trails
 - c) Encrypting emails
 - d) Sending spam**Ans:** b) Logging actions and maintaining audit trails
6. **Which of the following is NOT a positive impact of RPA?**
 - a) Consistency in output
 - b) 24/7 process execution
 - c) Human emotional intelligence
 - d) Reduced turnaround time**Ans:** c) Human emotional intelligence
7. **One of the challenges of implementing RPA is:**
 - a) Cost saving
 - b) Change management and employee resistance
 - c) Increased audit frequency

d) Real-time reporting

Ans: b) Change management and employee resistance

8. **Which metric is typically improved after RPA implementation?**

a) Electricity bill

b) Customer waiting time

c) Labor union costs

d) Recruitment duration

Ans: b) Customer waiting time

9. **RPA affects workforce strategy by:**

a) Eliminating all jobs

b) Shifting workforce focus to higher-value tasks

c) Promoting manual work

d) Reducing skills required

Ans: b) Shifting workforce focus to higher-value tasks

10. **Which business process is least suited for RPA?**

a) Tax filing automation

b) Reconciliation with standard rules

c) Judgment-based decision making

d) Data validation

Ans: c) Judgment-based decision making

11. **The ROI from RPA is typically realized through:**

a) Employee bonuses

b) Reduced processing time and cost

c) Reduced physical space

d) Replacing ERP

Ans: b) Reduced processing time and cost

12. **RPA can improve service levels by:**

a) Adding delays in manual review

b) Slowing down operations

c) Ensuring accuracy and faster response times

d) Sending manual alerts

Ans: c) Ensuring accuracy and faster response times

13. **Which department commonly uses RPA for onboarding vendors?**

a) HR

b) Finance

c) Procurement

d) Sales

Ans: c) Procurement

14. **After implementing RPA, organizations need to:**

a) Hire more clerks

b) Monitor bot performance and compliance

c) Abandon digital tools

d) Outsource IT

Ans: b) Monitor bot performance and compliance

15. **The use of RPA in audit procedures results in:**

- a) More manual paperwork
- b) Realtime exception reporting
- c) Ignored risk indicators
- d) Reduced traceability

Ans: b) Realtime exception reporting

16. **RPA in inventory reconciliation helps by:**

- a) Ignoring minor mismatches
- b) Automatically matching data entries and flagging issues
- c) Removing duplicate items physically
- d) Sending inventory outside

Ans: b) Automatically matching data entries and flagging issues

17. **Which of the following increases due to RPA usage?**

- a) Manual documentation
- b) Process standardization
- c) Travel expenses
- d) Hiring for repetitive tasks

Ans: b) Process standardization

18. **Post-RPA, employees are expected to:**

- a) Focus more on repetitive data entry
- b) Shift to analytical and strategic roles
- c) Avoid digital tools
- d) Reduce digital literacy

Ans: b) Shift to analytical and strategic roles

19. **Which is a reputational benefit of RPA?**

- a) Slower operations
- b) Enhanced customer trust due to fewer errors
- c) Reduced customer service
- d) Increased HR complaints

Ans: b) Enhanced customer trust due to fewer errors

20. **Scalability of RPA means:**

- a) Only one bot can run at a time
- b) Multiple bots can be deployed across various processes
- c) Scaling down operations
- d) Scaling HR only

Ans: b) Multiple bots can be deployed across various processes

21. **Which of the following requires periodic RPA review?**

- a) Completed audits only
- b) Bot scripts and process flows
- c) Color schemes
- d) Brochures

Ans: b) Bot scripts and process flows

22. **Which financial statement process can RPA optimize?**

- a) Printing photos

- b) Trial balance validation
 - c) Reading magazines
 - d) Fetching coffee
- Ans:** b) Trial balance validation

23. **Which business risk may increase if RPA is poorly implemented?**

- a) Lack of ERP
- b) Bot logic errors causing incorrect data processing
- c) Faster report generation
- d) Reduced paper use

Ans: b) Bot logic errors causing incorrect data processing

24. **An indirect benefit of RPA includes:**

- a) Digital distraction
- b) Greater compliance with audit trails
- c) Unstructured emails
- d) Manual invoices

Ans: b) Greater compliance with audit trails

25. **Which of the following is crucial for long-term RPA success?**

- a) Ignoring training
- b) Ongoing governance and monitoring
- c) One-time setup
- d) Freelance outsourcing

Ans: b) Ongoing governance and monitoring

✔ Unit 4 – Chapter 1: Procure-to-Pay (P2P) Cycle Audit (Oracle)

25 Important MCQs with 4 Options and Correct Answers

1. **The P2P cycle starts with:**
 - a) Payment
 - b) Purchase requisition
 - c) Inventory issuance
 - d) Expense booking**Ans:** b) Purchase requisition
2. **Which document is prepared after requisition approval?**
 - a) Purchase invoice
 - b) Journal entry
 - c) Purchase order
 - d) Cash voucher**Ans:** c) Purchase order
3. **The P2P cycle ends with:**
 - a) Purchase requisition
 - b) Vendor selection
 - c) Goods receipt
 - d) Payment to vendor**Ans:** d) Payment to vendor
4. **Which Oracle module handles P2P transactions?**
 - a) Oracle HRMS
 - b) Oracle Payables and Purchasing
 - c) Oracle CRM
 - d) Oracle Projects**Ans:** b) Oracle Payables and Purchasing
5. **The term “3-way match” in P2P refers to matching:**
 - a) Purchase Order, Invoice, and Payment
 - b) PO, Goods Receipt Note, and Invoice
 - c) Invoice, Bank Statement, and Purchase Requisition
 - d) Vendor, Inventory, and Ledger**Ans:** b) PO, Goods Receipt Note, and Invoice
6. **Internal control in P2P ensures:**
 - a) Delayed processing
 - b) Unapproved purchases
 - c) Fraud prevention and accuracy
 - d) Maximum stock holding**Ans:** c) Fraud prevention and accuracy
7. **Oracle supports audit trails through:**
 - a) Deletion logs
 - b) Diagnostic reports and system logs
 - c) Manual registers

d) Auto-cleared entries

Ans: b) Diagnostic reports and system logs

8. **The supplier master in Oracle stores:**

a) Bank loan details

b) Employee promotions

c) Vendor contact and payment information

d) Customer ratings

Ans: c) Vendor contact and payment information

9. **A key risk in P2P process is:**

a) Duplicate vendor payments

b) Payroll mismatch

c) Overstated revenue

d) Understated marketing

Ans: a) Duplicate vendor payments

10. **In Oracle, the Receiving module ensures:**

a) Customer feedback

b) Verification of goods received

c) Sales reconciliation

d) Tax planning

Ans: b) Verification of goods received

11. **Oracle Payables automatically creates accounting entries for:**

a) Purchase orders

b) Invoices and payments

c) Travel requests

d) HR requests

Ans: b) Invoices and payments

12. **Which of these controls is essential in P2P audit?**

a) Physical check of warehouses

b) Approval matrix for procurement

c) Marketing dashboards

d) Leave records

Ans: b) Approval matrix for procurement

13. **“Invoice Hold” in Oracle is used to:**

a) Stop report printing

b) Prevent payment until issues are resolved

c) Track sales

d) Generate vouchers

Ans: b) Prevent payment until issues are resolved

14. **Audit testing of P2P often includes:**

a) Tax audit verification

b) Substantive tests on vendor invoices

c) Site visits

d) Recruitment validation

Ans: b) Substantive tests on vendor invoices

15. **Which report is crucial in Oracle P2P audits?**

- a) Trial balance
- b) Aging report of payables
- c) Journal voucher
- d) Depreciation chart

Ans: b) Aging report of payables

16. **“Encumbrance Accounting” helps to:**

- a) Track payroll payments
- b) Control budgets in procurement
- c) Approve journals
- d) Generate tax reports

Ans: b) Control budgets in procurement

17. **A match approval level in Oracle determines:**

- a) Product quality
- b) Payment terms
- c) Accuracy of invoice validation
- d) Legal action

Ans: c) Accuracy of invoice validation

18. **Segregation of duties in P2P ensures:**

- a) Single person does all work
- b) Separation of responsibilities to reduce fraud
- c) Faster payment cycle
- d) Avoids PO creation

Ans: b) Separation of responsibilities to reduce fraud

19. **Oracle’s iSupplier Portal allows:**

- a) Vendors to submit invoices and track status
- b) Internal emails only
- c) Customer service feedback
- d) Ad posting

Ans: a) Vendors to submit invoices and track status

20. **Duplicate invoice detection is supported in Oracle by:**

- a) Manual sorting
- b) System flags and validations
- c) Excel check
- d) Trial balance

Ans: b) System flags and validations

21. **“Pay Alone” flag in Oracle means:**

- a) Pay via card only
- b) Pay this invoice individually
- c) Ignore vendor
- d) Cancel payment

Ans: b) Pay this invoice individually

22. **During P2P audit, sample testing helps to:**

- a) Improve HR records

- b) Validate accuracy of transaction data
- c) Launch new orders
- d) Advertise audit services

Ans: b) Validate accuracy of transaction data

23. Which of the following prevents unauthorized payments?

- a) Dual signatures
- b) Open portals
- c) Unlimited access
- d) Email approvals only

Ans: a) Dual signatures

24. Credit memos in Oracle P2P process are used to:

- a) Issue receipts
- b) Adjust vendor invoice balances
- c) Generate refunds
- d) Delete transactions

Ans: b) Adjust vendor invoice balances

25. A key objective of P2P cycle audit is to:

- a) Approve POs
- b) Ensure all procurement and payment activities are authorized and accurate
- c) Train employees
- d) Hire consultants

Ans: b) Ensure all procurement and payment activities are authorized and accurate

✔ Unit 4 – Chapter 2: Order to Cash (O2C) Audit (Oracle)

25 Important MCQs with 4 Options and Correct Answers

1. **The O2C process begins with:**
 - a) Payment receipt
 - b) Sales order creation
 - c) Bank reconciliation
 - d) Inventory verification**Ans:** b) Sales order creation
2. **Which Oracle module handles O2C transactions?**
 - a) Oracle Payables
 - b) Oracle Receivables
 - c) Oracle Inventory
 - d) Oracle Payroll**Ans:** b) Oracle Receivables
3. **The final stage in the O2C cycle is:**
 - a) Dispatch note
 - b) Receipt of payment
 - c) Purchase order
 - d) Invoice hold**Ans:** b) Receipt of payment
4. **Credit limit checks are part of which stage in the O2C cycle?**
 - a) Shipment
 - b) Sales order processing
 - c) Cash application
 - d) Bank entry**Ans:** b) Sales order processing
5. **Which document triggers the revenue recognition process?**
 - a) Sales order
 - b) Purchase request
 - c) Invoice
 - d) Goods receipt**Ans:** c) Invoice
6. **Segregation of duties in O2C ensures:**
 - a) Faster revenue booking
 - b) Reduced system logs
 - c) Prevention of fraud through role separation
 - d) Email processing**Ans:** c) Prevention of fraud through role separation
7. **The 3 core components of O2C are:**
 - a) Inventory, Expense, Payment
 - b) Order entry, Delivery, Collection
 - c) HR, Sales, CRM

d) Tax, Payroll, Legal

Ans: b) Order entry, Delivery, Collection

8. **A key risk in O2C audit is:**

a) Duplicate vendor invoices

b) Overstated receivables

c) Cash budget issues

d) Depreciation mismatch

Ans: b) Overstated receivables

9. **Audit testing in O2C includes:**

a) Verifying salary slips

b) Checking customer credit approvals and payment terms

c) Checking marketing data

d) Analyzing physical stock

Ans: b) Checking customer credit approvals and payment terms

10. **Which Oracle module integrates with Receivables for inventory shipment?**

a) Oracle Payroll

b) Oracle General Ledger

c) Oracle Inventory

d) Oracle HRMS

Ans: c) Oracle Inventory

11. **In Oracle, “AutoInvoice” is used for:**

a) Matching vendor records

b) Generating GST challans

c) Automatically creating customer invoices from external sources

d) Banking transactions

Ans: c) Automatically creating customer invoices from external sources

12. **Revenue leakage in O2C can occur due to:**

a) Excess vendor payments

b) Underbilling or missed invoices

c) Asset capitalization

d) Over budgeting

Ans: b) Underbilling or missed invoices

13. **Which report is commonly reviewed during O2C audits?**

a) Payables Aging Report

b) Receivables Aging Report

c) Inventory Valuation Report

d) GL Trial Balance

Ans: b) Receivables Aging Report

14. **Customer master data audit includes:**

a) Vendor bank accounts

b) Duplicate or inactive customers

c) Loan agreements

d) Salary schedules

Ans: b) Duplicate or inactive customers

15. **Which of the following helps reduce credit risk in O2C?**

- a) Sending WhatsApp messages
- b) Applying credit checks and approval limits
- c) Posting ads
- d) Vendor contracts

Ans: b) Applying credit checks and approval limits

16. **In O2C, lockbox processing refers to:**

- a) Locking customer data
- b) Automatic receipt and posting of customer payments via bank
- c) Refund reconciliation
- d) System shutdown

Ans: b) Automatic receipt and posting of customer payments via bank

17. **Which of the following is a key control in the O2C process?**

- a) Random credit scoring
- b) Matching order, delivery, and billing
- c) Assigning bonuses
- d) Asset impairment

Ans: b) Matching order, delivery, and billing

18. **Which dashboard is useful in an O2C audit?**

- a) Receivables turnover ratio tracker
- b) Fixed asset heatmap
- c) Procurement summary
- d) Tax ledger

Ans: a) Receivables turnover ratio tracker

19. **Delayed invoicing in O2C leads to:**

- a) Profit increase
- b) Timely payment
- c) Revenue recognition delay and cash flow issues
- d) Decrease in liabilities

