**1. What is the primary focus of the Computer Systems Forensics module?**

A) Mastering forensic tools  
B) **Understanding theories, methodology, and forensic mindset**  
C) Memorizing case studies  
D) Learning programming languages

**2. Why does the course place less emphasis on forensic tools?**

A) **Tools become obsolete, but methodologies remain relevant**  
B) Tools are not useful in forensic investigations  
C) The course does not involve practical work  
D) Learning tools is only necessary for certified forensic investigators

**3. What is the primary objective of computer forensics?**

A) **Identify, collect, and analyse digital evidence while preserving its integrity**  
B) Modify digital evidence for legal use  
C) Extract data from any system without restriction  
D) Recover deleted data from storage devices

**4. In what year was the term "Computer Forensics" first used in academic literature?**

A) 1975  
B) 1984  
C) **1992**  
D) 2001

**5. Which of the following best defines forensic science?**

A) **The application of scientific principles to investigate and analyze evidence**  
B) The use of digital tools to track cybercriminals  
C) The study of crime scene patterns  
D) A method for securing online transactions

**6. What was one of the earliest records of forensic techniques?**

A) **The Chinese book *Hsi Duan Yu* (The Washing Away of Wrongs) in 1248**  
B) The establishment of the FBI forensic unit in 1950  
C) The first use of DNA fingerprinting in 1984  
D) The creation of forensic databases in 2001

**7. Which of the following is NOT a common area where digital forensics is applied?**

A) Criminal investigations  
B) **Video game development**  
C) Corporate fraud investigations  
D) Malware and botnet research

**8. Why is digital forensics used in corporate settings?**

A) **To investigate security breaches, recover lost data, and detect employee misconduct**  
B) To replace traditional IT support teams  
C) To track all employee activity at all times  
D) To enhance corporate data encryption

**9. What is a key use of digital forensics in civil cases?**

A) **Investigating digital evidence in disputes like divorce cases or tort law**  
B) Enhancing security measures in private businesses  
C) Monitoring social media interactions  
D) Recovering deleted criminal records

**10. What is a critical skill required for a forensic investigator?**

A) **Problem-solving and persistence**  
B) Advanced programming expertise  
C) Public speaking ability  
D) Graphic design skills

**11. Why is confidentiality important for a forensic investigator?**

A) **Handling sensitive information requires trust and discretion**  
B) Investigators should not share their findings with legal teams  
C) Investigators need to protect their own identity  
D) Confidentiality is only required in government cases

**12. How can forensic investigators contribute to law firms?**

A) **By conducting electronic discovery (e-discovery) to locate digital evidence**  
B) By providing IT support for law firms  
C) By developing security policies for law offices  
D) By offering cybersecurity training to lawyers

**13. What has contributed to the growing demand for digital forensic services?**

A) **The rapid increase in smartphone ownership and digital interactions**  
B) A decline in traditional crime  
C) The reduction in cybersecurity threats  
D) Decreased reliance on digital storage

**14. What is a major challenge in cloud-based forensics?**

A) **Determining who has access to the cloud data**  
B) The inability to recover any cloud-based information  
C) The lack of digital forensic tools for cloud storage  
D) The high cost of cloud storage solutions

**15. How do solid-state drives (SSDs) pose challenges to forensic investigations?**

A) **Traditional hard drive forensic techniques are ineffective on SSDs**  
B) SSDs cannot be imaged  
C) SSDs store data in an unstructured format  
D) SSDs do not retain deleted files

**16. What is one major difference between corporate and private computer forensic investigations?**

A) **Corporate forensic cases involve multiple systems and constant data changes**  
B) Private forensic cases require less documentation  
C) Corporate cases only focus on employee monitoring  
D) Private forensic cases never involve cloud-based evidence

**17. What is challenge forensic investigators face with virtualized environments?**

A) **The rapid change in the location of virtualized servers**  
B) Virtualization prevents forensic imaging  
C) Virtual machines cannot store forensic evidence  
D) Digital forensic tools are incompatible with virtual machines

**18. What is one limitation when handling live data in forensic investigations?**

A) **Data is constantly being modified by multiple systems and users**  
B) Live data cannot be captured  
C) Digital forensics only applies to offline systems  
D) Cloud-based data storage makes digital forensics unnecessary

**19. What is a primary factor that makes digital forensics an evolving field?**

A) **Advancements in technology introduce new forensic challenges**  
B) Reduced usage of digital devices  
C) Declining cybersecurity threats  
D) The limited use of forensic methodologies in investigations

**20. Why is e-discovery important in forensic investigations?**

A) **It helps locate relevant digital evidence in legal cases**  
B) It prevents cybercriminals from accessing digital evidence  
C) It encrypts all data before forensic analysis  
D) It speeds up the forensic imaging process