TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

Ty Diploma Sem 6
Emerging Trends in Computer & Information Technology
Subject Code : 22618

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

Chapter 1- Artificial Intelligence

1. Which of these schools was not among the early leaders in AI research?
A. Dartmouth University
B. Harvard University
C. Massachusetts Institute of Technology
D. Stanford University
E. None of the above
Ans: B

2. DARPA, the agency that has funded a great deal of American AI research, is part of the Department of:
A. Defense
B. Energy
C. cation
D. Justice
E. None of the above
Ans: A

3. The conference that launched the AI revolution in 1956 was held at:
A. Dartmouth
B. Harvard
C. New York
D. Stanford
E. None of the above
Ans: A

4. What is the term used for describing the judgmental or commonsense part of problem solving?
A. Heuristic
B. Critical
C. Value based
D. Analytical
E. None of the above
Ans: A

5. What of the following is considered to be a pivotal event in the history of AI.
A. 1949, Donald O, The organization of Behavior.
B. 1950, Computing Machinery and Intelligence.
C. 1956, Dartmouth University Conference Organized by John McCarthy.
D. 1961, Computer and Computer Sense.
E. None of the above
Ans: C

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

6. A certain Professor at the Stanford University coined the word 'artificial intelligence' in 1956 at a conference held at Dartmouth College. Can you name the Professor?
A. David Levy
B. John McCarthy
C. Joseph Weizenbaum
D. Hans Berliner
E. None of the above
Ans: B

7. The field that investigates the mechanics of human intelligence is:
A. History
B. cognitive science
C. psychology
D. sociology
E. None of the above
Ans: B

8. A.M. turing developed a technique for determining whether a computer could or could not demonstrate the artificial Intelligence,, Presently, this technique is called
A. Turing Test
B. Algorithm
C. Boolean Algebra
D. Logarithm
E. None of the above
Ans: A

9. The first AI programming language was called:
A. BASIC
B. FORTRAN
D. LISP
E. None of the above
Ans: C

10. What is Artificial intelligence?
A. Putting your intelligence into Computer
B. Programming with your own intelligence
C. Making a Machine intelligent
D. Putting more memory into Computer
Ans: C

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

11. Who is a father of AI?
A. Alain Colmerauer
B. John McCarthy
C. Nicklaus Wirth
D. Seymour Papert
Ans: B

12. Artificial Intelligence has its expansion in the following application.
A. Planning and Scheduling
B. Game Playing
C. Robotics
D. All of the above
Ans: D

13. The characteristics of the computer system capable of thinking, reasoning and learning is known is
A. machine intelligence
B. human intelligence
C. artificial intelligence
D. virtual intelligence
Ans: C

14. The first AI programming language was called:
A. BASIC
B. FORTRAN
C. IPL
D. LISP
Ans: C

15. The first widely used commercial form of Artificial Intelligence (Al) is being used in many popular products like microwave ovens, automobiles and plug in circuit boards for desktop PCs. What is name of AI?
A. Boolean logic
B. Human logic
C. Fuzzy logic
D. Functional logic
Ans: C

16. What is the term used for describing the judgmental or commonsense part of problem solving?
A. Heuristic
B. Critical
C. Value based
D. Analytical
Ans: A

17. is a branch of computer science which deals with helping machines finds solutions to complex problems in a more human like fashions
A. Artificial Intelligence
B. Internet of Things
C. Embedded System
D. Cyber Security
Ans: A

18. In the goal is for the software to use what it has learned in one area to solve problems in other areas.
A. Machine Learning
B. Deep Learning
C. Neural Networks
D. None of these
Ans: B

19. Computer programs that mimic the way the human brain processes information is called as
A. Machine Learning
B. Deep Learning
C. Neural Networks
D. None of these
Ans: C

20. A is a rule of thumb, strategy, trick, simplification, or any other kind of device which drastically limits search for solutions in large problem spaces.
A. Heuristic
B. Critical
C. Value based
D. Analytical
Ans: A

21. Do not guarantee optimal/any solutions
A. Heuristic
B. Critical
C. Value based
D. Analytical
Ans: A

22. Cognitive science related with
A. Act like human
B. ELIZA
C. Think like human
D. None of above
Ans: C

23. Model should reflect how results were obtained.
A. Design model
B. Logic model
C. Computational model
D. None of above
Ans: C

24. Communication between man and machine is related with
A. LISP
B. ELIZA
C. All of above
D. None of above
Ans: B

25. ELIZA created by
A. John McCarthy
B. Steve Russell
C. Alain Colmerauer
D. Joseph Weizenbaum
Ans: D

26. The concept derived from level are propositional logic, tautology, predicate calculus, model, temporal logic.
A. Cognition level
B. Logic level
C. Functional level
D. All of above
Ans: B

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

27. PROLOG is an AI programming language which solves problems with a form of symbolic logic known as .
A. Propositional logic
B. Tautology
C. Predicate calculus
D. Temporal logic
Ans: C

28. The level contains constituents at the third level which are knowledge based system, heuristic search, automatic theorem proving, multi-agent system.
A. Cognition level
B. Gross level
C. Functional level
D. All of above
Ans: B

29. PROLOG, LISP, NLP are the language of
A. Artificial Intelligence
B. Machine Learning
C. Internet of Things
D. Deep Learning
Ans: A

30. is used for AI because it supports the implementation of software that computes with symbols very well.
A. LISP
B. ELIZA
C. PROLOG
D. NLP
Ans: A