Ans: c) Revenue recognition delay and cash flow issues

20. **Oracle allows blocking future transactions for a customer due to:**

- a) Negative feedback
- b) Credit hold or payment default
- c) Late delivery
- d) Audit completion

Ans: b) Credit hold or payment default

21. **One key risk related to cash application in O2C is:**

- a) Payroll errors
- b) Incorrect allocation of customer receipts
- c) GST overpayment
- d) Non-payment to vendors

Ans: b) Incorrect allocation of customer receipts

22. **Revenue recognition is complete only when:**

- a) Sales is booked

- b) Invoice is raised
 - c) Goods are delivered and risks are transferred
 - d) Payment is received
- Ans:** c) Goods are delivered and risks are transferred

23. Audit review of discounts in O2C ensures:

- a) Vendor payment control
- b) Compliance with company policies and fraud prevention
- c) Tax deductions
- d) Cost estimation

Ans: b) Compliance with company policies and fraud prevention

24. A sales return in Oracle is processed through:

- a) Debit memo
- b) Credit memo
- c) Trial balance
- d) Expense voucher

Ans: b) Credit memo

25. What ensures traceability in O2C audits?

- a) Verbal confirmation
- b) Automated logs and system reports
- c) Paper invoices only
- d) Calling customers

Ans: b) Automated logs and system reports

✔ Unit 4 – Chapter 3: Fusion Audit (Oracle)

25 Important MCQs with 4 Options and Correct Answers

1. **Oracle Fusion Applications are built on:**
 - a) Windows OS
 - b) Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and middleware platform
 - c) Excel interface
 - d) SAP HANA**Ans:** b) Oracle Cloud Infrastructure and middleware platform
2. **Fusion Audit primarily deals with:**
 - a) Marketing systems
 - b) Auditing transactions within Oracle Cloud ERP
 - c) Export documentation
 - d) Manual vouchers**Ans:** b) Auditing transactions within Oracle Cloud ERP
3. **In Fusion, what does the audit trail feature record?**
 - a) Deleted emails
 - b) Manual entries only
 - c) All changes made to application data
 - d) VAT details**Ans:** c) All changes made to application data
4. **Who typically uses Oracle Fusion Audit tools?**
 - a) HR interns
 - b) Auditors and compliance officers
 - c) End consumers
 - d) Sales executives**Ans:** b) Auditors and compliance officers
5. **The Audit Reports in Fusion are accessible via:**
 - a) MS Outlook
 - b) Security Console and Reports and Analytics
 - c) WhatsApp
 - d) YouTube**Ans:** b) Security Console and Reports and Analytics
6. **Fusion audit logs are secured by:**
 - a) Password-protected Excel
 - b) Encryption and role-based access
 - c) PDF encryption
 - d) Image scanning**Ans:** b) Encryption and role-based access
7. **Fusion's "Who Did What and When" feature refers to:**
 - a) Tax compliance
 - b) Audit trail logging
 - c) Financial statements

d) Sales records

Ans: b) Audit trail logging

8. **Fusion General Ledger audit can track:**

a) Sales trends

b) Voucher formats

c) Changes in journal entries and approvals

d) Inventory count

Ans: c) Changes in journal entries and approvals

9. **Role-based access in Fusion ensures:**

a) System downtime

b) Unauthorized users can view all data

c) Access is limited to job responsibilities

d) Unlimited control to all users

Ans: c) Access is limited to job responsibilities

10. **Fusion Audit Policies need to be:**

a) Configured manually for each module

b) Skipped by default

c) Ignored during go-live

d) Deleted after login

Ans: a) Configured manually for each module

11. **Audit retention policies in Fusion define:**

a) Storage size

b) Duration of audit data retention

c) Number of users

d) Amount payable

Ans: b) Duration of audit data retention

12. **Fusion Audit can monitor changes in:**

a) Movies watched

b) Configuration and transactional data

c) Phone contacts

d) Internet speed

Ans: b) Configuration and transactional data

13. **A key benefit of Fusion Audit is:**

a) Data hiding

b) Transparent tracking and accountability

c) Payroll processing

d) Hardware monitoring

Ans: b) Transparent tracking and accountability

14. **Fusion audit provides alerts on:**

a) Employee birthdays

b) Unauthorized configuration changes

c) Deleted WhatsApp chats

d) Website downtime

Ans: b) Unauthorized configuration changes

15. **Who can configure audit settings in Oracle Fusion?**
a) Any user
b) Only application administrators with appropriate roles
c) HR associates
d) Sales team
Ans: b) Only application administrators with appropriate roles
16. **Fusion audit logs are essential for:**
a) Reprinting cheques
b) Regulatory compliance and internal audits
c) Managing social media
d) Salary negotiation
Ans: b) Regulatory compliance and internal audits
17. **Fusion Applications use which tool to review audit changes?**
a) Oracle Data Visualizer
b) Audit Report Viewer or OTBI
c) Gmail
d) SAP Analytics Cloud
Ans: b) Audit Report Viewer or OTBI
18. **The Audit feature in Fusion Financials applies to:**
a) Inventory count
b) General Ledger, Payables, Receivables
c) HR only
d) Fixed assets only
Ans: b) General Ledger, Payables, Receivables
19. **Fusion Cloud maintains logs for how many months by default (if not changed)?**
a) 3 months
b) 12 months
c) 6 months
d) 1 month
Ans: c) 6 months
20. **The purpose of diagnostic logs in Fusion is to:**
a) Scan for viruses
b) Troubleshoot system or user errors
c) Hide audit trails
d) Calculate payroll
Ans: b) Troubleshoot system or user errors
-
21. **Fusion Role Provisioning Audit helps track:**
a) System downtime
b) Changes in user role assignments
c) File downloads
d) Power usage
Ans: b) Changes in user role assignments
22. **In Fusion, data access audit helps ensure:**
a) Users can export all data

- b) Limited and controlled access to sensitive data
- c) Data is deleted automatically
- d) Audit is disabled

Ans: b) Limited and controlled access to sensitive data

23. **Which Fusion module allows defining “Audit Policies”?**

- a) Financials only
- b) Security Console
- c) Inventory module
- d) Purchase Order entry

Ans: b) Security Console

24. **Fusion Audit Trail reports help in identifying:**

- a) Historical weather
- b) System speed
- c) Unauthorized or unusual activity
- d) Spreadsheet links

Ans: c) Unauthorized or unusual activity

25. **Fusion Audit is critical during:**

- a) HR interviews
- b) External financial audits and statutory compliance checks
- c) Ad campaigns
- d) Ticket booking

Ans: b) External financial audits and statutory compliance checks

✔ Unit 5 – Chapter 1: Explore the Core Capabilities of Microsoft Dynamics 365

25 Important MCQs with 4 Options and Correct Answers

1. **Microsoft Dynamics 365 is primarily a:**
 - a) Web browser
 - b) Cloud-based ERP and CRM platform
 - c) Photo editing tool
 - d) Email service**Ans:** b) Cloud-based ERP and CRM platform
2. **Dynamics 365 unifies which business functions?**
 - a) Gaming and Social Media
 - b) Finance, Sales, Customer Service, and Operations
 - c) IT Security and Antivirus
 - d) Networking and Cabling**Ans:** b) Finance, Sales, Customer Service, and Operations
3. **Which of the following is a key capability of Dynamics 365?**
 - a) Inventory only
 - b) Data encryption only
 - c) End-to-end business process integration
 - d) Video conferencing**Ans:** c) End-to-end business process integration
4. **Which module in Dynamics 365 is used for financial management?**
 - a) Sales Hub
 - b) Finance and Operations
 - c) HR Portal
 - d) Marketing Studio**Ans:** b) Finance and Operations
5. **Dynamics 365 integrates with which Microsoft productivity suite?**
 - a) Google Workspace
 - b) Adobe Creative Cloud
 - c) Microsoft 365 (Office)
 - d) Canva**Ans:** c) Microsoft 365 (Office)
6. **Dynamics 365 uses which AI-powered feature to generate insights?**
 - a) Dynamics Bot
 - b) Power BI integration
 - c) LinkedIn Ads
 - d) Skype Sync**Ans:** b) Power BI integration
7. **Which Dynamics 365 module supports customer engagement?**
 - a) Finance
 - b) Customer Service
 - c) Excel

d) Payables

Ans: b) Customer Service

8. **The use of Microsoft Dataverse in Dynamics 365 helps to:**

a) Send bulk emails

b) Securely store and manage data across applications

c) Record employee birthdays

d) Create resumes

Ans: b) Securely store and manage data across applications

9. **What does CRM stand for in Dynamics 365?**

a) Central Resource Management

b) Customer Relationship Management

c) Corporate Reporting Mechanism

d) Controlled Rights Monitoring

Ans: b) Customer Relationship Management

10. **The Sales module in Dynamics 365 helps to:**

a) Block discounts

b) Track and manage leads and opportunities

c) Close HR requests

d) Print cheques

Ans: b) Track and manage leads and opportunities

11. **Which tool helps visualize business data in Dynamics 365?**

a) Notepad

b) Skype

c) Power BI

d) FileZilla

Ans: c) Power BI

12. **Which cloud platform hosts Microsoft Dynamics 365?**

a) Google Cloud

b) Amazon Web Services

c) Microsoft Azure

d) IBM Cloud

Ans: c) Microsoft Azure

13. **A major benefit of Dynamics 365 is:**

a) Offline-only use

b) Siloed departments

c) Unified customer and business insights

d) Physical recordkeeping

Ans: c) Unified customer and business insights

14. **Dynamics 365 Marketing module helps in:**

a) Journal entries

b) Managing campaigns and customer journeys

c) Organizing legal contracts

d) Audit logging

Ans: b) Managing campaigns and customer journeys

15. **Which feature allows automating workflows in Dynamics 365?**

- a) Microsoft Word
- b) Microsoft Teams
- c) Power Automate
- d) Paint

Ans: c) Power Automate

16. **Customer data platform in Dynamics 365 is called:**

- a) Microsoft Graph
- b) Dynamics AI Hub
- c) Customer Insights
- d) Teams Console

Ans: c) Customer Insights

17. **Which of the following is a deployment model of Dynamics 365?**

- a) Desktop-only
- b) Cloud-based
- c) Flash drive
- d) Offline modem

Ans: b) Cloud-based

18. **The mobile capabilities of Dynamics 365 allow:**

- a) Office-only access
- b) Real-time business management on-the-go
- c) Video editing
- d) Only data storage

Ans: b) Real-time business management on-the-go

19. **Which app in Dynamics 365 helps with field service operations?**

- a) CRM Console
- b) Field Service
- c) Payables Suite
- d) Marketing Studio

Ans: b) Field Service

20. **Business Central in Dynamics 365 is designed for:**

- a) Large enterprises only
- b) Small and mid-sized businesses (SMBs)
- c) Nonprofits only
- d) Freelancers only

Ans: b) Small and mid-sized businesses (SMBs)

21. **Which Dynamics 365 feature tracks support ticket lifecycle?**

- a) Customer Service Case Management
- b) HR Analytics
- c) Receivables Match
- d) Audit Ledger

Ans: a) Customer Service Case Management

22. **What is the key advantage of Dynamics 365 over traditional systems?**

- a) More paperwork

- b) Manual entries
 - c) Integrated and intelligent business applications
 - d) Standalone modules
- Ans:** c) Integrated and intelligent business applications

23. **Dynamics 365 allows role-based access to ensure:**

- a) Everyone accesses everything
- b) Data protection and controlled usage
- c) PDF printing
- d) Theme selection

Ans: b) Data protection and controlled usage

24. **Which solution provides real-time KPI dashboards in Dynamics 365?**

- a) WordPad
- b) Excel macros
- c) Power BI
- d) Paint 3D

Ans: c) Power BI

25. **Integration of Dynamics 365 with Teams allows users to:**

- a) Stream music
- b) Collaborate on records and conversations
- c) Print invoices
- d) Design animations

Ans: b) Collaborate on records and conversations

Thank you! Here are the **25 important MCQs** from **Unit 5 – Chapter 2: Describe Reporting and Integration Capabilities in Finance and Operations Apps** from the AICITSS Advanced IT – Module 1 course.

