

## Question Bank (I scheme)

**Name of Subject:** Emerging Trends in Computer and Information Technology   **Unit Test: I**  
**Subject Code:** 22618   **Courses:** IF/CM6I  
**Semester:** VI

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

## Chapter 1- Artificial Intelligence

1. Which of these schools was not among the early leaders in AI research?
  - A. Dartmouth University
  - B. Harvard University
  - C. Massachusetts Institute of Technology
  - D. Stanford University
  - E. None of the above

**Ans: B**

2. DARPA, the agency that has funded a great deal of American AI research, is part of the Department of:
- A. Defense
  - B. Energy
  - C. Education
  - D. Justice
  - E. None of the above

**Ans: A**

3. The conference that launched the AI revolution in 1956 was held at:
- A. Dartmouth
  - B. Harvard
  - C. New York
  - D. Stanford
  - E. None of the above

**Ans: A**

4. What is the term used for describing the judgmental or commonsense part of problem solving?
- A. Heuristic
  - B. Critical
  - C. Value based
  - D. Analytical
  - E. None of the above

**Ans: A**

5. What of the following is considered to be a pivotal event in the history of AI.
- A. 1949, Donald O, The organization of Behavior.
  - B. 1950, Computing Machinery and Intelligence.
  - C. 1956, Dartmouth University Conference Organized by John McCarthy.
  - D. 1961, Computer and Computer Sense.
  - E. None of the above

**Ans: C**

6. A certain Professor at the Stanford University coined the word 'artificial intelligence' in 1956 at a conference held at Dartmouth College. Can you name the Professor?
- A. David Levy
  - B. John McCarthy
  - C. Joseph Weizenbaum
  - D. Hans Berliner
  - E. None of the above


**Ans: B**

7. The field that investigates the mechanics of human intelligence is:
- A. History
  - B. cognitive science
  - C. psychology
  - D. sociology
  - E. None of the above

**Ans: B**

8. A.M. Turing developed a technique for determining whether a computer could or could not demonstrate the artificial Intelligence,, Presently, this technique is called
- A. Turing Test
  - B. Algorithm
  - C. Boolean Algebra
  - D. Logarithm
  - E. None of the above

**Ans: A**

9. The first AI programming language was called:
- A. BASIC
  - B. FORTRAN
  - C. IPL
  - D. LISP 
  - E. None of the above

**Ans: C**

10. What is Artificial intelligence?
- A. Putting your intelligence into Computer
  - B. Programming with your own intelligence
  - C. Making a Machine intelligent
  - D. Putting more memory into Computer

**Ans: C**

11. Who is a father of AI?
- A. Alain Colmerauer
  - B. John McCarthy
  - C. Nicklaus Wirth
  - D. Seymour Papert

**Ans: B**

12. Artificial Intelligence has its expansion in the following application.
- A. Planning and Scheduling
  - B. Game Playing

- C. Robotics
- D. All of the above

**Ans: D**

13. The characteristics of the computer system capable of thinking, reasoning and learning is known is

- A. machine intelligence
- B. human intelligence
- C. artificial intelligence
- D. virtual intelligence

**Ans: C**

14. The first AI programming language was called:

- A. BASIC
- B. FORTRAN
- C. IPL
- D. LISP

**Ans: C**

15. The first widely used commercial form of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is being used in many popular products like microwave ovens, automobiles and plug in circuit boards for desktop PCs. What is name of AI?

- A. Boolean logic
- B. Human logic
- C. Fuzzy logic
- D. Functional logic

**Ans: C**

16. What is the term used for describing the judgmental or commonsense part of problem solving?

- A. Heuristic
- B. Critical
- C. Value based
- D. Analytical

**Ans: A**

17. \_\_\_\_\_ is a branch of computer science which deals with helping machines finds solutions to complex problems in a more human like fashions

- A. Artificial Intelligence
- B. Internet of Things
- C. Embedded System
- D. Cyber Security

**Ans: A**

18. In \_\_\_\_\_ the goal is for the software to use what it has learned in one area to solve problems in other areas.

- A. Machine Learning
- B. Deep Learning
- C. Neural Networks
- D. None of these

**Ans: B**

19. Computer programs that mimic the way the human brain processes information is called as
- A. Machine Learning
  - B. Deep Learning
  - C. Neural Networks
  - D. None of these

**Ans: C**

20. A \_\_\_\_ is a rule of thumb, strategy, trick, simplification, or any other kind of device which drastically limits search for solutions in large problem spaces.

- A. Heuristic
- B. Critical
- C. Value based
- D. Analytical

**Ans: A**

21. \_\_\_\_\_ do not guarantee optimal/any solutions

- A. Heuristic
- B. Critical
- C. Value based
- D. Analytical

**Ans: A**

22. Cognitive science related with \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Act like human
- B. ELIZA
- C. Think like human
- D. None of above

**Ans: C**

23. \_\_\_\_\_ Model should reflect how results were obtained.

- A. Design model
- B. Logic model
- C. Computational model
- D. None of above

**Ans: C**

24. Communication between man and machine is related with \_\_\_\_\_

- A. LISP
- B. ELIZA
- C. All of above
- D. None of above

**Ans: B**

25. ELIZA created by \_\_\_\_\_

- A. John McCarthy
- B. Steve Russell
- C. Alain Colmerauer
- D. Joseph Weizenbaum

**Ans: D**

26. The concept derived from \_\_\_\_\_ level are propositional logic, tautology, predicate calculus, model, temporal logic.

- A. Cognition level
- B. Logic level
- C. Functional level
- D. All of above

**Ans: B**

27. PROLOG is an AI programming language which solves problems with a form of symbolic logic known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Propositional logic
- B. Tautology
- C. Predicate calculus
- D. Temporal logic

**Ans: C**

28. The \_\_\_\_ level contains constituents at the third level which are knowledge based system, heuristic search, automatic theorem proving, multi-agent system.

- A. Cognition level
- B. Gross level
- C. Functional level
- D. All of above

**Ans: B**

29. PROLOG, LISP, NLP are the language of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Artificial Intelligence
- B. Machine Learning
- C. Internet of Things
- D. Deep Learning

**Ans: A**

30. \_\_\_\_\_ is used for AI because it supports the implementation of software that computes with symbols very well.

- A. LISP
- B. ELIZA
- C. PROLOG
- D. NLP

**Ans: A**

31. Symbols, symbolic expressions and computing with those is at the core of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. LISP
- B. ELIZA
- C. PROLOG
- D. NLP

**Ans: A**

32. \_\_\_\_\_ that deals with the interaction between computers and humans using the natural language

- A. LISP
- B. ELIZA
- C. PROLOG

D. NLP

**Ans: D**

33. The core components or constituents of AI are derived from

A. Concept of logic

B. Cognition

C. Computation

D. All of above

**Ans: D**

34. Aristotle's theory of syllogism and Descartes and Kant's critic of pure reasoning made knowledge on \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Logic

B. Computation logic

C. Cognition logic

D. All of above

**Ans: A**

35. Charles Babbage and Boole who demonstrate the power of \_\_\_\_\_

A. Logic

B. Computation logic

C. Cognition logic

D. All of above

**Ans: B**

36. In 1960s, \_\_\_\_\_ pushed the logical formalism to integrate reasoning with knowledge.

A. Marvin Minsky

B. Alain Colmerauer

C. John McCarthy

D. None of above

**Ans: A**

37. Sensing organs as input, mechanical movement organs as output and central nervous system (CNS) in brain as control and computing devices is known as \_\_\_\_\_ of human being

A. Information Control Paradigm

B. Information Processing Paradigm

C. Information Processing Control

D. None of above

**Ans: B**

38. \_\_\_\_\_ model were developed and incorporated in machines which mimicked the functionalities of human origin.

A. Functional model

B. Neural model

C. Computational model

D. None of above

**Ans: C**

39. Chomsky's linguistic computational theory generated a model for syntactic analysis through \_\_\_\_\_

A. Regular Grammar

- B. Regular Expression
- C. Regular Word
- D. None of these

**Ans: A**

40. Human to Machine is \_\_\_\_\_ and Machine to Machine is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Process, Process
- B. Process, Program
- C. Program, Hardware
- D. Program, Program

**Ans: C**

41. Weak AI is also known as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Narrow AI
- B. General AI
- C. Neural AI
- D. None of above

**Ans: A**

42. \_\_\_\_\_ AI is able to perform dedicated task.

- A. Narrow AI
- B. General AI
- C. Neural AI
- D. None of above

**Ans: A**

43. Narrow AI is performs multiple task at a time.

- A. True
- B. False

**Ans: B**

44. Weak AI is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. The embodiment of human intellectual capabilities within a computer.
- B. A set of computer programs that produce output that would be considered to reflect intelligence if it were generated by humans.
- C. The study of mental faculties through the use of mental models implemented on a computer
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

**Ans: C**

45. Strong AI is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. The embodiment of human intellectual capabilities within a computer.
- B. A set of computer programs that produce output that would be considered to reflect intelligence if it were generated by humans.
- C. The study of mental faculties through the use of mental models implemented on a computer
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

**Ans: A**

46. Artificial intelligence is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. The embodiment of human intellectual capabilities within a computer.

- B. A set of computer programs that produce output that would be considered to reflect intelligence if it were generated by humans.
- C. The study of mental faculties through the use of mental models implemented on a computer
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

**Ans: D**

47. Apple siri is a good example of \_\_\_\_\_ AI.

- A. Narrow AI
- B. General AI
- C. Neural AI
- D. None of above

**Ans: A**

48. IBM Watson supercomputer comes under \_\_\_\_\_ AI.

- A. Narrow AI
- B. General AI
- C. Neural AI
- D. None of above

**Ans: A**

49. \_\_\_\_\_ AI is a type of intelligence which could perform any intellectual task with efficiency like human.

- A. Narrow AI
- B. General AI
- C. Super AI
- D. None of above

**Ans: B**

50. The idea behind \_\_\_\_\_ AI to make such a system which could be smarter and think like a human by its own.

- A. Narrow AI
- B. General AI
- C. Super AI
- D. None of above

**Ans: B**

51. The worldwide researchers are now focusing on developing machines with \_\_\_\_\_ AI.

- A. Narrow AI
- B. General AI
- C. Super AI
- D. None of above

**Ans: B**

52. Playing chess, purchasing suggestions on e-commerce site, self-driving cars, speech recognition, and image recognition are the example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Narrow AI
- B. General AI
- C. Super AI
- D. None of above

**Ans: A**



53. Machine can perform any task better than human with cognitive properties is known as \_\_\_\_ AI.

- A. Narrow AI
- B. General AI
- C. Super AI
- D. None of above

**Ans: C**

54. Ability to think, puzzle, make judgments, plan, learn, communication by its own is known as \_\_\_\_ AI.

- A. Narrow AI
- B. General AI
- C. Super AI
- D. None of above

**Ans: C**

55. \_\_\_\_ AI is hypothetical concept of AI.

