

CSC 306

B.Sc. VIth SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2024-25

COMPUTER SCIENCE

(Cyber Security & Cyber Laws)



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Paper ID

(To be filled in the
OMR Sheet)

5400

Date (तिथि) : _____

अनुक्रमांक (अंकों में) :

Roll No. (In Figures) :

अनुक्रमांक (शब्दों में) :

Roll No. (In Words) : _____

Time : 1:30 Hrs.

समय : 1:30 घण्टे

Max. Marks : 75

अधिकतम अंक : 75

नोट : पुस्तिका में 50 प्रश्न दिये गये हैं, सभी प्रश्न करने होंगे। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1.5 अंक का होगा।

Important Instructions :

1. The candidate will write his/her Roll Number only at the places provided for, i.e. on the cover page and on the OMR answer sheet at the end and nowhere else.
2. Immediately on receipt of the question booklet, the candidate should check up the booklet and ensure that it contains all the pages and that no question is missing. If the candidate finds any discrepancy in the question booklet, he/she should report the invigilator within 10 minutes of the issue of this booklet and a fresh question booklet without any discrepancy be obtained.

महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश :

1. अभ्यर्थी अपने अनुक्रमांक केवल उन्हीं स्थानों पर लिखेंगे जो इसके लिए दिये गये हैं, अर्थात् प्रश्न पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ तथा साथ दिये गये ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्र पर, तथा अन्यत्र कहीं नहीं लिखेंगे।
2. प्रश्न पुस्तिका मिलते ही अभ्यर्थी को जाँच करके सुनिश्चित कर लेना चाहिए कि इस पुस्तिका में पूरे पृष्ठ हैं और कोई प्रश्न छूटा तो नहीं है। यदि कोई विसंगति है तो प्रश्न पुस्तिका मिलने के 10 मिनट के भीतर ही कक्ष परिप्रेक्षक को सूचित करना चाहिए और बिना त्रुटि की दूसरी प्रश्न पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लेना चाहिए।

1. Which of the following is not a function of operating system ?
 - (A) Memory Management
 - (B) Security
 - (C) File Management
 - (D) Device Management

2. Which of the following is an antivirus software ?
 - (A) Google
 - (B) Bing
 - (C) Chrome
 - (D) Quick Heal

3. What is cyber Security ?
 - (A) Cyber Security provides security against malware
 - (B) Cyber Security provides security against cyber-terrorists
 - (C) Cyber Security protects a system from cyber attacks
 - (D) All of the mentioned

4. What does cyber security protect ?
 - (A) Cyber security protects criminals
 - (B) Cyber security protects internet-connected systems
 - (C) Cyber security protects hackers
 - (D) None of the mentioned

5. Which of the following is defined as an attempt to steal, spy, damage or destroy computer systems, networks or their associated information ?
 - (A) Cyber attack
 - (B) Computer security
 - (C) Cryptography
 - (D) Digital hacking

6. Which of the following is a type of cyber security ?
- (A) Cloud Security
 - (B) Network Security
 - (C) Application Security
 - (D) All of the above
7. What are the features of cyber security ?
- (A) Compliance
 - (B) Defence against internal threats
 - (C) Threat Prevention
 - (D) All of the above
8. Which of the following is an objective of network security ?
- (A) Confidentiality
 - (B) Integrity
 - (C) Availability
 - (D) All of the above
9. Which of the following is a component of cyber security ?
- (A) Internet of Things
 - (B) AI
 - (C) Database
 - (D) Attacks
10. Which of the following is a type of cyber attack ?
- (A) Phishing
 - (B) SQL Injections
 - (C) Password Attack
 - (D) All of the above

11. "Cyberspace" was coined by _____.
- (A) Richard Stallman
 - (B) William Gibson
 - (C) Andrew Tannenbaum
 - (D) Scott Fahlman
12. Which of the following act violates cyber security ?
- (A) Exploit
 - (B) Attack
 - (C) Threat
 - (D) Vulnerability
13. Which of the following actions compromise cyber security ?
- (A) Vulnerability
 - (B) Attack
 - (C) Threat
 - (D) Exploit
14. A cyber-criminal or penetration tester uses the additional data that stores certain special instructions in the memory for activities to break the system in which of the following attack ?
- (A) Clickjacking
 - (B) Buffer-overflow
 - (C) Phishing
 - (D) MiTM

15. Which of the following is defined as an attempt to harm, damage or cause threat to a system or network ?
- (A) Digital crime
 - (B) Threats
 - (C) System hijacking
 - (D) Cyber Attack
16. What is the existence of weakness in a system or network is known as ?
- (A) Attack
 - (B) Exploit
 - (C) Vulnerability
 - (D) Threat
17. Which of the following is an internet scam done by cyber-criminals where the user is convinced digitally to provide confidential information ?
- (A) MiTM attack
 - (B) Phishing attack
 - (C) Website attack
 - (D) DOS attack
18. Data integrity gets compromised when _____ and _____ are taken control off.
- (A) Access, control, file deletion
 - (B) Network, file permission
 - (C) Access control, file permission
 - (D) Network system
19. Which of the following term refers to a group of hackers who are both white and black hat ?
- (A) Yellow Hat hackers
 - (B) Grey Hat hackers
 - (C) Red Hat hackers
 - (D) White-Black Hat hackers