✓ Unit 5 – Chapter 2: Describe Reporting and Integration Capabilities in Finance and Operations Apps

25 MCQs with 4 Options and Correct Answers

1. **Which tool in Finance and Operations apps is commonly used for reporting?**
 - a) OneNote
 - b) Microsoft Paint
 - c) Power BI
 - d) MS Teams**Ans:** c) Power BI
2. **Finance and Operations uses which type of database for reporting?**
 - a) NoSQL
 - b) Excel
 - c) Entity Store (AxDW)
 - d) Notepad**Ans:** c) Entity Store (AxDW)
3. **Which reporting option allows real-time transactional data access?**
 - a) Bring your own database (BYOD)
 - b) PowerPoint
 - c) Real-time Reporting Framework
 - d) Azure Portal**Ans:** c) Real-time Reporting Framework
4. **Which reporting tool is best suited for analytical dashboards?**
 - a) SQL Server Reports
 - b) Power BI
 - c) Excel Templates
 - d) SSMS**Ans:** b) Power BI
5. **Electronic Reporting (ER) in Finance and Operations helps in:**
 - a) Social media reporting
 - b) Creating regulatory electronic documents
 - c) Image editing
 - d) WhatsApp integration**Ans:** b) Creating regulatory electronic documents
6. **BYOD stands for:**
 - a) Bring Your Own Device
 - b) Bring Your Own Dashboard
 - c) Bring Your Own Database
 - d) Base Your Own Data**Ans:** c) Bring Your Own Database
7. **What is the purpose of the Data Management Framework?**
 - a) Encrypting files
 - b) Managing data import/export
 - c) Video processing

d) Payment processing

Ans: b) Managing data import/export

8. **Which tool helps customize SSRS reports in Finance and Operations?**

a) Visual Studio

b) Excel

c) Outlook

d) Notepad++

Ans: a) Visual Studio

9. **Where is Power BI embedded in Finance and Operations?**

a) Microsoft Teams

b) Workspace dashboards

c) Excel sheet

d) Access panel

Ans: b) Workspace dashboards

10. **Entity Store provides data optimized for:**

a) Transaction speed

b) Batch printing

c) Analytical reporting

d) Internet browsing

Ans: c) Analytical reporting

11. **Which type of integration is supported for real-time data exchange?**

a) REST APIs

b) Physical letters

c) CD-ROM

d) HTML pages

Ans: a) REST APIs

12. **OData feed enables:**

a) Data entry only

b) Web-based data access for integration

c) Screenshot capture

d) Voice commands

Ans: b) Web-based data access for integration

13. **Which of the following is used for data import/export in batch mode?**

a) LCS portal

b) Data Management Framework

c) File Explorer

d) Dynamics Help

Ans: b) Data Management Framework

14. **SSRS stands for:**

a) Secure Server Record System

b) SQL Server Reporting Services

c) Software Support Reporting Suite

d) None of the above

Ans: b) SQL Server Reporting Services

15. Data entities in F&O are used for:

- a) Storing images
- b) Structuring data for integration and migration
- c) Changing themes
- d) Internet downloads

Ans: b) Structuring data for integration and migration

16. What allows exporting financial data directly into Excel templates?

- a) PowerPoint Designer
- b) Office Integration
- c) Notepad Exporter
- d) Visual Basic

Ans: b) Office Integration

17. Which method is used for real-time message-based integration?

- a) Email
- b) Batch files
- c) Business Events
- d) Audio stream

Ans: c) Business Events

18. The key advantage of Entity Store over transactional DB is:

- a) High speed editing
- b) Reporting optimization
- c) File compression
- d) Login automation

Ans: b) Reporting optimization

19. Which platform is commonly used to expose F&O APIs?

- a) Excel Web App
- b) Azure API Management
- c) WhatsApp API
- d) SQL Browser

Ans: b) Azure API Management

20. What feature allows visual mapping for data transformation?

- a) XSL Viewer
- b) Electronic Reporting Designer
- c) CSV Editor
- d) Paint

Ans: b) Electronic Reporting Designer

21. Where can users schedule recurring data jobs?

- a) LCS
- b) Data Management Workspace
- c) Word Settings
- d) HR Portal

Ans: b) Data Management Workspace

22. Which file formats are supported by Electronic Reporting?

- a) TXT only

- b) PDF, XML, Excel, Text
 - c) JPEG, PNG
 - d) HTML only
- Ans:** b) PDF, XML, Excel, Text

23. **Data Management Framework supports which data source?**

- a) LinkedIn
 - b) Azure Blob, Excel, SQL
 - c) WhatsApp
 - d) MP3
- Ans:** b) Azure Blob, Excel, SQL

24. **Which Microsoft tool allows connecting Power BI to F&O data?**

- a) SQL Management Studio
- b) Power BI Desktop
- c) OneDrive
- d) Skype

Ans: b) Power BI Desktop

25. **Which component facilitates external systems to consume F&O data?**

- a) PowerPoint Plugin
- b) OData Endpoint
- c) Photo viewer
- d) Task Manager

Ans: b) OData Endpoint

✔ Unit 5 – Chapter 3: Learn the Fundamentals of Microsoft Dynamics 365 Finance

25 MCQs with 4 Options and Correct Answers

1. **Microsoft Dynamics 365 Finance is primarily used for:**
 - a) Image editing
 - b) Cloud storage
 - c) Financial management and accounting
 - d) Gaming analytics**Ans:** c) Financial management and accounting
2. **Which of the following is a core function of Dynamics 365 Finance?**
 - a) Payroll outsourcing
 - b) Financial reporting and budgeting
 - c) Chat management
 - d) Animation control**Ans:** b) Financial reporting and budgeting
3. **Which module in Dynamics 365 Finance manages accounts receivable?**
 - a) Sales Hub
 - b) AR module
 - c) Asset leasing
 - d) HR module**Ans:** b) AR module
4. **What does the GL module in Dynamics 365 Finance stand for?**
 - a) General Ledger
 - b) Group Ledger
 - c) Global Logistics
 - d) Graphical Layout**Ans:** a) General Ledger
5. **Which feature helps monitor financial performance visually?**
 - a) PDF Viewer
 - b) Excel charts
 - c) Financial insights dashboard
 - d) Paint app**Ans:** c) Financial insights dashboard
6. **Budget control in D365 Finance is used to:**
 - a) Encrypt invoices
 - b) Enforce spending limits
 - c) Hide expenses
 - d) Store photos**Ans:** b) Enforce spending limits
7. **The fixed asset module helps in:**
 - a) Sending emails
 - b) Tracking and depreciating assets
 - c) Branding tools

d) Social media posts

Ans: b) Tracking and depreciating assets

8. **Dynamics 365 Finance supports which type of financial reporting?**

a) Manual

b) Static PDFs only

c) Real-time and dynamic

d) Audio-based

Ans: c) Real-time and dynamic

9. **Accounts payable module is used to:**

a) Pay vendors and manage obligations

b) Store images

c) Allocate HR shifts

d) Send newsletters

Ans: a) Pay vendors and manage obligations

10. **Which document is generated to initiate vendor payment?**

a) Sales order

b) Receipt voucher

c) Payment journal

d) Purchase requisition

Ans: c) Payment journal

11. **What is a key feature of the bank management module?**

a) Event promotion

b) Journal entry creation

c) Bank reconciliation

d) Tax rate upload

Ans: c) Bank reconciliation

12. **Which workspace offers financial KPIs at a glance?**

a) Fixed asset hub

b) Cost accounting

c) Financial Reporting workspace

d) Expense module

Ans: c) Financial Reporting workspace

13. **Vendor invoices are recorded in which module?**

a) AR

b) Procurement and AP

c) Payroll

d) Inventory

Ans: b) Procurement and AP

14. **Which of these supports recurring journals in D365 Finance?**

a) Excel plugin

b) General Journal feature

c) HR setup

d) CRM portal

Ans: b) General Journal feature

15. **The cost accounting module enables:**

- a) Data entry
- b) Analyzing cost behavior and profitability
- c) Running macros
- d) Vendor selection

Ans: b) Analyzing cost behavior and profitability

16. **How are intercompany transactions handled in D365 Finance?**

- a) Not supported
- b) Through external apps only
- c) Via intercompany setup and journals
- d) Through Outlook

Ans: c) Via intercompany setup and journals

17. **What does D365 Finance provide for global operations?**

- a) Support for multiple currencies and languages
- b) Image overlays
- c) Voice-to-text
- d) Offline gaming

Ans: a) Support for multiple currencies and languages

18. **Ledger allocations are used for:**

- a) Hiring consultants
- b) Distributing financial amounts automatically
- c) Compressing data
- d) Posting updates

Ans: b) Distributing financial amounts automatically

19. **Cash and bank management module helps in managing:**

- a) HR bonuses
- b) Customer orders
- c) Bank accounts and cash transactions
- d) Event photos

Ans: c) Bank accounts and cash transactions

20. **What helps maintain control over expenses in Dynamics 365 Finance?**

- a) Free text invoices
- b) Workflow approvals and budget control
- c) Slide decks
- d) Lock screens

Ans: b) Workflow approvals and budget control

21. **D365 Finance supports compliance through:**

- a) Built-in regulatory reporting capabilities
- b) Random entries
- c) Chatbots
- d) App skins

Ans: a) Built-in regulatory reporting capabilities

22. **Financial dimensions are used to:**

- a) Set screen sizes

- b) Classify and analyze transactions
- c) Encrypt vouchers
- d) Launch dashboards

Ans: b) Classify and analyze transactions

23. **Which journal type is used to post vendor invoices?**

- a) Asset journal
- b) Purchase order journal
- c) Invoice journal
- d) Budget journal

Ans: c) Invoice journal

24. **Which function enables financial data consolidation across entities?**

- a) Personal views
- b) Consolidation module
- c) Print preview
- d) Tax table

Ans: b) Consolidation module

25. **Which tool integrates with Excel for financial data entry and updates?**

- a) Excel Add-in
- b) Microsoft Forms
- c) Outlook Plugin
- d) Skype App

Ans: a) Excel Add-in

Unit 5 – Chapter 4: Describe The General Ledger in Dynamics 365 Finance

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

1. What is the main function of the General Ledger in Dynamics 365 Finance?
 - a) Managing sales orders
 - b) Recording journal entries and financial transactions
 - c) Creating purchase orders
 - d) Tracking warehouse inventory→ **b)**
2. Which of the following allows configuration of multiple ledgers in Dynamics 365?
 - a) Fiscal calendar
 - b) Chart of accounts
 - c) Ledger setup
 - d) Financial dimensions→ **c)**
3. What defines the financial structure of an organization in Dynamics 365 Finance?
 - a) Vendor groups
 - b) Product hierarchy
 - c) Chart of accounts
 - d) Item model group→ **c)**
4. Which feature allows you to track transactions by cost center or department?
 - a) Tax groups
 - b) Dimension hierarchy
 - c) Financial dimensions
 - d) Inventory dimensions→ **c)**
5. What do account structures control in Dynamics 365?
 - a) Sales workflow
 - b) Budget allocation
 - c) Data entry in journals
 - d) Posting profiles→ **c)**
6. Which of these can be used to validate combinations of main accounts and dimensions?
 - a) Fiscal periods
 - b) Dimension sets
 - c) Advanced rules
 - d) Account structures→ **d)**
7. What role does the fiscal calendar play in the General Ledger?
 - a) Determines invoice formats
 - b) Enables dimension filtering
 - c) Defines financial periods
 - d) Manages inventory valuation→ **c)**

8. What is the purpose of financial dimensions?
- a) Manage fixed assets
 - b) Control user access
 - c) Enable detailed financial analysis
 - d) Automate journal posting
- c)
9. What type of journal is used for adjusting ledger balances?
- a) Vendor payment journal
 - b) Sales journal
 - c) General journal
 - d) Transfer journal
- c)
10. Which tool in Dynamics 365 helps automate periodic journal entries?
- a) Financial reporter
 - b) Ledger calendar
 - c) Allocation rules
 - d) Budget control
- c)
11. Main accounts can be grouped using:
- a) Posting profiles
 - b) Account categories
 - c) Inventory models
 - d) Workflow templates
- b)
12. Which of these determines how transactions are posted to the ledger?
- a) Posting definitions
 - b) Budget codes
 - c) Project setups
 - d) Document templates
- a)
13. How are exchange rates managed in multi-currency accounting?
- a) Through approval workflows
 - b) Using currency revaluation journals
 - c) Using ledger calendars
 - d) Via budget journals
- b)
14. Which journal type is used for currency revaluation?
- a) Periodic journal
 - b) Ledger adjustment journal
 - c) Revaluation journal
 - d) Exchange rate journal
- c)
15. What is required to post a journal in Dynamics 365?
- a) Budget control
 - b) Workflow approval
 - c) Valid account structure

- d) Vendor approval
→ c)
- 16. What does the trial balance report show?
 - a) Inventory levels
 - b) Customer payments
 - c) Summary of debits and credits
 - d) Payroll details→ c)
- 17. Financial periods can be:
 - a) Only open
 - b) Either open or closed
 - c) Deleted if unused
 - d) Only edited once→ b)
- 18. What must be assigned to each ledger?
 - a) Purchase agreement
 - b) Vendor group
 - c) Chart of accounts
 - d) Customer hierarchy→ c)
- 19. A fiscal calendar includes:
 - a) Only monthly periods
 - b) A year-end closing report
 - c) Financial periods and years
 - d) Vendor reconciliations→ c)
- 20. Intercompany accounting allows:
 - a) Multiple sales journals
 - b) Manual consolidation
 - c) Recording transactions between legal entities
 - d) Inventory aging→ c)
- 21. The “ledger calendar” allows configuration of:
 - a) Product prices
 - b) Posting dates
 - c) Payment schedules
 - d) User access roles→ b)
- 22. Which report is used to analyze actual vs. budgeted amounts?
 - a) Inventory value report
 - b) Sales performance report
 - c) Budget control report
 - d) Trial balance by dimension→ c)
- 23. Financial dimensions can be made mandatory using:
 - a) Workflow rules
 - b) Posting profiles

- c) Account structures
- d) Vendor payment setup
- **c)**

24. What happens if invalid combinations are used in a journal?

- a) Entry is auto-corrected
- b) Entry is skipped
- c) System blocks the entry
- d) Entry posts without dimension
- **c)**

25. Which feature allows setting up rules for recurring transactions?

- a) Ledger allocation rules
- b) Financial dimension set
- c) Consolidation group
- d) Payment journal setup
- **a)**

☒ Unit 5 – Chapter 5: Accounts Payable and Accounts Receivable in Dynamics 365
Finance

