

**MSc IT Semester IV**

**Sub: AI**

**Sample questions**

**Following questions are provided for the benefit of students. These are indicative only.**

Sr No.	Questions
1	Artificial Intelligence is
2	The historical conference held at _____ in 1956, that gave birth to Artificial Intelligence.
3	From the following _____ who demonstrated the power of computation logic.
4	_____ developed a knowledge representation model 'FRAME' in 1975.
5	Hopfield network for optimization using methods for statistical mechanics was developed by _____
6	_____ introduce artificial neural network method for distributed processing.
7	The Bayesian network for uncertain reasoning theory for Artificial Intelligence was proposed by _____
8	Knowledge is _____
9	Knowledge is made of _____
10	A popular chess program designed by IBM that defeated Garry Kasparov.
11	The science of correct use of intellect is _____
12	According to Leibniz the art of symbolic notations is refer as _____
13	_____ developed transcendental logic that appeared in The Critique of Pure Reason.
14	The concept of propositional logic and First Order Logic was introduced by _____
15	_____ is used in unification and resolution.
16	It deals with the validity, satisfiability and un-satisfiability using equivalence laws.
17	The expression $P (Q R) = (P Q ) R$ , signifies.
18	The expression $PQ = QP$ , signifies.
19	The predicate of the statement, "Donkey is an animal" is,
20	The predicate of the statement, "Cow eats grass" is,
21	It is used to express compound propositions by combining formulae to build complex worldwide formula.
22	For universal quantifier the following symbol is used.
23	For existential quantifier following symbol is used.
24	The predicate of statement, "All car has wheel" is:
25	The predicate of statement, " Everybody loves somebody sometime. " is:
26	The saturation of $S$ is defined as the list of all ground instances of all atomic formulae in $S$ .
27	The process of forming an inferred clause or resolving from the parent clauses is called _____.
28	It is the process for showing the unsatisfiability of a set of clauses.
29	The process of finding a substitution, which makes two literals similar is called _____
30	If $(W_i , W_j) \in R$ and $(W_j , W_k) \in R$ then $(W_i , W_k) \in R$ signifies
31	An extension of classical logic built by a set of new operators that hide quantification.
32	A logic that is based on time interval and propositional logic.

33	Finding a desired solution from the goal state is ____
34	The breadth first search algorithm uses the following data structures.
35	A* algorithm is based on _____
36	The breadth first search algorithm uses the following data structures.
37	A heuristic is a way of trying _____
38	The search strategy the uses a problem specific knowledge is known as _____
39	Best-First search is a type of informed search, which uses _____ to choose the best next node for expansion.
40	Heuristic function $h(n)$ is _____
41	What is the evaluation function in A* approach?
42	Which search strategy is also called as blind search?
43	How many types are available in uninformed search method?
44	When is breadth-first search is optimal?
45	What is the space complexity of Depth-first search?
46	Which search method takes less memory?
47	What is the other name of informed search strategy?
48	Which search is complete and optimal when $h(n)$ is consistent?
49	What are the main cons of hill-climbing search?
50	It is an algorithm, a loop that continually moves in the direction of increasing value – that is uphill.
51	Adversarial search problems uses _____
52	A component use in game can be formally defined as a kind of search problem.
53	The initial state and the legal moves for each side define the _____ for the game.
54	General algorithm applied on game tree for making decision of win/lose is _____
55	In minmax algorithm min signifies the move of _____
56	Which values are independent in minimax search algorithm?
57	Which search is equal to minimax search but eliminates the branches that can't influence the final decision?
58	The minimax search is _____, So at one time we just have to consider the nodes along a single path in the tree.
59	Which value is assigned to alpha and beta in the alpha-beta pruning?
60	Where does the values of alpha-beta search get updated?
61	To design the CHESS _____ algorithm was designed by Slate and Atkin.
62	Which function is used to calculate the feasibility of whole game tree?
63	In Rule based System the following are the main components
64	Translate the following statement into FOL. "For every a, if a is a philosopher, then a is a scholar"
65	A _____ is used to demonstrate, on a purely syntactic basis, that one formula is a logical consequence of another formula.
66	First Order Logic is also known as _____
67	It is used to compute the truth of any sentence.
68	Which closely resembles propositional definite clause?
69	The predicate of the statement, "Donkey is an animal" is,
70	Which knowledge base is called as fixed point?
71	A rule-based system consists of a bunch of _____ rules.
72	_____ trees can be used to infer in Horn clause systems.
73	The process of selecting a particular rule from the conflict set of rules is called _____.
74	What will backward chaining algorithm will return?