31. Symbols, symbolic expressions and computing with those is at the core of
A. LISP
B. ELIZA
C. PROLOG
D. NLP
Ans: A

32. that deals with the interaction between computers and humans using the natural language
A. LISP
B. ELIZA
C. PROLOGD.
D. NLP
Ans: D

33. The core components are constituents of AI are derived from
A. Concept of logic
B. Cognition
C. Computation
D. All above
Ans: D

34. Aristotle's theory of syllogism and Descartes and kant's critic of pure reasoning made knowledge on .
A. Logic
B. Computation logic
C. Cognition logic
D. All of above
Ans: A

35. Charles Babbage and Boole who demonstrate the power of
A. Logic
B. Computation logic
C. Cognition logic
D. All of above
Ans: B

36. In 1960s, pushed the logical formalism to integrate reasoning with knowledge.
A. Marvin Minsky
B. Alain Colmerauer
C. John McCarthy
D. None of above
Ans: A

37. Sensing organs as input, mechanical movement organs as output and central nervous system (CNS) in brain as control and computing devices is known as of human being
A. Information Control Paradigm
B. Information Processing Paradigm
C. Information Processing Control
D. None of above
Ans: B

38. model were developed and incorporated in machines which mimicked the functionalities of human origin.
A. Functional model
B. Neural model
C. Computational model
D. None of above
Ans: C

39. Chomsky's linguistic computational theory generated a model for syntactic analysis through
A. Regular Grammar
B. Regular Expression
C. Regular Word
D. None of these
Ans: A

40. Human to Machine is and Machine to Machine is .
A. Process, Process
B. Process, Program
C. Program, Hardware
D. Program, Program
Ans: C

41. Weak AI is also known as
A. Narrow AI
B. General AI
C. Neural AI
D. None of above
Ans: A

42. AI is able to perform dedicated task.
A. Narrow AI
B. General AI
C. Neural AI
D. None of above
Ans: A

43. Narrow AI is performs multiple task at a time.
A. True
B. False
Ans: B

44. Weak AI is
A. The embodiment of human intellectual capabilities within a computer.
B. A set of computer programs that produce output that would be considered to reflect intelligence if it were generated by humans.
C. The study of mental faculties through the use of mental models implemented on a computer
D. All of the above
E. None of the above
Ans: C

45. Strong AI is
A. The embodiment of human intellectual capabilities within a computer.
B. A set of computer programs that produce output that would be considered to reflect intelligence if it were generated by humans.
C. The study of mental faculties through the use of mental models implemented on a computer
D. All of the above
E. None of the above
Ans: A

46. Artificial intelligence is
A. The embodiment of human intellectual capabilities within a computer.
B. A set of computer programs that produce output that would be considered to reflect intelligence if it were generated by humans.
C. The study of mental faculties through the use of mental models implemented on a computer
D. All of the above
E. None of the above
Ans: D

47. Apple siri is a good example of AI.
A. Narrow AI
B. General AI
C. Neural AI
D. None of above
Ans: A

48. IBM Watson supercomputer comes under AI.
A. Narrow AI
B. General AI
C. Neural AI
D. None of above
Ans: A

49. AI is a type of intelligence which could perform any intellectual task with efficiency like human.
A. Narrow AI
B. General
C. Super AI
D. None of above
Ans: B

50. The idea behindAI to make such a system which could be smarter and think like a human by its own.
A. Narrow AI
B. General AI
C. Super AI
D. None of above
Ans: B

51. The worldwide researchers are now focusing on developing machines with AI.
A. Narrow AI
B. General AI
C. Super AI
D. None of above
Ans: B

52. Playing chess, purchasing suggestions on e-commerce site, self-driving cars, speech recognition, and image recognition are the example of .
A. Narrow AI
B. General AI
C. Super AI
D. None of above
Ans: A

53. Machine can perform any task better than human with cognitive properties is known as AI.
A. Narrow
B. General AI
C. Super AI
D. None of above
Ans: C

54. Ability to think, puzzle, make judgments, plan, learn, communication by its own is known as AI.
A. Narrow AI
B. General AI
C. Super AI
D. None of above
Ans: C

55. AI is hypothetical concept of AI.
A. Narrow AI
B. General AI
C. Super AI
D. None of above
Ans: C

56. Which AI system not store memories or past experiences for future actions.
A. Reactive machine
B. Limited memory
C. Theory of mind
D. None of above
Ans: A

57. Which machines only focus on current scenarios and react on it as per as possible best action.
A. Reactive machine
B. Limited memory
C. Theory of mind
D. None of above
Ans: A

58. IBM's deep blue system is example of .
A. Reactive machine
B. Limited memory
C. Theory of mind
D. None of above
Ans: A

59. Google Alpha Go is example of .
A. Reactive machine
B. Limited memory
C. Theory of mind
D. None of above
Ans: A

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

60. Which can stores past experiences or some data for short period time.
A. Reactive machine
B. Limited memory
C. Theory of mind
D. None of above
Ans: B

61. Self-driving car is example of .
A. Reactive machine
B. Limited memory
C. Theory of mind
D. None of above
Ans: B [Car stores recent speed of nearby cars, distance of others car, speed limit, other information to navigate the road]

62. Which AI should understand the human emotions, people, and beliefs and be able to interact socially like humans.
A. Reactive machine
B. Limited memory
C. Theory of mind
D. None of above
Ans: C

63. Which machines will be smarter than human mind?
A. Reactive machine
B. Limited memory
C. Theory of mind
D. Self-Awareness
Ans: D

