

**Courses » Introduction to Information Security – I**[Announcements](#) [Forum](#) [Progress](#) [Search](#)**Course outline****Module 1**

- ☐ Part0 - Introduction to the Course
- ☐ Part1 - Definition of Information Security
- ☐ part2 - Information Security Terminologies
- ☐ Part3 - Goals of Information Security
- ☐ Part4 - Implementation Issues of the Goals of Information Security - I
- ☐ part5 - Implementation Issues of the Goals of Information Security - II
- ☐ Part6 - Control Mechanisms for Information Security - I
- ☐ Part 7 - Access Control - Administrative and Technical

Assessment on Module1

The due date for submitting this assignment has **Due on 2015-01-12, 12:00 IST** passed.

- 1) Information security began with which report ? 1 point
 - ☐ Rand Report R-609
 - ☐ Rand Report R-906
 - ☐ Rand Report S-369
 - ☐ Rand Report S-906
- 2) Three pillars of security are ... 1 point
 - ☐ Privacy, Varacity, Availability
 - ☐ Effectiveness, Efficiency , Reliability
 - ☐ Effectiveness, Confidentiality, Compliance
 - ☐ Confidentiality, Integrity, Availability
- 3) The informtion technology department is the owner of which information asset 1 point
 - ☐ Personel data because personal data are stored in a computer.
 - ☐ All the security Devices such as firewall routers, antivirus etc.
 - ☐ Only the servers and Desktops.
 - ☐ All technological assets except Data.
- 4) Information at the core of the sphere is available for 1 point
 - ☐ Members of the organization
 - ☐ Everyone through internet
 - ☐ Only to System Administrator
 - ☐ NONE of these
- 5) Contingency planning, data itnegrity, physical security are part of 1 point
 - ☐ Management controls
 - ☐ operational controls
 - ☐ technical controls
 - ☐ NONE of these
- 6) IDS stands for 1 point
 - ☐ Intrusion Detection Systems
 - ☐ Intrusion Development Systems

- ☐ Part 8 - Passwords - Are they secure? - I
- ☐ Part 9 - Access Control - Administrative and Technical
- ☐ Part 10 - Passwords - Are they secure? - III
- ☐ Part 11 - Multifactor Authentication - Challenges
- ☐ Part 12 - Application Level Control and Information Security Planning
- ☐ Part 13 - Information Security - Policy, Standard and Practice
- ☐ Part 14 - Policies governing Issues, Roles and Responsibilities
- ☐ Part 15 - Managing changes in Information Security Policies
- ☐ Part 16 - Spheres of Information Security

☐ **Quiz : Assessment on Module1**

Unit 2 - Module 2

- ☐ Part 01 - Protecting your Personal Computer - I

- ☐ Introduction to Disaster Security
- ☐ Introduction to Disaster Systems

- 7) Operational Controls cover/deal 1 point
- ☐ With the operational functionality of security in the organization
 - ☐ Security processes that are designed by the strategic planners and performed by security administration of the organization
 - ☐ Personnel security, physical security and the protection of production inputs and outputs
 - ☐ Those tactical and technical issues related to designing and implementing security in the organization
- 8) LM crack was designed to crack LM hash. The design principle of LM crack was 1 point
- ☐ Comprehensive brute force attack
 - ☐ Small key space search using High CPU time
 - ☐ Large key space based on dictionary style attack
 - ☐ Spontaneous generation of passwords to finish the task in 5 seconds
- 9) DES encryption is 1 point
- ☐ 28 bit
 - ☐ 32 bit
 - ☐ 56 bit
 - ☐ 64 bit
- 10) The below kind of password used is : p@ssword 1 point
- ☐ can be easily broken by dictionary attack
 - ☐ can be easily broken by brute force
 - ☐ both of the above
- 11) The process of access control involves 1 point
- ☐ Identification
 - ☐ Authentication
 - ☐ Authorization
 - ☐ Access
- 12) VPN's are 1 point
- ☐ full End to End secure
 - ☐ Users end to VPN concentrator secure
 - ☐ VPN concentrator to destination end secure
 - ☐ NONE of these
- 13) POP way of email consolidation stores 1 point
- ☐ hashed password
 - ☐ encrypted password
 - ☐ unhashed password
 - ☐ un encrypted password
- 14) Access control protects against virus 1 point
- ☐ True