- A. Narrow AI
- B. General AI
- C. Super AI
- D. None of above

**Ans: C**

56. Which AI system not store memories or past experiences for future actions.

- A. Reactive machine
- B. Limited memory
- C. Theory of mind
- D. None of above

**Ans: A**

57. Which machines only focus on current scenarios and react on it as per as possible best action.

- A. Reactive machine
- B. Limited memory
- C. Theory of mind
- D. None of above

**Ans: A**

58. IBM's deep blue system is example of \_\_\_\_.

- A. Reactive machine
- B. Limited memory
- C. Theory of mind
- D. None of above

**Ans: A**

59. Google Alpha Go is example of \_\_\_\_.

- A. Reactive machine
- B. Limited memory
- C. Theory of mind
- D. None of above

**Ans: A**

60. Which can store past experiences or some data for short period time.

- A. Reactive machine
- B. Limited memory
- C. Theory of mind
- D. None of above

**Ans: B**

61. Self-driving car is example of \_\_\_\_.

- A. Reactive machine
- B. Limited memory
- C. Theory of mind
- D. None of above

**Ans: B [Car stores recent speed of nearby cars, distance of others car, speed limit, other information to navigate the road]**

62. Which AI should understand the human emotions, people, and beliefs and be able to interact socially like humans.

- A. Reactive machine
- B. Limited memory
- C. Theory of mind
- D. None of above

**Ans: C**

63. Which machines will be smarter than human mind?

- A. Reactive machine
- B. Limited memory
- C. Theory of mind
- D. Self-Awareness

**Ans: D**

64. \_\_\_\_\_ machines will have their own consciousness and sentiments

- A. Reactive machine
- B. Theory of mind
- C. Self-Awareness
- D. Both B & C

**Ans: C**

65. Which is not the commonly used programming language for AI?

- A. PROLOG
- B. LISP
- C. Perl
- D. Java script

**Ans: C**

66. What is Machine learning?

- A. The autonomous acquisition of knowledge through the use of computer programs
- B. The autonomous acquisition of knowledge through the use of manual programs
- C. The selective acquisition of knowledge through the use of computer programs
- D. The selective acquisition of knowledge through the use of manual programs

**Ans: A**

67. \_\_\_\_\_ is a branch of science that deals with programming the systems in such a way that they automatically learn and improve with experience

- A. Machine Learning
- B. Deep Learning
- C. Neural Networks
- D. None of these

**Ans: A**

68. Classifying email as a spam, labeling webpages based on their content, voice recognition are the example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Supervised learning
- B. Unsupervised learning
- C. Machine learning
- D. Deep learning

**Ans: A**

69. K-means, self-organizing maps, hierarchical clustering are the example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Supervised learning
- B. Unsupervised learning
- C. Machine learning
- D. Deep learning

**Ans: B**

70. Deep learning is a subfield of machine learning where concerned algorithms are inspired by the structured and function of the brain called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Machine learning
- B. Artificial neural networks
- C. Deep learning
- D. Robotics

**Ans: B**

71. Machine learning invent by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. John McCarthy
- B. Nicklaus Wirth
- C. Joseph Weizenbaum
- D. Arthur Samuel

**Ans: D**

## **Chapter-2 Internet of Things**

1. Embedded systems are \_\_\_\_\_

- A. General purpose
- B. Special purpose

**Ans: B**

2. Embedded system is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. An electronic system
- B. A pure mechanical system
- C. An electro-mechanical system
- D. (A) or (C)

**Ans: D**

3. Which of the following is not true about embedded systems?

- A. Built around specialized hardware
- B. Always contain an operating system
- C. Execution behavior may be deterministic
- D. All of these
- E. None of these

**Ans: E**

4. Which of the following is not an example of a “small-scale embedded system”?

- A. Electronic Barbie doll
- B. Simple calculator
- C. Cell phone
- D. Electronic toy car

**Ans: C**

5. The first recognized modern embedded system is

- A. Apple computer
- B. Apollo Guidance Computer (AGC)
- C. Calculator
- D. Radio navigation system

**Ans: B**

6. The first mass produced embedded system is

- A. Minuteman-I
- B. Minuteman-II
- C. Autonetics D-17
- D. Apollo Guidance Computer (AGC)

**Ans: C**

7. Which of the following is an (are) an intended purpose(s) of embedded systems?

- A. Data collection
- B. Data processing
- C. Data communication
- D. All of these
- E. None of these

**Ans: D**

8. Which of the following is (are) example(s) of embedded system for data communication?

USB Mass Storage device

- A. Network router
- B. Digital camera
- C. Music player
- D. All of these
- E. None of these

**Ans: B**

9. What are the essential tight constraint/s related to the design metrics of an embedded system?

- A. Ability to fit on a single chip
- B. Low power consumption
- C. Fast data processing for real-time operations
- D. All of the above

**Ans: D**

10. A digital multi meter is an example of an embedded system for

- A. Data communication
- B. Monitoring
- C. Control
- D. All of these
- E. None of these

**Ans: B**

11. Which of the following is an (are) example(s) of an embedded system for signal processing?

- A. Apple iPOD (media player device)
- B. SanDisk USB mass storage device
- C. Both (A) and (B)
- D. None of these

**Ans: D**

12. The instruction set of RISC processor is

- A. Simple and lesser in number
- B. Complex and lesser in number
- C. Simple and larger in number
- D. Complex and larger in number

**Ans: A**

13. Which of the following is true about CISC processors?

- A. The instruction set is non-orthogonal
- B. The number of general purpose registers is limited
- C. Instructions are like macros in c language
- D. Variable length instructions
- E. All of these
- F. None of these

**Ans: E**

14. Main processor chip in computers is\_\_\_\_\_

- A. ASIC
- B. ASSP
- C. CPU
- D. CPLD

**Ans: C**

15. Processors used in many microcontroller products need to be\_\_\_\_\_

- A. high power
- B. low power
- C. low interrupt response
- D. low code density

**Ans: B**

16. In microcontrollers, UART is acronym of\_\_\_\_\_

- A. Universal Applied Receiver/Transmitter
- B. Universal Asynchronous Rectified Transmitter
- C. Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter
- D. United Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter

**Ans: C**

17. Which architecture is followed by general purpose microprocessors?

- A. Harvard architecture
- B. Von Neumann architecture
- C. None of the mentioned
- D. All of the mentioned

**Ans: B**

18. Which architecture involves both the volatile and the non-volatile memory?

- A. Harvard architecture
- B. Von Neumann architecture
- C. None of the mentioned
- D. All of the mentioned

**Ans: A**

19. Which architecture provides separate buses for program and data memory?

- A. Harvard architecture
- B. Von Neumann architecture
- C. None of the mentioned
- D. All of the mentioned

**Ans: A**

20. Harvard architecture allows:

- A. Separate program and data memory
- B. Pipe-ling
- C. Complex architecture
- D. All of the mentioned

**Ans: D**

21. Which of the following processor architecture supports easier instruction pipelining?

- A. Harvard
- B. Von Neumann
- C. Both of them
- D. None of these

**Ans: A**

22. Which of the following is an example for wireless communication interface?

- A. RS-232C
- B. Wi-Fi
- C. Bluetooth
- D. IEEE1394
- E. Both (B) and (C)

**Ans: E**

23. ARM stands for \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Advanced RISC Machine
- B. Advanced RISC Methodology
- C. Advanced Reduced Machine
- D. Advanced Reduced Methodology

**Ans: A**

24. What is the processor used by ARM7?

- A. 8-bit CISC
- B. 8-bit RISC
- C. 32-bit CISC
- D. 32-bit RISC

**Ans: D**

25. The main importance of ARM micro-processors is providing operation with \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Low cost and low power consumption
- B. Higher degree of multi-tasking
- C. Lower error or glitches
- D. Efficient memory management

**Ans: A**

26. ARM processors where basically designed for \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Main frame systems
- B. Distributed systems
- C. Mobile systems
- D. Super computers

**Ans: C**

27. ASIC chip is

- A. Simple in design.
- B. Manufacturing time is less.
- C. It is faster.
- D. Both A&C.

**Ans: C**

28. ASIC stands for

- A. Application-System Integrated Circuits
- B. Application-Specific Integrated Circuits
- C. Application-System Internal Circuits
- D. Application-Specific Internal Circuits

**Ans: B**

29. In microcontrollers, I2C stands for

- A. Inter-Integrated Clock
- B. Initial-Integrated Clock
- C. Intel-Integrated Circuit
- D. Inter-Integrated Circuit

**Ans: D**

30. \_\_\_\_\_ is the smallest microcontrollers which can be programmed to perform a large range of tasks.

- A. PIC microcontrollers
- B. ARM microcontrollers
- C. AVR microcontrollers
- D. ASIC microcontrollers

**Ans: - A**

31. \_\_\_\_\_ was developed in the year 1996 by ATMEL Corporation

- A. PIC
- B. AVR
- C. ARM
- D. ASIC

**Ans: - B**

32. AVR stands for\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Advanced Virtual RISC.
- B. Alf-Egil Bogen and Vegard Wollan RISC
- C. Both A & B
- D. None of the above

**Ans: - C**

33. AVR microcontroller executes most of the instruction in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Single execution cycle.
- B. Double execution cycle.
- C. Both A& B
- D. None of the above.

**Ans: - A**

34. Term "the Internet of things" was coined by

- A. Edward L. Schneider
- B. Kevin Ashton
- C. John H.
- D. Charles Anthony

**Ans: B**

35. The huge numbers of devices connected to the Internet of Things have to communicate automatically, not via humans, what is this called?

- A. Bot to Bot(B2B)
- B. Machine to Machine(M2M)
- C. InterCloud
- D. Skynet

**Ans: B**

36. What does “Things” in IoT refers to?

- A. General device
- B. Information
- C. IoT devices
- D. Object

**Ans: C**

37. Interconnection of Internet and computing devices embedded in everyday objects, enabling them to send and receive data is called\_\_\_\_\_

- A. Internet of Things
- B. Network Interconnection
- C. Object Determination
- D. None of these

**Ans: A**



38. \_\_\_\_\_ is a computing concept that describes the idea of everyday physical objects being connected to the internet.

- A. IOT (Internet of Things)
- B. MQTT
- C. COAP
- D. SPI

**Ans: -A**

39 \_\_\_\_\_ devices may support a number of interoperable communication protocols and communicate with other device and also with infrastructure.

- A. Artificial Intelligence
- B. Machine Learning
- C. Internet of Things
- D. None of above

**Ans: C**

40. Which one is not element of IOT?

- A. Process
- B. People
- C. Security
- D. Things

**Ans:C**

41. IIOT stands for

- A. Information Internet of Things
- B. Industrial Internet of Things
- C. Inovative Internet of Things
- D. None of above

**Ans:B**

42. Name of the IOT device which is first recognized?

- A. Smart Watch
- B. ATM
- C. Radio
- D. Video Game

**Ans: B**

43. \_\_\_\_\_ is used by IOT

- A. Radio information technology
- B. Satellite
- C. Cable
- D. Broadband

**Ans:A**

44. \_\_\_\_\_ consists of communication protocols for electronic devices, typically a mobile device and a standard device.

- A. RFID
- B. MQTT
- C. NFC
- D. None of above

**Ans:C**

45. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to establish a proper connection between all the things of IOT.

- A. Connectivity
- B. Analyzing
- C. Sensing
- D. Active Engagement

**Ans: - A**

46. IOT devices which have unique identities and can perform \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Remote sensing
- B. Actuating
- C. Monitoring capabilities
- D. All of the above

**Ans: - D**

47. The sensed data communicated \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Cloud-based servers/storage.
- B. I/O interfaces.
- C. Internet connectivity.
- D. None of the above

**Ans: - A**

48. IOT devices are various types, for instance\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Wearable sensors.
- B. Smart watches.
- C. LED lights.
- D. All of the above

**Ans: - D**

49. \_\_\_\_\_ is a collection of wired Ethernet standard for the link layer.

