

Roll No.-----

प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

455743

O.M.R. Serial No.

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BCA (Second Semester) Examination, 2024-25

(NEP)

(BCA2002)

INTERNET TECHNOLOGY AND WEB DESIGN

K-692

Paper Code							
A	6	0	0	0	0	2	T

(To be filled in the
OMR Sheet)

प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज
Question Booklet Series

C

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Time : 1:30 Hours]

[Maximum Marks-75

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हो या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. What is a "domain name" ?
 - (A) An IP address
 - (B) A human-readable website address
 - (C) A network protocol
 - (D) A type of network cable
2. What is the purpose of "caching" in web browsing ?
 - (A) To encrypt data
 - (B) To store frequently accessed data for faster retrieval
 - (C) To filter network traffic
 - (D) To manage user accounts
3. What is "web accessibility" ?
 - (A) A network protocol
 - (B) Designing websites to be usable by people with disabilities
 - (C) A web design tool
 - (D) A type of firewall
4. What is "responsive web design" ?
 - (A) A type of network security
 - (B) A web design approach for adapting to different screen sizes
 - (C) A web browser feature
 - (D) A database management technique
5. What is a "Content Management System (CMS)" ?
 - (A) A network security tool
 - (B) A software for creating and managing web content
 - (C) A web browser extension
 - (D) A hardware component

6. What are "web APIs" ?
- (A) Web design templates
 - (B) Interfaces for accessing web-based software
 - (C) Network security protocols
 - (D) Web browser plugins
7. What is "HTTPS" ?
- (A) A type of web browser
 - (B) A secure version of HTTP
 - (C) A network cable
 - (D) A web design tool
8. What is "cross-site scripting (XSS)" ?
- (A) A type of firewall
 - (B) A web security vulnerability
 - (C) A network protocol
 - (D) A web design technique
9. What is "SQL" ?
- (A) A web design tool
 - (B) A network protocol
 - (C) A database query language
 - (D) A scripting language
10. What is "Java Script" ?
- (A) A markup language
 - (B) A styling language
 - (C) A scripting language
 - (D) A database language

11. What is the purpose of a "DHCP server" ?
 - (A) To route network traffic
 - (B) To assign IP addresses automatically
 - (C) To filter network traffic
 - (D) To encrypt network data
12. What is a "MAC address" ?
 - (A) A website address
 - (B) A physical hardware address
 - (C) A network protocol
 - (D) A type of firewall
13. What is "network topology" ?
 - (A) The physical layout of a network
 - (B) A type of network security
 - (C) A network protocol
 - (D) A web design principle
14. What is the difference between "IPv4" and "IPv6" ?
 - (A) IPv4 is faster, IPv6 is more secure
 - (B) IPv6 has a larger address space
 - (C) IPv4 is used for LANs, IPv6 for WANs
 - (D) They are different types of network cables
15. What is the purpose of "port forwarding" ?
 - (A) To block network traffic
 - (B) To redirect network traffic to specific devices
 - (C) To compress data
 - (D) To analyze network logs

16. What is the function of the "ping" command ?
- (A) To encrypt data
 - (B) To test network connectivity
 - (C) To manage user accounts
 - (D) To design web pages
17. What is "DNS poisoning" ?
- (A) A form of data encryption
 - (B) A type of network cable
 - (C) A cyberattack that corrupts DNS records
 - (D) A method of network optimization
18. What is the primary purpose of a "proxy server" ?
- (A) To store website files
 - (B) To act as an intermediary between client and server
 - (C) To manage network hardware
 - (D) To encrypt network traffic
19. What does the acronym "URL" stand for ?
- (A) Universal Resource Locator
 - (B) Unified Routing Language
 - (C) User Remote Login
 - (D) Unit Record Length
20. What is the OSI model ?
- (A) A programming language
 - (B) A network security protocol
 - (C) A conceptual framework for network communication
 - (D) A hardware component

21. What is the purpose of the `<textarea>` tag ?
- (A) To create a table
 - (B) To create a hyperlink
 - (C) To create a multi-line text input control
 - (D) To display an image
22. Which HTML tag is used for defining an ordered list ?
- (A) `<ul>`
 - (B) `<list>`
 - (C) `<ol>`
 - (D) `<dl>`
23. Which HTML tag is used for defining an unordered list ?
- (A) `<ol>`
 - (B) `<list>`
 - (C) `<ul>`
 - (D) `<dl>`
24. What attribute is used to define the source of an image ?
- (A) href
 - (B) style
 - (C) src
 - (D) link
25. What attribute is used to link an external CSS file ?
- (A) style
 - (B) link
 - (C) src
 - (D) href

