QUESTION BANK

	known as information security. (1) Computer security (2) Cyber security (3) IT security (4) All of these It takes advantages of basic hardware and software security characteristics.	10.	Viruses, trojan horses and worms are [IBPS Clerk 2012] (1) able to harm computer system (2) unable to detect if present on computer (3) user-friendly applications (4) harmless applications resident on computer (5) None of the above
3.	(1) System design (2) Data access control (3) System access control (4) None of the above Verification of a login name and password is known as [IBPS Clerk 2014]		It is a self-replicating program that infects computer and spreads by inserting copies of itself into other executable code or documents. (1) Keylogger (2) Worm (3) Virus (4) Cracker
4.	(1) configuration (2) accessibility (3) authentication (4) logging in (5) Other than those given as options If you are allowing a person on the network based on the credentials to maintain the	12.	A computer virus is (1) deliberately created (2) created accidently (3) produced as a result of some program error (4) All of the above
	security of your network, then this act refers to the process of [IBPS PO 2016] (1) authentication (2) automation (3) firewall (4) encryption (5) None of these	13.	are often delivered to a PC through a mail attachment and are often designed to do harm. [IBPS PO 2015] (1) Portals (2) Spam (3) Viruses
5.	The scrambling of code is known as (1) encryption (2) firewalling (3) scrambling (4) deception	14.	(4) Other than those given as options(5) E-mail messagesWhich of the following refers to dangerous
6.	The main reason to encrypt a file is to (1) reduce its size (2) secure it for transmission (3) prepare it for backup (4) include it in the start-up sequence		programs that can be 'caught' of opening E-mail attachments and downloading software from the Internet? [SBI PO 2014] (1) Utility (2) Virus (4) Spam (5) App
7.	Cracked softwares are another source of (1) e-mail attack (2) virus attack (3) trojan horse (4) All of these	15.	A program designed to destroy data on your computer which can travel to 'infect' other computers is called a [RBI Grade B 2012]]
8.	A malware is a (1) program (2) hardware (3) person (4) None of these		(1) disease (2) torpedo (3) hurricane (4) virus (5) infector
9.	Softwares such as viruses, worms and trojan horses that have a malicious content, is known as [IBPS Clerk 2014] (1) malicious software (malware) (2) adware (3) scareware (4) spyware (5) firewall	16.	If your computer rebooting itself, then it is likely that [SBI Clerk 2012] (1) it has a virus (2) it does not have enough memory (3) there is no printer (4) there has been a power surge (5) it needs a CD-ROM

(4) None of the above

(1) Self- attach

26. Worm is a program that infects computer

other executable code or documents.

(3) Non-self-replicating (4) Hacking

and spreads by inserting copies of itself into

(2) Self-replicating

	Computer virus is (1) a hardware (2) a windows tool (3) a computer program (4) a system software (5) None of the above Which among the following is related to the internet and mail? (1) Boot-Up (2) Magnetic Tapes (3) Applications Software	 27. A computer virus normally attaches itself another computer program known as a [IBPS PO 26] (1) host program (2) target program (3) backdoor program (4) bluetooth (5) trojan horse 28. These are program designed as to seem to being or be doing one thing, but actually being or doing another. 	015]
19.	(4) Virus The first PC virus was developed in	(1) Trojan horses (2) Keyloggers (3) Worms (4) Crackers	
20.	(1) 1980 (2) 1984 (3) 1986 (4) 1988 Which was the first PC boot sector virus? (1) Creeper (2) Payload (3) Bomb (4) Brain	29. Viruses that fool a user into downloading and/or executing them by pretending to l useful applications are also sometimes ca (1) trojan horses (2) keyloggers	be
21.	The first computer virus is (1) Creeper (2) PARAM (3) The Famous (4) HARLIE	(3) worms (4) crackers 30. A is a small program embedded insi of a GIF image.	de
22.	The of a threat measures its potential impact on a system. [IBPS Clerk 2011] (1) vulnerabilities (2) counter measures (3) degree of harm (4) susceptibility (5) None of these	(1) web bug (2) cookie (3) spyware application (4) spam 31. Hackers often gain entry to a network be pretending to be at a legitimate computer (1) Spoofing (2) Forging	
23.	Which of the following is the type of software that has self-replicating software that causes damage to files and system? (1) Viruses (2) Trojan horses (3) Bots (4) Worms	(3) IP spoofing (4) All of these 32. Attempt to gain unauthorised access to a user's system or information by pretending to be the user. [IBPS RRB PO 20 (1) Spoofing (2) Hacker	ng
24.	Like a virus, it is also a self-replicating program. The difference between a virus and it is that it does not create copies of itself on one system it propagates through computer networks. (1) Keylogger (2) Worm	(3) Cracker (4) Phishing (5) None of these 33. Which of the following enables to determ how often a user visited a website? [IBPS Clerk 20] (1) Hacker (2) Spammer (3) Phish (4) Identify theft	
25.	 (3) Cracker (4) None of these A worm (1) can automatically move in network (2) can only be transferred with human intervention (3) worms are harmless 	(5) Cookie 34. A person who uses his or her expertise to gain access to other people computers to information illegally or do damage is a	

A person who uses his expertise for software. [IBPS RRB PO 2018] (2) Hacker

[Allahabad Bank PO 2011]

