

Computer General Awareness

Section : Computer General Awareness

1. In a survey of more than 500 companies and government agencies, _____ percent detected computer security breaches.

- A. 20
- B. 75
- C. 85
- D. 99

Answer: C

2. The survey showed that these businesses lost more than _____ due to security breaches.

- A. \$100,000 each
- B. \$377 million
- C. five employees each
- D. \$1 million

Answer: B

3. The typical computer criminal is a(n):

- A. young hacker.
- B. trusted employee with no criminal record.
- C. trusted employee with a long, but unknown criminal record.
- D. overseas young cracker.

Answer: B

4. The majority of computer crimes are committed by:

- A. hackers.
- B. insiders.
- C. overseas criminals.
- D. young teenage computer geniuses.

Answer: B

5. The common name for the crime of stealing passwords is:

- A. spooling.
- B. identity theft.
- C. spoofing.
- D. hacking.

Answer: C Reference: Theft by Computer

6. Collecting personal information and effectively posing as another individual is known as the crime of:

- A. spooling.
- B. identity theft.
- C. spoofing.
- D. hacking.

Answer: B

7. Malicious software is known as:

- A. badware.
- B. malware.
- C. maliciousware.

D. illegalware.

Answer: B

8. A program that performs a useful task while simultaneously allowing destructive acts is a:

- A. worm.
- B. Trojan horse.
- C. virus.
- D. macro virus.

Answer: B Moderate

9. An intentionally disruptive program that spreads from program to program or from disk to disk is known as a:

- A. Trojan horse.
- B. virus.
- C. time bomb.
- D. time-related bomb sequence.

Answer: B

10. In 1999, the Melissa virus was a widely publicized:

- A. e-mail virus.
- B. macro virus.
- C. Trojan horse.
- D. Time bomb.

Answer: A

11. What type of virus uses computer hosts to reproduce itself?

- A. Time bomb
- B. Worm
- C. Melissa virus
- D. Macro

virus **Answer:**

B

12. The thing that eventually terminates a worm virus is a lack of:

- A. memory or disk space.
- B. time.
- C. CD drive space.
- D. CD-RW.

Answer: A

13. When a logic bomb is activated by a time-related event, it is known as a:

- A. time-related bomb sequence.
- B. virus.
- C. time bomb.
- D. Trojan horse.

Answer: C

14. A logic bomb that was created to erupt on Michelangelo's birthday is an example of a:

- A. time-related bomb sequence.
- B. virus.
- C. time bomb.
- D. Trojan horse.

Answer: C

15. What is the name of an application program that gathers user information and sends it to someone through the Internet?

- A. A virus
- B. Spybot
- C. Logic bomb
- D. Security patch

Answer: B

16. Standardization of Microsoft programs and the Windows operating system has made the spread of viruses:

- A. more complicated.
- B. more difficult.
- C. easier.
- D. slower.

Answer: C

17. HTML viruses infect:

- A. your computer.
- B. a Web page in the HTML code.
- C. both a Web page and the computer that is viewing it.
- D. No

18. Software programs that close potential security breaches in an operating system are known as:

- A. security breach fixes.
- B. refresh patches.
- C. security repairs.
- D. security patches.

Answer: D

19. When customers of a Web site are unable to access it due to a bombardment of fake traffic, it is known as:

- A. a virus.
- B. a Trojan horse.
- C. cracking.
- D. a denial of service attack

Answer: D

20. _____ is the measurement of things such as fingerprints and retinal scans used for security access.

- A. Biometrics
- B. Biomeasurement
- C. Computer security
- D. Smart weapon machinery

Answer: A

21. What is the most common tool used to restrict access to a computer system?

- A. User logins
- B. Passwords
- C. Computer keys
- D. Access-control software

Answer: B

22. The most common passwords in the U.S. or Britain include all EXCEPT:

- A. love.

- B. Fred.
- C. God.
- D. 123.

Answer: D

23. Hardware or software designed to guard against unauthorized access to a computer network is known as a(n):

- A. hacker-proof program.
- B. firewall.
- C. hacker-resistant server.
- D. encryption safe wall.

Answer: B

24. The scrambling of code is known as:

- A. encryption.
- B. a firewall.
- C. scrambling.
- D. password-proofing.

Answer: A

25. If you want to secure a message, use a(n):

- A. cryptology source.
- B. encryption key.
- C. encryption software package.
- D. cryptosystem.

Answer: D

26. To prevent the loss of data during power failures, use a(n):

- A. encryption program.
- B. surge protector.
- C. firewall.
- D. UPS.

