

## UNIT 1

1. \_\_\_\_ is nothing but resisting attack (1 point)

- ☒ Defence
- ☐ Detection
- ☐ Deterrence
- ☐ None of the above

2. Three D's of the security are\_\_\_\_\_ (1 point)

- ☐ Defence , Dynamic, Does
- ☐ Detect, Display, Dynamic
- ☒ Defence ,Detection,Deterrence
- ☐ None of the above

3. \_\_\_\_\_model has multiple layer of security (1 point)

- ☒ Onion
- ☐ Lolipop
- ☐ Both
- ☐ None of the above

4. \_\_\_\_ is a standalone computer program that replicate itself in order to spread itself. (1 point)

- ☒ Worms
- ☐ Trojans
- ☐ Virus
- ☐ None of the above

5. DoS stands for (1 point)

- ☐ Data of security
- ☒ Denial of service
- ☐ Denial on service
- ☐ None of the above

6. \_\_\_\_\_ means that the data has not been altered in an unauthorized way (1 point)

☐ Confidentiality

• Integrity

☐ Availability

☐ None of the above

7. \_\_\_\_\_ attack attempts to learn or make use of information from the system but does not affect resources.

(1 point)

☐ Active Attack

• passive attack

☐ User

☐ None of the above

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a measure how easily data and software can be transferred from one organization to other organization

(1 point)

☐ Carriers

☐ Transport

• Portability

☐ None of the above

9. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of identifying presence of some malicious activity which is concealed

(1 point)

• Detection

☐ Deterrence

☐ Defence

☐ None of the above

10. \_\_\_\_\_ is a path or tool used by the hacker to attack the system (1 point)

☐ Threat

• Threat Vector

☐ User

☐ None of the above

11. \_\_\_\_\_ means that only the authorized individual or system can view sensitive information

(1 point)

• Confidentiality

☐ Integrity

☐ Availability

☐ None of the above

12. \_\_\_\_\_ model has only one layer of security (1 point)

☐ Onion

• Lolipop

☐ Both

☐ None of the above

13. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the ability of the organization that allows it to respond rapidly to the changes in the external and internal environment

(1 point)

• Business Agility

☐ Portability

☐ Cost Reduction

☐ Security Methodology

14. \_\_\_\_\_ is a malware that is disguised as legitimate software and which can be used to gain backdoor access to users computer

(1 point)

☐ Worms

- Trojan

☐ Virus

☐ None of the above

15. \_\_\_\_\_ is a self replicating program that uses other host files or code to replicate (1 point)

☐ Worms

☐ Trojans

- Virus

☐ None of the above

16. \_\_\_\_\_ attack attempts to modify the system resources or affect their operations (1 point)

- Active Attack

☐ passive attack

☐ User

☐ None of the above

17. Every IP address is of \_\_\_\_\_ bits (1 point)

☐ 40

- 32

☐ 48

☐ None of the above

18. MAC stands for \_\_\_\_\_ (1 point)

- Media access control

☐ Machine access control

☐ Man access control

☐ None of the above

19. \_\_\_\_\_ is an effective method of reducing frequency of security compromises ,and thereby total loss due to security incidents

(1 point)

☐ Detection

- Deterrence

☐ Defence

☐ None of the above

20. \_\_\_\_\_ is an an important assets for any company or organization (1 point)

☐ Employees

- Information

☐ Salary

☐ None of the above

#### UNIT 2

1. The process of converting encrypted form of text back to its original form is called (1 point)

☐ Encryption

- Decryption

☐ Cryptosystem

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a security mechanism used to determine user previledges or access levels related to system resources

(1 point)

☐ Authentication

- Authorization

☐ Both the above

3. Biometrics is a method of \_\_\_\_\_ (1 point)

- Authentication

☐ Authorization

☐ Both the above

4. \_\_\_\_\_ factor authentication involves two level authentication (1 point)

☐ MFA

☐ SFA

- Two factor authentication

5. Local storage and comparison is a method of \_\_\_\_\_ (1 point)

- ☒ Authentication
- ☐ Authorization
- ☐ Both the above

6. User rights is a type of \_\_\_\_\_ (1 point)

- ☐ Authentication
- ☒ Authorization
- ☐ Both the above

7. In Public key cryptography encryption is done using (1 point)

- ☐ Senders public key
- ☒ Receivers public key
- ☐ Senders private key

8. \_\_\_\_\_ cryptography uses the same key for encryption and decryption (1 point)