1. What is the primary function of accounts payable?
 - a) Managing sales orders
 - b) Managing vendor payments ☒
 - c) Recording tax payments
 - d) Tracking payroll
2. What is typically associated with vendor transactions?
 - a) Sales order
 - b) Purchase order ☒
 - c) Invoice approval
 - d) Asset lease
3. What does three-way matching include?
 - a) Purchase order, invoice, receipt ☒
 - b) Invoice, payment, tax
 - c) Order, inventory, payment
 - d) Contract, delivery, PO
4. How can vendor invoices be submitted?
 - a) Manually only
 - b) Electronically only
 - c) Manually and electronically ☒
 - d) None
5. What initiates the procurement process?
 - a) Payment journal
 - b) Vendor invoice
 - c) Purchase order ☒
 - d) Purchase requisition
6. What does a payment proposal do?
 - a) Posts vendor invoices
 - b) Selects invoices for payment ☒
 - c) Reconciles accounts
 - d) Calculates depreciation
7. What is a pro forma invoice?
 - a) Payment confirmation
 - b) Estimated invoice before posting ☒
 - c) Final invoice
 - d) Sales receipt
8. What is the role of credit management?
 - a) Sending payment reminders
 - b) Approving vendors
 - c) Setting credit limits and sales order holds ☒
 - d) Generating sales invoices
9. Which module helps manage overdue customer balances?
 - a) Expense management

- b) Collections management ☒
 - c) Accounts payable
 - d) Ledger
- 10. What is revenue recognition?
 - a) Reclassifying assets
 - b) Recognizing revenue from sales orders ☒
 - c) Calculating taxes
 - d) Project cost allocation
- 11. Which module handles recurring billing?
 - a) Fixed asset
 - b) Revenue recognition
 - c) Subscription billing ☒
 - d) Budgeting
- 12. What does the revenue journal do?
 - a) Posts tax
 - b) Releases scheduled revenue ☒
 - c) Reconciles accounts
 - d) Manages cash advances
- 13. What is the focus of multi-element revenue allocation?
 - a) Employee payments
 - b) Vendor invoice approval
 - c) Revenue split across multiple orders ☒
 - d) Internal audit
- 14. Can subscription billing and revenue recognition be used together?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No ☒
- 15. What is the default for all vendor transactions?
 - a) Customer details
 - b) Vendor master data ☒
 - c) Invoice number
 - d) Currency
- 16. What helps automate invoice approval?
 - a) Vendor agreement
 - b) Invoice policy & workflow ☒
 - c) Manual review
 - d) Ledger entries
- 17. A vendor invoice has:
 - a) Only header
 - b) Only lines
 - c) Header and one or more lines ☒
 - d) Item code only
- 18. How are customer invoices managed?
 - a) Via purchase requisitions
 - b) Through customer pages ☒
 - c) From vendor portal
 - d) Via trial balance

19. What is a free text invoice?
- a) Used for non-specific sales ☒
 - b) Used for vendor returns
 - c) A quotation
 - d) An automated message
20. What report helps collections management?
- a) Aging report ☒
 - b) Sales summary
 - c) Trial balance
 - d) Payment journal
21. What does Dynamics 365 use to track incoming payments?
- a) Journal logs
 - b) Bank reconciliations
 - c) Customer payment journal ☒
 - d) Ledger summary
22. Vendor invoice approval is possible via:
- a) Payment journal
 - b) Invoice approval journal ☒
 - c) Revenue journal
 - d) Sales tax form
23. Which document completes the PO-invoice process?
- a) Statement
 - b) Vendor invoice ☒
 - c) Remittance
 - d) Budget journal
24. What is the significance of the customer credit group?
- a) Tax filing
 - b) Controlling customer limits ☒
 - c) Employee salaries
 - d) None
25. What tool flags invoices for review?
- a) Email
 - b) Workflow ☒
 - c) Bank link
 - d) Vendor setup

☒ Unit 5 – Chapter 6: Expense, Fixed Asset & Budgeting in Dynamics 365 Finance

1. What is the main focus of the Expense Management module?
 - a) Managing fixed assets
 - b) Managing sales
 - c) Tracking and submitting employee expenses ☒
 - d) Managing vendor payments
2. Which tool simplifies expense reporting with prefilled data?
 - a) Budget allocation
 - b) Expense reports reimagined ☒
 - c) Financial dimensions
 - d) Bank journals
3. What should be considered before implementing expense management?
 - a) Tax forms
 - b) Organizational hierarchy and financial background ☒
 - c) Item pricing
 - d) Payroll info
4. What is a "per diem" used for?
 - a) Asset valuation
 - b) Sales reporting
 - c) Covering travel-related expenses ☒
 - d) Invoice posting
5. What determines per diem rate?
 - a) Employee's age
 - b) Travel destination ☒
 - c) Department head
 - d) Asset cost
6. Which is NOT a common expense category?
 - a) Lodging
 - b) Airfare
 - c) Ground transport
 - d) Vehicle depreciation ☒
7. What is depreciation in fixed asset management?
 - a) Increase in value
 - b) Decrease in value over time ☒
 - c) Maintenance
 - d) Revenue allocation
8. Depreciation profiles are used to:
 - a) Track payments
 - b) Calculate fixed asset depreciation ☒
 - c) Approve invoices
 - d) Reconcile banks
9. What is budget control used for?
 - a) Releasing payments
 - b) Ensuring available funds ☒

- c) Managing workflow
 - d) Forecasting sales
- 10. Cash and Bank Management includes:
 - a) Posting vendor payments
 - b) Managing employee schedules
 - c) Deposits, transfers, and reconciliations ☒
 - d) Reconciling tax liabilities
- 11. What is a deposit slip?
 - a) Tax record
 - b) Customer invoice
 - c) Document for depositing checks/cash ☒
 - d) Budget plan
- 12. Can you cancel a deposit slip after reconciliation?
 - a) Yes
 - b) Only before reconciliation ☒
- 13. Which tool reconciles bank statements?
 - a) Asset ledger
 - b) Ledger account
 - c) Reconciliation function ☒
 - d) Expense policy
- 14. Letters of guarantee are:
 - a) Employee salary agreements
 - b) Bank promises to pay if customer defaults ☒
 - c) Customer feedback
 - d) Fixed asset documents
- 15. Can letters of guarantee be transferred?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No ☒
- 16. Budgeting capabilities include:
 - a) Trial balance adjustment
 - b) Long-term planning and monitoring ☒
 - c) Vendor payment matching
 - d) None
- 17. What connects budgeting with fixed assets?
 - a) Sales returns
 - b) Capital allocation ☒
 - c) Inventory updates
 - d) Workflow
- 18. What helps monitor budget vs actuals?
 - a) Workflow
 - b) Budget control reports ☒
 - c) Purchase orders
 - d) Tax sheets
- 19. In budgeting, what ensures users do not overspend?
 - a) Expense policy
 - b) Ledger check

- c) Budget thresholds ☒
 - d) Trial balance
- 20. Which type of budgeting supports flexible planning?
 - a) Static budgeting
 - b) Rolling budgeting ☒
 - c) Periodic
 - d) Scheduled
- 21. What is asset acquisition?
 - a) Disposal of an asset
 - b) Capturing asset purchase cost ☒
 - c) Tracking bank funds
 - d) Revenue generation
- 22. Which report is useful in fixed asset management?
 - a) Ledger variance
 - b) Depreciation schedule ☒
 - c) Credit statement
 - d) Free text invoice
- 23. Expense categories help in:
 - a) Tax refund
 - b) Employee onboarding
 - c) Organizing and classifying expenses ☒
 - d) Ledger splitting
- 24. Budget register entries are used to:
 - a) Reconcile invoices
 - b) Load budget amounts into system ☒
 - c) Generate payment proposals
 - d) Update bank deposits
- 25. Which system component integrates all three—expenses, assets, and budgeting?
 - a) Fixed asset journal
 - b) Financial management workspace ☒
 - c) Trial balance report
 - d) Chart of accounts

☒ 25 MCQs from Module 2, Unit 1, Chapter 1: Introduction to Power BI

1. What is Power BI primarily used for?
 - a) Document editing
 - b) Image processing
 - c) Data analysis and visualization ☒
 - d) Web development
2. Power BI is a combination of:
 - a) Excel, Word, and Access
 - b) PowerPoint, Word, and Excel
 - c) Desktop app, cloud service, and mobile app ☒
 - d) Azure, SQL, and .NET
3. Which Power BI component is used to build reports?
 - a) Power BI Service
 - b) Power BI Dashboard
 - c) Power BI Desktop ☒
 - d) Power BI Gateway
4. What is the primary benefit of Power BI Service?
 - a) Code-based data modeling
 - b) Mobile development
 - c) Sharing and collaboration ☒
 - d) Data formatting
5. What type of app is Power BI Desktop?
 - a) Mobile app
 - b) SaaS platform
 - c) Windows desktop application ☒
 - d) Web browser extension
6. Power BI helps in transforming data into:
 - a) Static files
 - b) Random logs
 - c) Actionable insights ☒
 - d) Printouts
7. What is a report in Power BI?
 - a) Data entry form
 - b) A group of visuals across one or more pages ☒
 - c) Spreadsheet
 - d) Coding interface
8. A Power BI **dashboard** contains:
 - a) Multiple report files
 - b) A collection of datasets
 - c) Tiles from one or more reports ☒
 - d) Single-page documents only
9. Tiles in Power BI are:
 - a) Used in Excel only
 - b) Not customizable

- c) Rectangular visual containers ☒
 - d) Automatically generated on save
10. Which view in Power BI Desktop is used to build visuals?
- a) Model view
 - b) Code view
 - c) Report view ☒
 - d) Summary view
11. What is the first step in working with Power BI?
- a) Model data
 - b) Create dashboard
 - c) Connect to data ☒
 - d) Add filters
12. Power BI **datasets** are:
- a) Excel files only
 - b) Data used to create visualizations ☒
 - c) HTML forms
 - d) Images in a report
13. Which file extension is used by Power BI Desktop?
- a) .xlsx
 - b) .pbix ☒
 - c) .pbd
 - d) .sql
14. What is the role of Power BI Mobile apps?
- a) Designing reports
 - b) Embedding code
 - c) Viewing and interacting with shared content ☒
 - d) Developing reports
15. What kind of users benefit from Power BI?
- a) Only IT professionals
 - b) Only designers
 - c) Any data-driven decision maker ☒
 - d) Only project managers
16. Which of these elements are core to Power BI solutions?
- a) Datasets, reports, dashboards ☒
 - b) Spreadsheets, code, visuals
 - c) Metrics, forms, logs
 - d) Notebooks, flows, nodes
17. The **Power BI service** is also referred to as:
- a) .NET Framework
 - b) SaaS platform ☒
 - c) CRM system
 - d) OLAP cube
18. How does Power BI handle multiple data sources?
- a) Converts them to Excel
 - b) Rejects all non-Microsoft data

- c) Combines them seamlessly ☒
 - d) Allows only one source
19. What is the advantage of dashboards over reports?
- a) Editable visuals
 - b) Multi-page support
 - c) Consolidated one-page insights ☒
 - d) Editable formulas
20. Which is NOT a benefit of Power BI?
- a) Interactive visuals
 - b) Real-time dashboards
 - c) Automated backups ☒
 - d) Natural language Q&A
21. Which tab in Power BI Desktop contains visualization options?
- a) File
 - b) Home
 - c) Visualizations ☒
 - d) Model
22. What allows users to ask questions in plain English in Power BI?
- a) Data modeling
 - b) Performance Analyzer
 - c) Q&A feature ☒
 - d) Drill mode
23. Power BI can pull data from:
- a) Excel only
 - b) SQL Server only
 - c) Multiple sources including cloud and local ☒
 - d) PowerPoint only
24. One key reason to use Power BI is to:
- a) Write SQL queries
 - b) Replace Excel macros
 - c) Democratize data access ☒
 - d) Export dashboards
25. What makes Power BI especially user-friendly?
- a) Requires Java coding
 - b) Complex configuration
 - c) Intuitive drag-and-drop interface ☒
 - d) Only for certified users

☒ 25 MCQs from Module 2, Unit 1, Chapter 2: Connecting to Data Sources with Power BI

1. What is the first step in creating a Power BI report?
 - a) Create visuals
 - b) Share dashboard
 - c) Connect to data ☒
 - d) Export report
2. Which of the following is NOT a valid data source in Power BI?
 - a) Excel
 - b) SQL Server
 - c) Paint 3D ☒
 - d) SharePoint
3. What is the use of Power Query in Power BI?
 - a) Share dashboards
 - b) Clean and transform data ☒
 - c) Manage users
 - d) Create animations
4. What happens after connecting to a data source in Power BI?
 - a) It is instantly visualized
 - b) It is transformed into a dashboard
 - c) It appears in the navigator window ☒
 - d) It is emailed automatically
5. What is a common file format supported by Power BI?
 - a) .exe
 - b) .pbix
 - c) .xlsx ☒
 - d) .html
6. How can users connect to a web data source in Power BI?
 - a) Using SQL credentials
 - b) Through the Web option in Get Data ☒
 - c) By importing a ZIP
 - d) From the Visualizations pane
7. What does the “Navigator” window show?
 - a) Data relationships
 - b) Report visuals
 - c) Available tables or sheets to load ☒
 - d) KPI metrics
8. Which type of connection allows live queries without importing data?
 - a) Import
 - b) DirectQuery ☒
 - c) Dataflow
 - d) StaticView

9. Which connector is used for cloud-based Microsoft services?
- a) Excel
 - b) SQL
 - c) Azure ☒
 - d) Python
10. What is the difference between Import and DirectQuery?
- a) DirectQuery is slower
 - b) Import saves data into the PBIX file ☒
 - c) Import is always real-time
 - d) There is no difference
11. What is the effect of transforming data before loading it?
- a) Slows down the system
 - b) Makes reports larger
 - c) Ensures data is clean and usable ☒
 - d) Locks the data
12. What is the role of the "Get Data" option?
- a) Export reports
 - b) Run code
 - c) Connect Power BI to external data sources ☒
 - d) Customize visuals
13. Which tool in Power BI helps you shape data before loading?
- a) Modeling tab
 - b) Query Editor ☒
 - c) Relationships pane
 - d) Filter pane
14. How do you connect Power BI to SQL Server?
- a) Enter server and database credentials ☒
 - b) Through Excel
 - c) Through PowerPoint
 - d) You cannot
15. What happens when you click "Load" after selecting a table?
- a) It generates a dashboard
 - b) It imports the table into the Power BI model ☒
 - c) It emails the data
 - d) It filters the table
16. What does the "Transform Data" button do?
- a) Imports data
 - b) Launches Query Editor ☒
 - c) Builds visuals
 - d) Shares a report
17. What kind of relationship can Power BI detect automatically?
- a) Between queries
 - b) Between columns with matching names ☒
 - c) Between visuals
 - d) Between bookmarks

