Congratulations! You passed!
TO PASS 80% or higher

Keep Learning

GRADE
100%

Malicious Software

TOTAL POINTS 7

1. In the CIA Triad, "Confidentiality" means ensuring that data is: **1 / 1 point**

- (•) not accessible by unwanted parties.
- ( ) available and that people can access it.
- ( ) accessible anonymously.
- ( ) accurate and was not tampered with.

Correct
Right on! "Confidentiality," in this context, means preventing unauthorized third parties from gaining access to the data.

2. In the CIA Triad, "Integrity" means ensuring that data is: **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) available and that people can access it.
- (•) accurate and was not tampered with.
- ( ) truthful and honest.
- ( ) not accessible by unwanted parties.

Correct
Great work! "Integrity," in this context, means ensuring that the data remains intact, uncorrupted, and not tampered with. The data that gets sent is the exact same as the data that gets received.

3. In the CIA Triad, "Availability" means ensuring that data is: **1 / 1 point**

- (•) available and people can access it.
- ( ) not accessible by unwanted parties.
- ( ) accurate and was not tampered with.
- ( ) available to anyone from anywhere.

Correct
You got it! "Availability," in this context, means ensuring that data and services remain accessible to those who are authorized to access them.

4. What's the relationship between a vulnerability and an exploit? **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) A vulnerability takes advantage of an exploit to run arbitrary code or gain access.
- ( ) An exploit creates a vulnerability in a system.
- ( ) They're unrelated.
- (•) An exploit takes advantage of a vulnerability to run arbitrary code or gain access.

Correct
Awesome job! A vulnerability is a bug or hole in a system. It allows an attacker to gain access by using an exploit, which takes advantage of the vulnerability.

5. Which statement is true for both a worm and a virus? **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) They're undetectable by antimalware software.
- ( ) They don't cause any harm to the target system.
- ( ) They infect other files with malicious code.
- (•) They're self-replicating and self-propagating.

Correct
Wohoo! Both worms and viruses are capable of spreading themselves using a variety of transmission means.

6. Check all examples of types of malware: **1 / 1 point**

- [ ] Key Generators
- [x] Adware

Correct
Very good! These three are all examples of unwanted software that can cause adverse affects to an infected system, which is exactly what malware is

- [x] Viruses

Correct
Very good! These three are all examples of unwanted software that can cause adverse affects to an infected system, which is exactly what malware is

- [x] Worms

Correct
Very good! These three are all examples of unwanted software that can cause adverse affects to an infected system, which is exactly what malware is

7. What are the characteristics of a rootkit? Check all that apply. **1 / 1 point**

- [ ] Is harmless
- [x] Is difficult to detect

Correct
Right on! A rootkit is designed to provide administrator-level access to a third party without the system owner's knowledge. Given this, rootkits are usually designed to avoid detection and can be difficult to detect.

- [x] Provides elevated credentials

Correct
Right on! A rootkit is designed to provide administrator-level access to a third party without the system owner's knowledge. Given this, rootkits are usually designed to avoid detection and can be difficult to detect.

- [ ] Is destructive