

The first computer virus, named as \_\_\_\_\_, was a stealth virus.

- ☐
- Heart
- ☐
- Lungs
- ☐
- WannaCry
- ☐
- Brain

Q1

Fourth stage of an attack is

- ☐
- Network probe
- ☐
- Grab the data
- ☐
- Capturing the network
- ☐
- Crossing the line toward electronic crime

Q10

Key-in each password is \_\_\_\_\_ step in password cracking

- ☐
- First
- ☐
- Second
- ☐
- Third
- ☐
- Fourth

Q11

Man-in-the middle attack is an \_\_\_\_\_ attack in passwords cracking

- ☐
- Brakeforce attack
- ☐
- Brute force attack
- ☐
- Online attacks
- ☐
- Offline attack

Q12

QWERTY is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ password

- ☐
- Weak
- ☐
- Strong
- ☐
- Random
- ☐
- None of the given choices

Q13

\_\_\_\_\_ is a type of malware that is installed on computers which collects information about users activity without their knowledge

- ☐
- Adware
- ☐
- Keylogger
- ☐
- Anti - Keylogger
- ☐
- Spyware

Q14

Which one the following is true with respect to a Virus.

- ☐
- It can spread without user intervention
- ☐
- Virus is more dangerous than worm
- ☐
- Needs a host program to spread
- ☐
- Can automatically spread via network

Q15

The first known computer virus is

- ☐
- Stuxnet
- ☐
- Mydoom
- ☐
- Creepor
- ☐
- ILOVEYOU

Q16

\_\_\_\_\_infects the storage media on which OS is stored and which is used to start the computer system

- ☐
- Program viruses
- ☐
- Boot sector viruses
- ☐
- Stealth viruses
- ☐
- Macroviruses

Q18

\_\_\_\_\_ is a virus that changes its virus signature.

- ☐
- Stealth viruses
- ☐
- Polymorphic viruses
- ☐
- Macroviruses
- ☐
- Program viruses

Q19

A virus that can be embedded in microsoft word document is :

- ☐
- Polymorphic viruses
- ☐
- Program viruses
- ☐
- Multipartite viruses
- ☐
- Macroviruses

Q2

Network probe is the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of an attack

- ☐
- 1st Stage
- ☐
- 2nd Stage
- ☐
- 3rd Stage
- ☐
- 4th Stage

Q20

\_\_\_\_\_ is a program in which malicious or harmful code is contained inside apparently harmless programming or data in such a way that it can get control and cause harm.

- ☐
- Backdoor
- ☐
- worm
- ☐
- Macroviruses
- ☐
- Trojan horse

Q21

Steganography is different from encryption in that

- ☐
- the existence of the message itself is not disguised in Steganography
- ☐
- the existence of the message itself is disguised in Steganography
- ☐
- Steganography does encrypt message
- ☐
- Steganography includes additional data in the message

Q22

Input to the Steganography is :

- ☐
- Cover media and message to hide
- ☐
- Cover media and Stegokey password
- ☐
- Message to hide and Stegokey password
- ☐
- Cover media , Message to hide and Stegokey password

Q23

DoS attack primarily uses \_\_\_\_\_ to attack a system.

- ☐
- RAM overflow technique
- ☐
- CPU overflow technique
- ☐
- Hard disk overflow technique
- ☐
- Cache Overflow technique

Q24

Spam E-Mails are known as

- ☐
- Solicited E-Mails
- ☐
- Hoax E-Mails
- ☐
- Advertise Emails
- ☐
- Unsolicited E-Mails

Q25

\_\_\_\_\_ phishers do not identify specific prospective victims in advance

- ☐
- Rod-and-reel
- ☐
- Dragnet
- ☐
- Lobsterpot
- ☐
- Gillnet

Q3

Ping sweep is involved in which stage of an attack

- ☐
- Capturing the network
- ☐
- Crossing the line toward electronic crime
- ☐
- Grab the data
- ☐
- Network probe

Q4

\_\_\_\_\_occurs when the volume of data exceeds the storage capacity of the memory

- ☐
- CPU overflow
- ☐
- Cache overflow
- ☐
- buffer-overflow
- ☐
- Hard disk overflow

Q5

Which one of the following is not the purpose of proxy server

- ☐
- Keep the systems behind the curtain
- ☐
- Speed up access to a resource
- ☐
- Proxy server can be used as IP address multiplexer
- ☐
- Proxy server can encrypt user data

Q6

The first anonymizer software tool was created by

- ☐
- Ross Cottrell
- ☐
- Lance Cottrell
- ☐
- Vance Cottrell
- ☐
- None of the choices

Q7

Last step in Phishing is

- ☐
- Setup
- ☐
- Collection
- ☐
- Attack
- ☐
- Identity theft and fraud

Q8

Which one of the following is not a purpose of password cracking

- ☐
- As a preventive measure by system administrators to check for easily crackable passwords.
- ☐
- To gain unauthorized access to a system
- ☐
- To recover a forgotten password
- ☐
- To erase password

Q9

The third step in password cracking is

- ☐
- Key-in each password
- ☐
- Rank the passwords from high to low probability
- ☐
- Create a list of possible passwords
- ☐
- Find a valid user account such as an Administrator or Guest