YASH SARANG 4th/DIGAD CSL MU QS PAPER NOV 2019

Q1. A)

Active Attacks	Passive Attacks
(i) Attacker intercepts communication & tries to modify message content.	Attackers of servers message & serves it for safer use.
(ii) Modifies actual information	Information remains unchanged.
(iii) Victims get notified	Victims dont get notified.
(iv) System resource can be changed	Can't access the system resources.
(v) Attention is on detection	Attention is on prevention.

Q1. B]

→ 2 types of keyloggers:

(i) Hardware
(ii) Software

In Software Keyloggers, the types are:

(1) Form grabbing keyloggers which records the data entered in a form.

(2) Javascript keyloggers are written JS and are injected into websites.

③ Api key logger uses API running inside an app to record every key ~~stor~~ stroke.

Q1. c]

→ Cybercrimes are broadly categorized into 3 types:

(i) Against Individuals.

(ii) Against Properties

(iii) Against Government

Against Individuals

Type of cybercrime that occurs when a particular individual is targeted.

Example, Stalking is a cybercrime against an individual.

Against Properties

Type of cybercrime that occurs when a particular intellectual properties is targeted.

Example, false forged documentation for takeover of other properties.

Against Government

Type of cybercrime that opposes the government authorities, for terrorism or market control.
Example, Anonymous group of Hackers which oppose government.

Q3.
A)
→ Vishing, Smishing, & Phishing are all types of virtual attacks that attempt to steal personal information.

1) Phishing uses emails & links

2) Smishing uses text messages or common messaging apps.

3) Vishing uses voice calls, voicemails & phone calls.

Q3 B]

→ E-commerce or electronic commerce is the buying & selling of goods & services over the internet, it involves transaction b/w 2 parties, usually businesses and consumer where payment and delivery of products and services are done online.

E-commerce relies on tech and digital platforms:

The types of platforms are:

B2B → Business to Business

B2C → Business to Consumer

C2C → Consumer to Consumer

B2G → Business to Government

Q4. B)

→ IT Act 2000, is the ~~privat~~ primary law in India for cybercrime and e-commerce. It was enacted by the Indian parliament on October 17, 2000.

This act works.

→ Hacking.
→ Data Theft
→ Spreading of Virus
→ Identity theft
→ Defamation
→ Pornography
→ Child pornography
→ Cyber Terrorism

Q5)
A) for laptops:

→ Use strong passwords
→ disable booting from CD to USB.
→ Encrypt hardware.
→ Use VPN
→ Always update software.
→ Use antivirus software & firewalls.

Other wireless devices.

→ Let people connect to guest ~~wifi~~ with instead of giving credentials.
→ Place router in control location.
→ Check manufacturing website regularly for any updates.
→ Check internet provider or manufacturers wireless security options

B)

E contract is a type of legally binding contract that is ~~ge~~ agreed upon over electronic media.
Instead of maintaining physical copy, a soft copy is maintained which can be stored in multiple devices.

The Indian contract act of 1872 governs formations and enforceability of e-contracts.
The act defines contract as an agreement b/w 2 or more parties for buying or selling of goods or services for a valid consideration.