- A. IEEE 802.3
- B. IEEE 802.11
- C. IEEE 802.16
- D. IEEE 802.15.4

**Ans: - A**

50. \_\_\_\_\_ is a collection of WLAN communication standards.

- A. IEEE 802.3
- B. IEEE 802.11
- C. IEEE 802.16
- D. IEEE 802.15.4

**Ans: B**

51. \_\_\_\_\_ is a collection of wireless broadband standards (WiMax).

- A. IEEE 802.3
- B. IEEE 802.11
- C. IEEE 802.16
- D. IEEE 802.15.4

**Ans: C**

52 \_\_\_\_ is a collection of standards for LR-WPANs.

- A. IEEE 802.3
- B. IEEE 802.11
- C. IEEE 802.16
- D. IEEE 802.15.4

**Ans:D**

53. LR-WPANs standards from basis of specifications for high level communication protocol such as \_\_\_\_.

- A. Zigbee
- B. Allsean
- C. Tyrell
- D. Microsoft's Azure

**Ans:A**

54. \_\_\_\_\_ includes GSM and CDMA.

- A. 2G
- B. 3G
- C. 4G
- D. None of above

**Ans:A**

55. \_\_\_\_\_include UMTS and CDMA2000.

- A. 2G
- B. 3G
- C. 4G
- D. None of above

**Ans:B**

56 \_\_\_\_\_include LTE.

- A. 2G
- B. 3G
- C. 4G
- D. None of above

**Ans:C**

57. \_\_\_\_\_ layer protocols determine how the data is physically sent over the network's physical layer or medium.

- A. Application layer
- B. Transport layer
- C. Network layer
- D. Link layer

**Ans: - D**

58 \_\_\_\_\_ layer is responsible for sending of IP datagrams from the source network to the destination network.

- A. Application layer
- B. Transport layer
- C. Network layer
- D. Link layer

**Ans: C**

59. \_\_\_\_ layer perform the host addressing and packet routing.

- A. Application layer
- B. Transport layer
- C. Network layer
- D. Link layer

**Ans:C**

60. \_\_\_\_\_ protocols provide end to end message transfer capability independent of the underlying network.

- A. Network layer
- B. Transport layer
- C. Application layer
- D. Link layer

**Ans: - B**

61. The \_\_\_\_ protocols define how the applications interface with the lower layer protocol to send the data over the network.

- A. Application layer
- B. Transport layer
- C. Network layer
- D. Link layer

**Ans:A**

62. 6LOWPAN stands for

- A. 6 LOW Personal Area Network
- B. IPv6 LOW Personal Area Network
- C. IPv6 over Low power wireless personal area network
- D. None of above

**Ans:C**

63. 802.3 is the standard for 10BASE5 Ethernet that uses \_\_\_\_\_ cable as shared medium.

- A. Twisted pair cable
- B. Coaxial cable
- C. Fiber optic cable
- D. None of the above

**Ans: - B**

64. IEEE 802.11 standards provide data rates \_\_\_\_\_

- A. 10 Gbit/s.
- B. 1 Gbit/s
- C. 1 Mb/s to up to 6.75 Gb/s
- D. 250 Kb/s

**Ans: - C**

65. \_\_\_\_\_ of the following is a protocol related to IOT

- A. Zigbee
- B. 6LoWPAN
- C. CoAP
- D. All of the above

**Ans: C**

66. \_\_\_\_\_ is useful for time-sensitive application that have very small data units to exchange and do not want the overhead of connection setup.

- A. TCP
- B. UDP
- C. Transport layer
- D. None of the above.

**Ans: - B**

67. \_\_\_\_\_ protocol uses Universal Resource Identifiers (URIs) to identify HTTP resources.

- A. HTTP
- B. COAP
- C. WebSocket
- D. MQTT

**Ans: A**

68. The 10/100Mbit Ethernet support enables the board to connect to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. LAN
- B. MAN
- C. WAN
- D. WLAN

**Ans: A**

69. Which one out of these is not a data link layer technology?

- A. Bluetooth
- B. UART
- C. Wi-Fi
- D. HTTP

**Ans: D**

70. What is size of the IPv6 Address?

- A. 32 bits
- B. 64 bits
- C. 128 bits
- D. 256 bits

**Ans: C**

71. MQTT stands for \_\_\_\_\_

- A. MQ Telemetry Things
- B. MQ Transport Telemetry
- C. MQ Transport Things
- D. MQ Telemetry Transport

**Ans: D**

72. MQTT is better than HTTP for sending and receiving data.

- A. True
- B. False

**Ans: A**

73. MQTT is \_\_\_\_\_ protocol.

- A. Machine to Machine
- B. Internet of Things
- C. Machine to Machine and Internet of Things
- D. Machine Things

**Ans: C**

74. Which protocol is lightweight?

- A. MQTT
- B. HTTP
- C. CoAP
- D. SPI

**Ans: A**

75 MQTT is:

- A. Based on client-server architecture
- B. Based on publish-subscribe architecture
- C. Based on both of the above
- D. Based on none of the above

**Ans: B**

76. XMPP is used for streaming which type of elements?

- A. XPL
- B. XML
- C. XHL
- D. MPL

**Ans: B**

77. XMPP creates \_\_\_\_\_ identity.

- A. Device
- B. Email
- C. Message
- D. Data

**Ans: A**

78. XMPP uses \_\_\_\_\_ architecture.

- A. Decentralized client-server
- B. Centralized client-server
- C. Message
- D. Public/subscriber

**Ans: A**

79. What does HTTP do?

- A. Enables network resources and reduces perception of latency
- B. Reduces perception of latency and allows multiple concurrency exchange
- C. Allows multiple concurrent exchange and enables network resources
- D. Enables network resources and reduces perception of latency and Allows multiple concurrent exchange.

**Ans: D**

80. HTTP expands?

- A. Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
- B. Hyper Terminal Transfer Protocol
- C. Hyper Text Terminal Protocol
- D. Hyper Terminal Text Protocol

**Ans: A**

81. CoAP is specialized in \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Internet applications
- B. Device applications
- C. Wireless applications
- D. Wired applications

**Ans: A**

82. Which protocol is used to link all the devices in the IoT?

- A. TCP/IP
- B. Network
- C. UDP
- D. HTTP

**Ans: A**

83. Data in network layer is transferred in the form of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Layers
- B. Packets
- C. Bytes
- D. Bits

**Ans: B**

84. Services provided by application layer?

- A. Web chat
- B. Error control
- C. Connection services
- D. Congestion control

**Ans: A**

85. TCP and UDP are called?

- A. Application protocols
- B. Session protocols
- C. Transport protocols
- D. Network protocols

**Ans: C**

86. Security based connection is provided by which layer?

- A. Application layer
- B. Transport layer
- C. Session layer
- D. Network layer

**Ans: D**

87. Using which layer in transport layer data integrity can be assured?

- A. Checksum
- B. Repetition codes
- C. Cyclic redundancy checks
- D. Error correction codes

**Ans: A**

88. Transport layer receives data in the form of?

- A. Packets
- B. Byte streams
- C. Bits stream
- D. both packet and Byte stream

**Ans: B**

89. The network layer is considered as the \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. Backbone
- B. packets
- C. Bytes
- D. bits

**Ans: A**

90. The network layer consists of which hardware devices?

- A. Router
- B. Bridges
- C. Switches
- D. All of the above

**Ans: D**

91. Network layer protocol exists in \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. Host
- B. Switches
- C. Packets
- D. Bridges

**Ans: A**

92. Which protocol has a quality of service?

- A. XMPP
- B. HTTP
- C. CoAP
- D. MQTT

**Ans: A**

93. \_\_\_\_\_ is a data-centric middleware standard for device-to-device and machine-to-machine communication.

- A. Data Distribution Serviced (DDS)
- B. Advance Message Queuing Protocol (AMQP)
- C. Extensible Messaging and Presence Protocol (XMPP)
- D. Message Queue Telemetry Transport (MQTT)

**Ans:A**



94. \_\_\_\_\_ is a bi-directional, fully duplex communication model that uses a persistent connection between client and server.

- A. Request-Response
- B. Publish-Subscriber
- C. Push-Pull
- D. Exclusive Pair

**Ans: D**

95. \_\_\_\_ is a stateful communication model and server is aware of all open connection.

- A. Request-Response
- B. Publish-Subscriber
- C. Push-Pull
- D. Exclusive Pair

**Ans: D**

96. Which is not an IoT communication model.

- A. Request-Response
- B. Publish-Subscribe
- C. Push-Producer
- D. Exclusive Pair

**Ans: C**

97. In Node MCU, MCU stands for\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Micro Control Unit
- B. Micro Controller Unit
- C. Macro Control Unit
- D. Macro Controller Unit

**Ans: B**

98. REST is acronym for\_\_\_\_\_

- A. Representational State Transfer
- B. Represent State Transfer
- C. Representational State Transmit
- D. Representational Store Transfer

**Ans: A**

99. WSN stands for

- A. Wide Sensor Network
- B. Wireless Sensor Network
- C. Wired Sensor Network
- D. None of these

**Ans: B**

100. Benefit of cloud computing services

- A. Fast
- B. Anywhere access
- C. Higher utilization
- D. All of the above

**Ans: D**

101. PaaS stands for\_\_\_\_\_

- A. Platform as a Service
- B. Platform as a Survey
- C. People as a Service
- D. Platform as a Survey

**Ans: A**

102. \_\_\_\_\_ as a Service is a cloud computing infrastructure that creates a development environment upon which applications may be build.

- A. Infrastructure
- B. Service
- C. Platform
- D. All of the mentioned

**Ans:C**

103. \_\_\_\_\_ is a cloud computing service model in which hardware is virtualized in the cloud.

- A. IaaS
- B. CaaS
- C. PaaS
- D. None of the mentioned

**Ans:A**

104. Which of the following is the fundamental unit of virtualized client in an IaaS deployment?

- a) workunit
- b) workspace
- c) workload
- d) all of the mentioned

**Ans:C**

105. \_\_\_\_\_ offering provides the tools and development environment to deploy applications on another vendor's application.

- A. PaaS
- B. IaaS
- C. CaaS
- D. All of the mentioned

**Ans.B**

106. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most refined and restrictive service model.

- A. IaaS
- B. CaaS
- C. PaaS
- D. All of the mentioned

**Ans.C**

107. \_\_\_\_\_ is suitable for IOT applications to have low latency or high throughput requirements.

- A. REST
- B. Publish-Subscriber
- C. Push-Pull
- D. WebSocket

**Ans:D**

108. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the most popular wireless technologies used by WSNs.

- A. Zigbee
- B. AllSeam
- C. Tyrell
- D. Z-Wave

**Ans: A**

109. Zigbee specifications are based on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 802.3
- B. 802.11
- C. 802.16
- D. 802.15.4

**Ans: D**

110. \_\_\_\_\_ is a transformative computing paradigm that involves delivering applications and services over the internet.