64. machines will have their own consciousness and sentiments
A. Reactive machine
B. Theory of mind
C. Self-Awareness
D. Both B & C
Ans: C

65. Which is not the commonly used programming language for AI?
A. PROLOG
B. LISP
C. Perl
D. Java script
Ans: C

66. What is Machine learning?
A. The autonomous acquisition of knowledge through the use of computer programs
B. The autonomous acquisition of knowledge through the use of manual programs
C. The selective acquisition of knowledge through the use of computer programs
D. The selective acquisition of knowledge through the use of manual programs
Ans: A

67. is a branch of science that deals with programing the systems in such a way that they automatically learn and improve with experience
A. Machine Learning
B. Deep Learning
C. Neural Networks
D. None of these
Ans: A

68. Classifying email as a spam, labeling webpages based on their content, voice recognition are the example of .
A. Supervised learning
B. Unsupervised learning
C. Machine learning
D. Deep learning
Ans: A

69. K-means, self-organizing maps, hierarchical clustering are the example of .
A. Supervised learning
B. Unsupervised learning
C. Machine learning
D. Deep learning
Ans: B

70. Deep learning is a subfield of machine learning where concerned algorithms are inspired by the structured and function of the brain called .
A. Machine learning
B. Artificial neural networks
C. Deep learning
D. Robotics
Ans: B

71. Machine learning invent by .
A. John McCarthy
B. Nicklaus Wirth
C. Joseph Weizenbaum
D. Arthur Samuel
Ans: D

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

Chapter-2 Internet of Things

1. Embedded systems are
A. General purpose
B. Special purpose
Ans: B

2. Embedded system is
A. An electronic system
B. A pure mechanical system
C. An electro-mechanical system
D. (A) or (C)
Ans: D

3. Which of the following is not true about embedded systems?
A. Built around specialized hardware
B. Always contain an operating system
C. Execution behavior may be deterministic
D. All of these
E. None of these
Ans: E

4. Which of the following is not an example of a "small-scale embedded system"?
A. Electronic Barbie doll
B. Simple calculator
C. Cell phone
D. Electronic toy car
Ans: C

5. The first recognized modern embedded system is
A. Apple computer
B. Apollo Guidance Computer (AGC)
C. Calculator
D. Radio navigation system
Ans: B

6. The first mass produced embedded system is
A. Minuteman-I
B. Minuteman-II
C. Autonetics D-17
D. Apollo Guidance Computer (AGC)
Ans: C

7. Which of the following is an (are) an intended purpose(s) of embedded systems?
A. Data collection
B. Data processing
C. Data communication
D. All of these
E. None of these
Ans: D

8. Which of the following is (are) example(s) of embedded system for data communication?
USB Mass Storage device
A. Network router
B. Digital camera
C. Music player
D. All of these
E. None of these
Ans: B

9. What are the essential tight constraint/s related to the design metrics of an embedded system?
A. Ability to fit on a single chip
B. Low power consumption
C. Fast data processing for real-time operations
D . All of the above
Ans: D

10. A digital multi meter is an example of an embedded system for
A. Data communication
B. Monitoring
C. Control
D. All of these
E. None of these
Ans: B

11. Which of the following is an (are) example(s) of an embedded system for signal processing?
A. Apple iPOD (media player device)
B. SanDisk USB mass storage device
C. Both (A) and (B)
D. None of these
Ans: D

12. The instruction set of RISC processor is
A. Simple and lesser in number
B. Complex and lesser in number
C. Simple and larger in number
D. Complex and larger in number
Ans: A

13. Which of the following is true about CISC processors?
A. The instruction set is non-orthogonal
B. The number of general purpose registers is limited
C. Instructions are like macros in c language
D. Variable length instructions
E. All of these
F. None of these
Ans: E

14. Main processor chip in computers is
A. ASIC
B. ASSP
C. CPU
D. CPLD
Ans: C

15. Processors used in many microcontroller products need to be
A. high power
B. low power
C. low interrupt response
D. low code density
Ans: B

16. In microcontrollers, UART is acronym of
A. Universal Applied Receiver/Transmitter
B. Universal Asynchronous Rectified Transmitter
C. Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter
D. United Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter
Ans: C

17. Which architecture is followed by general purpose microprocessors?
A. Harvard architecture
B. Von Neumann architecture
C. None of the mentioned
D. All of the mentioned
Ans: B

18. Which architecture involves both the volatile and the non-volatile memory?
A. Harvard architecture
B. Von Neumann architecture
C. None of the mentioned
D. All of the mentioned
Ans: A

19. Which architecture provides separate buses for program and data memory?
A. Harvard architecture
B. Von Neumann architecture
C. None of the mentioned
D. All of the mentioned
Ans: A

20. Harvard architecture allows:
A. Separate program and data memory
B. Pipe-ling
C. Complex architecture
D. All of the mentioned
Ans: D

21. Which of the following processor architecture supports easier instruction pipelining?
A. Harvard
B. Von Neumann
C. Both of them
D. None of these
Ans: A

22. Which of the following is an example for wireless communication interface?
A. RS-232C
B. Wi-Fi
C. Bluetooth
D. EEE1394
E. Both (B) and (C)
Ans: E

23. ARM stands for
A. Advanced RISC Machine
B. Advanced RISC Methodology
C. Advanced Reduced Machine
D. Advanced Reduced Methodology
Ans: A

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

24. What is the processor used by ARM7?
A. 8-bit CISC
B. 8-bit RISC
C. 32-bit CISC
D. 32-bit RISC
Ans: D

25. The main importance of ARM micro-processors is providing operation with
A. Low cost and low power consumption
B. Higher degree of multi-tasking
C. Lower error or glitches
D. Efficient memory management
Ans: A