75	How can be the goal is thought of in backward chaining algorithm?
76	What is used in backward chaining algorithm?
77	Which problem can frequently occur in backward chaining algorithm?
78	Autonomous Question/Answering systems is an application of _____
79	What are Semantic Networks?
80	Graph used to represent semantic network is _____
81	Which of the following is an extension of the semantic network?
82	Semantic Network represents _____
83	The limitations of the semantic networks.
84	Semantic Network is also known as _____ networks.
85	Which of the following elements constitutes the frame structure?
86	What is the frame?
87	The frame model representation of knowledge was developed by _____
88	The main motivation for the development of CD as a knowledge representation techniques are given below:
89	The primitive conceptual dependency action used, to transfer of abstract relationship
90	The primitive conceptual dependency action used, to taking of an object by an animal to the inside of that animal (e.g., drink, eat)
91	The primitive conceptual dependency action used, Expulsion of an object from inside the body by an animal to the world (e.g., cry)
92	One of the object in Conceptual Dependency is :
93	In conceptual dependency it serve as aides of picture producers.
94	It is used to describe stereotyped events and prototypes of expected sequence of events.
95	In scripts _____ is used to describe the events in the script, they are the slots representing the objects in the event.
96	A system that contradicts the existing information for maintaining the fact.
97	The non-deductive form of inference is _____
98	An approach that integrates different types of knowledge in the same decision support system.
99	A model organized as a hierarchical structure of episodic memory organization packets.
100	It is different from induction and deduction-based reasoning processes which are based on the first principle.

**MSc IT Semester IV**

**Sub: CF**

**Sample questions**

**Following questions are provided for the benefit of students. These are indicative only.**

<b>Unit 1</b>	
1.	Computer Forensics also known as _____.
2.	Digital information must be organized and documented into an official _____ to be presented in a court of Law.
3.	The goal of computer Forensics is to perform a _____ investigation.
4.	_____ Computing is a science of capturing, processing and investigating data from computers using a methodology whereby any evidence discovered is acceptable in the court of Law.
5.	_____ often work as a team to make computers and networks secure in an organization.
6.	The term _____ refers to a large corporate computing system that might include formerly independent systems.
7.	_____ is a legal process of establishing criminal or civil liability in court.
8.	In private sectors, the misuse is referred to as employee _____ of company rules.
9.	Some email abuses involve transmitting _____ messages.
10.	_____ investigation involves government agencies responsible for criminal investigations and prosecution.
11.	The _____ updates information on computer search and seizure regularly.
12.	A criminal investigation can begin only when someone witnesses an _____.
13.	The _____ provides a record of clues to crimes that have been committed previously.
14.	_____ and seizing digital evidences, normally performed by a police officer on the scene.
15.	_____ is a common computer crime in which the owner is busy and trust one person such as the office manager to handle daily transaction.
16.	_____ is most committed by the disgruntled employee.
17.	An _____ is a type of verified document or showing or in other words it contains verification, meaning it is under path or penalty of perjury and this serves as an evidence required for court proceedings.
18.	_____ is a legal document that allow law enforcement to search an office or business.
19.	_____ is an essential part of professional growth and review it to identify the successful decision and action and see how to improve the performance.
20.	_____ form which list only one piece of evidence per page.
21.	_____ investigations typically include spam messages, inappropriate and offensive message content and harassment or threats.
22.	when conducting a computer forensics analysis under _____ rules for an attorney, must keep all findings confidential.
23.	An _____ is a process of trying to get a suspect to confess to a specific incident or crime.
24.	Request of _____ from the attorney directing you to start the investigation.
25.	A _____ is bit-by-bit copy of the original drive or storage medium and is an exact duplicate.
26.	A _____ is where we conduct investigation store evidence and do most of our work.
27.	The _____ set up processes for managing cases and reviews them regularly.
28.	_____ are costs that are directly related to the volume of work.
29.	All Forensic computer lab need an enclosed room where a forensic _____ can be set up.
30.	_____ can be a valuable source of support for recovering and analysing uncommon systems.
31.	_____ should outline how to uninstall software or delete any files.
32.	_____ planning requires researching different products to determine which one is the best and most cost effective.
33.	_____ is energy emanated radially, formed through the combined variable of electrical and magnetic field.
34.	_____ acquisition acquires data from a non-volatile source.
35.	_____ acquisition acquires data from a volatile source.
<b>Unit 2</b>	

