

ECOMMERCE UNIT 2 MCQ

1. a program that can monitor and change the settings of a user's browser _____
 - ☐ adware
 - ☐ malware
 - ☐ spyware
 - ☐ browser parasite
2. Intentionally disrupting, defacing or destroying a Web site is called _____
 - ☐ Cybervandalism
 - ☐ Hacking
 - ☐ Hactivism
 - ☐ cracking
3. malicious code that is written to spread from computer to computer is called _____
 - ☐ worm
 - ☐ script virus
 - ☐ trojan horse
 - ☐ virus
4. A type of eavesdropping program that monitors information traveling over a network _____
 - ☐ Sniffing
 - ☐ Pharming
 - ☐ Phising
 - ☐ spoofing
5. Which one is not a potentially unwanted programs ?
 - ☐ Adware
 - ☐ browser parasite
 - ☐ spyware
 - ☐ malacious code
6. ability to ensure that information has not been altered in any way by an unauthorized party is called _____
 - ☐ non-repudiation
 - ☐ confidentiality
 - ☐ integrity
 - ☐ privacy
7. which one is not a vulnerable point in ecommerce transaction
 - ☐ internet communication channel
 - ☐ client level
 - ☐ server level
 - ☐ bank level
8. in Public key cryptography both the keys used to either encrypt or decrypt. (Y/N)
 - ☐ Yes
 - ☐ No
9. which one is not used to secure Internet channels of communication
 - ☐ SSI
 - ☐ TLS
 - ☐ OS
 - ☐ VPN
10. how are digital certificates signed by the CA _____
 - ☐ CA public key

- CA private key
 - DC owner public key
 - DC owner private key
11. cyber-attack where the attacker uses bots and seeks to make a machine or server unavailable to its intended users by temporarily or indefinitely disrupting services the server by sending it a lot of request
- DDos
 - Hacktivism
 - Dos
 - man in middle attack
12. which one is not the dimension of ecommerce security
- data integrity
 - authentication
 - interactive
 - confidentiality
13. _____ function (mathematical algorithm) by sender prior to encryption produces digest that recipient can use to verify integrity of data
- Message
 - Hash
 - private key
 - public key
14. which technology assists the weakness of public key cryptography and private key cryptography
- digital certificates
 - digital envelope
 - AES
 - triple DES
15. full form of PKI _____
16. which device is called as dual home system _____
- VPN
 - Proxy server
 - Firewall
 - Intrusion Detection System
17. You receive an e-mail contain message you won a lottery but first deposit some amount in the following account a/c _____. This refers to
- Hacking
 - Phishing
 - Adwares
 - cybervandalism
18. The _____ is one of the best examples of impacting site availability. It involves getting the server to perform a large number of mundane (ordinary) tasks, exceeding the capacity of the server to cope (handle) with any other task
- Sniffing
 - Denial of service (DoS) attack
 - Insider attack
 - spoofing
19. Establishes a secure, negotiated client-server session in which URL of requested document, along with contents, is encrypted. This is type of securing channel of communication called _____

- Secure Sockets Layer (SSL):
 - HTTPs
 - Virtual Private Network (VPN)
 - Firewall
20. methods of firewall are _____ and _____.
- packet filter, application gateway
 - proxy server, packet filter
 - application gateway, proxy server
 - SLS, packet filter
21. ____ locks your computer or files to stop you from accessing them.
- ransomware
 - worm
 - trojan
 - none
22. ____ are a type of malicious code that can be installed on your computer
- back door
 - bot
 - Trojan
 - All
23. ____ involves attempt to hide a true identity by using someone else's email or ip address
- spoofing
 - hacking
 - pharming
 - phishing
24. ____ is any deceptive , online attempt by a 3rd party to obtain confidential information for financial gain
- spoofing
 - hacking
 - pharming
 - phishing
25. ____ automatically redirects a web link to an address different from the intended one, with the site masquerading as the intended destination.
- spoofing
 - hacking
 - pharming
 - phishing
26. There are 6 dimensions of security
- integrity, nonrepudiation, authenticity, confidentiality, privacy, availability.
 - Internet, repudiation, authenticity, confidentiality, privacy, availability.
 - integrity, nonrepudiation, authenticity, confidentiality, privacy, authority.
 - integrity, nonrepudiation, authenticity, confidentiality, public, availability.