Topic-6: Network Forensics

SET-1

1. What does Networking mean?
2. What do you mean by Network forensic?
3. How does Networking help in saving cost?
4. Explain OSI model along with their layers and protocols working on each layer.
5. What do you mean by network Flexibility?
6. Which of the following covers the smallest network area among PAN, LAN, MAN, and WAN?
7. Describe LAN and WAN?
8. A computer laboratory is an example of …………………….
9. Define Star, Mesh, Ring topology along with its advantages and disadvantages?
10. What do you mean by client server architecture?
11. Differentiate between Multicast and Broadcast? Also specify the IP addresses used for the purpose of Multicast and Broadcast?
12. Define Intranet, Extranet, and Internet.
13. A hacker has been trying to breach the company infrastructure using the ethernet port located at the IT Department Building. Which type of accessibility is he trying to breach the network infrastructure.
    1. WAN, Internet
    2. LAN, Intranet
    3. MAN, Extranet
14. What is the name of the Datagram generated at the following layers?
    1. Data Link Layer
    2. Transport Layer
    3. Network Layers
15. Define logical and physical address along with examples and differences.
16. Define MAC address along with its identification components.
17. MAC address is a Non-Unique address assigned by manufacturer
    1. TRUE
    2. False
18. Which class does the following IP address belong to?
    1. 130.128.72.2
    2. 245.17.25.6
    3. 198.162.163.23
    4. 127.0.0.0
    5. 228.56.36.2
19. IPV6 address is of
    1. 32 bits
    2. 64 bits
    3. 126 bits
    4. None of the above
20. Define the following terms and its purposes.
    1. DNS
    2. DHCP
    3. FTP
    4. HTTP and HTTPS
    5. SSH, Telnet and RDP
    6. SMTP and SNMP
    7. TCP and UDP
    8. ARP, STP
21. What do you mean by Ports? List down the types of ports and the range they incorporate.
22. What port does HTTPS use?
23. What port does DNS and DHCP use?
24. Which ports are associated with Telnet and SSH?
25. What do you mean by NIC?
26. Define Routers, Switches and Hubs along with their differences?
27. What information could be obtained from Routers and switches during forensic investigations?
28. What is Unified Threat Management? Explain Firewall and IDS, IPS.
29. Differentiate between Network Forensics and Computer Forensics.
30. What do you mean by OSCAR Methodology?
31. Corroboration and Interpretation is done at Evidence Collection Phases?
    1. True
    2. False
32. Define “catch-it-as-you-can” and “Stop, Look and Listen”?
33. What challenges might you face while doing Network Forensics?
34. Why is understanding of OSI layer important for Digital Forensic?
35. What do you mean by ACL?
36. Define DoS, DDoS, Router Table Poisoning.
37. Define TTL and Checksum used in IPV4 packets?
38. What do you mean by Packet analyser? What information’s could you obtain by analysing the network packets?