- (1) Spammer
- (3) Instant messenger (4) All of these
- (5) None of these

- 35. Hackers
 - (1) have the same motive
 - (2) is another name of users
 - (3) many legally break into computer as long as they do not do any damage
 - (4) break into other people's computer
- **36.** What is a person called who uses a computer to cause harm to people or destroy critical systems? [IBPS Clerk 2014]
 - (1) Cyber Terrorist
 - (2) Black-Hat-Hacker
 - (3) Cyber Cracker
 - (4) Hacktivist
 - (5) Other than those given as options
- **37.** are attempts by individuals to obtain confidential information from you by falsifying their identity. [IBPS Clerk 2013]
 - (1) Phishing trips
- (2) Computer viruses
- (3) Spyware scams
- (4) Viruses
- (5) Phishing scams
- **38.** Which of the following is a criminal activity attempting to acquire sensitive information such as passwords, credit cards, debits by masquerading as a trustworthy person or business in an electronic communication?
 - [IBPS Clerk 2010]
 - (1) Spoofing
- (2) Phishing
- (3) Stalking
- (4) Hacking
- (5) None of these
- **39.** All of the following are examples of real-security and privacy risks except

[IBPS Clerk 2014]

- (1) hackers
- (2) spam
- (3) viruses
- (4) identify theft
- (5) None of these
- **40.** Junk E-mail is also called

[Union Bank of India 2011]

- (1) spam
- (2) spoof
- (3) sniffer script
- (4) spool
- (5) None of these
- **41.** is a type of electronic spam where unsolicited messages are sent by e-mail.
 - (1) Trash mail
- (2) Cram mail
- (3) Draft mail
- (4) Spam mail

- **42.** Adware is something
 - (1) which is added to your computers
 - (2) by adding this performance of your computer increases
 - (3) software that gets different advertisement
 - (4) None of the above
- **43.** It is a toolkit for hiding the fact that a computer's security has been compromised, is a general description of a set of programs which work to subvert control of an operating system from its legitimate (in accordance with established rules) operators.
 - (1) Rootkit
- (2) Keylogger
- (3) Worm
- (4) Cracker
- **44.** An anti-virus is a(n)
 - (1) program code
 - (2) computer
 - (3) company name
 - (4) application software
- **45.** Anti-virus software is an example of
 - (1) business software
 - (2) an operating system
 - (3) a security
 - (4) an office suite
- **46.** A digital signature is a/an [SBI Clerk 2011]
 - (1) scanned signature
 - (2) signature in binary form
 - (3) encrypting information
 - (4) handwritten signature
 - (5) None of the above
- **47.** To protect yourself from computer hacker intrusions, you should install a

[RBI Grade B 2012]

- (1) firewall
- (2) mailer
- (3) macro
- (4) script
- (5) None of these
- **48.** Which one of the following is a key function of firewall? [SBI PO 2010]
 - (1) Monitoring
- (2) Deleting
- (3) Copying
- (4) Moving
- (5) None of these
- **49.** Mechanism to protect network from outside attack is
 - (1) firewall
- (2) anti-virus
- (3) digital signature
- (4) formatting

41. (4)

51. *(2)*

61. *(2)*

42. (3)

52. *(3)*

43. *(1)*

53. *(1)*

44. *(4)*

54. *(2)*

45. (3)

55. *(2)*

46. (3)

56. (1)

47. (1)

57. (2)

48. (1)

58. (3)

49. (1)

59. (4)

50. *(3)*

60. (2)

50. A firewall operated by [SBI Clerk 2010] **56.** Vendor created program modifications are (1) the pre-purchase phase called [Allahabad Bank PO 2011] (2) isolating intranet from extranet (1) patches (2) anti-viruses (3) screening packets to/from the network and (3) hales (4) fixes provide controllable filtering of network (5) overlaps **57.** Which of the following is a computer's (4) All of the above memory, but unlike a virus, it does not (5) None of the above replicate itself? [SBI PO 2011] **51.** Coded entries which are used to gain access (1) Trojan Horse (2) Logic Bomb to a computer system are called (4) Firewall (3) Cracker (1) Entry codes (5) None of these (2) Passwords **58.** They are also called slag code and does not (3) Security commands replicate itself. (4) Codewords (1) Time (2) Anti-virus **52.** Password enables users to (4) All of these (3) Logic bomb (1) get into the system quickly **59.** It hides the true network addresses and used (2) make efficient use of time to intercept all messages entering and (3) retain confidentiality of files (4) simplify file structure leaving the network. (1) Logic bomb (2) Firewall **53.** Which of the following is the combination (3) Patches (4) Proxy server of numbers, alphabets along with username **60.** The legal right to use software based on used to get access to user account? specific restrictions is granted via a (1) Password (2) Username [RBI Grade B 2012] (3) Titlename (4) Host-Id (1) software privacy policy **54.** refers to privileges that allow a user to (2) software license read, write or execute a file. (3) software password manager (1) Authentication (4) software log (2) File access permission (5) None of the above (3) Password **61.** refers to the unauthorised copying and (4) Firewall [IBPS Clerk 2014] distribution of software. **55.** The unauthorised real-time interception of a private communication such as a phone call, Illegal copying and distribution of software is instant message is known as [IBPS RRB PO 2018] (1) replay (2) software piracy (2) eavesdropping (1) hacking (4) cracking (3) software literacy (3) patches (5) copyright (4) payloads **ANSWERS** 1. (4) 2. (1) **3.** (3) 4. (1) **5.** (1) 6. (2) 7. (2) 8. (1) 9. (1) 10. (1) **11.** (3) **12.** (1) **13.** (3) 14. (2) 15. (4) 16. (1) **17.** *(3)* 18. (4) **19.** (3) 20. (4) **21.** (1) **22.** (3) 23. (4) **24.** (2) **25.** (1) **26.** (2) **27.** (5) 28. (1) 29. (1) **30.** *(3)* **31.** (3) **32.** (1) 33. (1) **34.** (2) 35. (4) **36.** (3) **37.** *(1)* **38.** (2) **39.** *(2)* 40. (1)