26. What attribute is used to define inline styles in HTML ?
- (A) class
 - (B) id
 - (C) style
 - (D) src
27. What is the function of the `<span>` tag ?
- (A) To create a table
 - (B) To define a hyperlink
 - (C) To define an inline section in an HTML document
 - (D) To display an image
28. What is the function of the `<div>` tag ?
- (A) To create a table
 - (B) To define a division or section in an HTML document
 - (C) To create a hyperlink
 - (D) To display an image
29. What is the purpose of the `<input>` tag ?
- (A) To create a hyperlink
 - (B) To create a table
 - (C) To create an input field for user input
 - (D) To display an image
30. What does the `<form>` tag do ?
- (A) Creates a table
 - (B) Creates a hyperlink
 - (C) Creates an input form for user input
 - (D) Creates an image

31. What is garbage collection in Java ?
- (A) A method to delete files
 - (B) Automatic memory management
 - (C) A network protocol
 - (D) A web design tool
32. What is the purpose of the "import" keyword in Java ?
- (A) To define a class
 - (B) To include classes from other packages
 - (C) To create objects
 - (D) To implement inheritance
33. What is the purpose of the "package" keyword in Java ?
- (A) To define a class
 - (B) To organize classes into namespaces
 - (C) To create objects
 - (D) To implement inheritance
34. What is an abstract class in Java ?
- (A) A class that cannot be instantiated
 - (B) A class with only static methods
 - (C) A data type
 - (D) A loop control statement
35. What is method overriding in Java ?
- (A) Creating multiple classes
 - (B) Redefining a method in a subclass
 - (C) Hiding data
 - (D) Creating constructors

36. What is method overloading in Java ?
- (A) Creating multiple classes
 - (B) Defining multiple methods with the same name but different parameters
 - (C) Hiding data
 - (D) Creating constructors
37. What is the purpose of the "final" keyword in Java ?
- (A) To create loops
 - (B) To define methods
 - (C) To make a variable or class unchangeable
 - (D) To implement inheritance
38. What is an exception in Java ?
- (A) A type of loop
 - (B) An error that occurs during program execution
 - (C) A data type
 - (D) A method to create objects
39. What is an interface in Java ?
- (A) A class that cannot be instantiated
 - (B) A collection of abstract methods
 - (C) A data type
 - (D) A loop control statement
40. What is the purpose of the "static" keyword in Java ?
- (A) To create objects
 - (B) To make a variable or method belong to the class rather than an instance
 - (C) To define a constructor
 - (D) To implement inheritance

41. What is the purpose of a sitemap ?
- (A) To show the physical layout of a server room
 - (B) To help search engines understand the structure of a website
 - (C) To manage network security
 - (D) To encrypt website data
42. What is a URL ?
- (A) Uniform Resource Locator
 - (B) Universal Routing Logic
 - (C) User Request Language
 - (D) Unified Response Layer
43. What is a web server ?
- (A) A type of web browser
 - (B) A computer that stores and serves web pages
 - (C) A web design tool
 - (D) A network security device
44. What is CSS ?
- (A) Computer System Security
 - (B) Cascading Style Sheets
 - (C) Central Server System
 - (D) Client Side Scripting
45. What is the purpose of a robots.txt file ?
- (A) To define website design
 - (B) To instruct web crawlers on which pages to index
 - (C) To encrypt website data
 - (D) To manage network security

46. What is a web crawler ?
- (A) A type of web browser
 - (B) A program that browses the web to index content
 - (C) A web design tool
 - (D) A network security tool
47. What is the purpose of digital certificates ?
- (A) To encrypt data
 - (B) To verify the identity of a website
 - (C) To filter network traffic
 - (D) To manage network protocols
48. What is a cookie in web browsing ?
- (A) A type of virus
 - (B) A small text file stored on a user's computer
 - (C) A web design element
 - (D) A network protocol
49. What is SSL ?
- (A) System Security Language
 - (B) Secure Sockets Layer
 - (C) Server System Logic
 - (D) Standard Security Line
50. What is phishing ?
- (A) A type of firewall
 - (B) A form of online fraud to steal sensitive information
 - (C) A network protocol
 - (D) A web design tool