18. What is a prerequisite for creating relationships between tables?
- a) Tables must be from different sources
 - b) Columns must have identical names
 - c) Columns must have related data ☒
 - d) Files must be on cloud
19. What option allows multiple file uploads from a folder?
- a) Share folder
 - b) Combine Queries
 - c) Folder connector ☒
 - d) Batch Loader
20. Which connector supports online services like Facebook and Salesforce?
- a) Web
 - b) Online Services ☒
 - c) Query Functions
 - d) Advanced Editor
21. What is the Advanced Editor used for in Query Editor?
- a) Styling visuals
 - b) Changing page layout
 - c) Writing or editing M code ☒
 - d) Designing dashboards
22. Power BI can import data from:
- a) JSON
 - b) PDF
 - c) XML
 - d) All of the above ☒
23. What is the role of a gateway in Power BI?
- a) Design visuals
 - b) Provide secure data refresh for on-premises data ☒
 - c) Merge tables
 - d) Run DAX functions
24. What does enabling "Include in report refresh" do?
- a) Hides the table
 - b) Ensures data updates during refresh ☒
 - c) Clears filters
 - d) Locks the page
25. Can Power BI connect to multiple data sources in one report?
- a) No
 - b) Yes ☒
 - c) Only with premium version
 - d) Only with Excel

☒ 25 MCQs from Module 2, Unit 1, Chapter 3: Querying and Shaping the Data (Power BI)

1. What tool is used in Power BI for shaping and cleaning data?
 - a) Model Viewer
 - b) Query Editor ☒
 - c) Visual Editor
 - d) Report Designer
2. What does it mean to “shape” data in Power BI?
 - a) Create visuals
 - b) Format reports
 - c) Transform data into usable structure ☒
 - d) Write scripts
3. Which Power BI feature allows users to remove a column?
 - a) Dashboard tab
 - b) Column Tools
 - c) Remove Columns in Query Editor ☒
 - d) Page Filter
4. What does the "**Transform Data**" button in Power BI Desktop do?
 - a) Launches the Query Editor ☒
 - b) Starts Power Query
 - c) Adds a new table
 - d) Creates a chart
5. What does the "**Applied Steps**" pane show?
 - a) Visual elements
 - b) Previous refresh logs
 - c) Sequence of transformations ☒
 - d) Database history
6. Which transformation will combine two columns into one?
 - a) Merge queries
 - b) Split column
 - c) Combine columns ☒
 - d) Format
7. What happens when you click “Close & Apply” in Power BI?
 - a) Discards changes
 - b) Saves the report
 - c) Applies data changes to model ☒
 - d) Opens file menu
8. What is the default delimiter when splitting a column by delimiter?
 - a) Colon
 - b) Semicolon
 - c) Comma ☒
 - d) Tab

9. To remove duplicate values in a column, which option is used?
- a) Keep top rows
 - b) Remove Errors
 - c) Remove Duplicates ☒
 - d) Replace Values
10. What does the “Group By” function in Query Editor do?
- a) Reorders rows
 - b) Summarizes rows based on one or more columns ☒
 - c) Merges tables
 - d) Appends queries
11. Which language is used in the Power Query Advanced Editor?
- a) DAX
 - b) SQL
 - c) M language ☒
 - d) R
12. What does “Append Queries” do?
- a) Combine tables vertically ☒
 - b) Combine tables horizontally
 - c) Split tables
 - d) Join columns
13. What is the purpose of “Merge Queries”?
- a) Union two tables
 - b) Add values
 - c) Join two tables based on matching columns ☒
 - d) Duplicate data
14. What does “Replace Values” allow you to do?
- a) Add calculated column
 - b) Replace data in a column ☒
 - c) Rename table
 - d) Reorder rows
15. What does “Detect Data Type” do in Query Editor?
- a) Runs validation
 - b) Automatically assigns data types to columns ☒
 - c) Creates new tables
 - d) Adds data bars
16. What transformation is needed to convert text to number?
- a) Format column
 - b) Data type conversion ☒
 - c) Merge columns
 - d) Apply filter
17. Which Power BI feature is useful for reordering columns?
- a) Manage relationships
 - b) Column Tools
 - c) Drag and drop in Query Editor ☒
 - d) Card visual

18. What does “Keep Top Rows” allow in Power BI?
- a) Retain first ‘n’ rows ☒
 - b) Filter by column
 - c) Keep unique records
 - d) Format header
19. What does “Remove Bottom Rows” do?
- a) Removes column header
 - b) Deletes last n rows ☒
 - c) Clears nulls
 - d) Reorders data
20. What function would combine First Name and Last Name into Full Name?
- a) Format column
 - b) Concatenate columns ☒
 - c) Split column
 - d) Remove header
21. If you want to limit rows based on a condition, you use:
- a) Filter Rows ☒
 - b) Merge Queries
 - c) Create Relationships
 - d) Format Table
22. The **M language** is associated with:
- a) Modeling
 - b) Query transformation ☒
 - c) Visualization
 - d) Dashboard creation
23. What happens if you remove all columns in a query?
- a) Table is converted
 - b) Query returns empty table ☒
 - c) Error shows in report
 - d) It resets the data
24. How can you ensure column names are valid in all steps?
- a) Capitalize all letters
 - b) Avoid renaming
 - c) Use “Use First Row as Headers” ☒
 - d) Remove filters
25. What view do you return to after closing Query Editor?
- a) Visual view
 - b) Data view
 - c) Report view ☒
 - d) Query list

☒ 25 MCQs from Module 2, Unit 1, Chapter 4: Data Visualizations and Data Extraction (Power BI)

1. What is the purpose of data visualizations in Power BI?
 - a) Store data
 - b) Backup reports
 - c) Present data insights graphically ☒
 - d) Import SQL scripts
2. Which pane allows you to add charts and visuals in Power BI Desktop?
 - a) Fields
 - b) Data
 - c) Visualizations ☒
 - d) Filters
3. Which visual would be most suitable for time-based trends?
 - a) Pie chart
 - b) Line chart ☒
 - c) Tree map
 - d) Donut chart
4. What is a slicer used for in Power BI?
 - a) Group visuals
 - b) Filter visuals interactively ☒
 - c) Create new tables
 - d) Highlight errors
5. Which feature lets you export visuals from Power BI?
 - a) Data formatting
 - b) Export data ☒
 - c) Import model
 - d) Merge column
6. What icon lets you change a bar chart to a pie chart?
 - a) Format icon
 - b) Visual icon ☒
 - c) Filter icon
 - d) Model icon
7. What is a KPI visual used for?
 - a) Mapping
 - b) Financial modeling
 - c) Displaying goal-based metrics ☒
 - d) Importing Excel
8. What is the use of a matrix visual?
 - a) Show relationships
 - b) Show performance KPIs
 - c) Display data in table with row/column groups ☒
 - d) Visualize maps

9. Which of these is not a built-in visual in Power BI?
- a) Waterfall chart
 - b) Scatter plot
 - c) Heat table ☒
 - d) Funnel chart
10. What does the "drill down" feature allow?
- a) Refresh page
 - b) Zoom into visuals ☒
 - c) Highlight rows
 - d) Enable search
11. What can you do with the "Format" pane in visuals?
- a) Modify relationships
 - b) Apply filters
 - c) Customize visual appearance ☒
 - d) Refresh data
12. What does a tooltip in Power BI show?
- a) Filter options
 - b) Extra data when hovering over a visual ☒
 - c) Table formatting
 - d) Color theme
13. Which visual would best display percentage breakdowns?
- a) Bar chart
 - b) Pie chart ☒
 - c) Line chart
 - d) KPI
14. What is the function of a "Card" visual?
- a) Show data across time
 - b) Display single summary value ☒
 - c) Split columns
 - d) Compare categories
15. What does conditional formatting do in visuals?
- a) Export data
 - b) Change themes
 - c) Color code data based on values ☒
 - d) Lock rows
16. Which format is supported when exporting summarized data?
- a) .pbix
 - b) .json
 - c) .csv ☒
 - d) .html
17. Which chart helps display sequential flow like in sales funnels?
- a) Area chart
 - b) Pie chart
 - c) Funnel chart ☒
 - d) Matrix

18. How do you extract underlying data from a visual?
- a) Edit visual
 - b) Copy chart
 - c) Click “More options” > Export data ☒
 - d) Run DAX
19. What happens if you click a legend item in a chart?
- a) Filters chart based on the item ☒
 - b) Exports chart
 - c) Adds new data
 - d) Opens edit view
20. Which chart is best for showing distribution patterns?
- a) Histogram ☒
 - b) Card
 - c) Slicer
 - d) Donut
21. What is the purpose of bookmarks in Power BI?
- a) Save filtered views and navigation states ☒
 - b) Schedule refresh
 - c) Import visuals
 - d) Track errors
22. Which visual displays geographical data?
- a) KPI
 - b) Table
 - c) Map ☒
 - d) Matrix
23. Power BI Q&A lets you:
- a) Write DAX
 - b) Ask questions in natural language ☒
 - c) Import scripts
 - d) Highlight visuals
24. What does the “Drillthrough” option provide?
- a) Data export
 - b) Focused report page based on selection ☒
 - c) Add visuals
 - d) Create filters
25. Which of these is a custom visual that must be imported?
- a) Matrix
 - b) Bar chart
 - c) Gantt chart ☒
 - d) Line chart

☒ 25 MCQs from Module 2, Unit 1, Chapter 5: Creating Reports and Output Options
(Power BI)

1. What is the first step in creating a report in Power BI?
 - a) Export the report
 - b) Add a slicer
 - c) Connect to data ☒
 - d) Print the report
2. In Power BI, a report consists of:
 - a) One dataset only
 - b) A single table
 - c) One or more pages of visualizations ☒
 - d) A list of KPIs only
3. What does “pinning a visual” mean in Power BI?
 - a) Locking its position
 - b) Sending it to email
 - c) Adding it to a dashboard ☒
 - d) Exporting it
4. What pane in Power BI Desktop is used to add visualizations?
 - a) Data Pane
 - b) Format Pane
 - c) Visualization Pane ☒
 - d) Filter Pane
5. What is the use of the “Filters” pane?
 - a) Adding data
 - b) Applying conditional formatting
 - c) Filtering visuals and report data ☒
 - d) Creating dashboards
6. How many pages can a Power BI report have?
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Up to 3
 - c) As many as needed ☒
 - d) Only 10
7. What happens when you “Publish” a report from Power BI Desktop?
 - a) It opens Excel
 - b) It saves it locally
 - c) It uploads it to Power BI Service ☒
 - d) It deletes visuals
8. What feature allows users to ask questions using natural language?
 - a) Bookmarks
 - b) Q&A ☒
 - c) Power Query
 - d) Export

9. What is a “report page tooltip”?
- a) A static help message
 - b) A mini-report shown when hovering over a visual ☒
 - c) A background image
 - d) A card visual
10. In Power BI, what is a bookmark used for?
- a) Refreshing visuals
 - b) Adding comments
 - c) Capturing a configured view ☒
 - d) Deleting filters
11. What can be used to switch between views in a report?
- a) Pages ☒
 - b) Slicers only
 - c) Filters pane
 - d) Chart titles
12. Which file format is used to export Power BI reports?
- a) .ppt
 - b) .pbix ☒
 - c) .xlsx
 - d) .csv
13. What feature helps create presentation-like experiences in reports?
- a) Cards
 - b) Slicers
 - c) Bookmarks + Buttons ☒
 - d) Filters
14. What happens when you click “Edit Interactions” in Power BI?
- a) You change visual types
 - b) Customize how visuals affect each other ☒
 - c) Export data
 - d) Refresh visuals
15. Power BI Service allows exporting reports to:
- a) Excel
 - b) PowerPoint ☒
 - c) .zip
 - d) Visual Studio
16. What is a “drillthrough” page in Power BI?
- a) A hidden visual
 - b) Page that filters data based on selected values ☒
 - c) Default report page
 - d) Bookmarked visual
17. What element is used to allow navigation between report pages?
- a) Filters
 - b) Buttons ☒
 - c) Cards
 - d) Pie chart

18. Which view is used to arrange visuals in Power BI reports?
- a) Data View
 - b) Model View
 - c) Report View ☒
 - d) Edit View
19. Power BI allows publishing to:
- a) Only desktop
 - b) Power BI Service ☒
 - c) GitHub
 - d) SharePoint only
20. What determines how users interact with visual elements?
- a) Report formatting
 - b) Visual header
 - c) Edit Interactions ☒
 - d) Model relationships
21. What is the benefit of using themes in Power BI reports?
- a) Restricts interactivity
 - b) Applies consistent color and style ☒
 - c) Fixes query errors
 - d) Improves relationships
22. A Power BI report can include data from:
- a) Only Excel
 - b) A single table
 - c) One or multiple datasets ☒
 - d) PowerPoint only
23. What allows you to save report pages as slides for presentation?
- a) Bookmarks
 - b) PowerPoint export ☒
 - c) Matrix visual
 - d) Publish
24. Which tool lets you navigate between custom views in a report?
- a) Model
 - b) Filter
 - c) Bookmarks ☒
 - d) Visualizations
25. Can reports in Power BI Service be shared with others?
- a) No
 - b) Yes, with permissions ☒
 - c) Only by admin
 - d) Only via Excel

