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Roll No. _____

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No. :

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BCA VI Semester (NEP Back Paper) Examination, 2025-26

E-COMMERCE

Paper Code						
B	C	A	6	0	0	3

Question Booklet Series

A

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

(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 गये हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।
4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर- A, B, C तथा D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छँटना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

Rough Work
रफ़ कार्य

1. creates a whole world of global village from where anyone can buy anything, anytime and anywhere.
(A) E-commerce.
(B) Commerce.
(C) Traditional commerce.
(D) None of the mentioned
2. EDI is mainly used between:
(A) Individuals
(B) Businesses
(C) Students
(D) Governments only
3. Which document is commonly exchanged using EDI?
(A) Personal diary
(B) Invoice
(C) Novel
(D) Photograph
4. What does EDIFACT stand for?
(A) Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport
(B) Electronic Digital Interface for Accounting and Commerce
(C) Electronic Data Integration Format and Control Tool
(D) None of the above
5. Which network is traditionally used for secure EDI transactions?
(A) LAN
(B) WAN
(C) VAN
(D) MAN
6. Which of the following is an advantage of EDI?
(A) Increased paperwork
(B) Slower processing
(C) Reduced errors
(D) High manual effort.
7. In EDI, "translation software" is used to:
(A) Encrypt messages
(B) Convert data into standard EDI format
(C) Store documents
(D) Print invoices
8. Which industry widely uses EDI?
(A) Agriculture only
(B) Retail and manufacturing
(C) Entertainment only
(D) Education only

9. What is the full form of VAN?
- (A) Virtual Access Network
 - (B) Value Added Network
 - (C) Variable Area Network
 - (D) Verified Access Node
10. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of EDI?
- (A) Faster transactions
 - (B) Reduced cost
 - (C) Increased manual errors
 - (D) Improved accuracy
11. EDI helps in reducing:
- (A) Communication speed
 - (B) Paper usage
 - (C) Business efficiency
 - (D) Data accuracy
12. What type of transactions does EDI support?
- (A) Only financial
 - (B) Only personal
 - (C) Business transactions
 - (D) Only academic
13. Which of the following is a limitation of EDI?
- (A) Low initial setup cost
 - (B) Requires standardization
 - (C) No need for technical knowledge
 - (D) Works without network
14. What is the primary purpose of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)?
- (A) Manual data entry
 - (B) Paper-based communication Information
 - (C) Electronic exchange of business documents
 - (D) Voice communication
15. What does E-Commerce primarily involve?
- (A) Electronic buying and selling of goods
 - (B) Manufacturing products
 - (C) Traditional marketing
 - (D) Manual accounting
16. Which network made global E-commerce possible?
- (A) Internet
 - (B) LAN
 - (C) Telephone network
 - (D) Postal service

17. The term 'Electronic Market' refers to:
- (A) Retail showroom
 - (B) Physical supermarket
 - (C) Wholesale warehouse
 - (D) Online environment for buyers and sellers
18. The trade cycle includes which stages?
- (A) Packaging, marketing
 - (B) Manufacturing, transport
 - (C) Pre-sale, execution, settlement
 - (D) Designing, testing
19. Which is a benefit of E-commerce?
- (A) 24×7 availability
 - (B) Limited market reach
 - (C) Higher paperwork
 - (D) Slow transactions
20. Internet commerce is also known as:
- (A) Online commerce
 - (B) Manual commerce
 - (C) Physical commerce
 - (D) Offline commerce
21. E-commerce enables businesses to:
- (A) Reach global customers
 - (B) Limit sales locally
 - (C) Avoid computers
 - (D) Use only cash
22. Which technology supports online transactions?
- (A) Postal services
 - (B) Typewriters
 - (C) Fax machines
 - (D) Internet protocols
23. Which factor contributed most to the growth of E-commerce?
- (A) Internet connectivity
 - (B) Manual accounting
 - (C) Paper documentation
 - (D) Postal communication
24. B2B E-commerce refers to transactions conducted between:
- (A) Consumers
 - (B) Businesses
 - (C) Students
 - (D) Government offices
25. An intranet is defined as:
- (A) A global public network
 - (B) A private network used within an organization
 - (C) A satellite communication system
 - (D) A television broadcast system