51. What is a VPN ?
- (A) Virtual Private Network
 - (B) Visual Programming Node
 - (C) Variable Protocol Network
 - (D) Very Public Network
52. What is the function of a modem ?
- (A) To route data between networks
 - (B) To convert analog signals to digital and vice versa
 - (C) To amplify network signals
 - (D) To filter network traffic
53. What is the purpose of a subnet mask ?
- (A) To encrypt data
 - (B) To filter network traffic
 - (C) To divide a network into subnets
 - (D) To assign IP addresses
54. What is the difference between TCP and UDP ?
- (A) TCP is faster, UDP is reliable
 - (B) TCP is reliable, UDP is faster
 - (C) TCP is for video, UDP is for text
 - (D) TCP is for LAN, UDP is for WAN
55. What is the function of a network switch ?
- (A) To route data between networks
 - (B) To connect devices within a LAN
 - (C) To filter network traffic
 - (D) To amplify network signals

56. What is an IP address used for ?
- (A) To identify a website
 - (B) To identify a device on a network
 - (C) To encrypt data
 - (D) To manage network protocols
57. What is the purpose of a DNS server ?
- (A) To assign IP addresses
 - (B) To translate domain names to IP addresses
 - (C) To manage network security
 - (D) To route network traffic
58. What does the term "latency" refer to in networking ?
- (A) Network bandwidth
 - (B) Data transfer speed
 - (C) Delay in data transfer
 - (D) Network security
59. What is the primary function of a router ?
- (A) To connect devices within a LAN
 - (B) To forward data between networks
 - (C) To amplify network signals
 - (D) To filter network traffic
60. Which device operates at the physical layer of the OSI model ?
- (A) Router
 - (B) Switch
 - (C) Hub
 - (D) Firewall

61. What is the world wide web ?
- (A) A collection of servers
 - (B) A system of interlinked hypertext documents
 - (C) A type of network cable
 - (D) A collection of programming languages
62. What is the term for the set of rules that govern communication over a network ?
- (A) Bandwidth
 - (B) Protocol
 - (C) Node
 - (D) Host
63. What is the term for malicious software designed to harm or exploit computer systems ?
- (A) Firewall
 - (B) Malware
 - (C) Protocol
 - (D) ISP
64. What is the term for a user's digital identity and behaviour online ?
- (A) Net etiquette
 - (B) Digital footprint
 - (C) Cyber security
 - (D) Network topology
65. What is commerce on the Internet commonly called ?
- (A) E-mail
 - (B) E-commerce
 - (C) E-chat
 - (D) E-data

66. What tag defines a table data cell ?
- (A) <td>
 - (B) <th>
 - (C) <tr>
 - (D) <tablecell>
67. What tag defines a table header ?
- (A) <td>
 - (B) <th>
 - (C) <tr>
 - (D) <tableheader>
68. What tag defines a table row ?
- (A) <td>
 - (B) <th>
 - (C) <tr>
 - (D) <tablerow>
69. What is the purpose of the <body> tag in HTML ?
- (A) To define the title of the web page
 - (B) To define metadata about the HTML document
 - (C) To display the main content of the web page
 - (D) To create hyperlinks
70. What is the purpose of the <head> tag in HTML ?
- (A) To display the main content of the web page
 - (B) To define the title of the web page
 - (C) To define metadata about the HTML document
 - (D) To create hyperlinks

71. What is the root tag in HTML ?
- (A) <head>
 - (B) <body>
 - (C) <html>
 - (D) <title>
72. What is a HTML Frame ?
- (A) A border around a webpage
 - (B) A way to divide a browser window into multiple sections
 - (C) An image format
 - (D) A type of HTML table
73. Which HTML tag is used to insert an image ?
- (A) <picture>
 - (B)
 - (C) <graphic>
 - (D) <icon>
74. Which HTML tag is used to create a table ?
- (A) <list>
 - (B) <grid>
 - (C) <table>
 - (D) <data>
75. Which HTML tag is used to create a hyperlink ?
- (A) <link>
 - (B) <a>
 - (C) <href>
 - (D) <url>

76. What is the structure of a Java program ?
- (A) Only methods
 - (B) Class definition, main method and methods
 - (C) Only variables
 - (D) Only comments
77. What is an access modifier in Java ?
- (A) A keyword to declare variables
 - (B) A keyword to define methods
 - (C) A keyword to control access to class members
 - (D) A keyword to create loops
78. What is polymorphism ?
- (A) Ability to create multiple classes
 - (B) Ability of an object to take on many forms
 - (C) Ability to hide data
 - (D) Ability to create constructors
79. What is inheritance ?
- (A) Creating objects
 - (B) Deriving a class from another class
 - (C) Defining methods
 - (D) Declaring variables
80. What is encapsulation ?
- (A) Hiding data and methods within a class
 - (B) Creating multiple instances of a class
 - (C) Implementing inheritance
 - (D) Overloading methods