☒ 25 MCQs from Module 2, Unit 2, Chapter 1: Python for Data Science

1. What is Python primarily used for in data science?
 - a) Image compression
 - b) System boot
 - c) Data analysis and machine learning ☒
 - d) Video rendering
2. Which data type is mutable in Python?
 - a) String
 - b) Tuple
 - c) List ☒
 - d) Integer
3. What symbol is used for comments in Python?
 - a) //
 - b) <!--
 - c) # ☒
 - d) %%
4. What does the `len()` function do?
 - a) Converts data type
 - b) Creates a loop
 - c) Returns the length of an object ☒
 - d) Opens a file
5. Which keyword defines a function in Python?
 - a) func
 - b) function
 - c) define
 - d) def ☒
6. Which Python library is commonly used for numerical computation?
 - a) matplotlib
 - b) pandas
 - c) numpy ☒
 - d) seaborn
7. What does `import pandas as pd` do?
 - a) Defines a variable
 - b) Declares a class
 - c) Imports the pandas library with alias `pd` ☒
 - d) Starts a data stream
8. Which method is used to display the first five rows of a DataFrame?
 - a) `top()`
 - b) `show()`
 - c) `head()` ☒
 - d) `start()`

9. What is the output of `type([1, 2, 3])`?
- a) `<class 'dict'>`
 - b) `<class 'list'>` ☒
 - c) `<class 'tuple'>`
 - d) `<class 'set'>`
10. How are Python packages typically installed?
- a) `download()`
 - b) `fetch()`
 - c) `pip install package_name` ☒
 - d) `run package`
11. What does `df.describe()` provide?
- a) Data plotting
 - b) Summary statistics ☒
 - c) Missing values
 - d) Column types
12. Which structure is used to hold key-value pairs in Python?
- a) List
 - b) Set
 - c) Dictionary ☒
 - d) Tuple
13. Which library is used for plotting in Python?
- a) `openpyxl`
 - b) `matplotlib` ☒
 - c) `numpy`
 - d) `sklearn`
14. What does the `in` keyword do?
- a) Declares variable
 - b) Defines loop
 - c) Checks membership ☒
 - d) Imports library
15. Which method adds a new element to a list?
- a) `add()`
 - b) `insert()`
 - c) `append()` ☒
 - d) `extend()`
16. What data structure is used by pandas to represent a 2D table?
- a) Array
 - b) Series
 - c) DataFrame ☒
 - d) Matrix
17. How do you access column `age` from a DataFrame `df`?
- a) `df.age` ☒
 - b) `df->age`
 - c) `df:age`
 - d) `df[age]`

18. Which function reads a CSV file into a DataFrame?
- a) read.csv()
 - b) pd.read_csv() ☒
 - c) csv.read()
 - d) pandas.read()
19. Which function gives the data type of a variable?
- a) dtype()
 - b) typeof()
 - c) type() ☒
 - d) dataclass()
20. Which Python keyword is used for loops?
- a) repeat
 - b) for ☒
 - c) loop
 - d) iterate
21. What is the result of `3 == 3.0` in Python?
- a) False
 - b) Error
 - c) True ☒
 - d) None
22. What is a correct syntax for a list comprehension?
- a) `[x | x in list]`
 - b) `{x for x in list}`
 - c) `[x for x in list]` ☒
 - d) `loop x in list`
23. Which library is mainly used for data manipulation?
- a) matplotlib
 - b) seaborn
 - c) pandas ☒
 - d) flask
24. A pandas **Series** is most similar to which data structure?
- a) Dictionary
 - b) List
 - c) Array ☒
 - d) Set
25. What does `df.isnull().sum()` show?
- a) Missing rows
 - b) Number of columns
 - c) Count of null values per column ☒
 - d) Zeroes in dataset

☒ 25 MCQs from Module 2, Unit 2, Chapter 2: Data Analysis for Python

1. What is the primary purpose of the `pandas` library?
 - a) Statistical modeling
 - b) GUI creation
 - c) Data manipulation and analysis ☒
 - d) Image processing
2. What is a DataFrame in pandas?
 - a) One-dimensional labeled array
 - b) Dictionary of lists
 - c) Two-dimensional labeled data structure ☒
 - d) JSON file
3. Which method is used to read Excel files in pandas?
 - a) `pd.read_xls()`
 - b) `pd.read_excel()` ☒
 - c) `pd.load_excel()`
 - d) `pd.input_excel()`
4. What does `df.info()` provide?
 - a) Missing values only
 - b) Statistical summary
 - c) Data types and non-null counts ☒
 - d) Graphical output
5. Which method returns the shape of a DataFrame?
 - a) `df.dimensions()`
 - b) `df.size()`
 - c) `df.shape` ☒
 - d) `df.length()`
6. What is the default axis for aggregation functions in pandas?
 - a) `axis=1`
 - b) `axis=2`
 - c) `axis=0` ☒
 - d) `axis=None`
7. How do you select a column named 'Age' from `df`?
 - a) `df['Age']` ☒
 - b) `df->Age`
 - c) `df.Age()`
 - d) `df.get('Age')`
8. What does `df.mean()` compute?
 - a) Sum
 - b) Median
 - c) Average ☒
 - d) Mode

9. Which method is used to drop rows with null values?
- a) `df.remove_na()`
 - b) `df.dropna()` ☒
 - c) `df.null_drop()`
 - d) `df.clean()`
10. What is the result of `df['Age'].max()`?
- a) Minimum value
 - b) Total rows
 - c) Highest value in 'Age' ☒
 - d) Average age
11. What is the output of `df.nunique()`?
- a) All values
 - b) Unique row indexes
 - c) Count of unique values per column ☒
 - d) Frequency of all values
12. What does `df.describe(include='all')` return?
- a) Only numeric stats
 - b) Only categorical stats
 - c) Summary of all columns (numeric + non-numeric) ☒
 - d) Only null counts
13. Which method is used to group data in pandas?
- a) `df.aggregate()`
 - b) `df.groupby()` ☒
 - c) `df.classify()`
 - d) `df.combine()`
14. How can you rename a column in a DataFrame?
- a) `df.columns.rename()`
 - b) `df.rename(columns={'old':'new'})` ☒
 - c) `df.label()`
 - d) `df.newname()`
15. What does `axis=1` refer to in pandas?
- a) Columns ☒
 - b) Rows
 - c) Diagonals
 - d) Nulls
16. Which method replaces values in a DataFrame?
- a) `df.substitute()`
 - b) `df.replace()` ☒
 - c) `df.swap()`
 - d) `df.update()`
17. Which function merges two DataFrames based on a key?
- a) `pd.append()`
 - b) `pd.concat()`
 - c) `pd.merge()` ☒
 - d) `pd.join_all()`

18. What is the use of `drop_duplicates()` ?
- a) Deletes NaN values
 - b) Keeps only unique rows ☒
 - c) Sorts values
 - d) Combines datasets
19. What does `value_counts()` return?
- a) Indexes
 - b) Unique values
 - c) Frequency of unique values ☒
 - d) Nulls per row
20. What is the use of `sort_values()` ?
- a) Removes duplicates
 - b) Sorts a DataFrame by values ☒
 - c) Filters nulls
 - d) Group data
21. Which function is used to check for nulls in DataFrame?
- a) `df.isna()`
 - b) `df.nulls()`
 - c) `df.isnull()` ☒
 - d) `df.nan()`
22. Which method joins two DataFrames on their index?
- a) `pd.join()` ☒
 - b) `pd.connect()`
 - c) `pd.unite()`
 - d) `pd.combine()`
23. How do you filter rows where column 'A' > 50?
- a) `df.A > 50`
 - b) `df[df['A'] > 50]` ☒
 - c) `df['A'] > 50`
 - d) `df(A > 50)`
24. What does `df.fillna(0)` do?
- a) Deletes all rows
 - b) Drops nulls
 - c) Fills null values with 0 ☒
 - d) Adds zeros at end
25. Which method checks if values are duplicated?
- a) `df.check_duplicate()`
 - b) `df.duplicated()` ☒
 - c) `df.find_dup()`
 - d) `df.repeat()`

☒ 25 MCQs from Module 2, Unit 2, Chapter 3: Introduction to Machine Learning

1. What is the primary goal of Machine Learning?
 - a) Data entry automation
 - b) Manual calculations
 - c) Make systems learn from data and make predictions ☒
 - d) Encrypt data
2. Machine Learning is a subset of:
 - a) Software Engineering
 - b) Artificial Intelligence ☒
 - c) Database Systems
 - d) Operating Systems
3. What type of ML uses labeled data for training?
 - a) Unsupervised Learning
 - b) Reinforcement Learning
 - c) Deep Learning
 - d) Supervised Learning ☒
4. Which ML category includes clustering?
 - a) Supervised
 - b) Unsupervised ☒
 - c) Reinforcement
 - d) Semi-supervised
5. Which of the following is an example of supervised learning?
 - a) Market segmentation
 - b) Sentiment classification ☒
 - c) Topic modeling
 - d) Association rule mining
6. What is the purpose of a “training dataset”?
 - a) Test the model
 - b) Feed labeled data for learning ☒
 - c) Delete noise
 - d) Store logs
7. In classification, the output variable is:
 - a) Continuous
 - b) Discrete ☒
 - c) Categorical only
 - d) None of the above
8. Which algorithm is used for regression tasks?
 - a) Logistic Regression
 - b) Linear Regression ☒
 - c) Naive Bayes
 - d) Decision Trees

9. What is overfitting in ML?
 - a) Model ignores training
 - b) Model fits training data too well ☒
 - c) Model crashes during training
 - d) Model trains forever
10. Which technique helps prevent overfitting?
 - a) Under-sampling
 - b) Hyperparameter reduction
 - c) Cross-validation ☒
 - d) Removing features
11. Which sklearn module is used to split datasets?
 - a) sklearn.separate
 - b) sklearn.model_selection ☒
 - c) sklearn.split
 - d) sklearn.partition
12. What is the output of `train_test_split()` function?
 - a) A DataFrame
 - b) Model accuracy
 - c) Four subsets: `X_train`, `X_test`, `y_train`, `y_test` ☒
 - d) A plot
13. Which metric is best for classification accuracy?
 - a) Mean squared error
 - b) Confusion matrix ☒
 - c) R-squared
 - d) Gradient
14. What does a confusion matrix represent?
 - a) Model weights
 - b) Accuracy trend
 - c) True vs Predicted values ☒
 - d) Missing data
15. What does precision measure?
 - a) How many predictions are correct
 - b) True positives out of predicted positives ☒
 - c) All correct values
 - d) False negatives
16. What does recall measure?
 - a) True positives out of actual positives ☒
 - b) False positives
 - c) Accuracy trend
 - d) False prediction count
17. What is the F1-score?
 - a) Weighted avg of precision & recall ☒
 - b) Model loss
 - c) Feature ranking
 - d) RMSE

18. Which method is used to evaluate regression models?
- a) Precision
 - b) Accuracy
 - c) R^2 score ☒
 - d) Recall
19. Which Python library is most used for ML?
- a) pandas
 - b) matplotlib
 - c) scikit-learn ☒
 - d) seaborn
20. Which sklearn class is used for linear regression?
- a) `sklearn.linear_model.LinearRegression` ☒
 - b) `sklearn.model.regression`
 - c) `sklearn.math.linear`
 - d) `sklearn.ml.regression`
21. Which function trains the ML model?
- a) `.run()`
 - b) `.train()`
 - c) `.fit()` ☒
 - d) `.learn()`
22. Which function is used to make predictions?
- a) `.predict()` ☒
 - b) `.test()`
 - c) `.run()`
 - d) `.forecast()`
23. What is the main input to a supervised ML model?
- a) Labeled data ☒
 - b) Missing values
 - c) Time series
 - d) Graph
24. Which algorithm is used for classification tasks?
- a) KMeans
 - b) Linear Regression
 - c) Logistic Regression ☒
 - d) PCA
25. Reinforcement Learning involves:
- a) Reward and punishment-based learning ☒
 - b) Clustering
 - c) Sequence mapping
 - d) Text extraction

☒ 25 MCQs from Module 2, Unit 2, Chapter 4: Data Visualization with Python

1. What is the primary library for plotting graphs in Python?
 - a) pandas
 - b) matplotlib ☒
 - c) numpy
 - d) sklearn
2. What does `plt.plot()` do in matplotlib?
 - a) Reads a file
 - b) Plots a line chart ☒
 - c) Displays image
 - d) Adds data
3. Which command displays the chart on screen?
 - a) `plt.draw()`
 - b) `plt.show()` ☒
 - c) `plt.output()`
 - d) `plt.graph()`
4. Which matplotlib function adds a title to the plot?
 - a) `plt.name()`
 - b) `plt.header()`
 - c) `plt.title()` ☒
 - d) `plt.label()`
5. What does `plt.xlabel('Age')` do?
 - a) Adds x-axis label ☒
 - b) Sets title
 - c) Rotates ticks
 - d) Adds grid
6. What is the purpose of `plt.legend()`?
 - a) Highlights outliers
 - b) Adds a label to the data points
 - c) Displays legend for plotted data ☒
 - d) Zooms into graph
7. What is a bar chart used for?
 - a) Continuous time-series
 - b) Categorical comparison ☒
 - c) Regression
 - d) Data cleaning
8. Which function creates a histogram in matplotlib?
 - a) `plt.hist()` ☒
 - b) `plt.bar()`
 - c) `plt.pie()`
 - d) `plt.dist()`

