| 21.        | Boot sector virus modifies the programs in the boot sector.  |           |  |  |  |  |
|------------|--|-----------|--|--|--|--|
| 22.        | Boot sector is the first sector which OS in memory whenever the comp   |           | as the instructions to automatically load rned over. |  |  |  |
| 23.        | Boot sector virus is attached with files.  | system    | executable files i.eexe, .com and .dll               |  |  |  |
| 24.        | Chernobal virus deletes the all the  | Microsof  | t office files.                                      |  |  |  |
| 25.        | <u>Chernobal virus</u> deletes the partition information from the disk.  |           |  |  |  |  |
| 26.        | Logic Bomb is a virus that is acceptated on a certain date and time  |           | n the basis of a logical condition. It is            |  |  |  |
| 27.        | A programmer working on temporary basis creates programs like Logical bomb.  |           |  |  |  |  |
| 28.        | <u>Trojan horse</u> is a part of some computer programs e.g. destructive instructions inside the game programs.  |           |  |  |  |  |
| 29.        | RedLof is polymorphic virus written in VB Script.  |           |  |  |  |  |
| 30.        | <u>RedLof</u> infects the Folder.htt file feature.   | which is  | s the part of Windows Active desktop                 |  |  |  |
| 31.        | Data protection legislation defines the laws that ensure data protection.  |           |  |  |  |  |
| 32.        | 1987 Computer Security Act mak and telecommunication illegal.  | es action | s that affect the computer security files            |  |  |  |
| 33.        | 1988 Video Privacy Protection Act prevents retailers from disclosing a person's video rental records without a court order.  |           |  |  |  |  |
| 34.        | 1988 Matching and Privacy Priv | rotection | Act prevents the government from                     |  |  |  |
|            | comparing certain records in an at   |           |  |  |  |  |
| <b>Q.2</b> |  |           |  |  |  |  |
| 1.         | A virus program usually hidden in  | :         |  |  |  |  |
|            | (a) The operating system only  |           |  |  |  |  |
|            | (b) An Application program only  |           |  |  |  |  |
|            | (c) The disk drive   |           |  |  |  |  |
|            | (d) The Operating system or application programs   |           |  |  |  |  |
| 2.         | A virus is just a:   |           |  |  |  |  |
|            | (a) Computer program   | (b)       | Device driver  |  |  |  |
|            | (c) hardware component   | (d)       | None   |  |  |  |
| 3.         | A virus can destroy:   |           |  |  |  |  |
|            | (a) Executable program   | (b)       | Keyboard   |  |  |  |
|            | (c) CPU  | (d)       | Display screen                                       |  |  |  |
| 4.         | Viruses are transferred from one computer to another due to:   |           |  |  |  |  |
|            | (a) Exchange of data and progra  | ams (b)   | Exchange of display screen                           |  |  |  |

| (c)         | High temperature of room  | n (d)        | Dust in room                         |  |  |
|-------------|---|--------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Mos         | st common crimes are commi  | tted by:     |                                      |  |  |
| (a)         | Hackers   |              |                                      |  |  |
| (b)         | International spies   |              |                                      |  |  |
| (c)         | Highly trained computer cor   | ısultants    |                                      |  |  |
| (d)         | Company insiders who have   | no extrao    | rdinary technical ingenuity.         |  |  |
|             | — viruses infects the first   | st sector of | disk:                                |  |  |
| (a)         | <b>Boot sector virus</b>  | (b)          | Horse Trojan virus                   |  |  |
| (c)         | Chernobal virus   | (d)          | Logic bomb virus                     |  |  |
| <u> </u>    | — virus is activated on t   | he basis of  | a logical condition:                 |  |  |
| (a)         | Boot sector virus   | (b)          | Atomic bomb virus                    |  |  |
| (c)         | Chernobal virus   | <b>(d)</b>   | Logic bomb virus                     |  |  |
| For         | mat C is an example of virus  | •            |                                      |  |  |
| (a)         | Boot sector   | <b>(b)</b>   | Trojan Horse                         |  |  |
| (c)         | Chernobal   | (d)          | Logic bomb                           |  |  |
| Sof<br>call |   | t and rem    | ove the viruses from the computer is |  |  |
| (a)         | Pirated software  | <b>(b)</b>   | Antivirus                            |  |  |
| (c)         | Trojan Horse  | (d)          | Virus                                |  |  |
|             | ——is not an anti-virus pro  | gram:        |                                      |  |  |
| (a)         | Red-lof   | (b)          | Norton                               |  |  |
| (c)         | Dr. Solomon   | (d)          | McAfee                               |  |  |
|             | ——is an anti-virus progra   | m:           |                                      |  |  |
| (a)         | Red-lof   | (b)          | Horse Trojan                         |  |  |
| <b>(c)</b>  | Dr. Solomon   | (d)          | Logic bomb                           |  |  |
|             | —— is cause of virus:   |              |                                      |  |  |
| (a)         | e-mail  | (b)          | Network                              |  |  |
| (c)         | Pirated software  | <b>(d)</b>   | All                                  |  |  |
|             | Types of software that can be freely distributed without violating copyright laws are called: |              |                                      |  |  |
| (a)         | Shareware   | (b)          | Public domain                        |  |  |
| (c)         | Copy protected  | (d)          | Both a and b                         |  |  |
| Ano         | Another name for antivirus is:  |              |                                      |  |  |
| (a)         | Vaccine   | (b)          | Worm                                 |  |  |

