

**Unit -I**

1. Which of the following is an important asset for any company or organization?
  - Employees
  - Information
  - Salary
  - Customers
  
2. What model was an open model?
  - Government model
  - Academic model
  - Both Gov. and academic
  - Modern security model
  
3. What refers to the ability of the organization that allows it to respond rapidly to the changes in the external and internal environment?
  - Business Agility
  - Portability
  - Cost Reduction
  - Security Methodology
  
4. Three D's of the security are as follows:
  - Defence , Dynamic, Does
  - Detect, Display, Dynamic
  - Defence , Detection, Deterrence
  - Defence , Definition , Do
  
5. Following which is nothing but resisting attack
  - Defence
  - Detection
  - Deterrence
  - All the above

6. What process of identifying presence of some malicious activity which is concealed?
- Detection
  - Deterrence
  - Defence
  - All the above
7. Which is an effective method of reducing frequency of security compromises ,and thereby total loss due to security incidents?
- Detection
  - Deterrence
  - Defence
  - Dynamic
8. What is a path or tool used by the hacker to attack the system?
- Threat
  - Threat Vector
  - User
  - Instrument
9. Attack attempts to modify the system resources or affect their operations is called\_\_\_\_\_
- Active Attack
  - passive attack
  - User
  - All the above
10. Which attack attempts to learn or make use of information from the system but does not affect resources.
- Active Attack
  - passive attack
  - User
  - Both a and b

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of determining who is the user
  - Authentication
  - Availability
  - Identification
  - Validation
  
2. Username and password is \_\_\_\_\_ type of authentication
  - MFA
  - SFA
  - Two factor authentication
  - PPF
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ factor authentication involves two level authentication
  - MFA
  - SFA
  - Two factor authentication
  - SBF
  
4. Use of OTP is \_\_\_\_\_ type of authentication
  - MFA
  - SFA
  - Two factor authentication
  - SBF
  
  
5. Local storage and comparison is a method of \_\_\_\_\_
  - Authentication
  - Authorization
  - Validation
  - All the above
  
6. Username and password is a method of \_\_\_\_\_
  - Authentication
  - Authorization
  - Verification
  - All the above
  
  
7. Central storage and comparison is a method of \_\_\_\_\_
  - Authentication
  - Authorization
  - Both the above
  - Validation and Verification

8. Kerberos is a method of \_\_\_\_\_
- Authentication
  - Authorization
  - Verification
  - All the above
9. One time password system is a method of \_\_\_\_\_
- Authentication
  - Authorization
  - Both the above
  - Validation
10. Biometrics is a method of \_\_\_\_\_
- Authentication
  - Authorization
  - Both the above
  - Integration of Fingered print

### Unit 3

1. An acceptable level of information systems risk depends on the individual organization and its ability to tolerate risk
- True
  - False
2. In Cisco H. Model \_\_\_\_\_ layer forms the network backbone and it is focused on moving data as fast as possible between distribution layers
- Access layer
  - Core layer
  - Distribution layer
  - Application layer

3. In Cisco H. Model \_\_\_\_\_layer aggregates traffic from all nodes and uplinks from the access layer and provide policy based connectivity.
- Access layer
  - Core layer
  - Distribution layer
  - Transport layer
4. High availability ,security, quality of service and IP multicasting are the features of \_\_\_\_\_layer
- Access layer
  - Core layer
  - Network layer
  - Distribution layer
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a private network of an organization which is accessible only to the members of the organization
- Internet
  - Intranet
  - Extranet
  - ARPANET
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is also private network controlled by organization and can be used for providing application access to trusted external parties such as supplier, vendors,partners and customers
- Internet
  - Intranet
  - Extranet
  - Mesh  
Topology
7. It is possible to prevent direct connection between external and internal users via \_\_\_\_\_
- Firewall
  - Proxy  
services

- ACL
- Router

8. MAC addresses are \_\_\_\_ bit hexadecimal colon separated numbers assigned to NIC by the manufacturer

- 48
- 32
- 16
- 22

9. IPV6 addresses are \_\_\_\_\_bit in a size

- 48
- 128
- 16
- 22

10. To send traffic ,sending device must have destination device \_\_\_\_\_ address

- IP address
- MAC
- Both the above
- TCP

#### Unit 4

1. Which of the following is the most commonly used VoIP standard?

- a) SDP
- b) IMS
- c) SIP
- d) MGCP

2. Which of the following is more light weight protocol among listed below?

- a) H.323
- b) MGCP
- c) SIP
- d) IMS

3. VOIP stands for:

- a)Voice Over Internet Protocol
- b)Voice Over Internal Protocol
- c)Voice Over International Premises
- d)Over Internal Premises

4. VOIP networks use primarily what kind of switching technology

- a) Protocol switching
- b) Packet switching
- c) Constantly switching
- d) Cellular switching

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is an independent platform that identifies intrusion by examining network traffic and monitors multiple host

- SIDS
- NIDS
- HIDS
- NEDS

6. \_\_\_\_\_ consist of an agent on a host that identifies and intrusion by analysing system calls, application logs, etc

- SIDS
- NIDS
- HIDS
- VOIP

7. \_\_\_\_\_ identifies packets when it going through TCP/IP stack

- SIDS
- NIDS
- HIDS
- PXB

8. IPS stands for \_\_\_\_\_

- intrusion protection system
- intrusion prevention sytem
- Intrusion private system
- Internet public service

9. \_\_\_\_\_ method of detection uses signatures ,which are attack patterns that are preconfigured and predetermined

- Statistical anomly based detection
- Stateful protocol analysis decison
- signature based detection
- 

Secure information and event management

10. \_\_\_\_\_ method identifies deviations of protocol states by comparing observed events with predetermined profile of generally accepted definition of begin activity
- Stateful protocol analysis decision
  - signature based detection
  - Click Statistical anomaly based detection add a new answer choice
  - Choice based system

## Unit 5

1. Creating computer within a computer is known as \_\_\_\_\_
- Virtual Machine
  - Nested Computer
  - Computer in Computer
  - Computing
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a computer file typically called an image, which behaves like an actual computer
- Virtual Machine
  - computer image
  - Computer in Computer
  - Computer Program
3. Depending on use and level of dependencies virtual machines can be divided into \_\_\_\_\_ categories
- 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 5
4. \_\_\_\_\_ virtual machine supports the host computer's physical resources between (1 point) multiple virtual machines, each running with its own copy of the operating system
- Process virtual machine
  - system virtual machine
  - OS
  - Mobile Computing



5. \_\_\_\_\_ is designed to provide platform independent programming environment that makes the information of the underlying hardware or OS and allows program execution to take place in the same way on the given platform
- Process virtual machine
  - system virtual machine
  - Virtual Private Network
  - Private Network
6. \_\_\_\_\_ provides us means by which we can access the applications as utilities over the Internet
- virtual machine
  - system virtual machine
  - Cloud computing
  - JVM
7. \_\_\_\_\_ of the following service provides companies with computing resources including server, networking, storage and data centre space etc.
- IaaS
  - SaaS
  - PaaS
  - VaaS
8. \_\_\_\_\_ of the following service provides a cloud based environment with everything required to support the complete life cycle of building and delivering cloud based application without the cost and complexity of buying and managing the underlying hardware and software, provisions etc
- IaaS
  - SaaS
  - PaaS
  - VaaS
9. SDL stands for \_\_\_\_\_
- Software development life cycle
  - Secure development life cycle

- standard life cycle
- Standard Data Linker

10. \_\_\_\_\_ phase if SDL consist of activities that occur prior to writing code

- Requirement
- Design
- Coding
- Encoding