9. A scatter plot is useful for:
- a) Comparing categories
 - b) Showing parts of a whole
 - c) Visualizing relationships between two numeric variables ☒
 - d) Displaying frequency distribution
10. What type of chart shows proportions in a circle?
- a) Bar chart
 - b) Histogram
 - c) Pie chart ☒
 - d) Line chart
11. Which function is used to add a y-axis label?
- a) `plt.ylabel()` ☒
 - b) `plt.yaxis()`
 - c) `plt.label_y()`
 - d) `plt.ylab()`
12. In matplotlib, `plt.grid(True)` is used to:
- a) Set background
 - b) Rotate axis
 - c) Show gridlines ☒
 - d) Draw legend
13. What does `color='red'` do in a plot function?
- a) Colors the plot title
 - b) Colors the axes
 - c) Sets the color of the plotted line or bar ☒
 - d) Changes theme
14. What is seaborn in Python?
- a) A machine learning library
 - b) A data cleaning tool
 - c) A statistical data visualization library ☒
 - d) A graph database
15. Which function in seaborn creates a boxplot?
- a) `sns.box()`
 - b) `sns.boxplot()` ☒
 - c) `sns.plotbox()`
 - d) `sns.graphbox()`
16. What kind of data does `sns.heatmap()` visualize?
- a) Numeric summaries in grid format ☒
 - b) Pie chart
 - c) Bar chart
 - d) Line chart
17. What does `sns.set_style('darkgrid')` do?
- a) Changes pandas DataFrame
 - b) Sets plot to dark mode
 - c) Applies dark grid background to seaborn plots ☒
 - d) Filters values

18. What is the default seaborn theme?
- a) white
 - b) dark
 - c) whitegrid ☒
 - d) ticks
19. What does a violin plot display?
- a) Time-series distribution
 - b) Histogram only
 - c) Distribution and density of data ☒
 - d) Categorical scatter
20. What does `sns.pairplot()` do?
- a) Creates a grid of scatterplots between variables ☒
 - b) Plots pairs of histograms
 - c) Merges two graphs
 - d) Fits regression lines
21. Which seaborn plot is best for visualizing correlation between numerical columns?
- a) distplot
 - b) barplot
 - c) heatmap ☒
 - d) boxplot
22. In `sns.barplot()`, the `x` and `y` parameters represent:
- a) Titles
 - b) Variables to plot ☒
 - c) Grid size
 - d) Themes
23. Which function plots a histogram in seaborn?
- a) `sns.histplot()` ☒
 - b) `sns.hist()`
 - c) `sns.distbar()`
 - d) `sns.histogram()`
24. Which library works well with matplotlib and pandas for enhanced plots?
- a) seaborn ☒
 - b) numpy
 - c) sklearn
 - d) openpyxl
25. What does `plt.savefig('plot.png')` do?
- a) Opens a plot
 - b) Shares a plot
 - c) Saves the plot to a file ☒
 - d) Hides the plot

☒ 25 MCQs from Module 2, Unit 3, Chapter 1: About KNIME Analytics Platform

1. What is KNIME primarily designed for?
 - a) Game development
 - b) Data analytics and machine learning ☒
 - c) Image editing
 - d) Animation design
2. What is the “Workbench” in KNIME?
 - a) A spreadsheet editor
 - b) The main interface for workflows ☒
 - c) An audio mixer
 - d) A node designer
3. What are “nodes” in KNIME?
 - a) Data storage devices
 - b) Internet routers
 - c) Processing units that perform specific tasks ☒
 - d) Charts
4. What file extension is used for KNIME workflows?
 - a) .knf
 - b) .xlsx
 - c) .knar ☒
 - d) .csv
5. Which component stores info about data sources in KNIME?
 - a) Canvas
 - b) Workflow
 - c) Node
 - d) Data Repository ☒
6. What does “Terminology” refer to in KNIME?
 - a) Programming commands
 - b) Platform glossary ☒
 - c) Terminating workflows
 - d) User account info
7. What is the purpose of the Workflow Editor?
 - a) Code writing
 - b) Report formatting
 - c) Creating/modifying workflows ☒
 - d) Model validation
8. What is the use of the Node Repository?
 - a) Create dashboards
 - b) Store datasets
 - c) Access and add workflow nodes ☒
 - d) Clean data

9. What does the Canvas in KNIME represent?
- a) A drawing tool
 - b) A workflow design area ☒
 - c) A formatting menu
 - d) A layout grid
10. Which of the following is **NOT** a KNIME component?
- a) Node
 - b) Workflow
 - c) Spreadsheet ☒
 - d) Data Repository
11. What step is typically involved in setting up KNIME?
- a) Opening Excel
 - b) Choosing installation directory ☒
 - c) Uploading music
 - d) Importing video
12. What is a common use case of KNIME?
- a) Video editing
 - b) Game programming
 - c) Data preprocessing and analysis ☒
 - d) Image stitching
13. Which menu is used to access preprocessing tools in KNIME?
- a) Tools
 - b) File
 - c) Data ☒
 - d) Insert
14. KNIME is developed by a company based in:
- a) Germany
 - b) United States
 - c) Switzerland ☒
 - d) Canada
15. Which of the following best describes a KNIME “workflow”?
- a) Document template
 - b) Sequence of connected nodes ☒
 - c) Web page
 - d) Database
16. KNIME allows integration with:
- a) Only internal data
 - b) Python, R, and databases ☒
 - c) Excel only
 - d) SPSS
17. Which platform is KNIME most commonly used for?
- a) Blogging
 - b) Scientific visualization
 - c) Data science and analytics ☒
 - d) Mobile app development

18. What is the first thing shown on launching KNIME?
- a) Canvas
 - b) Welcome screen ☒
 - c) Toolbar
 - d) Chart window
19. Which item is **not** essential to start a KNIME workflow?
- a) Node
 - b) Canvas
 - c) Internet browser ☒
 - d) Workflow editor
20. What does KNIME stand for?
- a) Knowledge in Mining and Extraction
 - b) Konstanz Information Miner ☒
 - c) K-Node Integrated Modeling Engine
 - d) Knowledge Node Interface
21. What is a “Metanode” in KNIME?
- a) A flowchart
 - b) Reusable group of nodes ☒
 - c) A script
 - d) External plugin
22. What kind of data does KNIME typically handle?
- a) Audio signals
 - b) Tabular data ☒
 - c) Animation files
 - d) System logs
23. In KNIME, workflows can be:
- a) Saved and reused ☒
 - b) Played like media
 - c) Burned to DVDs
 - d) Deleted automatically
24. Where is the output data viewed in KNIME?
- a) Console
 - b) Output port of a node ☒
 - c) Left sidebar
 - d) Script editor
25. Which of these is a valid use of KNIME?
- a) Social networking
 - b) Drawing vector images
 - c) Performing data analytics ☒
 - d) Streaming video

☒ 25 MCQs from Module 2, Unit 3, Chapter 2: Visual KNIME Workflows

1. What is a KNIME workflow composed of?
 - a) Tables only
 - b) Scripts and loops
 - c) Nodes connected by ports ☒
 - d) Only visualizations
2. What is the function of a node in KNIME?
 - a) Stores charts
 - b) Executes a specific task ☒
 - c) Handles web queries
 - d) Creates animations
3. What symbol indicates successful execution of a node?
 - a) Red circle
 - b) Yellow triangle
 - c) Green checkmark ☒
 - d) Blue star
4. What is the use of the “Execution” option in KNIME?
 - a) Run selected nodes ☒
 - b) Format workflow
 - c) Refresh view
 - d) Create data model
5. What happens when a node is not properly configured?
 - a) It runs silently
 - b) It is skipped
 - c) It shows a red status indicator ☒
 - d) It converts to a metanode
6. How do you reset a node in KNIME?
 - a) Right-click → Reset ☒
 - b) Double-click node
 - c) Run the workflow
 - d) Close the application
7. What is a **metanode** in KNIME used for?
 - a) Storing SQL
 - b) Converting data types
 - c) Grouping nodes into reusable units ☒
 - d) Sorting values
8. What does the yellow triangle on a node signify?
 - a) Node executed successfully
 - b) Node needs configuration ☒
 - c) Node is deleted
 - d) Node has data issues

9. What pane shows workflow progress and errors?
- a) Outline
 - b) Log view ☒
 - c) Repository
 - d) Toolbar
10. KNIME workflows are saved with which file type?
- a) .xlsx
 - b) .knwf ☒
 - c) .data
 - d) .html
11. What does the canvas represent in KNIME?
- a) Output terminal
 - b) Layout of reports
 - c) Area where workflows are built ☒
 - d) User settings
12. Which of these can be stored in a workflow group?
- a) One report only
 - b) Multiple workflows ☒
 - c) Only CSV files
 - d) Metanodes only
13. How do you add a new node to a workflow?
- a) Type in console
 - b) Drag from Node Repository ☒
 - c) Use the toolbar
 - d) Upload a file
14. What is the purpose of right-clicking a node in KNIME?
- a) To rename the workflow
 - b) To open execution options and configure ☒
 - c) To save output
 - d) To add new nodes
15. What does a node's **output port** do?
- a) Accepts input
 - b) Shows log
 - c) Passes data to the next node ☒
 - d) Displays report
16. What is the purpose of annotations in KNIME?
- a) Create formulae
 - b) Write code
 - c) Add visual notes or labels ☒
 - d) Format output
17. What keyboard shortcut runs the workflow?
- a) Ctrl + E
 - b) F5
 - c) F7 ☒
 - d) Shift + R

18. What must be done before executing a node?
- a) Rename it
 - b) Reset it
 - c) Configure it ☒
 - d) Export data
19. KNIME allows you to export workflows as:
- a) ZIP file ☒
 - b) PPT
 - c) HTML only
 - d) DOC
20. What is a loop in KNIME used for?
- a) Run a single node
 - b) Handle user input
 - c) Perform repetitive tasks ☒
 - d) Format data types
21. What does the “flow variable” do?
- a) Visualize columns
 - b) Pass metadata or parameters ☒
 - c) Replace tables
 - d) Generate charts
22. What node type is used to merge data streams?
- a) Column Filter
 - b) Rule Engine
 - c) Joiner ☒
 - d) Histogram
23. How can nodes be visually organized?
- a) Change their color
 - b) Lock them
 - c) Group using metanodes ☒
 - d) Sort alphabetically
24. Which menu helps you save the entire workflow group?
- a) Tools
 - b) File ☒
 - c) Edit
 - d) Workflow
25. KNIME nodes typically include how many ports?
- a) Only 1
 - b) Input and output ports ☒
 - c) No ports
 - d) 4 minimum

☒ 25 MCQs from Module 2, Unit 3, Chapter 3: Data Access in KNIME

1. What is the first step to access data in KNIME?
 - a) Run a script
 - b) Add a workflow variable
 - c) Use a data input node ☒
 - d) Use the output port
2. Which node allows importing CSV files?
 - a) File Reader
 - b) CSV Reader ☒
 - c) XLS Loader
 - d) Excel Merge
3. Which node is used for connecting to Excel workbooks?
 - a) File Connector
 - b) Excel Sheet Appender
 - c) Excel Reader ☒
 - d) Table Creator
4. What does the File Reader node do?
 - a) Reads binary files
 - b) Reads text-based tabular files ☒
 - c) Writes data to disk
 - d) Encrypts datasets
5. Which file formats are supported by the File Reader node?
 - a) .csv, .tsv ☒
 - b) .jpg, .png
 - c) .mp4, .mov
 - d) .exe, .bin
6. Which node helps connect KNIME to a database?
 - a) DB Connector ☒
 - b) File Reader
 - c) Joiner
 - d) Table Splitter
7. What is required to configure a DB Connector node?
 - a) File name only
 - b) API key
 - c) Database credentials ☒
 - d) Loop variables
8. Which node allows querying a database using SQL?
 - a) SQL Browser
 - b) DB SQL Executor ☒
 - c) DB Lookup
 - d) DB Reader

9. What does the “DB Table Selector” node do?
- a) Joins tables
 - b) Reads CSVs
 - c) Selects tables from connected databases ☒
 - d) Visualizes schema
10. Which node is used to write a DataFrame to a database table?
- a) DB SQL Executor
 - b) DB Writer ☒
 - c) DB Joiner
 - d) DB Reader
11. Which KNIME node is used for reading JSON files?
- a) File Reader
 - b) JSON Reader ☒
 - c) Table Reader
 - d) Text Parser
12. The Excel Reader node allows you to:
- a) Read multiple sheets ☒
 - b) Write charts
 - c) Remove rows
 - d) Plot heatmaps
13. What is the purpose of the Table Creator node?
- a) Generates synthetic datasets ☒
 - b) Filters records
 - c) Connects to database
 - d) Cleans null values
14. What does “Data Access” generally mean in KNIME?
- a) Writing models
 - b) Importing and connecting to external data sources ☒
 - c) Styling graphs
 - d) Creating metanodes
15. Which node connects KNIME to cloud storage platforms?
- a) HTTP Connector
 - b) Amazon S3 Connector ☒
 - c) File Merger
 - d) ZIP Reader
16. Which node can handle multiple file types including text and numeric?
- a) Excel Reader
 - b) CSV Reader
 - c) File Reader ☒
 - d) Histogram
17. How do you join two datasets in KNIME?
- a) Column Filter
 - b) Data Combiner
 - c) Joiner Node ☒
 - d) Chart Merger