36.	_____ evidence is anything stored or transmitted on electronic or optical media.
37.	In the private sector, an incident scene is often a place of _____.
38.	Companies should publish _____ stating that they reserve the right to inspect computing assets at will.
39.	A well-defined corporate policy states that an employer has the right to examine, inspect, or access any _____ computing asset.
40.	Proper procedure needs to be followed even in private-sector investigations because civil cases can easily become _____ cases.
41.	Criminal cases require a properly executed and well-defined _____.
42.	For all criminal investigations in the United States, the _____ specifies the Bill of Rights.
43.	The _____ applies when investigators find evidentiary items that aren't specified in a warrant or under probable cause.
44.	When dealing with a hazardous materials situation, you might need to obtain _____ certification.
45.	Forensic _____ are used to verify that data or storage media have not been altered.
46.	To analyse computer forensics data, learn to use _____ vendor tool.
47.	Collect, preserve, document, analyse, identify, and organize the _____.
48.	A mathematical algorithm that translates a file into a unique hexadecimal value is called as _____.
49.	Evidence consisting of information stored or transmitted in electronic form is called as _____.
50.	_____ is a portable kit containing only the minimum tools needed to perform disk acquisitions and preliminary forensics analysis in the field.
51.	_____ is someone who might be a suspect or someone with additional knowledge that can provide enough evidence of probable cause for a search warrant or arrest.
52.	Detecting data transmissions to and from a suspect's computer and a network server to determine the type of data being transmitted over a network is called as _____.
53.	You should access a suspect computer's _____ to configure the computer to boot to a floppy disk or CD first.
54.	_____ are grouped into clusters and clusters are _____ because the OS can track only a given number of allocation units.
55.	When files are deleted in a FAT file system, the Greek letter _____ is inserted in the first character of the filename in the directory.
56.	New Technology File System is more versatile because it uses the _____ to track file information.
57.	To be an effective computer forensics investigator, you need to maintain a _____ of older OSs and applications.
58.	NTFS can encrypt data with _____ and BitLocker.
59.	_____ stores information about partitions on a disk.
60.	File slack, RAM slack, and drive slack are areas in which _____ information, such as downloaded files, swap files, passwords, and logon IDs, can reside on a drive.
61.	_____ can compress files, folders, or an entire volume, while _____ can compress only entire volumes.
62.	The _____ in Windows keeps a record of attached hardware, user preferences, network connections, and installed software.
63.	_____ software enables you to run other OSs on a host computer.
64.	_____ is a file that specifies the Windows path installation and a variety of other start-up options.
65.	A column of tracks on two or more disk platters is called as _____.
66.	The unused space in a cluster between the end of an active file and the end of the cluster is called as _____.
67.	The unused space created when a file is saved is called as _____.
68.	The unused space between the end of the file (EOF) and the end of the last sector used by the active file in the cluster is called as _____.
69.	A password used to access special accounts or programs requiring a high level of security, such as a decryption utility for an encrypted drive is called as _____.
70.	The five functions required for computer forensics tools are acquisition, validation and discrimination, extraction, reconstruction, and _____.
71.	Hardware required for computer forensics includes workstations and devices, such as _____, to prevent contamination of evidence.

72.	Before upgrading to a new version of a computer forensics tool, run a _____ test on the new version.
73.	The process of creating a duplicate image of data is called as _____.
74.	The process of trying every combination of characters—letters, numbers, and special characters typically found on a keyboard—to find a matching password or passphrase value for an encrypted file is called as _____ attack.
75.	The process of sorting and searching through investigation data to separate known good data from suspicious data is called as _____.
76.	The process of pulling relevant data from an image and recovering or reconstructing data fragments is called as _____.
77.	The process of checking the accuracy of results is called as _____.
78.	The process of rebuilding data files is called as _____.
79.	_____ attack is an attack that uses a collection of words or phrases that might be passwords for an encrypted file.
80.	NIST stands for _____.
81.	CFTT stands for _____.
82.	Which is the GUI based Software Forensic Tools?
83.	In computer forensics, validating data is done by obtaining _____.
84.	The primary purpose of data _____ is to remove good data from suspicious data.
85.	Computer Forensic Tools are divided into two major categories: _____ and _____.