- A. WSN
- B. Cloud Computing
- C. Big Data
- D. None of above

**Ans: B**

111. The process of collecting, organizing and collecting large sets of data is called as

- A. WSN
- B. Cloud Computing
- C. Big Data
- D. None of above

**Ans: C**

112. Does Raspberry Pi need external hardware?

- A. True
- B. False

**Ans: B**

113. Does RPi have an internal memory?

- A. True
- B. False

**Ans: A**

114. What do we use to connect TV to RPi?

- A. Male HDMI
- B. Female HDMI
- C. Male HDMI and Adapter
- D. Female HDMI and Adapter

**Ans: C**

115. How is power supply done to RPi?

- A. USB connection
- B. Internal battery

- C. Charger
- D. Adapter

**Ans.A**

116. What is the Ethernet/LAN cable used in RPi?

- A.Cat5
- B.at5e
- C. cat6
- D . RJ45

**Ans.D**

117. Which instruction set architecture is used in Raspberry Pi?

- A. X86
- B. MSP
- C. AVR
- D. ARM

**Ans: D**

118. Does micro SD card present in all modules?

- A. True
- B. False

**Ans: A**

119. Which characteristics involve the facility the thing to respond in an intelligent way to a particular situation?

- A. Intelligence
- B. Connectivity
- C. Dynamic Nature
- D. Enormous Scale

**Ans: A**

120. \_\_\_\_\_ empowers IoT by bringing together everyday objects.

- A. Intelligence
- B. Connectivity
- C. Dynamic Nature
- D. Enormous Scale

**Ans: B**

121. The collection of data is achieved with \_\_\_\_\_ changes.

- A. Intelligence
- B. Connectivity
- C. Dynamic Nature
- D. Enormous Scale

**Ans: C**

122. The number of devices that need to be managed and that communicate with each other will be much larger.

- A. Intelligence
- B. Connectivity
- C. Dynamic Nature
- D. Enormous Scale

**Ans: D**

123. \_\_\_\_\_ in IoT as one of the key characteristics, devices have different hardware platforms and networks.

- A. Sensors
- B. Heterogeneity
- C. Security
- D. Connectivity

**Ans: B**

124. Devices that transforms electrical signals into physical movements

- A. Sensors
- B. Actuators
- C. Switches
- D. Display

**Ans: B**

125. Stepper motors are\_\_\_\_\_

- A. AC motors
- B. DC motors
- C. Electromagnets
- D. None of above

**Ans: B**

126. DC motors converts electrical into \_\_\_\_ energy.

- A. Mechanical
- B. Wind
- C. Electric
- D. None

**Ans: A**

127. Linear actuators are used in\_\_\_\_\_

- A. Machine tools
- B. Industrial machinery
- C.both A and B
- D.None

**Ans: A**

128. Solenoid is a specially designed \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Actuator
- B. Machine
- C. Electromagnet
- D. none of above

**Ans: C**

129. Stepper motors are\_\_\_\_\_

- A. AC motors
- B. DC motors
- C. Electromagnets
- D. None of above

**Ans: B**

130. Accelerometer sensors are used in\_\_\_\_\_

- A. Smartphones
- B. Aircrafts
- C. Both
- D. None of above

**Ans: C**

131. Image sensors are found in\_\_\_\_\_

- A. Cameras
- B. Night-vision equipment
- C. Sonars
- D. All of above

**Ans: D**

132. Gas sensors are used to detect \_\_\_\_\_gases.

- A. Toxic
- B. Natural
- C. Oxygen
- D. Hydrogen

**Ans: A**

133. Properties of Arduino are:

- A. Inexpensive
- B. Independent
- C. Simple
- D. both A and C

**Ans: D**

134. Properties of IoT devices.

- A. Sense
- B. Send and receive data
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of above

**Ans: C**

135. IoT devices are \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Standard
- B. Non-standard
- C. Both
- D. None

**Ans: B**

136. What is the microcontroller used in Arduino UNO?

- A. ATmega328p
- B. ATmega2560
- C. ATmega32114
- D. AT91SAM3x8E

**Ans: A**

137. \_\_\_\_ is an open source electronic platform based on easy to used hardware and software.

- A. Arduino
- B. Uno
- C. Raspberry Pi
- D. Node

**Ans:A**

138 \_\_\_\_ is used latching, locking, triggering.

- A. Solenoid
- B. Relay
- C. Linear Actuator
- D. Servo motors

**Ans:A**

139. \_\_\_\_detect the presence or absence of nearby object without any physical contact.

- A. Smoke Sensor
- B. Pressure Sensor
- C. IR Sensor
- D. Proximity Sensor

**Ans:D**

140\_\_\_\_ sensors include thermocouples, thermistors, resistor temperature detectors (RTDs) and integratd circuits (ICs).

- A. Smoke Sensor
- B. Temperature Sensor
- C. IR Sensor
- D. Proximity Sensor

**Ans:B**

141. The measurement of humidity is

- A. RH
- B. PH
- C. IC
- D. None of aboved

**Ans:A**

142 \_\_\_\_ sensor is used for automatic door controls, automatic parking system, automated sinks, automated toilet flushers, hand dryers.

- A. Smoke Sensor
- B. Temperature Sensor
- C. IR Sensor
- D. Motion Sensor

**Ans:D**

143 \_\_\_\_ sensor measure heat emitted by objects.

- A. Smoke Sensor
- B. Temperature Sensor
- C. IR Sensor
- D. Proximity Sensor

**Ans:C**

### **Chapter-3 Basics of Digital Forensics**

1. Digital forensics is all of them except:

- A. Extraction of computer data.
- B. Preservation of computer data.
- C. Interpretation of computer data.
- D. Manipulation of computer data.

**Ans: D**

2. IDIP stands for

- A. Integrated Digital Investigation Process.
- B. Integrated Data Investigator Process.
- C. Integrated Digital Investigator Process.
- D. Independent Digital Investigator Process.

**Ans: A**

3. Who proposed Road Map for Digital Forensic Research (RMDFR)

- A. G.Gunsh.
- B. S.Ciardhuain
- C. J.Korn.
- D. G.Palmar

**Ans: D**

4. Investigator should satisfy following points:

- A. Contribute to society and human being.
- B. Avoid harm to others.
- C. Honest and trustworthy.
- D. All of the above

**Ans: D**

5. In the past, the method for expressing an opinion has been to frame a \_\_\_\_\_ question based on available factual evidence.

- A. Hypothetical
- B. Nested
- C. Challenging
- D. Contradictory

**Ans: A**

6. More subtle because you are not aware that you are running these macros (the document opens and the application automatically runs); spread via email

- A. The purpose of copyright
- B. Danger of macro viruses
- C. Derivative works
- D. computer-specific crime

**Ans: B**

7. There are three c's in computer forensics. Which is one of the three?

- A. Control
- B. Chance
- C. Chains
- D. Core

**Ans: A**



8. When Federal Bureau Investigation program was created?

- A.1979
- B.1984
- C.1995
- D.1989

**Ans: B**

9. When the field of PC forensics began?

- A.1960's
- B.1970's
- C.1980's
- D.1990's

**Ans: C**

10. What is Digital Forensic?

- A. Process of using scientific knowledge in analysis and presentation of evidence in court
- B. The application of computer science and investigative procedures for a legal purpose involving the analysis of digital evidence after proper search authority, chain of custody, validation with mathematics, use of validated tools, repeatability, reporting, and possible expert presentation
- C. process where we develop and test hypotheses that answer questions about digital events
- D. Use of science or technology in the investigation and establishment of the facts or evidence in a court of law

**Ans: B**

11. Digital Forensics entails \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Accessing the system's directories viewing mode and navigating through the various systems files and folders
- B. Undeleting and recovering lost files
- C. Identifying and solving computer crimes
- D. The identification, preservation, recovery, restoration and presentation of digital evidence from systems and devices

**Ans: D**

12. Which of the following is FALSE?

- A. The digital forensic investigator must maintain absolute objectivity
- B. It is the investigator's job to determine someone's guilt or innocence.
- C. It is the investigator's responsibility to accurately report the relevant facts of a case.
- D. The investigator must maintain strict confidentiality, discussing the results of an investigation on only a "need to know"

**Ans: B**

13. What is the most significant legal issue in computer forensics?

- A. Preserving Evidence
- B. Seizing Evidence
- C. Admissibility of Evidence
- D. Discovery of Evidence

**Ans: C**

14. \_\_\_\_\_phase includes putting the pieces of a digital puzzle together and developing investigative hypotheses

- A. Preservation phase
- B. Survey phase
- C. Documentation phase
- D. Reconstruction phase
- E. Presentation phase

**Ans: D**

15. In \_\_\_\_\_phase investigator transfers the relevant data from a venue out of physical or administrative control of the investigator to a controlled location

- A. Preservation phase
- B. Survey phase
- C. Documentation phase
- D. Reconstruction phase
- E. Presentation phase

**Ans: B**

16. In \_\_\_\_\_phase investigator transfers the relevant data from a venue out of physical or administrative control of the investigator to a controlled location

- F. Preservation phase
- G. Survey phase
- H. Documentation phase
- I. Reconstruction phase
- J. Presentation phase

**Ans: B**

17. Computer forensics do not involve \_\_\_\_\_activity.

- A. Preservation of computer data.
- B. Extraction of computer data.
- C. Manipulation of computer data.
- D. Interpretation of computer data.

**Ans: C**

18. A set of instruction compiled into a program that perform a particular task is known as:

- A. Hardware.
- B. CPU
- C. Motherboard
- D. Software

**Ans: D**

19. Which of following is not a rule of digital forensics?

- A. An examination should be performed on the original data
- B. A copy is made onto forensically sterile media. New media should always be used if available.
- C. The copy of the evidence must be an exact, bit-by-bit copy
- D. The examination must be conducted in such a way as to prevent any modification of the evidence.

**Ans: A**

20. To collect and analyze the digital evidence that was obtained from the physical investigation phase, is the goal of which phase?

- A. Physical crime investigation
- B. Digital crime investigation.
- C. Review phase.
- D. Deployment phase.

**Ans: B**

21. To provide mechanism to an incident to be detected and confirmed is purpose of which phase?

- A. Physical crime investigation
- B. Digital crime investigation.
- C. Review phase.
- D. Deployment phase.

**Ans: D**

22. Which phase entails a review of the whole investigation and identifies area of improvement?

- A. Physical crime investigation
- B. Digital crime investigation.
- C. Review phase.
- D. Deployment phase

**Ans: C**

23. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as father of computer forensic.

- A. G. Palmar
- B. J. Korn
- C. Michael Anderson
- D. S.Ciardhuain.

**Ans: C**

24. \_\_\_\_\_ is well established science where various contribution have been made

- A. Forensic
- B. Crime
- C. Cyber Crime
- D. Evidence

**Ans: A**

25. Who proposed End to End Digital Investigation Process (EEDIP)?

- A. G. Palmar
- B. Stephenson
- C. Michael Anderson
- D. S.Ciardhuain

**Ans: B**

26. Which model of Investigation proposed by Carrier and Safford?

- A. Extended Model of Cybercrime Investigation (EMCI)
- B. Integrated Digital Investigation Process(IDIP)
- C. Road Map for Digital Forensic Research (RMDFR)
- D. Abstract Digital Forensic Model (ADFM)

**Ans: B**

27. Which of the following is not a property of computer evidence?

- A. Authentic and Accurate.
- B. Complete and Convincing.
- C. Duplicated and Preserved.
- D. Conform and Human Readable.

