Network Security

Duration: 1 Hour Total Marks: 30

READ THIS BEFORE YOU START

- Write your name, class roll number and session in the designated section at the top of the answer form.
- Each question is a multiple-choice question with four answer choices. Read each question and answer choice carefully and choose the ONE best answer. Try to answer all questions.
- Attempt all 30 questions, each question carries 01 mark.

*Required

1. Enter your Name *

2. Enter Your Class Roll No *

3. Enter Your Session *

Mark only one oval.

- 2017-20
- 2016-19
- 2015-18

Network Security

4. 1. Which is not an objective of network security?

Mark only one oval.

- Identification
- Authentication
- Access control
- Lock

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5. 2.The process of verifying the identity of a user.

Mark only one oval.

- Authentication
- Identification
- Validation
- Verification

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6. 3.Security features that control that can access resources in the OS.

Mark only one oval.

- Authentication
- Identification
- Validation
- Access control

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7. 4.An algorithm in encryption is called _____.

Mark only one oval.

- Algorithm
- Procedure
- Cipher
- Module

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8. 5.The information that gets transformed in encryption is _____

Mark only one oval.

- Plain text
- Parallel text
- Encrypted text
- Decrypted text

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9. 6.CIA triad is also known as _____

Mark only one oval.

- NIC (Non-repudiation, Integrity, Confidentiality)
- AIC (Availability, Integrity, Confidentiality)
- AIN (Availability, Integrity, Non-repudiation)
- AIC (Authenticity, Integrity, Confidentiality)

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10. 7. When you use the word _____ it means you are protecting your data from getting disclosed.

Mark only one oval.

- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Authentication
- Availability

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11. 8. _____ means the protection of data from modification by unknown users.

Mark only one oval.

- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Authentication
- Non-repudiation

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12. 9. When integrity is lacking in a security system, _____ occurs.

Mark only one oval.

- Database hacking
- Data deletion
- Data tampering
- Data leakage

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13. 10. PGP offers _____ block ciphers for message encryption.

Mark only one oval.

- Triple-DES
- CAST
- IDEA
- All of the mentioned

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14. 11._____ of information means, only authorised users are capable of accessing the information.

Mark only one oval.

- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Non-repudiation
- Availability

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15. 12. Data _____ is used to ensure confidentiality.

Mark only one oval.

- Encryption
- Locking
- Deleting
- Backup

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16. 13. Digital signature provides_____.

Mark only one oval.

- a) Authentication
- b) Non repudiation
- c) Both a and b
- d) Neither a nor b

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17. 14. S/MIME is abbreviated as _____.

Mark only one oval.

- Secure/Multimedia Internet Mailing Extensions
- Secure/Multipurpose Internet Mailing Extensions
- Secure/Multimedia Internet Mail Extensions
- Secure/Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions

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18. 15. Pretty good privacy (PGP) security system uses.

Mark only one oval.

- Public key cryptosystem
- Private key cryptosystem
- Public & Private key cryptosystem
- None of the mentioned

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19. 16. _____is a collections of protocol designed by IETF(Internet Engineering task Force) to provide security for a packet at the network level.

Mark only one oval.

- IPSec
- PGP
- SSL
- All of the above

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20. 17._____provides authentication at the IP level.

Mark only one oval.

- AH
- ESP
- PGP
- SSL

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21. 18. An_____is a private network that uses the Internet model.

Mark only one oval.

- Intranet
- Internet
- Extranet
- None of the above

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22. 19. _____provide security at the transport layer.

Mark only one oval.

- a) SSL
- b) TLS
- c) Either a or b
- d) Both a and b

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23. 20. One security protocol for the e-mail system is_____.

Mark only one oval.

- IPSec
- PGP
- SSL
- None of the above

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24. 21. _____was invented by Phil Zimmerman.

Mark only one oval.

- PGP
- SSL
- TLS
- None of the above

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25. 22. The application-level protocol in which a few manager stations control a set of agents is called _____.

Mark only one oval.

- HTML
- TCP
- SNMP
- None of the above

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26. 23. SSL provides

Mark only one oval.

- Message integrity
- Confidentiality
- Compression
- All of the above

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27. 24. The main difference between SNMPv3 and SNMPv2 is _____.

Mark only one oval.

- Management
- Integration
- Classification
- Enhanced security

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28. 25. SNMP is the framework for managing devices in an internet using the _____.

Mark only one oval.

- TCP/IP protocol
- UDP
- SMTP
- None of the above

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29. 26. The full form of SSL is_____.

Mark only one oval.

- Secure Socket Layer
- Secure Session Layer
- Session Secure Layer
- Session Socket Layer

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30. 27. What are the different ways to intrude?

Mark only one oval.

- Buffer overflows
- Unexpected combinations and unhandled input
- Race conditions
- All of the mentioned

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31. 28. A computer _____ is a malicious code which self-replicates by copying itself to other programs.

Mark only one oval.

- Program
- Virus
- Application
- Worm

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32. 29. Which of the following is not a type of virus?

Mark only one oval.

- Boot sector
- Polymorphic
- Multipartite
- Trojans

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33. 31. A proxy firewall filters at _____.

Mark only one oval.

- Physical layer
- Data link layer
- Network layer
- Application layer

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