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## MSc IT Semester IV

Sub: DECS

### Sample questions

Following questions are provided for the benefit of students. These are indicative only.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ requires a combination of other chips like timers, program and data
2. Intel 4004 was a \_\_\_\_\_ bit processor.
3. Can we perform 16 bit operations using 8 bit controllers?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ processors use instruction pipelining.
5. CISC processors use \_\_\_\_\_ architecture.
6. Atmel 89C51 has \_\_\_\_\_ serial port.
7. Atmel 89C51 has \_\_\_\_\_ 16 bit timers.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ determines when it will function as a data bus or address bus.
9. Atmel 89C51 has \_\_\_\_\_ 8-bit ports.
10. To programme 8 –bit port of 89C51 to function as an input port, which signal should be applied?
11. Atmel 89C51 is a \_\_\_\_\_ pin IC.
12. Atmel 89C51 requires \_\_\_\_\_ V dc power supply.
13. Atmel 89C51 has \_\_\_\_\_ bytes on- chip RAM.
14. How many ports have a dual role in Atmel 89C51?
15. Read /Write operations in Atmel 89C51 are \_\_\_\_\_.
16. ALE is \_\_\_\_\_ in Atmel 89C51.
17. RXD is \_\_\_\_\_.
18. Address bus is \_\_\_\_\_ bit in Atmel 89C51.
19. Data bus is \_\_\_\_\_ bit in Atmel 89C51.
20. Program Counter in Atmel 89C51 is \_\_\_\_\_ bit.
21. TXD is \_\_\_\_\_.
22. Atmel 89C51 has \_\_\_\_\_ General Purpose Register Banks.
23. Accumulator is \_\_\_\_\_ bit in Atmel 89C51.
24. External crystal for clock frequency of Atmel 89C51 is connected between \_\_\_\_\_ pins.
25. Accidental corruption of memory is possible in \_\_\_\_\_ architecture.
26. The Bit-Slice Processor uses \_\_\_\_\_ technology.
27. Identify the element not used in Bit-slice processor.
28. Intel 4004 used clock frequency of \_\_\_\_\_.
29. Intel 8085 introduced in 1976 operated on \_\_\_\_\_ frequency.
30. Intel 4040 had \_\_\_\_\_ program memory.
31. Intel 8086 is a \_\_\_\_\_ bit processor.
32. Identify the external peripheral interfacing chip amongst the following:
33. Intel 8048 belonged to \_\_\_\_\_ family.
34. The Flash Programmable and Erasable Read Only Memory (PEROM) in Atmel 89C51 requires \_\_\_\_\_ waiting time for erasing the program.
35. Atmel 89C51 has \_\_\_\_\_ on chip flash memory.