26. Protecting customer information in E-commerce is related to:
- (A) Privacy protection
 - (B) Hardware design
 - (C) Printer maintenance
 - (D) Cable installation
27. Internet protocols are responsible for:
- (A) Communication between network devices
 - (B) Removing servers
 - (C) Eliminating databases
 - (D) Replacing websites
28. Automotive Network Exchange (ANX) is primarily used in:
- (A) Healthcare industry
 - (B) Automobile industry
 - (C) Banking sector
 - (D) Education sector
29. The largest extranet is generally associated with:
- (A) Internal communication
 - (B) Global supply chain networks
 - (C) Personal networks
 - (D) Standalone systems
30. An extranet extends an intranet to:
- (A) Internal employees only
 - (B) Offline users
 - (C) Government agencies only
 - (D) External stakeholders
31. Which of the following is an example of intranet software?
- (A) Web browsers and collaboration tools
 - (B) Television software
 - (C) Gaming consoles
 - (D) Word processors only
32. A key application of intranets is:
- (A) External marketing
 - (B) Internal communication
 - (C) Broadcasting news
 - (D) Satellite transmission
33. Intranet case studies often highlight:
- (A) Hardware failures
 - (B) Organizational efficiency improvements
 - (C) Gaming performance
 - (D) Television ratings
34. A major consideration in intranet deployment is:
- (A) Colour of cables
 - (B) Security and access control
 - (C) Office furniture
 - (D) Printer type

35. Extranets are mainly used for:
- (A) Internal data storage
 - (B) Gaming networks
 - (C) Collaboration with business partners
 - (D) Offline communication
36. The structure of an extranet typically includes:
- (A) Only internal users
 - (B) Only public access
 - (C) No security features
 - (D) Secure access for external users
37. Extranet products and services include:
- (A) Secure portals and VPNs
 - (B) Television channels
 - (C) Radio systems
 - (D) Standalone software
38. A major application of extranets is:
- (A) Internal payroll processing
 - (B) Supply chain management
 - (C) Personal messaging
 - (D) Offline accounting
39. Business models of extranet applications focus on:
- (A) Enhancing inter-organizational collaboration
 - (B) Reducing internet usage
 - (C) Eliminating communication
 - (D) Offline processing
40. A key managerial issue in extranets is:
- (A) Screen resolution
 - (B) Data security and trust
 - (C) Keyboard layout
 - (D) Printer speed
41. Which of the following best defines Electronic Commerce (E-Commerce)?
- (A) Buying and selling goods through physical stores
 - (B) Conducting business transactions over electronic networks
 - (C) Manufacturing products using machines
 - (D) Advertising through newspapers
42. The scope of E-Commerce includes:
- (A) Only online shopping
 - (B) Only banking transactions
 - (C) All electronic business activities including services and communication
 - (D) Only email communication

43. Which of the following is NOT a component of E-Commerce?
- (A) Online marketing
 - (B) Electronic payments
 - (C) Manual bookkeeping
 - (D) Supply chain integration
44. The trade cycle in E-Commerce begins with:
- (A) Settlement
 - (B) Execution
 - (C) Pre-sales activities
 - (D) Delivery
45. Which stage of the trade cycle involves order fulfilment?
- (A) Pre-sale
 - (B) Execution
 - (C) Settlement
 - (D) Negotiation
46. Electronic markets primarily facilitate:
- (A) Physical meetings
 - (B) Online interactions between buyers and sellers
 - (C) Manual transactions
 - (D) Offline advertisements
47. Internet commerce refers to:
- (A) Use of telephones in business
 - (B) Conducting business transactions via the Internet
 - (C) Selling only hardware products
 - (D) Offline communication systems
48. One major advantage of E-Commerce is:
- (A) Increased paperwork
 - (B) Limited market reach
 - (C) Global accessibility
 - (D) Slower transactions
49. Which of the following best represents an electronic market?
- (A) Shopping mall
 - (B) Wholesale warehouse
 - (C) Street vendor
 - (D) Online marketplace platform
50. E-Commerce reduces transaction costs by:
- (A) Increasing manual work
 - (B) Eliminating intermediaries
 - (C) Increasing paperwork
 - (D) Slowing communication

