

EASY (Q1–Q10)

Q1. Forensic implications mainly relate to:

- A. Tool performance
- B. Legal and organizational consequences
- C. Data compression
- D. Network optimization

Q2. Digital evidence is admissible in court only if it is:

- A. Large in size
- B. Encrypted
- C. Collected and handled lawfully
- D. Stored in cloud

Q3. Accreditation standards in forensics ensure:

- A. Faster investigations
- B. Consistency and credibility
- C. Reduced costs
- D. Automated reporting

Q4. Privacy in cyber forensics primarily concerns:

- A. System performance
- B. Protection of personal data
- C. Encryption algorithms
- D. Network routing

Q5. Which factor most affects an organization's reputation after a forensic investigation?

- A. Tool used
- B. Investigation duration
- C. Improper evidence handling
- D. Disk size

Q6. Investigator certification mainly validates:

- A. Programming skills
- B. Hardware expertise
- C. Professional competence
- D. Network design

Q7. Chain of custody primarily supports:

- A. Data compression
- B. Evidence confidentiality
- C. Evidence integrity and accountability
- D. Network security

Q8. Privacy violations during investigation may lead to:

- A. Faster resolution
- B. Legal penalties
- C. Better evidence
- D. Automated analysis

Q9. Ethical neutrality in forensics requires investigators to:

- A. Favor management
- B. Favor suspects
- C. Remain unbiased
- D. Ignore procedures

Q10. Standardized forensic investigations improve:

- A. Evidence size
 - B. Legal defensibility
 - C. Encryption strength
 - D. Data speed
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MEDIUM (Q11–Q25)

Q11. Why is improper evidence handling a major forensic implication?

- A. It increases storage cost
- B. It affects legal admissibility
- C. It slows investigation
- D. It encrypts data

Q12. Which requirement is essential for digital evidence to be accepted in court?

- A. High storage capacity
- B. Clear chain of custody
- C. Use of commercial tools only
- D. Cloud storage

Q13. Laboratory accreditation mainly ensures:

- A. Investigator salary
- B. Validated tools and processes
- C. Faster reporting
- D. Network connectivity

Q14. Which stage of investigation involves coordination with legal authorities?

- A. Detection
- B. Reporting and testimony
- C. Data compression
- D. Backup creation

Q15. Privacy laws affect forensic investigations by:

- A. Preventing all evidence collection
- B. Requiring lawful and proportional access
- C. Eliminating chain of custody
- D. Allowing unlimited monitoring

Q16. Data minimization in forensics means:

- A. Collecting all available data
- B. Collecting only relevant data
- C. Encrypting all evidence
- D. Compressing data

Q17. Which situation most clearly violates forensic ethics?

- A. Using validated tools
- B. Selective reporting of findings
- C. Maintaining documentation
- D. Hash verification

Q18. Why are accreditation standards important for courts?

- A. They reduce case duration
- B. They increase storage efficiency
- C. They increase trust in evidence
- D. They automate analysis

Q19. Which forensic implication affects organizations financially?

- A. Tool complexity
- B. Regulatory fines
- C. Disk fragmentation
- D. System uptime

Q20. Privacy-preserving investigations aim to:

- A. Eliminate evidence
- B. Balance investigation needs and rights
- C. Speed analysis
- D. Increase data volume

Q21. Investigator accountability is primarily established through:

- A. Encryption
- B. Documentation and standards
- C. Tool automation
- D. Network monitoring

Q22. Which principle ensures investigation results can be audited?

- A. Confidentiality
- B. Availability
- C. Transparency
- D. Compression

Q23. Which challenge arises due to cross-border investigations?

- A. Data compression
- B. Jurisdiction conflicts
- C. Faster access
- D. Reduced privacy

Q24. Why is reporting clarity important in forensic investigations?

- A. For data recovery
- B. For court understanding
- C. For compression
- D. For encryption

Q25. Which factor most supports investigator credibility?

- A. Tool brand
 - B. Following standards and ethics
 - C. Evidence size
 - D. Analysis speed
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HARD (Q26–Q40)

Q26. Which forensic implication arises if evidence is collected without authorization?

- A. Faster investigation
- B. Evidence exclusion
- C. Better integrity
- D. Reduced cost

Q27. Why do courts emphasize procedural correctness over technical findings?

- A. Procedures are faster
- B. Procedures ensure fairness and legality
- C. Technical findings are unreliable
- D. Tools are untrusted

Q28. Which accreditation aspect ensures tool reliability?

- A. Investigator salary
- B. Tool validation
- C. Network bandwidth
- D. Disk capacity

Q29. Which privacy principle limits excessive evidence collection?

- A. Confidentiality
- B. Availability
- C. Data minimization
- D. Authentication

Q30. Which forensic failure most damages organizational reputation?

- A. Slow investigation
- B. Privacy breach
- C. Tool misconfiguration
- D. Large data sets

Q31. Why must investigators coordinate with legal teams during investigations?

- A. To improve tool speed
- B. To ensure lawful actions
- C. To compress evidence
- D. To automate reporting

Q32. Which scenario best demonstrates forensic implications?

- A. Malware analysis speed
- B. Evidence rejected due to broken custody
- C. Disk imaging completed
- D. Hash verification success

Q33. Which ethical challenge arises from management pressure?

- A. Encryption errors
- B. Biased reporting
- C. Disk failure
- D. Tool incompatibility

Q34. Which benefit is gained from standardized investigations across organizations?

- A. Reduced privacy
- B. Uniform evidence handling
- C. Larger reports
- D. Less documentation

Q35. Why is auditability critical in cyber forensics?

- A. To reduce evidence size
- B. To verify investigation integrity
- C. To encrypt findings
- D. To speed analysis

Q36. Which limitation arises due to evolving technology?

- A. Fixed standards
- B. Obsolete tools and methods
- C. Reduced data
- D. Less encryption

Q37. Which action best protects individual privacy during investigations?

- A. Collecting all data
- B. Limiting investigator access
- C. Ignoring policies
- D. Deleting logs

Q38. Which forensic implication directly affects admissibility?

- A. Data format
- B. Investigator bias
- C. Evidence integrity
- D. Storage location

Q39. Why are investigator certifications important in court?

- A. They speed up trials
- B. They establish professional competence
- C. They encrypt evidence
- D. They reduce data volume

Q40. Which outcome best reflects compliant cyber forensic investigations?

- A. Fast but undocumented results
- B. Legally defensible and ethical findings
- C. Minimal reporting
- D. Tool-dependent conclusions