<input type="radio"/> part 02 - Protecting your Personal Computer - II	<input type="radio"/> False <input type="radio"/> It depends on the software we are using <input type="radio"/> None of these	
<input type="radio"/> Part 03 - Protecting your Personal Computer - III	15) Current version of SNMP in use is <input type="radio"/> SNMPv1 <input type="radio"/> SNMPv2 <input type="radio"/> SNMPv3 <input type="radio"/> SNMPv4	1 point
<input type="radio"/> Part 04 - Cloud Computing (Basic Definitions) - I	16) Two factor authentication combines <input type="checkbox"/> Hardware cryptographic tokens and Biometrics <input type="checkbox"/> Biometrics and Smart cards <input type="checkbox"/> Smart cards and hardware cryptographic tokens <input type="checkbox"/> USB thumb drives and biometrics	1 point
<input type="radio"/> Part 05 - Cloud Computing (Deployment) - II	17) Phase-1 of Disaster Recovery Plan in application security is <input type="radio"/> Disaster Detection <input type="radio"/> Disaster Planning <input type="radio"/> Disaster Prevention <input type="radio"/> Disaster Document Initiation	1 point
<input type="radio"/> Part 06 - Cloud Computing (Security Issues) - III		
<input type="radio"/> Part 07 - Cloud Computing (Trust and Risk) - IV	18) Which of the following statement is false : s1: security is a process s2: Security is a balance between protection and availability s3: Protecting Information assets is the only consideration of security s4: There should be a balance between security and usability <input type="checkbox"/> s1 <input type="checkbox"/> s2 <input type="checkbox"/> s3 <input type="checkbox"/> s4	1 point
<input type="radio"/> Part 08 - Cloud Computing (Security and Privacy Issues) - V		
<input type="radio"/> Part 09 - Cloud Computing (Security and Privacy Issues) - VI	19) COBIT stands for <input type="radio"/> Confidentiality for business systems <input type="radio"/> Confidential Business processes in Information technology <input type="radio"/> Compliance of business processes in Information Technology <input type="radio"/> Control objectives in Information and related technology	1 point
<input type="radio"/> Part 10 - Cloud Computing (Application and Data level security) - VII	20) Security auditor and network administrator they violate <input type="checkbox"/> segregation of duties <input type="checkbox"/> rotation of duties <input type="checkbox"/> combination of duties <input type="checkbox"/> all of the above	1 point
<input type="radio"/> Part 11 - Cloud Computing (Summary) - VIII	21) The difference between raw data and information is <input type="radio"/> When raw data is processed and used for making decision it is called information <input type="radio"/> Raw data is something which is not cleansed <input type="radio"/> Information is not connected to raw data <input type="radio"/> When RAW data is stored on a hard drive its called information	1 point
<input type="radio"/> Part 12 - Standard I		

☐ Part 13 -
Standard II

☐ Part 14 -
Standard III

- 22) WORM stands for 1 point
- ☐ Write open Read Memory
 - ☐ Write once read many
 - ☐ Write once Read Memory
 - ☐ Write open Read many
- 23) SETA program consists of 1 point
- ☐ Security Education, training and awareness
 - ☐ Security education, technology and administration
 - ☐ security encryption training and availability
 - ☐ all of the above
- 24) Information security is designed and implemented on basis of Sphere of protection into 1 point
- ☐ Policies, People, Technology
 - ☐ Protection, People, Technology
 - ☐ Protection, Policy, Technology
 - ☐ Policies, Protocols, Technology
- 25) Firewall is 1 point
- ☐ A device that selectively separate data flowing into the organization
 - ☐ A device that selectively separates data flowing out of the organization
 - ☐ A device which sends packets into network
 - ☐ NONE of these
- 26) SSH (SSL) are 1 point
- ☐ end to end secure
 - ☐ user's workstation to VPN concentrator secure
 - ☐ VPN concentrator to destination end secure
 - ☐ fully encrypted end to end
- 27) VPN are a finest ways of protection against 1 point
- ☐ arp spoofing
 - ☐ mac spoofing
 - ☐ mac duplication
 - ☐ NONE of these
- 28) What is evil twin 1 point
- ☐ WPA and WAP are called evil twins
 - ☐ Having same SSID of an original access point
 - ☐ Having same name as that of original access point
 - ☐ Having same MAC address as that of original computer
- 29) VPN stands for 1 point
- ☐ virtual private network
 - ☐ virtual public network
 - ☐ vital private network
 - ☐ virtual protected network

- 30) The protocol used for remotely administering and monitoring network devices such as routers, switches .. etc 1 point
- ☐ ICMP
 - ☐ SNMP
 - ☐ RSMP
 - ☐ TCP/IP
- 31) As per IT act 2000 definition of Information asset is laid down in which clause 1 point
- ☐ 1-F
 - ☐ 2-F
 - ☐ 2-FA
 - ☐ 3-F
- 32) Policy Management documents must be managed and nurtured and are constantly changing and growing. So for them to remain viable they must have 1 point
- ☐ Proper Documentation and Protected passwords
 - ☐ encrypted password
 - ☐ A schedule of reviews
 - ☐ An indication of effective and revision date
- 33) What is the innermost sphere of in sphere of use 1 point
- ☐ Information
 - ☐ People
 - ☐ Systems
 - ☐ networks
- 34) Access control lists include 1 point
- ☐ specific configuration codes entered into security systems to guide the execution of the system
 - ☐ Access control lists
 - ☐ Capability tables governing the rights and privileges of a particular user to a particular system
 - ☐ NONE of these
- 35) Which of the following are examples of security model 1 point
- ☐ Bell and LaPadula
 - ☐ Biba
 - ☐ Access control lists
 - ☐ NONE of these
- 36) Rainbow tables use more ____ to save ____ 1 point
- ☐ space,cpu time
 - ☐ cpu time, space
 - ☐ RAM, space
 - ☐ CPU, clock time
- 37) Pay Pal security key is an example of 1 point
- ☐ Biometrics
 - ☐ Smart card crypto tokens

- ☐ USB thumb drives
- ☐ NONE of these

38. Audit trails, Cryptology, Logical Access Controls are part of

1
point

- ☐ Management controls
- ☐ operational controls
- ☐ technical controls
- ☐ NONE of these

39. Can a same computer be subject and object of an attack

1
point

- ☐ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ We can not say
- ☐ None of these

40. Which of these are true

1
point

- ☐ Sphere of use overlays each of the levels of sphere of protection
- ☐ Sphere of protection overlays each of the levels of the sphere of use
- ☐ Both of the above
- ☐ None of these

© 2014 NPTEL - Privacy & Terms - Honor Code - FAQs -  0

A project of



In association with



Funded by

Government of India
Ministry of Human Resource Development

Powered by

