



Enrollment No.....

## Faculty of Science

End Sem (Even) Examination May-2022

FS3EL04 Digital &amp; Cyber Forensic

Programme: B.Sc. (FS)

Branch/Specialisation: Forensic  
Science

Duration: 3 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 60

Note: All questions are compulsory. Internal choices, if any, are indicated. Answers of Q.1 (MCQs) should be written in full instead of only a, b, c or d.

- Q.1 i. Two main components of a computer are: **1**  
 (a) Hardware and monitor  
 (b) Software and operating System  
 (c) Operating system and CPU  
 (d) Hardware and software
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_ is considered as the Central Nervous System of the computer: **1**  
 (a) CPU (b) Microprocessor  
 (c) Monitor (d) None of these
- iii. Which of the following protocols are used to route the network traffic: **1**  
 (a) IS-IS (b) TCP  
 (c) OSPF and BGP (d) Both (a) and (c)
- iv. The layer changes bits into electromagnetic signals: **1**  
 (a) Physical (b) Data link (c) Transport (d) None of these
- v. The third Generation of Computers was made of: **1**  
 (a) Vacuum Tubes (b) Registers  
 (c) Integrated Circuits (d) None of these
- vi. \_\_\_\_\_ are collections of software programs that a hacker can use to gain unauthorized remote access to a computer and can launch additional attacks. **1**  
 (a) Trojan Horse (b) Packet Sniffers  
 (c) Rootkits (d) Adware
- vii. In symmetric-key cryptography, the key locks and unlocks the box is: **1**  
 (a) Same (b) Shared (c) Private (d) Public

- viii. The keys used in cryptography are: **1**  
 (a) Secret key (b) Private key (c) Public key (d) All of these
- ix. Cryptography, a word with Greek origins, means: **1**  
 (a) Corrupting data (b) Secret writing  
 (c) Open writing (d) Closed writing
- x. Illegal copying of genuine programs or the counterfeiting and distribution of products is known as: **1**  
 (a) Web Jacking (b) Phishing  
 (c) DOS Attack (d) Software Piracy
- Q.2 i. What is a computer? What are the two main types of computers? **2**  
 ii. Explain the addressing and structure of a hard disk. **3**  
 iii. What is an operating system? Explain different types of operating systems. **5**
- OR iv. Define networking. Explain different types of networks. **5**
- Q.3 i. Define cyber-crime? **2**  
 ii. What is hacking? Explain different types of hackers. **8**
- OR iii. Give short note on IT Act 2000. **8**
- Q.4 i. What is phishing? Explain any two methods of phishing. **3**  
 ii. What are the different types of cyber-crime? Explain it. **7**
- OR iii. What do you mean by malware? Explain different types of malwares. **7**
- Q.5 i. What is forensic imaging? What are the types of forensic imaging? **4**  
 ii. Write short note on procedure and handling of a digital crime scene. **6**
- OR iii. Explain any one forensic tool procedure for forensic imaging. **6**
- Q.6 Attempt any two: **5**  
 i. What is cryptography? What are two main types of cryptography? Explain with examples. **5**  
 ii. Explain superimposition techniques of cryptography? **5**  
 iii. Explain transposition techniques of cryptography? **5**

\*\*\*\*\*

P.T.O.

**Marking Scheme**  
**FS3EL04 Digital & Cyber Forensic**

Q.1	i.	Two main components of a computer are:		<b>1</b>
		(d) Hardware and software		
	ii.	_____ is considered as the Central Nervous System of the computer:		<b>1</b>
		(a) CPU		
	iii.	Which of the following protocols are used to route the network traffic:		<b>1</b>
		(d) Both (a) and (c)		
	iv.	The layer changes bits into electromagnetic signals:		<b>1</b>
		(a) Physical		
	v.	The third Generation of Computers was made of:		<b>1</b>
		(c) Integrated Circuits		
	vi.	_____ are collections of software programs that a hacker can use to gain unauthorized remote access to a computer and can launch additional attacks.		<b>1</b>
		(c) Rootkits		
	vii.	In symmetric-key cryptography, the key locks and unlocks the box is:		<b>1</b>
		(a) Same		
	viii.	The keys used in cryptography are:		<b>1</b>
		(d) All of these		
	ix.	Cryptography, a word with Greek origins, means:		<b>1</b>
		(b) Secret writing		
	x.	Illegal copying of genuine programs or the counterfeiting and distribution of products is known as:		<b>1</b>
		(d) Software Piracy		
Q.2	i.	Definition	1 mark	<b>2</b>
		Types of Computers	1 mark	
	ii.	Addressing of a hard disk	1 mark	<b>3</b>
		Structure of a hard disk	2 marks	
	iii.	Definition of OS	2 marks	<b>5</b>
		Types of OS	3 marks	
OR	iv.	Definition of networking	2 marks	<b>5</b>
		Types of networking	3 marks	

Q.3	i.	Definition of cyber-crime		<b>2</b>
	ii.	What is hacking? Explain different types of hackers.		<b>8</b>
OR		Definition of hacking	2 marks	
		Types of hacking	6 marks	
	iii.	Introduction on IT Act 2000	2 marks	<b>8</b>
		Different sections related to cyber crimes	6 marks	
Q.4	i.	What is phishing? Explain any two methods of phishing.		<b>3</b>
		Definition of phishing	1 marks	
		Any two types of phishing	2 marks	
	ii.	Any seven types of cyber crimes	(1 mark * 7)	<b>7</b>
OR		As per explanation		
	iii.	Malware	1 mark	<b>7</b>
		Types of malwares	6 marks	
Q.5	i.	Forensic imaging	1 mark	<b>4</b>
		Types of forensic imaging	3 marks	
	ii.	Procedure	3 mark	<b>6</b>
		Handling of a digital crime scene	3 marks	
OR	iii.	Any one forensic tool procedure for forensic imaging		<b>6</b>
		As per explanation		
Q.6		Attempt any two:		
	i.	Definition of cryptography	1 marks	<b>5</b>
		Two types of cryptography	4 marks	
	ii.	Any four superimposition techniques		<b>5</b>
		As per explanation		
	iii.	Any four transposition techniques		<b>5</b>
		As per explanation		

\*\*\*\*\*