



GLOBAL SCHOOL

Affiliated to CBSE, New Delhi, Affiliation No. 830346

Chapter 1

Societal Impacts of IT (Answers)

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. a) Passwords, b) Pin Numbers
2. Virus
3. Worms
4. Crackers
5. Spam
6. a) Client, b) Server
7. Spammer
8. Keyloggers
9. Decryption
10. White Hat

B. State True or False:

1. True
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. False
6. True
7. True
8. True
9. True
10. True

C. Multiple Choice Questions

1. C) Vital Information Resources under Seize
2. C) Stone Virus
3. C) Web Hijacking
4. C) Ankit Fadia
5. C) Spyware
6. B) Antivirus
7. C) Hackers

8. B) Backup

D. Answers in one word or sentence

1. Mail Bombing
2. Stealth Virus
3. Richard skrenta
4. Firewalls
5. Disaster Recovery
6. Encryption

E. Answer the following:

1. What is a Virus? Write its types.

A computer VIRUS is a program or a asset of programs that disrupts the normal functioning of a computer. VIRUSES can be classified into two categories

a) Boot VIRUSES : These viruses infect the the boot records or Master boot Records. Examples are **Disk killer, Stone virus**

b) Program file Viruses: These viruses infect executable files or program such as those with extension like **.com, .exe, .ovl, .drv, .sys**. Examples are **Sunday, Cascade**

2. What is the function of an Antivirus software?

Antivirus softwares are computer programs which are designed to identify, prevent and remove viruses from a computer. The tasks of Antivirus software are

- Scan the computer files to look for known viruses from virus dictionary
- Identify suspicious behaviour from any computer program, which might indicate infection.
- Scan the incoming e-mails, which might contain virus in attachment

3. What is a firewall?

Firewalls are software or hardware tools that protect a server, a network or an individual PC from the attacks by viruses and hackers.

4. Define Spam.

Spams are unwanted bulk e-mails that come from strange sources.

5. Compare hackers and crackers.

Hackers	Crackers
1) Have advanced knowledge of Computer Operating System	Have knowledge of Keyloggers
2) Never damage the data	Damage and delete the data
3) Develop new programs to hack the network	Use the existing tools to harm the network
4) Both evil and good purpose	Only for evil purpose

6) Define Recovery utilities.

To restore data from logical damage, specialized disk-imaging utilities are used. These utilities recover every readable bit from the surface and also recover logical file structure of storage media. After a hardware repair, these utilities play a very important role to get back original data.

7) What are the various security provisions in E-commerce?

Privacy using ENCRYPTION : Encryption is the process of transforming data into an unreadable code.

PASSWORDS and PIN NUMBERS : To protect data and important information unique passwords and PIN numbers are given to every user.

FIREWALLS : Firewalls are software or hardware tools that protect a server, a network or an individual PC from the attacks by viruses and hackers.

8) What do you understand by the term Worm?

A worm is similar to a virus in design, and is considered to be a sub-class of avirus. A worm spreads from computer to computer. It has the capability of travel without any human action. The biggest danger with a worm is its capability to replicate itself on a system.

9) Describe the term Trojan Horse.

The Trojan horse, at first glance will appear to be a useful software, but will actually damage the computer once it is installed. When a Trojan is activated on a computer, they can cause serious damage by deleting files and destroying information on a system.

Trojan comes in two parts, a **Client** part and a **Server** part.

10) List the problems that can be caused by a VIRUS in a computer.

- ❖ Decreasing the speed of the computer by decreasing the memory.
- ❖ Causing Strange movements or Patterns on the Screen
- ❖ Displaying Unusual messages
- ❖ Increasing the Disk Space
- ❖ Frequent hanging of the system

- ❖ Showing abnormal write protect error
- ❖ Displaying a change in data against the file name in the directory
- ❖ Reformatting the Hard disk
- ❖ Deleting or Damaging files

11) What do you understand by Data backup? Explain any two techniques of Data backup.

Data backup is the process of making duplicate copies of data, which can be used to restore the original data in case of any data lose event.

The three techniques of DATA BACKUP are

- a) ONLINE BACKUP SYSTEM : This is built for a client software program, that run on a given schedule. It may be a small interval, an hour, one day or more. This system collects, compresses and encrypts data, uses the internet and transfers data to remote servers. These servers are typically designed to provide backup services.
 - b) OFFLINE BACKUP SYSTEM : It is process of data backup in which direct human involvement is required. The users themselves attach a storage device to a computer and copy files. This copy of data is called a dump.
 - c) BACKUP SITES: Data backup servers need properly configured networks. The locations where these servers are installed are called data recovery centres to Backup sites.
-