CTH EDUCATION

Computer Network Security

Unit – 01: Attacks on computers and computer security MCQ

1. **Who is the father of computer security?**
   a) August Kerckhoffs
   b) Bob Thomas
   c) Robert
   d) Charles
   Answer: a

2. **_____ is used to keep transmission private through the use of data encryption technique.**
   (a) Data encryption
   (b) Cryptography
   (c) Security key
   (d) None
   Ans. (b)

3. **Which of the following is a type of cyber security?**
   a) Cloud Security
   b) Network Security
   c) Application Security
   d) All of the above
   Answer: d

4. **Which of the following is an objective of network security?**
   a) Confidentiality
   b) Integrity
   c) Availability
   d) All of the above
   Answer: d

5. **Which of the following is a type of cyber attack?**
   a) Phishing
   b) SQL Injections
   c) Password Attack
   d) All of the above
   Answer: d

6. **Security violation due to**
   (a) malicious
   (b) accidental
   (c) both (a) and (b)
   (d) none of these
   Ans. (c)

7. **The security of a system can be improved by**
   (a) threat monitoring
   (b) audit log
   (c) both (a) and (b)
   (d) none of these
   Ans. (a)

8. **_____ is a security protocol based on digital certificates.**
   (a) Digital signature
   (b) Secure sockets layer protocol
   (c) Secure electronic transactions
   (d) None of these
   Ans. (c)
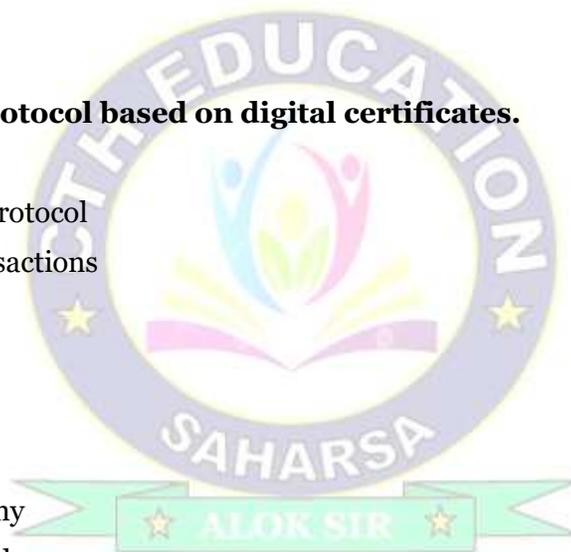
9. **Secret key is used in**
   (a) Public key cryptography
   (b) Symmetric cryptography
   (c) Asymmetric cryptography
   (d) none

10. **_____ is a specialized form of online identity theft.**
    (a) Spoofing
    (b) Unauthorized disclosure
    (c) Eavesdropping
    (d) Phishing
    Ans. (d)

11. _____ involves some one masquerading as someone else.

    (a) Spoofing

    (b) Unauthorized action

    (c) Eavesdropping

    (d) Phishing

    Ans. (a)

12. **Which of the following is not a risk in internet based transaction**

    (a) eavesdropping

    (b) spoofing

    (c) encryption

    (d) unauthorized action

    Ans. (c)

13. _____ **is the process of coding and scrambling of messages to prevent unauthorized access to understanding of data being transmitted**

    (a) Cryptography

    (b) Encryption

    (c) Security key

    (d) none

    Ans. (b)

14. **In cryptography, what is cipher?**

    a) algorithm for performing encryption and decryption

    b) encrypted message

    c) both algorithm for performing encryption and decryption and encrypted message

    d) decrypted message

    Answer: a

15. **In asymmetric key cryptography, the private key is kept by _____**

    a) sender

    b) receiver

    c) sender and receiver

    d) all the connected devices to the network

    Answer: b

16. **Which one of the following algorithm is not used in asymmetric-key cryptography?**

a) rsa algorithm

b) diffie-hellman algorithm

c) electronic code book algorithm

d) dsa algorithm

Answer: c

17. **In cryptography, the order of the letters in a message is rearranged by _____**

a) transpositional ciphers

b) substitution ciphers

c) both transpositional ciphers and substitution ciphers

d) quadratic ciphers

Answer: a

18. **What is data encryption standard (DES)?**

a) block cipher

b) stream cipher

c) bit cipher

d) byte cipher

Answer: a

19. **Cryptanalysis is used _____**

a) to find some insecurity in a cryptographic scheme

b) to increase the speed

c) to encrypt the data

d) to make new ciphers

Answer: a

20. **Which one of the following is a cryptographic protocol used to secure HTTP connection?**

a) Stream control transmission protocol (SCTP)

b) Transport layer security (TLS)

c) Explicit congestion notification (ECN)

d) Resource reservation protocol

Answer: b

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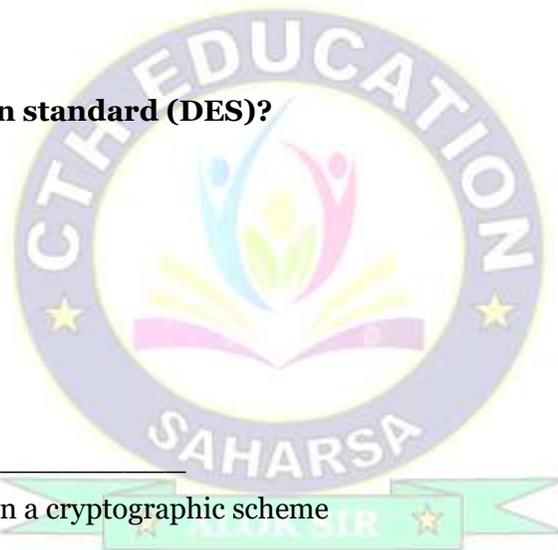
21. **Cryptographic hash function takes an arbitrary block of data and returns _____**
    a) fixed size bit string
    b) variable size bit string
    c) both fixed size bit string and variable size bit string
    d) variable sized byte string
    Answer: a

22. **If end to end connection is done at a network or IP level, and if there are N hosts, then what is the number of keys required?**
    a) N(N-1)/2
    b) N
    c) N(N+1)/2
    d) N/2
    Answer: a

23. **For 1000 nodes in IP level, how many keys would be required?**
    a) 499000
    b) 499500
    c) 500500
    d) 500000
    Answer: b