26. ARM processors where basically designed for
A. Main frame systems
B. Distributed systems
C. Mobile systems
D. Super computers
Ans: C

27. ASIC chip is
A. Simple in design.
B. Manufacturing time is less.
C. It is faster.
D. Both A&C.
Ans: C

28. ASIC stands for
A. Application-System Integrated Circuits
B. Application-Specific Integrated Circuits
C. Application-System Internal Circuits
D. Application-Specific Internal Circuits
Ans: B

29. In microcontrollers, I2C stands for
A. Inter-Integrated Clock
B. Initial-Integrated Clock
C. Intel-Integrated Circuit
D. Inter-Integrated Circuit
Ans: D

30. is the smallest microcontrollers which can be programmed to perform a large range of tasks.
A. PIC microcontrollers
B. ARM microcontrollers
C. AVR microcontrollers
D. ASIC microcontrollers
Ans: - A

31. was developed in the year 1996 by ATMEL Corporation
A. PIC
B. AVR
C. ARM
D. ASIC
Ans: - B

32. AVR stands for .
A. Advanced Virtual RISC.
B. Alf-Egil Bogen and Vegard Wollan RISC
C. Both A & B
D. None of the above
Ans: - C

33. AVR microcontroller executes most of the instruction in .
A. Single execution cycle.
B. Double execution cycle.
C. Both A& B
D. None of the above.
Ans: - A

34. Term "the Internet of things" was coined by
A. Edward L. Schneider
B. Kevin Ashton
C. John H.
D. Charles Anthony
Ans: B

35. The huge numbers of devices connected to the Internet of Things have to communicate automatically, not via humans, what is this called?
A. Bot to Bot(B2B)
B. Machine to Machine(M2M)
C. InterCloud
D. Skynet
Ans: B

36. What does “Things” in IoT refers to?
A. General device
B. Information
C. IoT devices
D. Object
Ans: C

37. Interconnection of Internet and computing devices embedded in everyday objects, enabling them to send and receive data is called
A. Internet of Things
B. Network Interconnection
C. Object Determination
D. None of these
Ans: A

38. is a computing concept that describes the idea of everyday physical objects being connected to the internet.
A. IOT (Internet of Things)
B. MQTT
C. COAP
D. SPI
Ans: -A

39 devices may support a number of interoperable communication protocols and communicate with other device and also with infrastructure.
A. Artificial Intelligence
B. Machine Learning
C. Internet of Things
D. None of above
Ans: C

40. Which one is not element of IOT?
A. Process
B. People
C. Security
D. Things
Ans:C
41. IIOT stands for
A. Information Internet of Things
B. Industrial Internet of Things
C. Inovative Internet of Things
D. None of above
Ans:B

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

42. Name of the IOT device which is first recognized?
A. Smart Watch
B. ATM
C. Radio
D. Video Game

43. is used by IOT
A. Radio information technology
B. Satellite
C. Cable
D. Broadband
Ans:A

44. consists of communication protocols for electronic devices, typically a mobile device and a standard device.
A. RFID
B. MQTT
C. NFC
D. None of above
Ans:C

45. refers to establish a proper connection between all the things of IOT.
A. Connectivity
B. Analyzing
C. Sensing
D. Active Engagement
Ans: - A

46. IOT devices which have unique identities and can perform .
A. Remote sensing
B. Actuating
C. Monitoring capabilities
D. All of the above
Ans: - D

47. The sensed data communicated .
A. Cloud-based servers/storage.
B. I/O interfaces.
C. Internet connectivity.
D. None of the above
Ans: - A

48. IOT devices are various types, for instance .
A. Wearable sensors.
B. Smart watches.
C. LED lights.
D. All of the above
Ans: - D

49. is a collection of wired Ethernet standard for the link layer.
A. IEEE 802.3
B. IEEE 802.11
C. IEEE 802.16
D. IEEE 802.15.4
Ans: - A

50. is a collection of WLAN communication standards.
A. IEEE 802.3
B. IEEE 802.11
C. IEEE 802.16
D. IEEE 802.15.4
Ans:B

51. is a collection of wireless broadband standards (WiMax).
A. IEEE 802.3
B. IEEE 802.11
C. IEEE 802.16
D. IEEE 802.15.4

52 is a collection of standards for LR-WPANs.
A. IEEE 802.3
B. IEEE 802.11
C. IEEE 802.16
D. IEEE 802.15.4
Ans:D

53. LR-WPANs standards from basis of specifications for high level communication protocol such as
A. Zigbee
B. Allsean
C. Tyrell
D. Microsoft's Azure
Ans:A

54. includes GSM and CDMA.
A. 2G
B. 3G
C. 4G
D. None of above
Ans:A

55. include UMTS and CDMA2000.
A. 2G
B. 3G
C. 4G
D. None of above
Ans:B

56 include LTE.
A. 2G
B. 3G
C. 4G
D. None of above
Ans:C

57. layer protocols determine how the data is physically sent over the network's physical layer or medium.
A. Application layer
B. Transport layer
C. Network layer
D. Link layer
Ans: D

58 layer is responsible for sending of IP datagrams from the source network to the destination network.
A. Application layer
B. Transport layer
C. Network layer
D. Link layer
Ans: C

59. layer perform the host addressing and packet routing.
A. Application layer
B. Transport layer
C. Network layer
D. Link layer
Ans:C