81. What is a constructor in Java ?
- (A) A method to destroy an object
 - (B) A special method to initialize an object
 - (C) An operator for arithmetic operations
 - (D) A keyword for loop control
82. Which of the following is a primitive data type in Java ?
- (A) String
 - (B) Array
 - (C) int
 - (D) Class
83. What is a Java Keyword ?
- (A) User-defined identifier
 - (B) reserved word with special meaning
 - (C) Variable name
 - (D) Class name
84. What is JDK ?
- (A) Java development Kit
 - (B) Java Design Kernel
 - (C) Java Deployment Key
 - (D) Java Data Kit
85. What is a common E-mail threat ?
- (A) Firewalls
 - (B) Viruses
 - (C) Routers
 - (D) Switches

86. What is netiquette ?
- (A) Network equipment
 - (B) Rules for online behaviour
 - (C) Network security protocols
 - (D) Network design principles
87. What is web hosting ?
- (A) Designing web pages
 - (B) Providing server space for websites
 - (C) Creating web browsers
 - (D) Managing network security
88. What is a meta search engine ?
- (A) A search engine that indexes only metadata
 - (B) A search engine that queries multiple search engines
 - (C) A search engine for internal networks
 - (D) A search engine that only searches images
89. What does HTTP stand for ?
- (A) Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
 - (B) High-Tech Transmission Protocol
 - (C) Host Transfer Text Protocol
 - (D) Hyperlink Translation Protocol
90. What does HTML stand for ?
- (A) Hyper Text Markup Language
 - (B) High-Tech machine Language
 - (C) Hyper Transfer Mode Logic
 - (D) Host Transfer Management Language

91. What does SGML stand for ?
- (A) Standard Generalized Markup Language
 - (B) Simple Graphical Modeling Language
 - (C) System Global Management Library
 - (D) Secure Gateway Management Logic
92. What is a firewall ?
- (A) A type of web browser
 - (B) A security system that monitors and controls network traffic
 - (C) A website design tool
 - (D) A network cable
93. What is an ISP ?
- (A) Internet Service Provider
 - (B) Internet System Protocol
 - (C) Integrated Service Platform
 - (D) Internal Server Processor
94. What is a host in a network ?
- (A) A client computer
 - (B) A server computer
 - (C) A network switch
 - (D) A modem
95. What is a node in a network ?
- (A) A central server
 - (B) Any device connected to the network
 - (C) A routing device
 - (D) A firewall

96. What is bandwidth ?
- (A) The speed of a processor
 - (B) The capacity of a network connection
 - (C) The size of a hard drive
 - (D) The resolution of a monitor
97. What does WAN stand for ?
- (A) Wide Area Network
 - (B) Wireless Area Network
 - (C) Web Access Network
 - (D) Wired Application Network
98. What is a LAN ?
- (A) Local Area Network
 - (B) Large Area Network
 - (C) Linear Access Network
 - (D) Logical Array Network
99. Which of the following is NOT a level of Internet connectivity ?
- (A) Level One
 - (B) Level Two
 - (C) Level Three
 - (D) Level Four
100. What does ARPANET stand for ?
- (A) Advanced Research Projects Agency Network
 - (B) American Research Project Network
 - (C) Applied Research Program for Networking
 - (D) Automated Research Protocol Network

4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as – A, B, C & D in the question booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

Example :

Question :

- Q. 1 (A) (B) (C) (D)
Q. 2 (A) (B) (C) (D)
Q. 3 (A) (B) (C) (D)

Illegible answers with cutting and over-writing or half filled circle will be cancelled.

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the Instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager and cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Impt. On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question booklet of the same series.

4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर- A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से एक सही उत्तर छाँटना है। उत्तर को OMR आन्सर-शीट में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

- प्रश्न 1 (A) (B) (C) (D)
प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) (C) (D)
प्रश्न 3 (A) (B) (C) (D)

अपठनीय उत्तर या ऐसे उत्तर जिन्हें काटा या बदला गया है, या गोले में आधा भरकर दिया गया, उत्तर निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet), पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के अन्त में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैलकुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण : प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।