|     | (c) Trojan Horse  | (d) D      | ES                                |            |  |  |
|-----|---|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|--|--|
| 15. | Security Protection for personal con  | mputer i   | nclude:                           |            |  |  |
|     | a) Internal components  | b) L       | ocks and cables                   |            |  |  |
|     | c) Software   | d) A       | all of these                      |            |  |  |
| 16. | A secret word or number to be ty  | ped by     | a keyboard before an activity can | ı take     |  |  |
|     | place are called:   |            |                                   |            |  |  |
|     | (a) Biometric data  | (b)        | Data encryption                   |            |  |  |
|     | (c) Password  | (d)        | Private Word                      |            |  |  |
| 17. | Which is not an antivirus program?  |            |                                   |            |  |  |
|     | (a) Redlof  | (b)        | Norton                            |            |  |  |
|     | (c) McAfee  | (d)        | Dr. Solomon                       |            |  |  |
| 18. | Format C is an example of:  |            |                                   |            |  |  |
|     | (a) Logic bomb  | (b) T      | rojon Horse                       |            |  |  |
|     | (c) Boot Sector   | (d) C      | Chernobal                         |            |  |  |
| 19. | What is the most common computer crime of these listed below?                                     |            |                                   |            |  |  |
|     | (a) Extortion of bank funds   | (b)        | IRS database sabotage             |            |  |  |
|     | (c) Putting people on junk mailing lists (d)  |            | Software piracy                   |            |  |  |
| 20. | ——— media is used for backup  | ):         |                                   |            |  |  |
|     | (a) Floppy diskette   | (b)        | Zip Disk                          |            |  |  |
|     | (c) Tape drive  | <b>(d)</b> | All                               |            |  |  |
| 21. | Which Virus is activated on the basis of a logical condition?                                     |            |                                   |            |  |  |
|     | (a) Logic bomb  | (b) T      | Trojon Horse                      |            |  |  |
|     | (c) Boot Sector   | (d) C      | hernobal                          |            |  |  |
| Q.3 | WRITE T FOR TRUE AND F F  | OR FA      | LSE STATEMENT:                    |            |  |  |
| 1.  | Software errors can result in data l  | oss.       |                                   | <b>(T)</b> |  |  |
| 2.  | Any person can change password. (F  |            |                                   |            |  |  |
| 3.  | All viruses activate exactly in the same manner (F  |            |                                   |            |  |  |
| 4.  | A full backup means that once a week you can perform a complete backup (F                         |            |                                   |            |  |  |
| 5.  | IR Stands for "Intellectual rights" (T  |            |                                   |            |  |  |
| 6.  | A computer virus is a part of hardware. (F  |            |                                   |            |  |  |
| 7.  | Passwords, auditor checks and separation of employee functions are data protection techniques. (T |            |                                   |            |  |  |
| 8.  | No one has ever been able to read encrypted messages without key. (T                              |            |                                   |            |  |  |
| 9.  | It is legitimate to make copy of software for backup purpose (T                                   |            |                                   |            |  |  |

| 10. | The computer fraud and abuse act of 1984 define software piracy as crime. | (T) |
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