- ☒ Symmetric key cryptography
- ☐ Asymmetric key cryptography
- ☐ PKI

9. In \_\_\_\_\_ cryptography system the key is shared to receiver before data transform (1 point)

- ☐ Asymmetric key cryptography
- ☒ Symmetric key cryptography
- ☐ PKI

10. RBAC is a type of \_\_\_\_\_ (1 point)

- ☐ Authentication
- ☒ Authorization
- ☐ Both the above

11. Use of OTP is \_\_\_\_\_ type of authentication (1 point)

- ☐ MFA
- ☐ SFA

## Recommended for you

↓ Document continues below



4

### MCQ - Psychology

Psychology of happiness

👍 100% (7)



## INT250 – sssssssssss

Phsycology of happiness

100% (1)



## Ashutosh Kumar Resume

Phsycology of happiness

None

- Two factor authentication

12. \_\_\_\_\_ cryptography uses the different key for encryption and decryption (1 point)

- Asymmetric key cryptography
- ☐ Symmetric key cryptography
- ☐ PKI

13. \_\_\_\_\_ is a method of encoding a message into a non readable format (1 point) ☐ Conversion

- Encryption
- ☐ Decryption

14. Kerberos is a method of \_\_\_\_\_ (1 point)

- Authentication
- ☐ Authorization
- ☐ Both the above

15. The encrypted form of text is called as \_\_\_\_\_ (1 point)

- ☐ Encryption
- ☐ Decryption
- Cipher text

16. In Public key cryptography decryption is done using (1 point)

- Receivers private key
- ☐ Receivers public key
- ☐ Senders private key

17. Username and password is a method of \_\_\_\_\_ (1 point) • Authentication

- ☐ Authorization
- ☐ Both the above

18. One time password system is a method of \_\_\_\_\_ (1 point)

☒ Authentication

☐ Authorization

☐ Both the above

1ft. \_\_\_\_\_key is known to all (1 point)

☐ Private

☒ Public

☐ Both

20. File access permission is a type of \_\_\_\_\_ (1

point) ☐ Authentication

☒ Authorization

☐ Both the above

21. Central storage and comparison is a method of \_\_\_\_\_ (1 point)

☒ Authentication

☐ Authorization

☐ Both the above

22. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of determining who is the user (1

point) ☒ Authentication

☐ Authorization

☐ Identification

23. In Public key cryptography decryption is done using (1 point)

☒ Receivers private key

☐ Receivers public key

☐ Senders private key

24. ACL stands for \_\_\_\_\_ (1 point)

☐ Access control line

☐ Access counter list

☒ Access control list



25. ACL is a type of \_\_\_\_\_ (1 point)

☐ Authentication

☒ Authorization

☐ Both the above

26. Username and password is \_\_\_\_\_ type of authentication (1 point)

☐ MFA

☒ SFA

☐ Two factor authentication

27. System used for encryption and decryption is known as \_\_\_\_\_ (1 point)

☐ Encry decry system

☐ Transformation

☒ Cryptosystem

21. \_\_\_\_\_ compares the desired state of security program with the actual current state and identifies the difference

(1 point)

☐ Risk Analysis

☒ Gap Analysis

☐ Both

☐ None of the above

22. \_\_\_\_\_ is an attack where an application inject a specially crafted packet on to the network repeatedly

(1 point)

☐ ARP Posoning

☒ MAC Flooding

☐ DHCP poisoning

☐ None of the above

23. The act of capturing data packets across the computer network by an unauthorized

third party destined for computers other than their own is called \_\_\_\_\_ (1 point)

- ☐ Attack
- ☒ Packet sniffing
- ☐ Theft
- ☐ None of the above

24. \_\_\_\_\_ model was an open model (1 point)

- ☐ Government model
- ☒ Academic model
- ☐ Both Gov and academic
- ☐ None of the above

25. \_\_\_\_\_ means that the data should be available as and when needed (1 point) ☐ Confidentiality

- ☐ Integrity
- ☒ Availability
- ☐ None of the above

#### UNIT 3

1. \_\_\_\_\_ device forwards the packet received at one port to all other ports without storing (1 point)

- ☐ Switch
- ☐ Router
- ☒ Hub

2. \_\_\_\_\_ layer is responsible for host-to-host delivery (1 point)

- ☒ Network
- ☐ Data link layer
- ☐ Transport layer

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is also a private network controlled by an organization and can be used for providing

application access to trusted external parties such as supplier, vendors,partners and customers