**Ans: D**

28. \_\_\_\_\_ can makes or breaks investigation.

- A. Crime
- B. Security
- C: Digital Forensic
- D: Evidence

**Ans: D**

29. \_\_\_\_\_ is software that blocks unauthorized users from connecting to your computer.

- A. Firewall
- B. Quick lauch
- C. OneLogin
- D. Centrify

**Ans: A**

30. Which of following are general Ethical norms for Investigator?

- A. To contribute to society and human being.
- B. To avoid harm to others.
- C. To be honest and trustworthy.
- D. All of above
- E. None of above

**Ans: D**

31. Which of following are Unethical norms for Investigator?

- A. Uphold any relevant evidence.
- B. Declare any confidential matters or knowledge.
- C. Distort or falsify education, training, credentials.
- D. All of above
- E. None of above

**Ans: D**

32. Which of following is not general ethical norm for Investigator?

- A. To contribute to society and human being.
- B. Uphold any relevant Evidence.
- C. To be honest and trustworthy.
- D. To honor confidentially.

**Ans: B**

33. Which of following is a not unethical norm for Digital Forensics Investigation?

- A. Uphold any relevant evidence.
- B. Declare any confidential matters or knowledge.
- C. Distort or falsify education, training, credentials.
- D. To respect the privacy of others.

**Ans: D**

34. What is called as the process of creation a duplicate of digital media for purpose of examining it?

- A. Acquisition.
- B. Steganography.
- C. Live analysis
- D. Hashing.

**Ans: A**

35. Which term refers for modifying a computer in a way which was not originally intended to view Information?

- A. Metadata
- B. Live analysis
- C. Hacking
- D. Bit Copy

**Ans: C**

36. The ability to recover and read deleted or damaged files from a criminal's computer is an example of a law enforcement specialty called?

- A. Robotics
- B. Simulation
- C. Computer Forensics
- D. Animation

**Ans: C**

37. What are the important parts of the mobile device which used in Digital forensic?

- A. SIM
- B. RAM
- C. ROM.
- D. EMMC chip

**Ans: D**

38. Using what, data hiding in encrypted images be carried out in digital forensics?

- A. Acquisition.
- B. Steganography.
- C. Live analysis
- D. Hashing.

**Ans: B**

39. Which of this is not a computer crime?

- A. e-mail harassment
- B. Falsification of data.
- C. Sabotage.
- D. Identification of data

**Ans. D**

40. Which file is used to store the user entered password?

- A. .exe
- B. .txt
- C. .iso
- D. .sam

**Ans: D**

41. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of recording as much data as possible to create reports and analysis on user input.

- A. Data mining
- B. Data carving
- C. Meta data
- D. Data Spoofing.

**Ans: A**

42. \_\_\_\_\_ searches through raw data on a hard drive without using a file system.

- A. Data mining
- B. Data carving
- C. Meta data
- D. Data Spoofing.

**Ans: B**

43. What is first step to Handle Retrieving Data from an Encrypted Hard Drive?

- A. Formatting disk
- B. Storing data
- C. Finding configuration files.
- D. Deleting files.

**Ans: C**

# **BHARATI VIDYAPEETH INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

## **QUESTION BANK**

### **Unit Test-II (Shift:-I & II)**

Program: - Computer Engineering Group

Program Code:- CM/IF

Course Title: -Emerging Trends in Computer Technology

Semester: - Sixth

Course Abbr & Code:-ETI (22618)

Scheme: I

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### **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

#### **Chapter 4- Digital Evidence (CO4)**

1. A valid definition of digital evidence is:

- A. Data stored or transmitted using a computer
- B. Information of probative value
- C. Digital data of probative value**
- D. Any digital evidence on a computer

**Ans: C**

2. What are the three general categories of computer systems that can contain digital evidence?

- A. Desktop, laptop, server
- B. Personal computer, Internet, mobile telephone
- C. Hardware, software, networks
- D. Open computer systems, communication systems, and embedded systems**

**Ans: D**

3. In terms of digital evidence, a hard drive is an example of:

- A. Open computer systems**
- B. Communication systems
- C. Embedded computer systems
- D. None of the above

**Ans: A**

4. In terms of digital evidence, a mobile telephone is an example of:

- A. Open computer systems
- B. Communication systems
- C. Embedded computer systems**
- D. None of the above

**Ans: C**

5. In terms of digital evidence, a Smart Card is an example of:

- A. Open computer systems
- B. Communication systems
- C. Embedded computer systems**
- D. None of the above

**Ans: C**

6. In terms of digital evidence, the Internet is an example of:

- A. Open computer systems
- B. Communication systems**
- C. Embedded computer systems
- D. None of the above

**Ans: B**

7. Computers can be involved in which of the following types of crime?

- A. Homicide and sexual assault
- B. Computer intrusions and intellectual property theft
- C. Civil disputes
- D. All the above**

**Ans: D**

8. A logon record tells us that, at a specific time:

- A. An unknown person logged into the system using the account
- B. The owner of a specific account logged into the system
- C. The account was used to log into the system**
- D. None of the above

**Ans: C**

9. Cyber trails are advantageous because:

- A. They are not connected to the physical world.
- B. Nobody can be harmed by crime on the Internet.
- C. They are easy to follow.
- D. Offenders who are unaware of them leave behind more clues than they otherwise would have.**

**Ans: D**

10. Private networks can be a richer source of evidence than the Internet because:

- A. They retain data for longer periods of time.
- B. Owners of private networks are more cooperative with law enforcement.
- C. Private networks contain a higher concentration of digital evidence.**
- D. All the above.

**Ans: C**



11. Due to caseload and budget constraints, often computer security professionals attempt to limit the damage and close each investigation as quickly as possible. Which of the following is NOT a significant drawback to this approach?

- A. Each unreported incident robs attorneys and law enforcement personnel of an opportunity to learn about the basics of computer-related crime.
  - B. Responsibility for incident resolution frequently does not reside with the security professional, but with management.**
  - C. This approach results in under-reporting of criminal activity, deflating statistics that are used to allocate corporate and government spending on combating computer-related crime.
  - D. Computer security professionals develop loose evidence processing habits that can make it more difficult for law enforcement personnel and attorneys to prosecute an offender.
- None of the above

**Ans: B**

12. The criminological principle which states that, when anyone, or anything, enters a crime scene he/she takes something of the scene with him/her, and leaves something of himself/herself behind, is:

- A. Locard's Exchange Principle**
- B. Differential Association Theory
- C. Beccaria's Social Contract
- D. None of the above

**Ans: A**

13. The author of a series of threatening e-mails consistently uses "im" instead of "I'm." This is an example of:

- A. An individual characteristic**
- B. An incidental characteristic
- C. A class characteristic
- D. An indeterminate characteristic

**Ans: A**

14. Personal computers and networks are often a valuable source of evidence. Those involved with \_\_\_\_\_ should be comfortable with this technology.

- A. Criminal investigation
- B. Prosecution
- C. Defense work
- D. **All of the above**

**Ans:**

15. An argument for including computer forensic training computer security specialists is:

- A. It provides an additional credential.
- B. It provides them with the tools to conduct their own investigations.
- C. It teaches them when it is time to call in law enforcement.**
- D. None of the above.

**Ans: C**

16. The digital evidence are used to establish a credible link between\_\_\_\_\_
- A. Attacker and victim and the crime scene**
  - B. Attacker and the crime scene
  - C. Victim and the crime scene
  - D. Attacker and Information

**Ans: A**

17. Digital evidences must follow the requirements of the \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Ideal Evidence rule
  - B. Best Evidence rule**
  - C. Exchange rule
  - D. All the mentioned

**Ans: B**

18. From the two given statements 1 and 2, select the correct option from a-d.
- a. Original media can be used to carry out digital investigation process.
  - b. By default, every part of the victim's computer is considered as unreliable.
- A. a and b both are true
  - B. a is true and b is false**
  - C. a and b both are false
  - D. a is false and b is true

**Ans: B**

19. The evidences or proof can be obtained from the electronic source is called the \_\_\_\_\_
- A. digital evidence**
  - B. demonstrative evidence
  - C. Explainable evidence
  - D. substantial evidence

**Ans: A**

20. Which of the following is not a type of volatile evidence?
- A. Routing tables
  - B. Main memory
  - C. Log files**
  - D. Cached data

**Ans: C**

21. The evidence must be usable in the court which is called as\_\_\_\_\_
- A. Admissible**
  - B. Authentic
  - C. Complete
  - D. Reliable**

**Ans: A**

22. Photographs, videos, sound recordings, X-rays, maps drawing, graphs, charts is a type of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. **Illustrative evidence**
- B. Electronic evidence
- C. Documented evidence
- D. Explainable evidence

**Ans: A**

23. Email, hard drives are examples of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Illustrative evidence
- B. **Electronic evidence**
- C. Documented evidence
- D. Explainable evidence

**Ans: B**

24. Blood, fingerprints, DNA these are examples of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Illustrative evidence
- B. Electronic evidence
- C. Documented evidence
- D. **Substantial evidence**

**Ans: D**

25. When an incident takes place, a criminal will leave a hint evidence at the scene and remove a hint from the scene which is called as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. **Locard's Exchange principle**
- B. Anderson's Exchange principle
- C. Charles's Anthony principle
- D. Kevin Ashton principle

**Ans: A**

26. Which is not procedure to establish a chain of custody?

- A. Save the original materials.
- B. Take photos of physical evidence.
- C. **Don't take screenshots of digital evidence content.**
- D. Document date, time, and any other information of receipt.

**Ans: C**

27. Which is not related with digital evidence?

- A. **Work with the original evidence to develop procedures.**
- B. Use clean collecting media.
- C. Document any extra scope.
- D. Consider safety of personnel at the scene.

**Ans: A**

28. Which is example of non-volatile memory.

- A. **Flash memory**
- B. Registers and Cache
- C. Process table
- D. Arp cache

**Ans: A**

29. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as testimonial.

- A. **Oath affidavit**
- B. DNA samples
- C. Fingerprint
- D. Dried blood

**Ans: A**

30. The process of ensuring that providing or obtaining the data that you have collected is similar to the data provided or presented in a court is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. **Evidence validation**
- B. Relative evidence
- C. Best evidence
- D. Illustrative evidence

**Ans: A**

31. When cases get to trial your forensics examiner play one of \_\_\_\_ role.

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 3
- D. 5

Ans. A

32. Types of digital evidence

- A. Eye witness
- B. Picture and video
- C. Paper work
- D. None of the above

Ans B

33. Rule of evidence is also known as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Law of witness
- B. Law of litigation
- C. Law of evidence
- D. All of the above

Ans. C

---

## True or False Questions

1. Digital evidence is only useful in a court of law.

- A. True
- B. False**

**Ans: B**

2. Attorneys and police are encountering progressively more digital evidence in their work.

- A. True**
- B. False

**Ans: A**

3. Video surveillance can be a form of digital evidence.

- A. True**
- B. False

**Ans: A**

4. All forensic examinations should be performed on the original digital evidence.

- A. True
- B. False**

**Ans: B**

5. Digital evidence can be duplicated exactly without any changes to the original data.

- A. True
- B. False**

**Ans: B**

6. Computers were involved in the investigations into both World Trade Center attacks.

- A. True**
- B. False

**Ans: A**

7. Digital evidence is always circumstantial.

- A. True
- B. False**

**Ans: B**

8. Digital evidence alone can be used to build a solid case.

- A. True
- B. False**

**Ans: B**

9. Computers can be used by terrorists to detonate bombs.

**A. True**

B. False

**Ans: A**

10. The aim of a forensic examination is to prove with certainty what occurred.

A. True

**B. False**

**Ans: B**

11. Even digital investigations that do not result in legal action can benefit from principles of forensic science.

**A. True**

B. False

**Ans: A**

12. Forensic science is the application of science to investigation and prosecution of crime or to the just resolution of conflict.