20. One common way to maintain data availability is _____.
- (A) Data clustering
 - (B) Data backup
 - (C) Data recovery
 - (D) Data Altering
21. The security protocol use for supplementing TCP/IP security weakness ?
- (A) IPSec
 - (B) TLS
 - (C) SSL
 - (D) All of the above
22. Data _____ is used to ensure confidentiality.
- (A) Encryption
 - (B) Locking
 - (C) Deleting
 - (D) Backup
23. When integrity is lacking in a security system, _____ occurs.
- (A) Database hacking
 - (B) Data deletion
 - (C) Data tempering
 - (D) Data leakage
24. _____ means the protection of data from modification by unknown users.
- (A) Confidentiality
 - (B) Integrity
 - (C) Authentication
 - (D) Non-repudiation

25. When you use the word _____ it means you are protecting your data from getting disclosed.
- (A) Confidentiality
 - (B) Integrity
 - (C) Authentication
 - (D) Availability
26. CIA triad is also known as _____.
- (A) NIC (Non-repudiation, Integrity, Confidentiality)
 - (B) AIC (Availability, Integrity, Confidentiality)
 - (C) AIN (Availability, Integrity, Non-repudiation)
 - (D) AIC (Authenticity, Integrity, Confidentiality)
27. _____ creates an isolated passage across a public network that enables computing devices to communicate and receive data discreetly as though they were directly linked to the private network.
- (A) Visual Private Network
 - (B) Virtual Protocol Network
 - (C) Virtual Protocol Networking
 - (D) Virtual Private Network
28. Sending of unsolicited bulk and commercial messages over the internet is _____ :
- (A) Stalking
 - (B) Phishing
 - (C) Spamming
 - (D) Spoofing

29. ACL stands for :
- (A) Account Control List
 - (B) Air Conditioned List
 - (C) Access Collection List
 - (D) Access Control List
30. _____ Monitors all internet and other network activity, looking for suspicious data and preventing unauthorized access.
- (A) Firewall
 - (B) Antivirus
 - (C) Data encryption
 - (D) Intrusion detection system
31. _____ means a system of a secure key pair consisting of a private key for creating digital signature and public key for verifying digital signature.
- (A) Cryptography
 - (B) Asymmetric cryptosystem
 - (C) Symmetric cryptosystem
 - (D) None of the above
32. Indian Information Technology Act was passed in the year _____.
- (A) 1999
 - (B) 2000
 - (C) 2008
 - (D) 2012
33. The science of sending secret cypher and decoding it, is called _____.
- (A) Cryptography
 - (B) Encoding
 - (C) Data hiding
 - (D) Stenography

34. Buying and selling of goods and services on the internet is called _____.
- (A) E-Trade
 - (B) E-Commerce
 - (C) E-Challan
 - (D) E-Training
35. Domain names are simply the _____ of the internet.
- (A) Addresses
 - (B) Location
 - (C) Information
 - (D) Website
36. What is an ISP ?
- (A) Internet Service Provider
 - (B) Internet Sim Provider
 - (C) International Service Provider
 - (D) Internet Service Passenger
37. The Information Technology Act, 2000 was amended in the year _____.
- (A) 2013
 - (B) 2012
 - (C) 2011
 - (D) 2008
38. In Digital signature the key pair used in called :
- (A) Public-personal
 - (B) Private-personal
 - (C) Personal-private
 - (D) Public-private

39. ISO stands for :
- (A) International Organization for Standardization
 - (B) International Service Organization
 - (C) International Security Organization
 - (D) International Secondary Organization
40. _____ is a virtual environment that encompasses the internet, telecommunications networks, computer systems and digital infrastructure.
- (A) Cyberspace
 - (B) Cyber
 - (C) Internet space
 - (D) WWW
41. Asymmetric key cryptography known as _____ cryptography.
- (A) Secrete Shared key
 - (B) Public Private key
 - (C) Hybrid key
 - (D) Hash key
42. What is the primary goal of a risk assessment in cyber security ?
- (A) To eliminate all cyber threats
 - (B) Identify and manage potential risks
 - (C) To promote unrestricted data sharing
 - (D) To ignore the impact of cyber threats
43. Which of the following is a key component of the risk assessment process ?
- (A) Fostering a risk-aware culture parallel
 - (B) Ignoring potential risks
 - (C) Risk acceptance
 - (D) Promoting unrestricted access to sensitive

44. Which risk assessment methodology involved assigning numerical values to assess the impact and likelihood of risks ?
- (A) Qualitative risk assessment
 - (B) Quantitative risk assessment
 - (C) Matrix risk assessment
 - (D) Subjective risk assessment
45. In the context of risk assessment, what does the term “vulnerability” refer to ?
- (A) A weakness that could be exploited by a threat
 - (B) Promoting unrestricted data sharing
 - (C) Ignoring potential risks
 - (D) Fostering a risk-aware culture
46. Which of the following is not related to data protection consideration ?
- (A) Data Backup
 - (B) Data Archiving
 - (C) Data Disposal
 - (D) Data Isolation
47. What is copyright protection primarily designed to protect ?
- (A) Ideas and concepts
 - (B) Inventions and patents
 - (C) Original creative works
 - (D) Trade secrets
48. Antivirus uses technique _____ for virus to detect.
- (A) Signature
 - (B) Database Code
 - (C) Attack Mechanism
 - (D) All of the above

49. Bit defender is the _____.
- (A) Windows firewall protection system
 - (B) Antivirus
 - (C) VPN
 - (D) IDS
50. Cyberspace is _____ set of Network Security.
- (A) Super
 - (B) Sub
 - (C) Equivalent
 - (D) Power