60. protocols provide end to end message transfer capability independent of the underlying network.
A. Network layer
B. Transport layer
C. Application layer
D. Link layer

61. The protocols define how the applications interface with the lower layer protocol to send the data over the network.
A. Application layer
B. Transport layer
C. Network layer
D. Link layer
Ans:A

62. 6LOWPAN stands for
A. 6 LOW Personal Area Network
B. IPv6 LOW Personal Area Network
C. IPv6 over Low power wireless personal area network
D. None of above
Ans:C

63. 802.3 is the standard for 10BASE5 Ethernet that uses cable as shared medium.
A. Twisted pair cable
B. Coaxial cable
C. Fiber optic cable
D. None of the above
Ans: - B

64. IEEE 802.11 standards provide data rates
A. 10 Gbit/s.
B. 1 Gbit/s
C. 1 Mb/s to up to 6.75 Gb/s
D. 250 Kb/s
Ans: - C

65. of the following is a protocol related to IOT
A. Zigbee
B. 6LoWPAN
C. CoAP
D. All of the above
Ans: C

66. is useful for time-sensitive application that have very small data units to exchange and do not want the overhead of connection setup.
A. TCP
B. UDP
C. Transport layer
D. None of the above.
Ans: - B

67. protocol uses Universal Resource Identifiers (URIs) to identify HTTP resources.
A. HTTP
B. COAP
C. WebSocket
D. MQTT
Ans: A

68. The 10/100Mbit Ethernet support enables the board to connect to
A. LAN
B. MAN
C. WAN
D. WLAN
Ans: A

69. Which one out of these is not a data link layer technology?
A. Bluetooth
B. UART
C. Wi-Fi
D. HTTP
Ans: D

70. What is size of the IPv6 Address?
A. 32 bits
B. 64 bits
C. 128 bits
D. 256 bits Ans: C

71. MQTT stands for
A. MQ Telemetry Things
B. MQ Transport Telemetry
C. MQ Transport Things
D. MQ Telemetry Transport
Ans: D

72. MQTT is better than HTTP for sending and receiving data.
A. True
B. False
Ans: A

73. MQTT is protocol.
A. Machine to Machine
B. Internet of Things
C. Machine to Machine and Internet of Things
D. Machine Things
Ans: C

74. Which protocol is lightweight?
A. MQTT
B. HTTP
C. CoAP
D. SPI
Ans: A

75. MQTT is:
A. Based on client-server architecture
B. Based on publish-subscribe architecture
C. Based on both of the above
D. Based on none of the above
Ans: B

76. XMPP is used for streaming which type of elements?
A. XPL
B. XML
C. XHL
D. MPL
Ans: B

77. XMPP creates identity.
A. Device
B. Email
C. Message
D. Data
Ans: A

78. XMPP uses architecture.
A. Decentralized client-server
B. Centralized client-server
C. Message
D. Public/subscriber
Ans: A

79. What does HTTP do?
A. Enables network resources and reduces perception of latency
B. Reduces perception of latency and allows multiple concurrency exchange
C. Allows multiple concurrent exchange and enables network resources
D. Enables network resources and reduces perception of latency and Allows multiple concurrent exchange.
Ans: D

80. HTTP expands?
A. Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
B. Hyper Terminal Transfer Protocol
C. Hyper Text Terminal Protocol
D. Hyper Terminal Text Protocol
Ans: A

81. CoAP is specialized in
A. Internet applications
B. Device applications
C. Wireless applications
D. Wired applications
Ans: A

82. Which protocol is used to link all the devices in the IoT?
A. TCP/IP
B. Network
C. UDP
D. HTTP
Ans: A

83. Data in network layer is transferred in the form of
A. Layers
B. Packets
C. Bytes
Ans: B

84. Services provided by application layer?
A. Web chat
B. Error control
C. Connection services
D. Congestion control
Ans: A

85. TCP and UDP are called?
A. Application protocols
B. Session protocols
C. Transport protocols
D. Network protocols
Ans: C

86. Security based connection is provided by which layer?
A. Application layer
B. Transport layer
C. Session layer
D. Network layer
Ans: D

87. Using which layer in transport layer data integrity can be assured?
A. Checksum
B. Repetition codes
C. Cyclic redundancy checks
D. Error correction codes
Ans: A

88. Transport layer receives data in the form of?
A. Packets
B. Byte streams
C. Bits stream
D. both packet and Byte stream
Ans: B

89. The network layer is considered as the ?
A. Backbone
B. packets
C. Bytes
D. bits
Ans: A

90. The network layer consists of which hardware devices?
A. Router
B. Bridges
C. Switches
D. All of the above
Ans: D

91. Network layer protocol exits in ?
A. Host
B. Switches
C. Packets
D. Bridges
Ans: A

92. Which protocol has a quality of service?
A. XMPP
B. HTTP
C. CoAP
D. MQTT
Ans: D

93. is a data-centric middleware standard for device-to-device and machine-to-machine communication.
A. Data Distribution Serviced (DDS)
B. Advance Message Queuing Protocol (AMQP)
C. Extensible Messaging and Presence Protocol (XMPP)
D. Message Queue Telemetry Transport (MQTT)
Ans:A

94. is a bi-directional, fully duplex communication model that uses a persistent connection between client and server.
A. Request-Response
B. Publish-Subscriber
C. Push-Pull
D. Exclusive Pair
Ans:D

95. is a stateful communication model and server is aware of all open connection.
A. Request-Response
B. Publish-Subscriber
C. Push-Pull
D. Exclusive Pair
Ans:D