**A. True**

B. False

**Ans: A**

## Chapter 5

### Basics of Hacking (CO5)

---

1. Ethical Hacking is also known as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Black Hat Hacking.
- B. White Hat Hacking.**
- C. Encryption.
- D. None of these.

**Ans. B**

2. Tool(s) used by ethical hacker\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Scanner
- B. Decoder
- C. Proxy
- D. All of these.**

**Ans. D**

3. Vulnerability scanning in Ethical hacking finds\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Strengths.
- B. Weakness.**
- C. A &B
- D. None of these.

**Ans. B**

4. Ethical hacking will allow to\_\_\_\_\_ all the massive security breaches.

- A. Remove.
- B. Measure.**
- C. Reject.
- D. None of these.

**Ans. B**

5. Sequential step hackers use are: \_ \_ \_ \_.

- A. Maintaining Access.
- B. Reconnaissance
- C. Scanning.
- D. Gaining Access.

- A. B, C, D, A**
- B. B, A, C, D
- C. A, B, C, D
- D. D, C, B, A

**Ans. A**

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the art of exploiting the human elements to gain access to the authorized user.
- A. **Social Engineering.**
  - B. IT Engineering.
  - C. Ethical Hacking.
  - D. None of the above.

**Ans. A**

7. Which hacker refers to ethical hacker?
- A. Black hat hacker.
  - B. **White hat hacker.**
  - C. Grey hat hacker.
  - D. None of the above.

**Ans. B**

8. The term cracker refers to\_\_\_\_\_
- A. **Black hat hacker.**
  - B. White hat hacker.
  - C. Grey hat hacker.
  - D. None of the above.

**Ans. A**

9. Who described a dissertation on fundamentals of hacker's attitude?
- A. G. Palma.
  - B. **Raymond.**
  - C. Either.
  - D. Jhon Browman.

**Ans. B**

10. Computer Hackers have been in existence for more than a\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Decade.
  - B. Year.
  - C. **Century**
  - D. Era.

**Ans. C**

11. Hackers do hack for?
- A. Fame.
  - B. Profit.
  - C. Revenge.
  - D. **All the above**

**Ans. D**



12.The intent of ethical hacker is to discover vulnerabilities from a\_\_\_\_\_ point of view to better secure system.

- A. Victims.
- B. **Attackers.**
- C. Both A & B
- D. None of these.

Ans. B

13.Security audits are usually based on\_\_\_\_

- A. Entries.
- B. **Checklists.**
- C. Both A & B
- D. None of the above

Ans. B

14.Ethical hacking consist of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Penetration testing.
- B. Intrusion testing.
- C. Red teaming.
- D. **All of the above.**

Ans. D

15.\_\_\_\_\_ is a person who find and exploits the weakness in computer system.

- A. Victim
- B. **Hacker**
- C. Developer
- D. None of the above.

Ans. B

16. A white hat hacker is the one who \_\_\_\_\_

- A. **Fix identifies weakness**
- B. Steal the data
- C. Identifies the weakness and leave message to owner
- D. None of the above

Ans. A

17.A black hat hacker is the one who \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Fix identifies weakness
- B. **Steal the data**
- C. Identifies the weakness and leave message to owner
- D. None of the above.

Ans. B

18. A grey hat hacker is the one who \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Fix identifies weakness
- B. Steal the data
- C. Identifies the weakness and leave message to owner**
- D. None of the above

**Ans. C**

19. Keeping information secured can protect an organization image and save an organization lot of money

- A. True**
- B. False

**Ans. A**

20. Information is one of the most valuable assets of an organization

- A. True**
- B. False

**Ans. A**

21. To catch a thief, think like \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Police
- B. Forensics
- C. Thief**
- D. Hacker

**Ans. C**

22. \_\_\_\_\_ can create a false feeling of safety

- A. Firewall
- B. Encryption
- C. VPNs
- D. All the above**

**Ans. D**

23. \_\_\_\_\_ exploits that involves manipulating people and users even your self are the greatest vulnerability within any computer

- A. Nontechnical attacks**
- B. Network infrastructure attack
- C. Operating system attack
- D. Application and other specialized attack

**Ans. A**

24. Connecting into network through a rogue modem attached to computer behind a firewall is an example of \_\_\_\_ -

- A. Nontechnical attacks
- B. Network infrastructure attack**
- C. Operating system attack
- D. Application and other specialized attack

**Ans. B**

25. \_\_\_\_\_ comprise of large portion of hacker attacks simply because every computer has one and \_\_\_\_\_ so well know exploits can be used against them

- A. Nontechnical attacks
- B. Network infrastructure attack
- C. Operating system attack**
- D. Application and other specialized attack

**Ans. C**

26. \_\_\_\_\_ should be done before ethical hacking process.

- A. Data gathering.
- B. Attacking
- C. Planning**
- D. Research

**Ans. C**

27. Which permission is necessary before ethical hacking?

- A. Written permission.**
- B. Decision maker permission
- C. Privacy permission
- D. Risk permission.

**Ans. A**

28. Which tool is used to crack the password?

- A. Nmap
- B. LC4**
- C. ToneLOC
- D. Nessus

**Ans. B**

29. Which tool is used for depth analysis of a web application?

- A. Whisker**
- B. Super scan
- C. Nikto
- D. Kismet

**Ans. A**

30. Which tool is used to encrypt Email?

- A. WebInspect
- B. QualyGuard
- C. PGP (pretty good privacy)**
- D. None of the above.

**Ans. C**

31. Malicious attacker often think like?

- A. Thieves
- B. Kidnapper
- C. Both A & B**
- D. None of the above

**Ans. C**

32. Which hacker try to distribute political or social message through their work?

- A. Black hat hacker
- B. Hactivist**
- C. Script kiddes
- D. White hat hacker

**Ans. B**

33. \_\_\_\_\_ are part of organized crime on internet.

- A. Criminal
- B. Antinationalist
- C. Hacker for hire**
- D. None of the above

**Ans. C**

34. Which magazines releases the latest hacking methods?

- A. 2600
- B. Hackin9
- C. PHRACK
- D. All the above**

**Ans. D**

35. Performing a shoulder surfing in order to check other's password is \_\_\_\_\_ ethical practice.

- A. a good
- B. not so good
- C. very good social engineering practice
- D. a bad**

**Ans. D**

36. \_\_\_\_\_ has now evolved to be one of the most popular automated tools for unethical hacking.

- A. Automated apps
- B. Database software
- C. Malware**
- D. Worms

**Ans. C**

37. Leaking your company data to the outside network without prior permission of senior authority is a crime.

- A. True**
- B. False

**Ans. A**

38. A penetration tester must identify and keep in mind the \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ requirements of a firm while evaluating the security postures.

- A. privacy and security**
- B. rules and regulations
- C. hacking techniques
- D. ethics to talk to seniors

**Ans. A**

39. The legal risks of ethical hacking include lawsuits due to \_\_\_\_\_ of personal data.

- A. stealing
- B. disclosure**
- C. deleting
- D. hacking

**Ans. B**

40. Before performing any penetration test, through legal procedure, which key points listed below is not mandatory?

- A. Know the nature of the organization
- B. Characteristics of work done in the firm
- C. System and network
- D. Type of broadband company used by the firm**

**Ans. D**

## Chapter-6

### Types of Hacking (CO6)

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1. SNMP stands for\_\_\_\_\_

- A. Simple Network Messaging Protocol
- B. Simple Network Mailing Protocol
- C. Simple Network Management Protocol**
- D. Simple Network Master Protocol

**Ans: C**

2. Which of the following tool is used for Network Testing and port Scanning\_\_\_\_\_

- A. NetCat
- B. SuperScan
- C. NetScan
- D. All of above**

**Ans: D**

3. Banner grabbing is used for

- A. White Hat Hacking**
- B. Black Hat Hacking
- C. Grey Hat Hacking
- D. Script Kiddies

**Ans: A**

4. An attacker can create an\_\_\_\_\_attack by sending hundreds or thousands of e-mails a with very large attachments.

- A. Connection Attack
- B. Auto responder Attack**
- C. Attachment Overloading Attack
- D. All the above

**Ans: B**

5. Which of the following tool is used for Windows for network queries from DNS lookups to trace routes?

- A. Sam Spade**
- B. SuperScan
- C. NetScan
- D. Netcat

**Ans: A**

6. Which tool is used for ping sweeps and port scanning?

- A. Netcat
- B. SamSpade
- C. SuperScan**
- D. All the above

**Ans: C**

7. Which of the following tool is used for security checks as port scanning and firewall testing?

- A. Netcat**
- B. Nmap
- C. Data communication
- D. Netscan

**Ans: A**

8. What is the most important activity in system cracking?

- A. Information gathering
- B. Cracking password**
- C. Escalating privileges
- D. Covering tracks

**Ans: B**

9. Which Nmap scan is does not completely open a TCP connection?

- A. SYN stealth scan**
- B. TCP scan
- C. XMAS tree scan
- D. ACK scan

**Ans: A**

10. Key loggers are form of

- A. Spyware**
- B. Shoulder surfing
- C. Trojan
- D. Social engineering

**Ans: A**

11. Nmap is abbreviated as Network Mapper.

- A. True**
- B. False

**Ans: A**

12. \_\_\_\_\_ is a popular tool used for discovering network as well as security auditing.

- A. Ettercap
- B. Metasploit
- C. Nmap**
- D. Burp Suit

**Ans: C**

13. Which of this Nmap do not check?
- A. Services different hosts are offering
  - B. On what OS they are running.
  - C. What kind of firewall in use?
  - D. What type of antivirus in use?**

**Ans: D**

14. What is purpose of Denial of Service attacks?
- A. Exploit weakness in TCP/IP attack.
  - B. To execute a trojan horse on a system.
  - C. To overload a system so it is no longer operational.**
  - D. To shutdown services by turning them off.

**Ans: C**

15. What are the some of the most common vulnerabilities that exist in a network system?
- A. Changing manufacturer, or recommended settings of newly installed application.
  - B. Additional unused feature on commercial software package.**
  - C. Utilizing open source application code.
  - D. Balancing security and ease of use of system.