36. \_\_\_\_\_ architecture uses separate buses for instruction and data fetching.
37. When an instruction can be operated on any register and can use any instruction mode, then it is called a \_\_\_\_\_ instruction set.
38. Improved version of Intel 8080 was \_\_\_\_\_
39. Intel 8048 used \_\_\_\_\_ byte instruction.
40. MCS-51 uses \_\_\_\_\_ byte instruction.
41. PIC microcontrollers have \_\_\_\_\_ instructions.
42. A PIC microcontroller executes instructions within \_\_\_\_\_ microseconds.
43. PIC 16C61 has an ALU of \_\_\_\_\_ bits.
44. Brown out reset takes place in PIC when the supply voltage falls below \_\_\_\_\_ Volts
45. Program Counter in PIC is \_\_\_\_\_ bit.
46. OSC2 pin output frequency is \_\_\_\_\_ of OSC1 frequency.
47. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a physical register.
48. \_\_\_\_\_ is required to initialize the RAM locations.
49. The instructions that use direct addressing modes in PIC to address register files use \_\_\_\_\_ bits.
50. GIE stands for \_\_\_\_\_ in PIC.
51. The Analog-to-Digital Converter interrupt flag is located in \_\_\_\_\_
52. Address of INDF is \_\_\_\_\_
53. PORTA pins of 16C61 are \_\_\_\_\_ bits wide.
54. PORTB pins of 16C61 are \_\_\_\_\_ bits wide.
55. ADC interrupt occurs when \_\_\_\_\_
56. Correct answer: b. analog-to-digital conversion ends
57. Maximum frequency that can be used as a clocking source for Timer 0 in PIC 16C61 is \_\_\_\_\_
58. The normal timeout period for PIC watchdog timer is \_\_\_\_\_
59. \_\_\_\_\_ bit in ADCON0 must be set to start AD conversion.
60. Correct answer: a. GO/! Done
61. Identify SFR not associated with ADC operation.
62. Instruction NOP stands for \_\_\_\_\_
63. Correct answer: b. No operation
64. Instruction IORWF stands for \_\_\_\_\_
65. Instruction SUBWF stands for \_\_\_\_\_
66. Correct answer: d. Subtract W from f
67. INTEDG=1 means \_\_\_\_\_
68. \_\_\_\_\_ bit in the status register is used to select register banks.
69. PCLATCH stands for \_\_\_\_\_
70. Correct answer: c. Program Counter Latch
71. PIC microcontroller has \_\_\_\_\_ independent interrupt sources.
72. Data memory in PIC microcontroller is \_\_\_\_\_ bit wide.
73. PIC16C61 has an EEPROM memory of \_\_\_\_\_ size.
74. PIC16C61 has a stack of \_\_\_\_\_ bits.
75. PIC16C61 has a stack of \_\_\_\_\_ levels.
76. In PIC16C61, power down bit=0 means \_\_\_\_\_



77. Correct answer: c. the 'SLEEP' instruction was executed
78. Power on reset pulse is generated when \_\_\_\_\_
79. Correct answer: d.  $V_{DD}$  rises from 1.5 to 2.1 V
80. The starting address of program in PIC16C71 is \_\_\_\_\_
81. The starting address of program in PIC16C61 is \_\_\_\_\_
82. During power up in PIC, a timer delay of \_\_\_\_\_ is introduced.
83. \_\_\_\_\_ oscillator in PIC has better accuracy.
84. PIC microcontroller program memory of 4K has \_\_\_\_\_ bit address.
85. PIC microcontroller program memory of 2K has \_\_\_\_\_ bit address.
86. When a peripheral interrupt is enabled in PIC, the processor goes to \_\_\_\_\_ address.
87. \_\_\_\_\_ direct address locations are possible in PIC.

## MSc IT Semester IV

Sub: ITIM

### Sample questions

Following questions are provided for the benefit of students. These are indicative only.

Q. No.	Question
1	_____ ensures the utility of the service is available as needed with sufficient capacity, continuity and security.
2	_____ are considered intangible assets of an organization that cannot be purchased, but must be developed and matured over time.
3	_____ service strategy is now available to service providers that states most innovation occurs outside the organization and no single organization can organically produce all the resources and capabilities required within an industry.
4	A web of relationships that generates tangible and intangible value through complex dynamic exchanges through two or more organizations is termed as _____.
5	A _____ is simply a bundle of assets meant to create value for customers in the form of goods and services.
6	Strategy as a _____ defines the governing set of beliefs, values, and a sense of purpose shared by the entire organization and also sets the overall direction in which the service provider moves to fulfil its purpose and construct its _____.
7	Resources are considered to be _____ assets of an organization.
8	_____ service provider is embedded within a business unit like one IT organization within each of the business units.
9	Which of the following is not a type of service strategy position included in four P's of strategy?
10	Warranty is stated in terms of the capacity, _____, continuity and security of the utilization of services.
11	Who are given the responsibility authority and resources necessary to deliver certain outcomes using the best possible means ?
12	_____ is defined by a set of business outcomes, which can be facilitated by a service.
13	_____ are means of delivery value to customers by facilitating outcomes customer need to achieve without owning specific costs and risks
14	As per outcome based service, it ensures that managers plan and execute all aspects of service management entirely from the perspective of what is valueable to the _____
15	The service portfolio represents the commitments and investments made by a service provider across all customers and market space.
16	The _____ approach help managers prioritize investments and improve the allocation of resources.