96. Which is not an IoT communication model.
A. Request-Response
B. Publish-Subscribe
C. Push-Producer
D. Exclusive Pair
Ans: C

97. In Node MCU, MCU stands for .
A. Micro Control Unit
B. Micro Controller Unit
C. Macro Control Unit
D. Macro Controller Unit
Ans: B

98. REST is acronym for
A. Representational State Transfer
B. Represent State Transfer
C. Representational State Transmit
D. Representational Store Transfer
Ans: A

99. WSN stands for
A. Wide Sensor Network
B. Wireless Sensor Network
C. Wired Sensor Network
D. None of these
Ans: B

100. Benefit of cloud computing services
A. Fast
B. Anywhere access
C. Higher utilization
D. All of the above
Ans: D

101. PaaS stands for
A. Platform as a Service
B. Platform as a Survey
C. People as a Service
D. Platform as a Survey
Ans: A

102. as a Service is a cloud computing infrastructure that creates a development environment upon which applications may be build.
A. Infrastructure
B. Service
C. Platform
D. All of the mentioned
Ans:C

103. is a cloud computing service model in which hardware is virtualized in the cloud.
A. IaaS
B. CaaS
C. PaaS
D. None of the mentioned
Ans:A

104. Which of the following is the fundamental unit of virtualized client in an IaaS deployment?
a) workunit
b) workspace
c) workload
d) all of the mentioned
Ans:C

105. offering provides the tools and development environment to deploy applications on another vendor's application.
A. PaaS
B. IaaS
C. CaaS
D. All of the mentioned
Ans.B

106. is the most refined and restrictive service model.
A. IaaS
C. PaaS
D. All of the mentioned
Ans.C

107. is suitable for IOT applications to have low latency or high throughput requirements.
A. REST
B. Publish-Subscriber
C. Push-Pull
D. WebSocket
Ans:D

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

108 is a one of the most popular wireless technologies used by WSNs.
A. Zigbee
B. AllSean
C. Tyrell
D. Z-Wave
Ans:A

109. Zigbee specification are based on .
A. 802.3
B. 802.11
C. 802.16
D. 802.15.4
Ans:D

110. is a transformative computing paradigm that involves delivering applications and services over the internet.
A. WSN
B. Cloud Computing
C. Big Data
D. None of above
Ans: A

111. The process of collecting, organizing and collecting large sets of data called as
A. WSN
B. Cloud Computing
C. Big Data
D. None of above
Ans:C

112. Does Raspberry Pi need external hardware?
A. True
B. False
Ans.B

113. Does RPi have an internal memory?
A. True
B. False
Ans.A

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

114. What do we use to connect TV to RPi?
A. Male HDMI
B. Female HDMI
C. Male HDMI and Adapter
D. Female HDMI and Adapter
Ans.C

115. How power supply is done to RPi?
A. USB connection
B. Internal battery
C. Charger
D. Adapter
Ans.A

116.What is the Ethernet/LAN cable used in RPi?
Ans: RJ45

117. Which instruction set architecture is used in Raspberry Pi?
A. X86
B. MSP
C. AVR
D. ARM
Ans: D ARM

118. Does micro SD card present in all modules?
A. True
B. False
Ans: A

119. Which characteristics involve the facility the thing to respond in an intelligent way to a particular situation?
A. Intelligence
B. Connectivity
C. Dynamic Nature
D. Enormous Scale
Ans: A

120. empowers IoT by bringing together everyday objects.
A. Intelligence
B. Connectivity
C. Dynamic Nature
D. Enormous Scale
Ans: B

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

121. The collection of data is achieved with changes.
A. Intelligence
B. Connectivity
C. Dynamic Nature
D. Enormous Scale
Ans: C

122. The number of devices that need to be managed and that communicate with each other will be much larger.
A. Intelligence
B. Connectivity
C. Dynamic Nature
D. Enormous Scale
Ans: D

123. in IoT as one of the key characteristics, devices have different hardware platforms and networks.
A. Sensors
B. Heterogeneity
C. Security
D. Connectivity
Ans: B

124. Devices that transforms electrical signals into physical movements
A. Sensors
B. Actuators
C. Switches
D. Display
Ans: B

125. Stepper motors are
A. AC motors
B. DC motors
C. Electromagnets
D. None of above
Ans: B

126. DC motors converts electrical into energy.
A. Mechanical
B. Wind
C. Electric
D. None
Ans: A

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

127. Linear actuators are used in
A. Machine tools
B. Industrial machinery
C. both A and B
D. None
Ans: A

128. Solenoid is a specially designed
A. Actuator
B. Machine
C. Electromagnet
D. none of above
Ans: C

129. Stepper motors are
A. AC motors
B. DC motors
C. Electromagnets
D. None of above
Ans: B

130. Accelerometer sensors are used in
A. Smartphones
B. Aircrafts
C. Both
D. None of above
Ans: C

131. Image sensors are found in
A. Cameras
B. Night-vision equipment
C. Sonars
D. All of above
Ans: D

132. Gas sensors are used to detect gases.
A. Toxic
B. Natural
C. Oxygen
D. Hydrogen
Ans: A

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

133. Properties of Arduino are:
A. Inexpensive
B. Independent
C. Simple
D. both A and C
Ans: D

134. Properties of IoT devices.
A. Sense
B. Send and receive data
C. Both A and B
D. None of above
Ans: C

135. IoT devices are
A. Standard
B. Non-standard
C. Both
D. None
Ans: B

136. What is the microcontroller used in Arduino UNO?
A. ATmega328p
B. ATmega2560
C. ATmega32114
D. AT91SAM3x8E
Ans: A

137. is an open source electronic platform based on easy to used hardware and software.
A. Arduino
B. Uno
C. Raspberry Pi
D. Node
Ans:A