**Ans: B**

16. Which of the following is not a characteristic of ethical hacker?
- A. Excellent knowledge of Windows.
  - B. Understands the process of exploiting network vulnerabilities.
  - C. Patience, persistence and perseverance.
  - D. Has the highest level of security for the organization.**

**Ans: D**

17. Attempting to gain access to a network using an employee's credentials is called the \_\_\_\_\_ mode of ethical hacking.
- A. Local networking**
  - B. Social engineering
  - C. Physical entry
  - D. Remote networking

**Ans: A**

18. The first phase of hacking an IT system is compromise of which foundation of security?
- A. Availability
  - B. Confidentiality**
  - C. Integrity
  - D. Authentication

**Ans: B**



19. Why would a ping sweep be used?

- A. To identify live systems**
- B. To locate live systems
- C. To identify open ports
- D. To locate firewalls

**Ans: A**

20. What are the port states determined by Nmap?

- A. Active, inactive, standby
- B. Open, half-open, closed
- C. Open, filtered, unfiltered**
- D. Active, closed, unused

**Ans: C**

21. What port does Telnet use?

- A. 22
- B. 80
- C. 20
- D. 23**

**Ans: D**

22. Which of the following will allow foot printing to be conducted without detection?

- A. PingSweep
- B. Traceroute
- C. War Dialers
- D. ARIN**

**Ans: D**

23. Performing hacking activities with the intent on gaining visibility for an unfair situation is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Cracking
- B. Analysis
- C. Hacktivism**
- D. Exploitation

**Ans: C**

24. Why would a hacker use a proxy server?

- A. To create a stronger connection with the target.**
- B. To create a ghost server on the network.
- C. To obtain a remote access connection
- D. To hide malicious activity on the network

**Ans: A**

25. Which phase of hacking performs actual attack on a network or system?

- A. Reconnaissance
- B. Maintaining Access
- C. Scanning
- D. Gaining Access**

**Ans: D**

26. Sniffing is used to perform \_\_\_\_\_ fingerprinting.

- A. Passive stack**
- B. Active stack
- C. Passive banner grabbing
- D. Scanned

**Ans: A**

27. Services running on a system are determined by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. The system's IP address
- B. The Active Directory
- C. The system's network name
- D. The port assigned**

**Ans: D**

28. What are the types of scanning?

- A. Port, network, and services
- B. Network, vulnerability, and port**
- C. Passive, active, and interactive
- D. Server, client, and network

**Ans: B**

29. Enumeration is part of what phase of ethical hacking?

- A. Reconnaissance
- B. Maintaining Access
- C. Gaining Access**
- D. Scanning

**Ans: C**

30. \_\_\_\_\_ framework made cracking of vulnerabilities easy like point and click.

- A. Net
- B. Metasploit**
- C. Zeus
- D. Ettercap

**Ans: B**

31. \_\_\_\_\_ is a popular IP address and port scanner.

- A. Cain and Abel
- B. Snort
- C. Angry IP Scanner**
- D. Ettercap

**Ans: C**

32. \_\_\_\_\_ is a popular tool used for network analysis in multiprotocol diverse network

- A. Snort
- B. SuperScan
- C. Burp Suit
- D. EtterPeak**

**Ans: D**

33. \_\_\_\_\_ scans TCP ports and resolves different hostnames.

- A. SuperScan**
- B. Snort
- C. Ettercap
- D. QualysGuard .

**Ans: A**

34. What tool can be used to perform SNMP enumeration?

- A. DNSlookup
- B. Whois
- C. Nslookup
- D. IP Network Browser**

**Ans: D**

35. Wireshark is a \_\_\_\_\_ tool.

- A. network protocol analysis**
- B. network connection security
- C. connection analysis
- D. defending malicious packet-filtering

**Ans: A**

36. Aircrack-ng is used for \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Firewall bypassing
- B. Wi-Fi attacks**
- C. Packet filtering
- D. System password cracking

**Ans: B**

37. Phishing is a form of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Spamming
- B. Identify Theft
- C. Impersonation**
- D. Scanning

**Ans: C**

38. What are the types of scanning?

- A. Port, network, and services
- B. Network, vulnerability, and port**
- C. Passive, active, and interactive
- D. Server, client, and network

**Ans: B**

39. \_\_\_\_\_ is used for searching of multiple hosts in order to target just one specific open port.

- A. Ping Sweep**
- B. Port scan
- C. Ipconfig
- D. Spamming

**Ans: A**

40. ARP spoofing is often referred to as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Man-in-the-Middle attack**
- B. Denial-of-Service attack
- C. Sniffing
- D. Spoofing

**Ans: A**

41. \_\_\_\_\_ is a tool that allows you to look into network and analyze data going across the wire for network optimization, security and troubleshooting purposes.

- A. Network analyzer**
- B. Crypt tool
- C. John-the -Ripper
- D. Back track

**Ans: A**

42. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a function of network analyzer tool.

- A. Captures all network traffic
- B. Interprets or decodes what is found into a human-readable format.
- C. Displays it all in chronological order.
- D. Banner grabbing**

**Ans: D**

43. \_\_\_\_\_ protocol is used for network monitoring.

- A. FTP **SNMP**
- B.
- C. RELNET
- D. ARP

**Ans: A**

44. What is the attack called “evil twin”?

- A. **rouge access point**
- B. ARP poisoning
- C. session hijacking
- D. MAC spoofing

**Ans: A**

45. What is the primary goal of an ethical hacker?

- A. avoiding detection
- B. testing security controls
- C. **resolving security vulnerabilities**
- D. determining return on investment for security measures

**Ans: C**

46. What are the forms of password cracking technique?

- A. Attack syllable
- B. Attack brute forcing
- C. Attacks hybrid
- D. **All the above**

**Ans: D**

45. Which type of hacker represents the highest risk to your network?

- A. black-hat hackers
- B. grey-hat hackers
- C. script kiddies
- D. **disgruntled employees**

**Ans: D**

46. Hacking for a cause is called \_\_\_\_\_

- A. **hacktivism**
- B. black-hat hacking
- C. active hacking
- D. activism

**Ans: A**

47. When a hacker attempts to attack a host via the internet it is known as what type of attack?
- A. local access
  - B. remote attack**
  - C. internal attack
  - D. physical access

**Ans: B**

49. A type of attack that overloads the resources of a single system to cause it to crash or hang.
- A. Resource Starvation
  - B. Active Sniffing
  - C. Passive Sniffing**
  - D. Session Hijacking

**Ans. C**

50. In computer networking, \_\_\_\_ is any technical effort to manipulate the normal behavior of network connections and connected systems.

- A. Hacking
- B. Evidence
- C. Tracing
- D. None of above

Ans:-A

51. \_\_\_\_ generally refers to unauthorized intrusion into a computer or a network.

- A. Hacking
- B. Evidence
- C. Tracing
- D. None of above

Ans:-A

52. We can eliminate many well-known network vulnerabilities by simply patch-ing your network hosts with their latest \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Hckers and Prackers
- B. Vendor software and firmware patches
- C. Software amd Hardware
- D. None of above

Ans:-B

53. Network consist devices such as routers, firewalls, hosts that you must assess as a part of \_\_\_\_\_ process.

- A. Prackers
- B. Black hat hacking
- C. Grey hat hacking process
- D. Ethical hacking process.

Ans:-D

54. Network infrastructure vulnerabilities are the foundation for most technical security issues in your information systems.

- A. Operating system vulnerabilities
- B. Web vulnerabilities
- C. Wireless network vulnerabilities
- D. Network infrastructure vulnerabilities

Ans:-D

55. \_\_\_\_\_ attack, which can take down your Internet connection or your entire network.

- A. MAC
- B. DOS
- C. IDS
- D. None of above

Ans:-B

56. DOS stands for

- A. Detection of system
- B. Denial of Service
- C. Detection of service
- D. None of above

Ans:-B

57. IDS stands for \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Intrusion detection system
- B. Information documentation service
- C. Intrusion documentation system
- D. None of above

Ans:-A

58. Which protocols are in use is vulnerable

- A. TCL
- B. SSL
- C. FTP
- D. SMTP

Ans:-B

59. SSL stands for \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Secure Sockets Layer
- B. Software Security Layer
- C. Socket security layer
- D. System software layer

Ans:-A

60. \_\_\_\_ include phishing, SQL injection, hacking, social engineering, spamming, denial of service attacks, Trojans, virus and worm attacks.

- A. Operating system vulnerabilities
- B. Web vulnerabilities
- C. Wireless network vulnerabilities
- D. Network infrastructure vulnerabilities

Ans:-D

61. Who invent worm attack \_\_\_\_

- A. Brightn Godfrey
- B. Alan yeung
- C. Robert Morris
- D. None of above

Ans:-C

62. Which of the following is not a typical characteristic of an ethical hacker?

- A. Excellent knowledge of Windows.
- B. Understands the process of exploiting network vulnerabilities.
- C. Patience, persistence and perseverance.
- D. Has the highest level of security for the organization.

Ans:-D

63. What is the purpose of a Denial of Service attack?

- A. Exploit a weakness in the TCP/IP stack
- B. To execute a Trojan on a system
- C. To overload a system so it is no longer operational
- D. To shutdown services by turning them off

Ans:- C

64. What are some of the most common vulnerabilities that exist in a network or system?

- A. Changing manufacturer, or recommended, settings of a newly installed application.
- B. Additional unused features on commercial software packages.
- C. Utilizing open source application code
- D. Balancing security concerns with functionality and ease of use of a system.

Ans:B

65. What is the sequence of a TCP connection?

- A. SYN-ACK-FIN
- B. SYN-SYN ACK-ACK
- C. SYN-ACK
- D. SYN-SYN-ACK

Ans:B

66. Why would a ping sweep be used?

- A. To identify live systems
- B. To locate live systems
- C. To identify open ports



D. To locate firewalls

Ans:-A

67. A packet with no flags set is which type of scan?

- A. TCP
- B. XMAS
- C. IDLE
- D. NULL

Ans:-D

# State Level Online Exam for Emerging Trends in Computer Engineering and Information Technology(22618)

Total points 63/70 ?

This Online Exam is for Final Year students of Computer Engineering Group of MSBTE affiliated Polytechnic.

Date : 21-05-2020

Time 10.00 to 11.30am.

Email address \*

[REDACTED]

0 of 0 points

Full Name \*

[REDACTED]

Institute Name \*

[REDACTED]



Institute Code \*



Enrollment number \*



63 of 70 points

✓ 1. IBM Watson Supercomputer comes under --- AI

1/1

- ☒ Narrow AI
- ☐ General AI
- ☐ Neural AI
- ☐ None of the above



Feedback

*Narrow AI*

✓ 2. DARPA, the agency that has funded a great deal of American AI research, is part of the Department of: 1/1

- ☒ Defence
- ☐ Energy
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Justice



**Feedback**

*Defence*

✓ 3. The conference that launched the AI revolution in 1956 was held at: 1/1

- ☒ Dartmouth
- ☐ Harvard
- ☐ New York
- ☐ Stanford



**Feedback**

*Dartmouth*



✓ 4. What is the term used for describing the judgmental or commonsense part of problem solving? 1/1

- ☒ Heuristic
- ☐ Critical
- ☐ Value based
- ☐ Analytical



**Feedback**

*Heuristic*

✗ 5. What of the following is considered to be a pivotal event in the history of AI. 0/1

- ☐ 1949, Donald O, The organization of Behavior.
- ☐ 1950, Computing Machinery and Intelligence.
- ☐ 1956, Dartmouth University Conference Organized by John McCarthy.
- ☒ 1961, Computer and Computer Sense.E. None of the above3



**Correct answer**

- ☒ 1956, Dartmouth University Conference Organized by John McCarthy.