18. What is the function of “Column Filter”?
- a) Filters duplicate rows
 - b) Filters columns based on name or type ☒
 - c) Removes nulls
 - d) Joins columns
19. The “Table Splitter” node does what?
- a) Splits a table into columns
 - b) Splits into two based on condition ☒
 - c) Replaces values
 - d) Combines sheets
20. Which node removes duplicate records?
- a) Row Filter
 - b) Duplicate Remover ☒
 - c) Joiner
 - d) Null Cleaner
21. What does the “Row Filter” node do?
- a) Remove columns
 - b) Filter data based on row values ☒
 - c) Export file
 - d) Add labels
22. What is required to connect to MySQL using DB Connector?
- a) User & password ☒
 - b) Node ID
 - c) Table prefix
 - d) .xlsx path
23. Which node can be used for live connection to data sources?
- a) File Reader
 - b) Database Connector ☒
 - c) JSON Reader
 - d) Table Writer
24. What format must KNIME flow variables follow?
- a) Boolean only
 - b) String only
 - c) Compatible with expected input ☒
 - d) None required
25. What node helps merge datasets vertically?
- a) Joiner
 - b) Concatenate ☒
 - c) Column Splitter
 - d) Table Combiner

☒ 25 MCQs from Module 2, Unit 3, Chapter 4: Big Data in KNIME

1. What is Big Data characterized by?
 - a) High frequency and low cost
 - b) Volume, Variety, Velocity ☒
 - c) Simplicity and clarity
 - d) Encryption and storage
2. Which KNIME extension supports Big Data tools?
 - a) Data Analytics
 - b) Big Data Extensions ☒
 - c) Visualization Toolkit
 - d) Node Formatter
3. What is the purpose of Apache Hadoop in Big Data?
 - a) Document editing
 - b) Visual rendering
 - c) Distributed storage and processing ☒
 - d) File compression
4. KNIME integrates with which Big Data processing framework?
 - a) MySQL
 - b) Spark ☒
 - c) Excel
 - d) Power BI
5. What is the role of Hive in Big Data?
 - a) Web browsing
 - b) SQL-like querying on Hadoop ☒
 - c) File encryption
 - d) Video streaming
6. Which KNIME node enables connectivity to Hive?
 - a) Hive Connector ☒
 - b) Hive Joiner
 - c) SQL Browser
 - d) Hive Writer
7. What is the use of “Spark to Table” node in KNIME?
 - a) Execute SQL
 - b) Run a loop
 - c) Convert Spark DataFrame to KNIME Table ☒
 - d) Rename variables
8. Which node submits Spark jobs from KNIME?
 - a) Spark Submitter
 - b) Spark Context ☒
 - c) Hive Connector
 - d) Data Combiner

9. What is Apache Spark designed for?
- a) Real-time distributed data processing ☒
 - b) Chart generation
 - c) Image formatting
 - d) Web design
10. Which connector allows access to HDFS in KNIME?
- a) File Reader
 - b) HDFS Connector ☒
 - c) Excel Reader
 - d) Hive Loader
11. What is the main advantage of using Big Data tools with KNIME?
- a) More formatting tools
 - b) Support for low-volume data
 - c) Handling massive datasets efficiently ☒
 - d) Free hosting
12. Which node in KNIME creates a Spark DataFrame from a KNIME Table?
- a) Table Splitter
 - b) Table to Spark ☒
 - c) DB Writer
 - d) Joiner
13. Which node executes SQL queries on Spark SQL context?
- a) DB SQL Executor
 - b) Hive Browser
 - c) Spark SQL Executor ☒
 - d) File Reader
14. Spark workflows can be executed in KNIME through:
- a) Hadoop Viewer
 - b) Spark Context node ☒
 - c) Excel Module
 - d) Chart Panel
15. KNIME's Big Data extensions support which storage framework?
- a) NTFS
 - b) Google Drive
 - c) HDFS ☒
 - d) OneDrive
16. What is the purpose of "Spark Joiner" node?
- a) Filter Spark data
 - b) Combine Spark tables based on key columns ☒
 - c) Sort values
 - d) Export to Hive
17. KNIME Big Data nodes allow processing data:
- a) On remote Spark clusters ☒
 - b) Inside local CSV files
 - c) In browser only
 - d) In spreadsheets

18. What does the “Spark GroupBy” node do?
- a) Groups data and calculates aggregations ☒
 - b) Splits nodes
 - c) Connects Spark clusters
 - d) Visualizes reports
19. Which node removes duplicate records in Spark?
- a) Spark Filter
 - b) Spark Distinct ☒
 - c) Spark Joiner
 - d) Spark Mapper
20. To access Hadoop’s distributed file system, you use:
- a) Excel
 - b) FTP
 - c) HDFS Connector ☒
 - d) Joiner
21. Which of these is a benefit of Spark over Hadoop MapReduce?
- a) Faster in-memory computation ☒
 - b) Lower cost
 - c) More graphical features
 - d) No need for code
22. Which node writes Spark data into Hive tables?
- a) Spark to Hive ☒
 - b) Hive Loader
 - c) Spark Writer
 - d) Spark Joiner
23. What kind of data can be handled using KNIME Big Data nodes?
- a) Only numeric
 - b) Only Excel
 - c) Structured and semi-structured ☒
 - d) Only images
24. Apache Hive is best described as:
- a) A hardware device
 - b) A NoSQL engine
 - c) A data warehouse infrastructure on Hadoop ☒
 - d) A visualization library
25. Big Data workflows in KNIME are:
- a) Always local
 - b) Only cloud-based
 - c) Executed on distributed clusters ☒
 - d) Not reusable

☒ 25 MCQs from Module 2, Unit 3, Chapter 5: Transformation, Analysis & Data Mining in KNIME

1. What is the primary goal of data transformation in KNIME?
 - a) Beautify charts
 - b) Secure workflows
 - c) Prepare raw data for analysis ☒
 - d) Encrypt datasets
2. Which node is used to convert text to lowercase?
 - a) String Replacer
 - b) Column Rename
 - c) String Manipulation ☒
 - d) Row Splitter
3. What is the function of the **Math Formula** node?
 - a) Write Python scripts
 - b) Create histograms
 - c) Perform arithmetic operations on columns ☒
 - d) Run SQL queries
4. Which node helps in removing unnecessary columns?
 - a) Column Filter ☒
 - b) Row Splitter
 - c) Data Combiner
 - d) Joiner
5. What is the use of the **Normalizer** node?
 - a) Combines datasets
 - b) Scales numeric values to a defined range ☒
 - c) Converts text
 - d) Builds decision trees
6. What does the **Row Filter** node do?
 - a) Filters rows based on conditions ☒
 - b) Formats columns
 - c) Merges files
 - d) Visualizes output
7. Which node is used to replace missing values in a dataset?
 - a) Row Splitter
 - b) Missing Value ☒
 - c) Column Combiner
 - d) File Reader
8. What does PCA stand for in data mining?
 - a) Principal Column Adjustment
 - b) Partial Cluster Algorithm
 - c) Principal Component Analysis ☒
 - d) Predictive Classification Approach

9. Which node is used to perform PCA in KNIME?
- a) PCA Generator ☒
 - b) PCA Converter
 - c) Component Extractor
 - d) Cluster Reducer
10. What is the purpose of clustering?
- a) Predict outcomes
 - b) Find natural groupings in data ☒
 - c) Visualize distributions
 - d) Encrypt information
11. Which clustering algorithm is available in KNIME?
- a) SVM
 - b) k-Means ☒
 - c) Regression Tree
 - d) Logistic Grouping
12. Which node is used to apply k-Means clustering?
- a) Cluster Creator
 - b) k-Means Node ☒
 - c) Group Analyzer
 - d) Classifier
13. Which node evaluates the performance of classification models?
- a) Scatter Plot
 - b) Decision Tree
 - c) Scorer ☒
 - d) Filter
14. What is the purpose of **Decision Tree Learner** node?
- a) Clean nulls
 - b) Build classification or regression trees ☒
 - c) Display bar graphs
 - d) Read databases
15. Which node is used to classify new data using an existing model?
- a) Decision Tree Visualizer
 - b) Predictor ☒
 - c) Scorer
 - d) Rule Learner
16. What does a **Confusion Matrix** show?
- a) Missing values
 - b) Model execution time
 - c) True vs predicted classifications ☒
 - d) Data format
17. Which node reduces high-dimensional data for visualization?
- a) Scatter Plot
 - b) PCA Compute ☒
 - c) Normalize
 - d) Heatmap

18. What is text mining in KNIME primarily used for?
- a) Classifying documents ☒
 - b) Encrypting PDF
 - c) Creating slides
 - d) Reducing fonts
19. Which node converts documents into word vectors?
- a) Vector Reader
 - b) Document Vector ☒
 - c) Text Splitter
 - d) Tokenizer
20. What does the **TF** in TF-IDF stand for?
- a) Term Function
 - b) Term Frequency ☒
 - c) Text Format
 - d) Token Field
21. What is the purpose of IDF in TF-IDF?
- a) Normalize term frequency
 - b) Identify duplicate features
 - c) Inverse Document Frequency ☒
 - d) Index Dynamic Fields
22. Which node is used to tokenize text?
- a) Word Breaker
 - b) Text to Table
 - c) Tokenizer ☒
 - d) Column Splitter
23. Which node is used to train classification models using historical data?
- a) Model Trainer
 - b) Learner Node ☒
 - c) Filter Node
 - d) Cluster Node
24. What does **ROC Curve** help with?
- a) Normalization
 - b) Model visualization
 - c) Evaluating classifier performance ☒
 - d) Removing outliers
25. What does the **Rule Engine** node allow?
- a) Define if-else logic to derive new columns ☒
 - b) Set file permissions
 - c) Convert formats
 - d) Rename tables

☒ 25 MCQs from Module 2, Unit 3, Chapter 6: KNIME Visualization and Deployment

1. What is the primary purpose of data visualization in KNIME?
 - a) To generate random data
 - b) To create 3D animations
 - c) To convey insights through visual representations ☒
 - d) To send emails
2. Which of the following is NOT a common visualization in KNIME?
 - a) Bar chart
 - b) Scatter plot
 - c) Musical composition ☒
 - d) Line chart
3. What do interactive dashboards allow in KNIME?
 - a) Display of images
 - b) Explore data dynamically and interactively ☒
 - c) Write SQL queries
 - d) Export CSV
4. What is the primary goal of model deployment in KNIME?
 - a) To build visual dashboards
 - b) To automate workflow reset
 - c) To apply predictive models to real-world applications ☒
 - d) To clean datasets
5. KNIME supports model export in which format?
 - a) XML
 - b) PMML ☒
 - c) CSV
 - d) PNG
6. What is used to deploy a model as a web service in KNIME?
 - a) KNIME Hub
 - b) KNIME Server ☒
 - c) Excel Add-In
 - d) Google Cloud
7. Which node automates sending workflow results via email?
 - a) Email Scheduler
 - b) Notification Node
 - c) Send Email Node ☒
 - d) Export Node
8. What is a key benefit of automation in KNIME?
 - a) Manual updates
 - b) Repetition of tasks
 - c) Streamlining data analysis workflows ☒
 - d) Color customization
9. What element is often used in KNIME dashboards?
 - a) Pivot table

- b) HTML layout
 - c) Filter widgets ☒
 - d) Sound clips
10. What does a "Model Reader" node do in KNIME?
- a) Train new models
 - b) Read saved models from file ☒
 - c) Visualize confusion matrix
 - d) Rename predictions
11. What node is used to generate reports in KNIME?
- a) Email Node
 - b) Report Writer
 - c) Reporting Node ☒
 - d) Chart Logger
12. In dashboards, what enables user interaction?
- a) Data Table
 - b) Static Text
 - c) Interactive Widgets ☒
 - d) PNG Export
13. Which KNIME feature enables real-time dashboard updates?
- a) Database cache
 - b) Widget refresh
 - c) Real-Time Update setting ☒
 - d) Auto-run toggle
14. Automation in KNIME can be scheduled using:
- a) Terminal
 - b) Time Trigger node ☒
 - c) CSV Exporter
 - d) Model Splitter
15. What is the function of the "Model Writer" node?
- a) Print the report
 - b) Save trained model to file ☒
 - c) Convert workflow to HTML
 - d) Export Excel
16. What is the purpose of RESTful Web Services in KNIME?
- a) Schedule tasks
 - b) Export reports
 - c) Enable real-time model predictions ☒
 - d) Create dashboards
17. How does KNIME facilitate sharing of insights?
- a) Drag-drop via mouse
 - b) By sending automated alerts and reports ☒
 - c) Through live meetings
 - d) By copying logs
18. What allows flexible arrangement of dashboard elements?
- a) Meta-node
 - b) Dashboard Layout Editor ☒

- c) Interactive Python script
 - d) Cell splitter
19. What is required before automating a report email?
- a) Use of Decision Tree
 - b) Send Email node configured ☒
 - c) Save image
 - d) Connect Excel
20. What output format is supported for reports in KNIME?
- a) Only .doc
 - b) PNG only
 - c) PDF, Excel, CSV ☒
 - d) HTML only
21. Which node displays an interactive dataset in dashboards?
- a) Table Creator
 - b) Data Plotter
 - c) Interactive Table ☒
 - d) Chart Grid
22. Which component stores dynamic controls in dashboards?
- a) Pie Chart
 - b) Label Node
 - c) Input Widgets ☒
 - d) Tag Cloud
23. Why are interactive dashboards useful?
- a) Better email formatting
 - b) Simplify model building
 - c) Enable users to filter and analyze data instantly ☒
 - d) Compress file sizes
24. KNIME's reporting features include:
- a) Real-time alerts
 - b) Summary stats, visuals, insights ☒
 - c) Password encryption
 - d) Data shuffling
25. Deployment of models in databases is called:
- a) Model Shifting
 - b) Database Logging
 - c) In-Database Scoring ☒
 - d) Workflow Evaluation