Answer: D

27. A(n) _____ can shield electronic equipment from power spikes.

- A. encryption program
- B. surge protector
- C. firewall
- D. UPS

Answer: B

28. All of these are suggestions for safe computing EXCEPT:

- A. don't borrow disks from other people.
- B. open all e-mail messages but open them slowly.
- C. download shareware and freeware with caution.
- D. disinfect your system.

Answer: B

29. Freeware _____ encrypts data.

- A. encryption
- B. firewall software
- C. PGP
- D. private and public keys

Answer: C

30. _____ is defined as any crime completed through the use of computer technology.
- A. Computer forensics
 - B. Computer crime
 - C. Hacking
 - D. Cracking

Answer: B

31. Most computer systems rely solely on _____ for authentication.
- A. logins
 - B. passwords
 - C. encryption
 - D. lock and key

Answer: B

32. Creating strong computer security to prevent computer crime usually simultaneously helps protect :
- A. privacy rights.
 - B. personal ethics.
 - C. the number of cookies downloaded to your personal computer.
 - D. personal space.

Answer: A

33. Over _____ was spent by businesses and government to repair problems in regard to Y2K.
- A. 20 million dollars
 - B. 100 million dollars
 - C. 1 billion dollars
 - D. 100 billion dollars

Answer: D

34. What is a complex system that takes on nearly complete responsibility for a task eliminating the need for people, verification, or decision making?
- A. Autonomous system
 - B. Missile defense auto-system
 - C. Smart weapon
 - D. Independent system

Answer: D

35. Security procedures can:
- A. will eliminate all computer security risk.
 - B. reduce but not eliminate risks.
 - C. are prohibitively expensive.
 - D. are inaccessible for the average home user.

Answer: B

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Question No. 36 to 58

Fill in the Blank:

36. The field of computer _____ uses special software to scan hard drives of potential criminal suspects.

Answer: forensics Reference: Online Outlaws: Computer Crime Difficulty: Challenging

37. Computer _____ often goes unreported because businesses fear negative publicity.

Answer: crime

38. _____ connections are the most frequent point of attack for Internet commerce.

Answer: Internet

39. _____ is the most common form of computer crime.

Answer: Theft

40. A survey by eMarketer.com found that _____ are the most often cited online fraud cases.

Answer: online auctions Reference: Identity Theft

41. Theft of computers is most common for PDAs and _____ computers.

Answer: notebook

42. When you use a disk in several different computers within the same day, you are taking the chance of contracting a(n) _____.

Answer: virus Reference: Viruses Difficulty: Easy

43. A(n) _____ attaches itself to documents that contain embedded programs that automate tasks.

Answer: macro virus

44. Both viruses and _____ use computer hosts to replicate.

Answer: worms

45. _____ programs search for and eliminate viruses.

Answer: Antivirus

46. A security patch is a software program that closes possible security breaches in the operating system. The cost to the consumer is _____.

Answer: nothing or free

47. _____ was once the word used for malicious computer wizardry.

Answer: Hackers or cracking

48. _____ refers to electronic trespassing or criminal hacking.

Answer: Cracking

49. DoS stands for _____.

Answer: denial of service

50. DDoS stands for _____.

Answer: distributed denial of service

51. _____ hijack Web pages and redirect users to other sites.

Answer: Webjackers

52. _____ software monitors and records computer transactions.

Answer: Audit-control

53. Each individual who uses a public key cryptosystem has _____ keys.

Answer: two Reference: How It Works: 10.2 Cryptography

54. PGP stands for _____.

Answer: Pretty Good Privacy

55. Most operating systems, including Windows XP, assign each user a unique _____ .

Answer: user identifier or user ID

56. It should now be common knowledge that users should not open _____ from e-mail recipients that the user does not know.

Answer: attachments

Matching:

57. Match the acts and centers with their purposes:

- I. Computer Fraud and Abuse Act A. created by Attorney General Janet Reno in 1998
- II. USA Patriot Act B. defines what kinds of communications are legal online
- III. Digital Millennium Copyright Act C. created in 2001 as a response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001
- IV. Telecommunications Act of 1996 D. provides instant information on crimes and criminals
- V. Communications Decency Act E. declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court
- VI. National Infrastructure Protection Center F. created as a result of the first headline-making worm
- VII. National Crime Information Center G. used to arrest a student for writing to crack an Adobe product

Answers: F, C, G, B, E, A, D

58. Match the following rules of thumb about safe computing with the proper descriptions:

- I. share with care A. be aware of e-mail from what appear to be legitimate companies
- II. handle e-mail carefully B. don't choose a dictionary word
- III. disinfect regularly C. keep your disks in your own computer
- IV. take your password seriously D. copy, copy, copy
- V. if it's important, back it up E. encrypt
- VI. sensitive info over the Internet? F. use antivirus software

Answers: C, A, F, B, D, E

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