✓ 6. A certain Professor at the Stanford University coined the word 'artificial intelligence' in 1956 at a conference held at Dartmouth College. Can you name the Professor? 1/1

- ☐ David Levy
- ☒ John McCarthy
- ☐ Joseph Weizenbaum
- ☐ Hans Berliner
- ☐ None of the above



**Feedback**

*John McCarthy*

✓ 7. The ability to recover and read deleted or damaged files from a criminal's computer is an example of a law enforcement specialty called? 1/1

- ☐ Robotics
- ☐ Simulation
- ☒ Computer Forensics
- ☐ Animation



**Feedback**

*Computer Forensics*



✓ 8. What are the important parts of the mobile device which used in Digital forensic? 1/1

- ☐ SIM
- ☐ RAM
- ☐ ROM
- ☒ EMMC chip



**Feedback**

*EMMC chip*

✓ 9. Using what, data hiding in encrypted images be carried out in digital forensics? 1/1

- ☐ Acquisition.
- ☒ Steganography.
- ☐ Live analysis
- ☐ Hashing.
- ☐ Other: .....



**Feedback**

*Steganography*



✓ 10. Which of this is not a computer crime?

1/1

- ☐ e-mail harassment
- ☐ Falsification of data
- ☐ Sabotage
- ☒ Identification of data



**Feedback**

*Identification of data*

✓ 11. Which file is used to store the user entered password?

1/1

- ☐ .exe
- ☐ .txt
- ☐ .iso
- ☒ .sam



**Feedback**

*.sam*





✓ 12. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of recording as much data as possible to create reports and analysis on user input. 1/1

- ☒ Data mining
- ☐ Data carving
- ☐ Meta data
- ☐ Data Spoofing.



**Feedback**

*Data mining*

✓ 13. What is first step to Handle Retrieving Data from an Encrypted Hard Drive? 1/1

- ☐ Formatting disk
- ☐ Storing data
- ☒ Finding configuration files.
- ☐ Deleting files.



**Feedback**

*Finding configuration files.*



✓ 14. In phase investigator transfers the relevant data from a venue out of physical or administrative control of the investigator to a controlled location 1/1

- ☐ Preservation phase
- ☒ Survey phase
- ☐ Documentation phase
- ☐ Reconstruction phase
- ☐ Presentation phase



**Feedback**

*Survey phase*

✓ 15. Computer forensics do not involve activity. 1/1

- ☐ Preservation of computer data.
- ☐ Extraction of computer data.
- ☒ Manipulation of computer data.
- ☐ Interpretation of computer data.



**Feedback**

*Manipulation of computer data.*



✓ 16. A set of instruction compiled into a program that perform a particular task is known as: 1/1

- ☐ Hardware.
- ☐ CPU
- ☐ Motherboard
- ☒ Software



**Feedback**

*Software*

✓ 17. Which of following is not a rule of digital forensics? 1/1

- ☒ An examination should be performed on the original data
- ☐ A copy is made onto forensically sterile media. New media should always be used if available.
- ☐ The copy of the evidence must be an exact, bit-by-bit copy
- ☐ The examination must be conducted in such a way as to prevent any modification of the evidence.



**Feedback**

*An examination should be performed on the original data*



✓ 18. To collect and analyze the digital evidence that was obtained from the physical investigation phase, is the goal of which phase? 1/1

- ☐ Physical crime investigation
- ☒ Digital crime investigation.
- ☐ Review phase.
- ☐ Deployment phase.



**Feedback**

*Digital crime investigation.*

✓ 19. To provide mechanism to an incident to be detected and confirmed is purpose of which phase? 1/1

- ☐ Physical crime investigation
- ☐ Digital crime investigation
- ☐ Review phase
- ☒ Deployment phase



**Feedback**

*Deployment phase*



✓ 20. Which phase entails a review of the whole investigation and identifies 1/1 area of improvement?

- ☐ Physical crime investigation
- ☐ Digital crime investigation.
- ☒ Review phase.
- ☐ Deployment phase



**Feedback**

*Review phase.*

✓ 21. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as father of computer forensic.

1/1

- ☐ G. Palmar
- ☐ J. Korn
- ☒ Michael Anderson
- ☐ S.Ciardhuain.



**Feedback**

*Michael Anderson*



✓ 22. \_\_\_\_\_ is well established science where various contribution have been made 1/1

- ☒ Forensic
- ☐ Crime
- ☐ Cyber Crime
- ☐ Evidence



**Feedback**

*forensic*

✓ 23. Who proposed End to End Digital Investigation Process (EEDIP)? 1/1

- ☐ G. Palmar
- ☒ Stephenson
- ☐ Michael Anderson
- ☐ S.Ciardhuain



**Feedback**

*Stephenson.*



✓ 24. Which model of Investigation proposed by Carrier and Safford? 1/1

- ☐ Extended Model of Cybercrime Investigation (EMCI)
- ☒ Integrated Digital Investigation Process(IDIP)
- ☐ Road Map for Digital Forensic Research (RMDFR)
- ☐ Abstract Digital Forensic Model (ADFM)



**Feedback**

*Integrated Digital Investigation Process(IDIP)*

✓ 25. Which of the following is not a property of computer evidence? 1/1

- ☐ Authentic and Accurate.
- ☐ Complete and Convincing.
- ☐ Duplicated and Preserved.
- ☒ Conform and Human Readable.



**Feedback**

*Conform and Human Readable.*



✓ 26. A valid definition of digital evidence is

1/1

- ☐ Data stored or transmitted using a computer
- ☐ Information of probative value
- ☒ Digital data of probative value
- ☐ Any digital evidence on a computer



**Feedback**

*Digital Data of probative value*

✓ 27. What are the three general categories of computer systems that can contain digital evidence? 1/1

- ☐ Desktop, laptop, server
- ☐ Personal computer, Internet, mobile telephone
- ☐ Hardware, software, networks
- ☒ Open computer systems, communication systems, and embedded systems



**Feedback**

*Open computer systems, communication systems, and embedded systems*





✗ 28. In terms of digital evidence, the Internet is an example of

0/1

- ☐ Open computersystems
- ☐ Communication systems
- ☒ Embedded computersystems
- ☐ None of the above

✗

Correct answer

- ☒ Communication systems

✓ 29. Cyber trails are advantageous because:

1/1

- ☐ They are not connected to the physical world.
- ☐ Nobody can be harmed by crime on the Internet.
- ☐ They are easy to follow.
- ☒ Offenders who are unaware of them leave behind more clues than they otherwise would have. ✓

Feedback

*Offenders who are unaware of them leave behind more clues than they otherwise would have.*



✗ 30. Private networks can be a richer source of evidence than the Internet 0/1 because:

- ☐ They retain data for longer periods of time.
- ☐ Owners of private networks are more cooperative with law enforcement.
- ☐ Private networks contain a higher concentration of digital evidence.
- ☒ All the above. ✗

Correct answer

- ☒ Private networks contain a higher concentration of digital evidence.

✓ 31. The criminological principle which states that, when anyone, or anything, enters a crime scene he/she takes something of the scene with him/her, and leaves something of himself/herself behind, is: 2/2

- ☒ Locard's Exchange Principle ✓
- ☐ Differential Association Theory
- ☐ Beccaria's Social Contract
- ☐ None of the above

Feedback

*Locard's Exchange Principle*



✓ 32. Ethical Hacking is also known as

2/2

- ☐ Black Hat Hacking.
- ☒ White Hat Hacking.
- ☐ Encryption.
- ☐ None ofthese.



**Feedback**

*White Hat Hacking.*

✓ 33. Vulnerability scanning in Ethical hacking finds

2/2

- ☐ Strengths.
- ☒ Weakness.
- ☐ A &B
- ☐ None of these.



**Feedback**

*Weakness.*



✓ 34. Who described a dissertation on fundamentals of hacker's attitude? 2/2

- ☐ G. Palma.
- ☒ Raymond.
- ☐ Either.
- ☐ Jhon Browman



Feedback

Raymond.

✗ 35. A grey hat hacker is the one who

.../2

- ☐ Fix identifiesweakness
- ☐ Steal thedata
- ☒ Identifies the weakness and leave message to owner
- ☐ None of the above



No correct answers



✓ 36. Which tool is used to crack the password?

2/2

- ☐ Nmap
- ☒ LC4
- ☐ ToneLOC
- ☐ Nessus



Feedback

LC4

✓ 37. Which tool is used for depth analysis of a web application?

2/2

- ☒ Whisker
- ☐ Superscan
- ☐ Nikto
- ☐ Kismet



Feedback

Whisker



✓ 38. Which hacker try to distribute political or social message through their work? 2/2

- ☐ Black hathacker
- ☒ Hactivist
- ☐ Scriptkiddes
- ☐ White hathacker



**Feedback**

*Hactivist*

✓ 39. A penetration tester must identify and keep in mind the & requirements of a firm while evaluating the security postures. 2/2

- ☒ privacy and security
- ☐ rules and regulations
- ☐ hacking techniques
- ☐ ethics to talk to seniors



**Feedback**

*privacy and security*



✓ 40. Before performing any penetration test, through legal procedure, which key points listed below is not mandatory? 2/2

- ☐ Know the nature of the organization
- ☐ Characteristics of work done in the firm
- ☐ System and network
- ☒ Type of broadband company used by the firm



**Feedback**

*Type of broadband company used by the firm*

✓ 41. Banner grabbing is used for 2/2

- ☒ White Hat Hacking
- ☐ Black Hat Hacking
- ☐ Grey Hat Hacking
- ☐ Script Kiddies



**Feedback**

*White Hat Hacking*



✓ 42. Which of the following tool is used for Windows for network queries from DNS lookups to trace routes? 2/2

- ☒ SamSpade
- ☐ SuperScan
- ☐ NetScan
- ☐ Netcat



**Feedback**

*SamSpade*

✓ 43. Which Nmap scan is does not completely open a TCP connection? 2/2

- ☒ SYN stealthscan
- ☐ TCP scan
- ☐ XMAS treescan
- ☐ ACKscan



**Feedback**

*SYN stealthscan*





✓ 44. Which of the following is not a characteristic of ethical hacker? 2/2

- ☐ Excellent knowledge of Windows.
- ☐ Understands the process of exploiting network vulnerabilities.
- ☐ Patience, persistence and perseverance.
- ☒ Has the highest level of security for the organization. ✓

**Feedback**

*Has the highest level of security for the organization.*

✓ 45. Attempting to gain access to a network using an employee's credentials is called the mode of ethical hacking. 2/2

- ☒ Local networking ✓
- ☐ Social engineering
- ☐ Physical entry
- ☐ Remote networking

**Feedback**

*Local networking*



✓ 46. Enumeration is part of what phase of ethical hacking?

2/2

- ☐ Reconnaissance
- ☐ Maintaining Access
- ☒ Gaining Access
- ☐ Scanning



Feedback

*Gaining Access*

✗ 47. Which type of hacker represents the highest risk to your network?

0/2

- ☒ black-hathackers
- ☐ grey-hathackers
- ☐ script kiddies
- ☐ disgruntled employees



Correct answer

- ☒ disgruntled employees



✓ 48. Embedded systems are

2/2

☐ General Purpose

☒ Special Purpose



**Feedback**

*Special Purpose*

✓ 49. A digital multi meter is an example of embedded system for

2/2

☐ Data communication

☒ Monitoring

☐ control

☐ All of above



**Feedback**

*Monitoring*



✓ 50. Main Processor chip in computers is

2/2

- ☐ ASIC
- ☐ ASSP
- ☒ CPU
- ☐ CPLD



**Feedback**

*CPU*

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