17	Which of the following is not the phase of Service Portfolio ?
18	_____ phase of service portfolio, consist of services presently active in the service operation phase and those approved to be readily offered to customers
19	_____ phase of service portfolio, consist of services under consideration or development but not available to the customer.
20	_____ phase of service portfolio consist of phased out services.
21	The rigid 'plan and deploy' model is giving way to the dynamic ' _____ ' model.
22	_____ is a set of specialized organizational capabilities for providing value to customers in the form of services
23	_____ is a means of delivering value to customers by facilitating outcomes customers want to achieve without the ownership of specific costs and risks.
24	_____ is fitness for purpose and _____ is fitness for use.
25	_____ is what the customer gets, and _____ is how it is delivered.
26	_____ can span organizational and geographic boundaries, often in complex variants creating unique designs and patterns of execution.
27	_____ is a set of coordinated activities combining and implementing resources and capabilities in order to produce an outcome, which, directly or indirectly, creates value for an external customer or stakeholder.
28	_____ is a necessary condition for developing organizational capabilities.
29	The _____ model is also applied in client/server models widely used in software design and enterprise architecture.
30	_____ hides what is not the customer's concern and exposes as a service what is useful and usable to them.
31	With _____, it is easier to make changes internal to the resource without adversely affecting utilization.
32	_____ is a group of interacting, interrelated, or interdependent components that form a unified whole, operating together for a common purpose.
33	Control processes is in which the value of the outcome has no influence on the process input are called _____ and the value of the outcome has influence (with or without some delay) on the process input in such a manner as to maintain the desired
34	_____ are a way of structuring organizations to implement the specialization principle.
35	What are measurable, have specific results and customers respond to specific events?
36	What are the 4 P's of Service Design?

37	Which of the following is a process that extends across the Service Lifecycle?
38	Capacity Management is a process that extends across the _____
39	The purpose of the _____ process is to align IT security with business security and ensure that information security is effectively managed in all service and Service Management activities'.
40	Information security must consider the following four perspectives:
41	Which of the following is not a design constraint?
42	Which one of the following is not a business driver for an information system?
43	Processes within service design fundamentals can be managed by _____.
44	Which of the following is not a Design activity?
45	_____ are technology domains of Identifying service requirements
46	Business requirements should be analyzed and existing IT services and infrastructure should be reviewed in order to _____
47	Which of the following is an activity of IT Service Continuity Management?
48	Which one of following is the main objectives of the Supplier Management process?
49	A balanced design can be achieved by _____.
50	What are the Key elements of Availability Management?
51	Which of the following is not a type of Capacity Management?
52	In order to Design Service Solutions, _____ should be analyzed and existing IT services and infrastructure should be reviewed.
53	Each organization should develop and maintain a _____ with regard to both the Portfolio and the Catalogue.
54	Service requirements can be identified by which one of the following?
55	Infrastructure, environment, data and applications are technology domains of _____.

56	Which of the following BEST describes a Virtual Service Desk structure?
57	The _____service catalogue contains information on supplies ,prices,point of contact,ordering and request processes.
58	Which ITIL process analyses threats and dependencies to IT Services as part of the decision regarding "countermeasures" to be implemented?
59	Which of the following describes a provider's services in terms of business value?
60	What is another term for Uptime?
61	Which process reviews Operational Level Agreements (OLAs) on a regular basis?
62	Service delivery strategies exclude which of the following:
63	_____are the Business drivers that support the fulfillment of business objectives.
64	_____activities within an IT organization are concerned with providing the overall strategic 'blueprints' for the development and deployment of an IT infrastructure.
65	Which of the following is not a type of SLA?
66	Which one of the following matric cannot be used to measure the capabilities and performace of the service design process?
67	The main purpose of the Service Design stage lifecycle is _____
68	The goal of _____ is to maintain the necessary ongoing recovery capability within the IT services and their supporting components.
69	Which of the following ensures that the level of service availability delivered in all services is matched to or exceeds the current and future agreed needs of the business, in a cost-effective manner?
70	The 3 types of Service Level Agreements structures are:
71	Which of the following activities is Service Level Management responsible for?
72	In which ITIL process are negotiations held with the customer about the availability and capacity levels to be provided?
73	_____is a written agreement between an IT service provider and the IT customer(s), defining the key service targets and responsibilities of both parties.
74	What is the name of the activity within the Capacity Management process whose purpose is to predict the future capacity requirements of new and changed services?
75	Business Continuity Plans (BCPs) are a part of_____.