138 is used latching, locking, triggering.
A. Solenoid
B. Relay
C. Linear Actuator
D. Servo motors
Ans:A

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

139. detect the presence or absence of nearby object without any physical contact.
A. Smoke Sensor
B. Pressure Sensor
C. IR Sensor
D. Proximity Sensor
Ans:D

140 sensors include thermocouples, thermistors, resistor temperature detectors (RTDs) and integratd circuits (ICs).
A. Smoke Sensor
B. Temperature Sensor
C. IR Sensor
D. Proximity Sensor
Ans:B

141. The measurement of humidity is
A. RH
B. PH
C. IC
D. None of aboved
Ans:A

142 sensor is used for automatic door controls, automatic parking system, automated sinks, automated toilet flushers, hand dryers.
A. Smoke Sensor
B. Temperature Sensor
C. IR Sensor
D. Motion Sensor
Ans:D

143 sensor measure heat emitted by objects.
A. Smoke Sensor
B. Temperature Sensor
C. IR Sensor
D. Proximity Sensor
Ans:C

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

HO Address: V2V EdTech LLP, Office no - 09, Siddhivinayak Sankul, Station road, In Monginis Cake Shop building, Kalyan (W). 9326050669 / 932881428

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

Chapter-3 Basics of Digital Forensics

1. Digital forensics is all of them except:
A. Extraction of computer data.
B. Preservation of computer data.
C. Interpretation of computer data.
D. Manipulation of computer data.
Ans:D

2. IDIP stands for
A. Integrated Digital Investigation Process.
B. Integrated Data Investigator Process.
C. Integrated Digital Investigator Process.
D. Independent Digital Investigator Process.
Ans: A

3. Who proposed Road Map for Digital Forensic Research (RMDFR)
A. G.Gunsh.
B. S.Ciardhuain
C. J.Korn.
D. G.Palmar
Ans: D

4. Investigator should satisfy following points:
A. Contribute to society and human being.
B. Avoid harm to others.
C. Honest and trustworthy.
D. All of the above
Ans: D

5. In the past, the method for expressing an opinion has been to frame a question based on available factual evidence.
A. Hypothetical
B. Nested
C. Challenging
D. Contradictory
Ans: A

6. More subtle because you are not aware that you are running these macros (the document opens and the application automatically runs); spread via email
A. The purpose of copyright
B. Danger of macro viruses
C. Derivative works
D. computer-specific crime
Ans: B

7. There are three c's in computer forensics. Which is one of the three?
A. Control
B. Chance
C. Chains
D. Core
Ans: A

8. When Federal Bureau Investigation program was created?
A. 1979
B. 1984
C. 1995
D. 1989
Ans: B

9. When the field of PC forensics began?
A. 1960's
B. 1970's
C. 1980's
D. 1990's
Ans: C

10. What is Digital Forensic?
A. Process of using scientific knowledge in analysis and presentation of evidence in court
B. The application of computer science and investigative procedures for a legal purpose involving the analysis of digital evidence after proper search authority, chain of custody, validation with mathematics, use of validated tools, repeatability, reporting, and possible expert presentation
C. process where we develop and test hypotheses that answer questions about digital events
D. Use of science or technology in the investigation and establishment of the facts or evidence in a court of law
Ans: B

11. Digital Forensics entails .
A. Accessing the system's directories viewing mode and navigating through the various systems files and folders
B. Undeleting and recovering lost files
C. Identifying and solving computer crimes
D. The identification, preservation, recovery, restoration and presentation of digital evidence from systems and devices
Ans: D

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

12. Which of the following is FALSE?
A. The digital forensic investigator must maintain absolute objectivity
B. It is the investigator's job to determine someone's guilt or innocence.
C. It is the investigator's responsibility to accurately report the relevant facts of a case.
D. The investigator must maintain strict confidentiality, discussing the results of an investigation on only a "need to know"
Ans: B

13. What is the most significant legal issue in computer forensics?
A. Preserving Evidence
B. Seizing Evidence
C. Admissibility of Evidence
D. Discovery of Evidence
Ans: C

14. phase includes putting the pieces of a digital puzzle together and developing investigative hypotheses
A. Preservation phase
B. Survey phase
C. Documentation phase
D. Reconstruction phase
E. Presentation phase
Ans: D

15. In phase investigator transfers the relevant data from a venue out of physical or administrative control of the investigator to a controlled location
A. Preservation phase
B. Survey phase
C. Documentation phase
D. Reconstruction phase
E. Presentation phase
Ans:B

16. In phase investigator transfers the relevant data from a venue out of physical or administrative control of the investigator to a controlled location
A. Preservation phase
B. Survey phase
C. Documentation phase
D. Reconstruction phase
E. Presentation phase
Ans:B

17. Computer forensics do not involve activity.
A. Preservation of computer data.
B. Exraction of computer data.
C. Manipulation of computer data.
D. Interpretation of computer data.
Ans: C

18. A set of instruction compiled into a program that perform a particular task is known as:
A. Hardware. B.CPU
C. Motherboard
D. Software
Ans: D

19. Which of following is not a rule of digital forensics?
A. An examination should be performed on the original data
B. A copy is made onto forensically sterile media. New media should always be used if available.
C. The copy of the evidence must be an exact, bit-by-bit copy
D. The examination must be conducted in such a way as to prevent any modification of the evidence.
Ans: A