51. The settlement phase in the trade cycle involves:
- (A) Advertising products
 - (B) Delivering goods
 - (C) Payment processing
 - (D) Product design
52. Which of the following is a limitation of E-Commerce?
- (A) Global reach
 - (B) Security concerns
 - (C) Faster communication
 - (D) Cost reduction
53. Just-in-Time (JIT) delivery aims to:
- (A) Increase inventory levels
 - (B) Deliver goods exactly when needed
 - (C) Delay shipments
 - (D) Eliminate suppliers
54. The "nuts and bolts" of EDI refer to:
- (A) Hardware components
 - (B) Software games
 - (C) Office equipment
 - (D) Technical standards and formats
55. SET (Secure Electronic Transaction) was developed to:
- (A) Increase website speed
 - (B) Secure online credit card transactions
 - (C) Replace the Internet
 - (D) Improve hardware performance
56. SET is often considered a failure mainly due to:
- (A) Lack of encryption
 - (B) Poor internet connectivity
 - (C) High complexity and low adoption
 - (D) Lack of users
57. A payment protocol defines:
- (A) Hardware configuration
 - (B) Rules for conducting transactions securely
 - (C) Website design
 - (D) Data storage format only
58. Which of the following is a security scheme in e-payments?
- (A) Encryption
 - (B) Printing
 - (C) Scanning
 - (D) Typing
59. In an electronic credit card system, the transaction involves
- (A) Only buyer
 - (B) Buyer, seller, and payment gateway
 - (C) Only bank
 - (D) Only seller

60. A payment gateway acts as-
- (A) A storage device
 - (B) A software tool for editing
 - (C) A network cable
 - (D) An intermediary between merchant and bank
61. Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT) allows:
- (A) Physical cash exchange
 - (B) Transfer of funds electronically between accounts
 - (C) Manual transactions
 - (D) Offline payments only
62. A key limitation of e-payment systems is
- (A) Speed
 - (B) Security risks
 - (C) Automation
 - (D) Convenience
63. The future (prospect) of electronic payment systems includes-
- (A) Decline in usage
 - (B) Increased adoption and innovation
 - (C) Elimination of technology
 - (D) Reduced security
64. One major managerial issue in e-payment systems is-
- (A) Printer selection
 - (B) Screen brightness
 - (C) Risk management and fraud prevention
 - (D) Cable management
65. Which of the following improves trust in e-payment systems?
- (A) Strong encryption and authentication
 - (B) Lack of security
 - (C) Manual verification
 - (D) Offline processing
66. Protecting privacy in E-Commerce involves-
- (A) Sharing all user data
 - (B) Safeguarding personal information
 - (C) Ignoring security measures
 - (D) Publicizing customer details
67. Intellectual property protection includes:
- (A) Protecting physical goods
 - (B) Managing inventory
 - (C) Safeguarding digital content like software and media
 - (D) Shipping products

68. Which of the following is NOT an example of intellectual property?
- (A) Vehicles
 - (B) Music
 - (C) Software
 - (D) Design of vehicles
69. Free speech on the Internet refers to-
- (A) Controlled communication only
 - (B) Freedom to express ideas or opinions online
 - (C) Blocking all content
 - (D) Limiting access to websites
70. Internet censorship involves-
- (A) Promoting all content
 - (B) Restricting access to certain online content
 - (C) Increasing bandwidth
 - (D) Enhancing storage
71. Internet indecency refers to-
- (A) Secure communication
 - (B) Data encryption
 - (C) Legal transactions
 - (D) Inappropriate or offensive online content
72. Taxation in E-Commerce deals with:
- (A) Imposing taxes on online transactions
 - (B) Hardware pricing
 - (C) Website design
 - (D) Data storage
73. Encryption policies are concerned with:
- (A) Data formatting
 - (B) Security of electronic communication
 - (C) Network speed
 - (D) Website layout
74. Which issue is associated with online gambling?
- (A) Data storage
 - (B) Hardware design
 - (C) Website hosting
 - (D) Legal restrictions and regulation
75. Consumer protection in E-Commerce ensures:
- (A) Seller profits only
 - (B) Rights and safety of sellers
 - (C) Data duplication
 - (D) Rights and safety of buyers

