

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 are 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 stores 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 structure and function of the brain called _____.

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

Ans: B

71. Machine learning invented 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-lining
- 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 were 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. AllSean
- C. Tyrell
- D. Z-Wave

Ans:A

109. Zigbee specification 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 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 power supply is 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 integratrd 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.

And: 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

QUESTION BANK

Unit Test-II

Program: - Computer Engineering Group
/CW

Program Code:- CM/IF

Course Title: -Emerging Trends in Computer Technology
ETI (22618)

Semester: - Sixth

Scheme: I

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 got 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 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 false feeling of safety

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

Ans. D

23. _____ exploits that involves manipulating people and user 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 known 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 kiddies
- 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)

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. rogue 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. Hackers 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 invented 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

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✓ 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 1/1 part of problem solving?

Heuristic



Critical

Value based

Analytical

Feedback

Heuristic

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

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 forensics?

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:

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?

- 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 the purpose of which phase?

- 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 2/2 anything, enters a crime scene he/she takes something of the scene with him/her, and leaves something of himself/herself behind, is:

- 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 of these.

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 identifies weakness
- Steal the data
- 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 ✓
- Scriptkiddies
- 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 2/2 from DNS lookups to trace routes?

- 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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Question Bank (I scheme)

Name of Subject: Emerging Trends in Computer Engineering and Information Technology
Subject Code: 22618 Courses: CW6I Semester: VI

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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.
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: D

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 are 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 _____.

Ans: A

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

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

Ans: A

- 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

60. Which can stores 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 structure and function of the brain called _____.
A. Machine learning

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

Ans: B

71. Machine learning invented 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-lining
- 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 were 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 a one of the most popular wireless technologies used by WSNs.
- A. Zigbee
 - B. AllSean
 - C. Tyrell
 - D. Z-Wave

Ans:A

109. Zigbee specification 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 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 power supply is 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 integratrd 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

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QUESTION BANK

Unit Test-II

Program: - Computer Engineering Group
/CW

Program Code:- CM/IF

Course Title: -Emerging Trends in Computer Technology
ETI (22618)

Semester: - Sixth

Scheme: I

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 got 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 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 false feeling of safety

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

Ans. D

23. _____ exploits that involves manipulating people and user 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 known 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 kiddies
- 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)

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. rogue 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. Hackers 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 invented 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

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Question Bank (I scheme)

Name of Subject: Emerging Trends in Computer Engineering and Information Technology
Subject Code: 22618 Courses: CW6I Semester: VI

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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.
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: D

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 are 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 _____.

Ans: A

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

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

Ans: A

- 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

60. Which can stores 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 structure and function of the brain called _____.
A. Machine learning

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

Ans: B

71. Machine learning invented 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-lining
- 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 were 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 a one of the most popular wireless technologies used by WSNs.
- A. Zigbee
 - B. AllSean
 - C. Tyrell
 - D. Z-Wave

Ans:A

109. Zigbee specification 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 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 power supply is 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 integratrd 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

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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 *

shivam@cwipedia.in

0 of 0 points

Full Name *

Institute Name *



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 1/1 part of problem solving?

Heuristic



Critical

Value based

Analytical

Feedback

Heuristic

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

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 forensics?

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:

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?

- 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 the purpose of which phase?

- 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 2/2 anything, enters a crime scene he/she takes something of the scene with him/her, and leaves something of himself/herself behind, is:

- 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 of these.

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 identifies weakness
- Steal the data
- 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 ✓
- Scriptkiddies
- 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 2/2 from DNS lookups to trace routes?

- 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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