(1 point)

- ☐ Internet
- ☐ Intranet
- ☒ Extranet

4. It is possible to prevent direct connection between external and internal users via

\_\_\_\_\_

(1 point)

- ☐ Firewall
- ☒ Proxy services
- ☐ ACL

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a hardware, software or combination of both that monitors and filters the traffic that coming or going out the network

(1 point)

- ☒ Firewall
- ☐ IPS
- ☐ ACL

6. IPV6 addresses are \_\_\_\_\_ bit in a size (1 point)

- ☐ 48
- ☒ 128
- ☐ 16

7. To send traffic ,sending device must have destination device \_\_\_\_\_ address (1 point)

- ☐ IP address
- ☐ MAC
- ☒ Both the above

8. \_\_\_\_\_ layer is concern with the syntax and symantics of the information (1 point)

☐ Application layer

• Presentation layer

☐ Session layer

ft. \_\_\_\_\_ are the set of changes to a computer designed to update, fix or improve it (1 point)

• Patches

☐ Protocol

☐ Standard

10. In Cisco H. Model \_\_\_\_\_ layer aggregates traffic from all nodes and uplinks from the access layer and provide policy based connectivity.

(1 point)

☐ Access layer

☐ Core layer

• Distribution layer

11. \_\_\_\_\_ layer is responsible for delivery of message from one process to other (1 point)

☐ Physical layer

☐ Data link layer

• Transport layer

12. \_\_\_\_\_ is a private network of an organization which is accessible only to the members of the organization

(1 point)

☐ Internet

• Intranet

☐ Extranet

13. \_\_\_\_\_ provide the mechanism to reporting TCP/IP communication problems (1 point)

☐ ARP

☐ RARP

• ICMP

14. MAC addresses are \_\_\_\_ bit hexadecimal colon separated numbers assigned to NIC by the manufacturer

(1 point)

- ☒ 48
- ☐ 32
- ☐ 16

15. High availability ,security, quality of service and IP multicasting are the features of \_\_\_\_\_ layer

(1 point)

- ☒ Access layer
- ☐ Core layer
- ☐ Distribution layer

16. An acceptable level of information systems risk depends on the individual organization and its ability to tolerate risk

(1 point)

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

17. \_\_\_\_\_ device is used to connect two different network (1 point)

- ☐ Switch
- ☒ Router
- ☐ Hub

18. \_\_\_\_\_ device forward the received packet to only one port for its correct destination (1 point)

- ☒ Switch
- ☐ Router
- ☐ Hub

19. In Cisco H. Model \_\_\_\_\_ layer forms the network backbone and it is focused on moving data as fast as possible between distribution layers

(1 point)

- ☐ Access layer
- ☒ Core layer
- ☐ Distribution layer

20. \_\_\_\_\_ is a hardware, software or combination of both that monitors and filters the traffic that coming or going out the network

(1 point)

- ☒ Firewall
- ☐ IPS
- ☐ ACL

#### UNIT 4

1. TEM stands for \_\_\_\_\_ (1 point)

- ☐ Telephone expert management
- ☐ telecommunication expense manager
- ☒ Telecom expense management

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a telephone services over Internet (1 point)

- ☐ Voice Internet
- ☐ VIP
- ☒ VoIP

3. \_\_\_\_\_ consist of an agent on a host that identifies and intrusion by analysing system calls, application logs,etc

(1 point)

- ☐ SIDS
- ☐ NIDS
- ☒ HIDS

4. \_\_\_\_\_ identifies packets when it going through TCP/IP stack (1 point)

- ☒ SIDS

☐ NIDS

☐ HIDS

5. \_\_\_\_\_ type of security classification of computer system uses formal design specification and variation techniques

(1 point)

• Type A

☐ Type B

☐ Type C

6. \_\_\_\_\_ method of detection uses signatures ,which are attack patterns that are preconfigured and predetermined

(1 point)

☐ Statistical anomaly based detection

☐ Stateful protocol analysis decision

• signature based detection

7. \_\_\_\_\_ method identifies deviations of protocol states by comparing observed events with predetermined profile of generally accepted definition of benign activity (1 point)

• Stateful protocol analysis decision

☐ signature based detection

☐ Click Statistical anomaly based detection add a new answer choice 8.