76. A common legal issue in E-Commerce is:
- (A) Monitor size
 - (B) Fraud and cybercrime
 - (C) Keyboard design
 - (D) Printer speed
77. Ethical issues in EC include
- (A) Honest business practices
 - (B) Hardware installation
 - (C) Cable management
 - (D) System shutdown
78. Privacy policies on websites inform users about
- (A) Product pricing
 - (B) Delivery time
 - (C) Data collection and usage
 - (D) Payment options only
79. Copyright law protects:
- (A) Physical goods only
 - (B) Original digital content
 - (C) Hardware devices
 - (D) Network cables
80. Which of the following is a challenge in enforcing EC laws?
- (A) Local transactions
 - (B) Offline sales
 - (C) Small businesses
 - (D) Cross-border jurisdiction issues
81. Consumer rights in E-Commerce include-
- (A) Right to information and fair pricing
 - (B) Right to avoid transactions
 - (C) Right to reduce quality
 - (D) Right to ignore laws
82. The server in a client/server system is responsible for-
- (A) Requesting data
 - (B) Providing services and resources
 - (C) Designing interfaces
 - (D) Managing cables
83. A firewall is used to-
- (A) Store data
 - (B) Increase speed
 - (C) Prevent unauthorized access
 - (D) Design applications

84. Internet security aims to-
- (A) Increase bandwidth
 - (B) Reduce storage
 - (C) Improve graphics
 - (D) Protect data and systems from unauthorized access
85. Analysing web browsing helps businesses to-
- (A) Reduce traffic
 - (B) Eliminate bugs in website
 - (C) Understand user behaviour
 - (D) Increase hardware cost
86. One challenge in E-Commerce infrastructure is-
- (A) Improved communication
 - (B) Global reach
 - (C) Faster transactions
 - (D) Maintaining security
87. E-Commerce infrastructure includes-
- (A) Only hardware components
 - (B) Technology, people, policies, and processes
 - (C) Only software tools
 - (D) Only internet connection
88. Selling on the web involves-
- (A) Online transactions and customer interaction
 - (B) Only product display
 - (C) Offline communication
 - (D) Manual billing only
89. Internet protocols are used to:
- (A) Design websites
 - (B) Enable communication between devices
 - (C) Store data
 - (D) Create graphics
90. Intranet improves:
- (A) External trade
 - (B) Cost
 - (C) Hardware
 - (D) Internal communication
91. HTTPS protocol provides:
- (A) Faster speed only
 - (B) Data storage
 - (C) Secure communication over the Internet
 - (D) Website design

92. Web analytics tools are used for
- (A) Designing websites
 - (B) Tracking and analysing website usage
 - (C) Printing reports
 - (D) Managing hardware
93. A key managerial issue in EC infrastructure is:
- (A) Screen resolution
 - (B) Keyboard layout
 - (C) Cost, security and scalability management
 - (D) Printer selection
94. The trade cycle starts with:
- (A) Settlement
 - (B) Pre-sale
 - (C) Delivery
 - (D) Execution
95. SET was designed for:
- (A) Security
 - (B) Speed
 - (C) Storage
 - (D) Simplicity
96. B2B auctions use-
- (A) Fixed price
 - (B) Government pricing
 - (C) Random pricing
 - (D) Bidding
97. Extranet security requires-
- (A) No control
 - (B) Open access
 - (C) Authentication
 - (D) Public use
98. Software agents:
- (A) Replace users
 - (B) Automate tasks
 - (C) Design hardware
 - (D) Store data
99. Stored value cards store:
- (A) Data only
 - (B) Text
 - (C) Money value
 - (D) Images
100. Internet censorship is-
- (A) Promotion
 - (B) Sharing
 - (C) Expansion
 - (D) Restriction

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Example :

Question :

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

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 & 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.

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

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

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 में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैल्कुलेटर, 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 : प्रश्न-पुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सीरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।