

**NPTEL WEEK 9 ASSIGNMENT
CYBER SECURITY AND PRIVACY**

1. Which of the following is not true about Blockchains?
 - a. Blockchain ensures confidentiality through encryption.
 - b. Blockchain ensures integrity through hashing.
 - c. Properties such as hiding, and collision resistance help blockchains make transactions permanent.
 - d. **Blockchains are implemented as queues.**

2. What is the block size and key size of the Data Encryption Standard (DES)?
 - a. **Block size: 64 bits, key size: 56 bits**
 - b. Block size: 56 bits, key size: 64 bits
 - c. Block size: 64 bits, key size: 64 bits
 - d. Block size: 56 bits, key size: 56 bits

3. What is the purpose of the cryptography in the RSA algorithm?
 - a. **To encrypt messages using a public key and decrypt them using a private key**
 - b. To encrypt messages using a private key and decrypt them using a public key
 - c. To generate a random key for encrypting messages
 - d. To securely transmit keys over an insecure network

4. What is the term used to describe the concept where customers or partners can be held accountable for transactions, such as online purchases, which they cannot later dispute?
 - a. Unquestionability
 - b. Nonreversal
 - c. **Nonrepudiation**
 - d. Indisputability

5. In the context of information security, what distinguishes Personally Identifiable Information (PII) from other data?
 - a. Its susceptibility to malware attacks.
 - b. Its encryption level for secure transmission.
 - c. **Its uniqueness or proximity to a specific individual.**
 - d. Its accessibility through public databases.

6. Who is considered the "Father of Modern Day Information Privacy"?
 - a. **Alan Westin**
 - b. Alan Turing
 - c. Louis Brandeis
 - d. Samuel Warren

7. What is the core principle of informational privacy?
 - a. The right to remain anonymous at all times.

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- b. The complete elimination of all personal data collection.
 - c. The responsibility of companies to prioritize profits over user privacy.
 - d. **The ability of individuals to decide what personal information they share and with whom.**
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- 8. The FIPPs were first introduced in a report by:
 - a. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC)
 - b. The European Union
 - c. **The US Secretary's Advisory Committee on Automated Personal Data Systems.**
 - d. A private industry consortium
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- 9. Which of the following aspects of data privacy is NOT explicitly addressed in the FIPP?
 - a. **The right to be forgotten**
 - b. The ability to access and correct personal data.
 - c. The requirement for secret personal data record-keeping systems.
 - d. The need for individual consent for data collection.
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- 10. Which of the following statements BEST reflects the "reductionist" view?
 - a. Privacy is a fundamental right, independent of other rights.
 - b. **Privacy is seen as a derivative right, stemming from other fundamental rights like property or bodily security.**
 - c. There is no such thing as privacy; it's an outdated concept
 - d. Privacy is crucial for economic efficiency.