Question - 1
Cyber Security

We can categorize threats as:

- ○ Passive Attack
- ○ Active Attack
- ○ Both Active Attack and Passive Attack
- ○ Neither Active Attack Nor Passive Attack

Question - 2
Cyber Security

Malicious software is known as

- ○ badware
- ○ maliciousware
- ○ illegalware
- ○ malware

Question - 3
Cyber Security

Which of the following is not a cybercrime ?

- ○ Sending threatning mail to someone
- ○ Accessing the wireless network of someone
- ○ Defaming someone on social media
- ○ None of them

Question - 4
Cyber Security

Threats are characterized as

passive or active

○

○ traffic

○ masquerade

○ others

Question - 5
Cyber Security

Which term best describes the type of password attack that uses a large pregenerated data set of hashes from nearly every possible password?

○ Brute Force Attack

○ Dictionary Attack

○ Rainbow Table Attack

○ Host File Attack

Question - 6
Cyber Security

A piece of malware that appears to be useful, but actually causes damage to the system or allows another to gain access to the system is called

○ trojan

○ worm

○ hoax

○ rootkit

Question - 7
Cyber Security

This is installed between computer and keyboard to generate the log of keys pressed by user.

○ PC key logger

○ Software key logger

○ Hardware key logger

○ None of them

Question - 8
Cyber Security

The latest WLAN standard is

- ○ 802.11g

- ○ 802.11n

- ○ 802.12g

- ○ 802.12n

Question - 9
Cyber Security

which of the following terms best describes text data that is to be encrypted.

- ○ plain text

- ○ text

- ○ cipher text

- ○ all of them

Question - 10
Cyber Security

Virus is which kind of activity

- ○ malware

- ○ software

- ○ firmware

- ○ hardware

Question - 11
Cyber Security

_____ is a generic term which refers to all the legal and regulate aspects of internet and world wide web.

- ○ Cyber Law

- ○ Cyber Dyne

- ○ Cyber Cafe

○ Electronic law

Question - 12
Cyber Security

Tasks performed by Firewall include

○ Access control

○ Packet Integrity Checking

○ IP address spoofing

○ All

Question - 13
Cyber Security Set B

The typical computer criminal is a

○ young hacker

○ trusted employee with no criminal record

○ trusted employee with a long but unknown record

○ overseas young cracker

Question - 14
Cyber Security

The purpose of a DoS attack is/are:

○ Flood a network with traffic, thereby preventing legitimate network traffic.

○ Disrupt connection between two systems

○ Prevent a particular individual to access the services.

○ All of these

Question - 15
Cyber Security

Human based social engineering does not include

○ Shoulder surfing

○ Dumpster Driving

○ Impersonating

○ Fake emails

Question - 16
Cyber Security

Whenever, by words either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs or by visible representations, makes or publishes any imputation concerning any person intending to harm or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation will harm, the reputation of such person is said:

○ Cyber stalking

○ Phishing

○ Social Engineering

○ Cyber-defamation

Question - 17
Cyber Security

Which among these is purpose of hacking

○ Greed

○ Revenge

○ Desire to access forbidden information

○ All

Question - 18
Cyeber Security

The motivation of an ethical hacker is:

○ Financial gain

○ The thrill of hacking

○
The desire to identify vulnerabilities so they can be patched before they are publicly exposed.

○ A religious/political/ideological cause.

Question - 19
Cyber Security

Providing access of WiFi to devices based on their physical address is known as_____.

- ○ IP address binding
- ○ MAC address binding
- ○ IP address filtering
- ○ Both 1 and 3 are applicable.

Question - 20
Cyber Security

_____ is a tool installed on your computer to detect the presence of key logger

- ○ key logger
- ○ Anti key logger
- ○ Software key logger
- ○ Hardware key logger

Question - 21
Cyber Security

What is the name of an application program that gathers user information and sends it to someone through the internet?

- ○ Virus
- ○ Spybot
- ○ Logic Bomb
- ○ Security Patch

Question - 22
Cyber Security Set B

This attack involves altering raw data just before final processing and then changing it back after the processing is completed:

- ○ Data Tampering
- ○ Data Diddling

○ Salami Attack

○ None of these

Question - 23
Cyber Security

------------ cipher takes one character and replaces it with another.

○ stream

○ single

○ subsitution

○ hash

Question - 24
Cyber Security

Which of the following protocol is used in access the web

○ SMTP

○ HTTP

○ POP3

○ IMAP

Question - 25
Cyber Security Set B

_____cipher takes one character and replaces it with another.

○ Stream

○ Single

○ Substitution

○ Hash

Question - 26
Cyber Security

In this phishing attack phishers identify the victim in advance:

○ Dragnet

○ Lobsterpot

○ Rod and reel

○ Gilnet

Question - 27
Cyber Security

In which of the following does someone use an application to capture and manipulate packets as they are passing through your network ?

○ Dos

○ Backdoor

○ Man in Middle

○ Spoofing

Question - 28
Cyber Security

The buffer overflow attack is caused by

○ A vulnerability in the design of the networking protocol

○

A vulnerability in the implementation of the networking protocol

○ A vulnerability in the human behavior

○ A vulnerability in the software

Question - 29
Cyber Security

Which term best describes the type of attack that makes it possible to deny the service of a server using multiple computers from different geographical locations?

○ Butter Over flow

○ DoS

○ Man in Middle

○ None of the options apply

Question - 30
Cyber Security

Information Technology Act ITA was amended in

○ 2000

○ 2008

○ 2004

○ 2012

Question - 31
Cyber Security

_____ involves altering raw data just before it is processed by computer.

○ Forgery attack

○ Salami

○ Data diddling

○ virus

Question - 32
Cyber Security

A Digital certificate is used to bind

○ A person's public key to his private key

○ A person's public key to his identity

○ A person's private key to his identity

○ A person's signature to his private key

Question - 33
Cyber Security

Which is not a type of DoS attack

○ Flood Attack

○ SYN Attack

○ Ping of alive

○ Ping of Death Attack

Question - 34
Cyber Security

.... is a science of changing information into unintelligible form.

- ( ) password diving
- ( ) steganography
- ( ) cryptography
- ( ) both b & c

Question - 35
Cyber Security

Another name of Public Key Cryptography

- ( ) Symmetric Key Cryptography
- ( ) Private Key Cryptography
- ( ) Asymetric Key Cryptography
- ( ) None of the above

Question - 36
Cyber Security

How are viruses spread?

- ( ) through firewalls
- ( ) downloading infected programs from internet
- ( ) garbled information
- ( ) install anti-virus

Question - 37
Cyber Security

Poorly designed social networking sites are specially vulnerable to

- ( ) Buffer overflow attack
- ( ) SQL injection attack
- ( ) Non-persistence cross side scripting attack

○ Persistent cross side scripting attack

Question - 38
Cyber Security Set B

This process involves changing contents of a website depending upon a user's IP address and geographical location

○ IP base clocking

○ IP base blocking

○ Industry Espionage

○ None of the above

Question - 39
cyber security

This technology used to measure and analyse human body characteristics for authentication purpose.

○ JBOD

○ Biometric

○ Digital Signature

○ None of these

Question - 40
Cyber Security

The purpose of digital signature is/are

○ verify sender

○ prove integrity of message

○ prevent sender from disowing the message

○ all of the options apply