\_\_\_\_\_ is a telephone system within an enterprise that switches call between enterprise users on local lines while allowing all users to share certain no. of external phone lines

(1 point)

☐ Public branch exchange

• PBX

☐ phone bank exchange

ft. SAMM stands for \_\_\_\_\_ (1 point)

☐ Software as a multilayer module

- Software assurance maturity model

☐ Software assurance model maturity

10. HIDS stands for (1 point)

Host based intrusion detection system

11. SIEM stands for \_\_\_\_\_ (1 point)

☐ security information protocol

☐ Secure information and event management

- Security information and event management

12. \_\_\_\_\_ is an independent platform that identifies intrusion by examining network

traffic and monitors multiple host

(1 point)

☐ SIDS

- NIDS

☐ HIDS

13. As per U.S Department of users trusted computer systems evaluation criteria there are

\_\_\_\_\_ security classifications in computer system

(1 point)

☐ 1

☐ 3

- 4

14. IPS stands for \_\_\_\_\_ (1 point)

☐ intrusion protection system

- intrusion prevention sysytem

☐ Intrusion private system

15. IDS stands for (1 point)

intrusion detection system



16. NIDS stands for (1 point)

Network intrusion decision system

17. \_\_\_\_\_ is a open framework to help organizations formulate and implement a strategy for software security that is tailored to the specific risk facing the organizations (1 point)

• SAMM

☐ PBX

☐ VOiP

18. \_\_\_\_\_ is a term used to define an approach to managing all telephone service expense such as voice ,data,etc

(1 point)

• TEM

☐ PBX

☐ VOiP

19. SIDS stands for (1 point)

Stack based intrusion detection system

20. \_\_\_\_\_ attack is an attempt to make a system inaccessible to its legitimate users (1 point)

☐ passive attack

• DDoS

☐ Active attack

UNIT 5

1. \_\_\_\_\_ virtual machine support the host computers physical resources between multiple virtual machines,each running with its own copy of the operating system (1 point)

☐ Process virtual machine

• system virtual machine

☐ none of the above

2. \_\_\_\_\_ phase of SDL consists of activities that occur prior to writing code (1 point) ☐ Requirement

• Design

☐ Coding

3. \_\_\_\_\_ provides us means by which we can access the applications as utilities over the Internet

(1 point)

☐ virtual machine

☐ system virtual machine

• Cloud computing

4. Yahoo messenger is not an example of thick client (1 point)

☐ True

• False

5. Two tier thick client application uses user computer and \_\_\_\_\_ (1 point)

☐ Local computer

• Server

☐ Database

6. \_\_\_\_\_ of the following service provides companies with computing resources including server, networking, storage and data center space etc

(1 point)

• IaaS

☐ SaaS

☐ PaaS

7. SDL stands for \_\_\_\_\_ (1 point)

☐ Software development life cycle

• Secure development life cycle

☐ standard life cycle

8. Three tier thick client application uses user computer ,application server and \_\_\_\_\_ (1 point)

- ☐ Local computer
- ☐ Remote Computer
- ☒ Database

9. Full form of SaaS (1 point)

Software as a service

10. Microsoft outlook is a example of thick client (1 point)

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

11. Depending on use and level of dependencies virtual machines can be divided into \_\_\_\_\_ categories

(1 point)

- ☐ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☐ 3

12. \_\_\_\_\_ of the following service provides a cloud based environment with everything required to support the complete life cycle of building and delivering cloud based application without the cost and complexity of buying and managing the underlying hardware and software,provisios etc

(1 point)

- ☐ IaaS
- ☐ SaaS
- ☒ PaaS

13. \_\_\_\_\_ is designed to provide platform independent programming environment that makes the information of the underlying hardware or OS and allows program execution to take place in the same way on the given platform

(1 point)

- Process virtual machine

☐ system virtual machine

☐ none of the above

14. Full form of PaaS (1 point)

Platform as a service

15. Yahoo.com is not a example of thin client (1 point)

☐ True

- False

16. \_\_\_\_\_ clients are heavy applications which involve normally the installation of application on the user computer

(1 point)

- thick client

☐ thin client

☐ None of the above

17. Full form of IaaS (1 point)

Infrastructure as a service

18. Creating computer within a computer is known as \_\_\_\_\_ (1

point) ● Virtual Machine

☐ Nested Computer

☐ Computer in Computer

19. \_\_\_\_\_ client applications are web based applications which can be accessed on the Internet using a browser

(1 point)

☐ thick client

- thin client

☐ None of the above

20. Write any one recommendation for Application-Focused security (1 point)