20. To collect and analyze the digital evidence that was obtained from the physical investigation phase, is the goal of which phase?
A. Physical crime investigation
B. Digital crime investigation.
C. Review phase.
D. Deployment phase.
Ans: B

21. To provide mechanism to an incident to be detected and confirmed is purpose of which phase?
A. Physical crime investigation
B. Digital crime investigation.
C. Review phase.
D. Deployment phase.
Ans: D

22. Which phase entails a review of the whole investigation and identifies area of improvement?
A. Physical crime investigation
B. Digital crime investigation.
C. Review phase.
D. Deployment phase
Ans: C

23. is known as father of computer forensic.
A. G. Palmar
B. J. Korn
C. Michael Anderson
D. S.Ciardhuain.
Ans: C

24. is well established science where various contribution have been made
A. Forensic
B. Crime
C. Cyber Crime
D. Evidence
Ans: A

25. Who proposed End to End Digital Investigation Process (EEDIP)?
A. G. Palmar
B. Stephenson
C. Michael Anderson
D. S.Ciardhuain
Ans: B

26. Which model of Investigation proposed by Carrier and Safford?
A. Extended Model of Cybercrime Investigation (EMCI)
B. Integrated Digital Investigation Process(IDIP)
C. Road Map for Digital Forensic Research (RMDFR)
D. Abstract Digital Forensic Model (ADFM)
Ans: B

27. Which of the following is not a property of computer evidence?
A. Authentic and Accurate.
B. Complete and Convincing.
C. Duplicated and Preserved.
D. Conform and Human Readable.
Ans. D

28. can makes or breaks investigation.
A. Crime
B. Security
C. Digital Forensic
D. Evidence
Ans. D

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

29. is software that blocks unauthorized users from connecting to your
A. Firewall
B. Quick lauch
C. OneLogin
D. Centrify
Ans: A

30. Which of following are general Ethical norms for Investigator?
A. To contribute to society and human being.
B. To avoid harm to others.
C. To be honest and trustworthy.
D. All of above
E. None of above
Ans: D

31. Which of following are Unethical norms for Investigator?
A. Uphold any relevant evidence.
B. Declare any confidential matters or knowledge.
C. Distort or falsify education, training, credentials.
D. All of above
E. None of above
Ans: D

32. Which of following is not general ethical norm for Investigator?
A. To contribute to society and human being.
B. Uphold any relevant Evidence.
C. To be honest and trustworthy.
D. To honor confidentially.
Ans: B

33. Which of following is a not unethical norm for Digital Forensics Investigation?
A. Uphold any relevant evidence.
B. Declare any confidential matters or knowledge.
C. Distort or falsify education, training, credentials.
D. To respect the privacy of others.
Ans: D

34. What is called as the process of creation a duplicate of digital media for purpose of examining it?
A. Acquisition.
B. Steganography.
C. Live analysis
D. Hashing.
Ans: A

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

35. Which term refers for modifying a computer in a way which was not originally intended to view Information?
A. Metadata
B. Live analysis
C. Hacking
D. Bit Copy
Ans: C

36. The ability to recover and read deleted or damaged files from a criminal's computer is an example of a law enforcement specialty called?
A. Robotics
B. Simulation
C. Computer Forensics
D. Animation
Ans: C

37. What are the important parts of the mobile device which used in Digital forensic?
A. SIM
B. RAM
C. ROM.
D. EMMC chip
Ans: D

38. Using what, data hiding in encrypted images be carried out in digital forensics?
A. Acquisition.
B. Steganography.
C. Live analysis
D. Hashing.
And: B

39. Which of this is not a computer crime?
A. e-mail harassment
B. Falsification of data.
C. Sabotage.
D. Identification of data
Ans. D

40. Which file is used to store the user entered password?
A. .exe
B. .txt
C. .iso
D. .sam
Ans: D

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

41. is the process of recording as much data as possible to create reports and analysis on user input.
A. Data mining
B. Data carving
C. Meta data
D. Data Spoofing.
Ans: A

42. searches through raw data on a hard drive without using a file system.
A. Data mining
B. Data carving
C. Meta data
D. Data Spoofing.
Ans: B

43. What is first step to Handle Retrieving Data from an Encrypted Hard Drive?
A. Formatting disk
B. Storing data
C. Finding configuration files.
D. Deleting files.
Ans: C

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

Chapter 4- Digital Evidence

1. A valid definition of digital evidence is:
A. Data stored or transmitted using a computer
B. Information of probative value
C. Digital data of probative value
D. Any digital evidence on a computer
Ans: C

2. What are the three general categories of computer systems that can contain digital evidence?
A. Desktop, laptop, server
B. Personal computer, Internet, mobile telephone
C. Hardware, software, networks
D. Open computer systems, communication systems, and embedded systems
Ans: D

3. In terms of digital evidence, a hard drive is an example of:
A. Open computer systems
B. Communication systems
C. Embedded computer systems
D. None of the above
Ans: A

4. In terms of digital evidence, a mobile telephone is an example of:
A. Open computer systems
B. Communication systems
C. Embedded computer systems
D. None of the above
Ans: C

5. In terms of digital evidence, a Smart Card is an example of:
A. Open computer systems
B. Communication systems
C. Embedded computer systems
D. None of the above
Ans: C

6. In terms of digital evidence, the Internet is an example of:
A. Open computer systems
B. Communication systems
C. Embedded computer systems
D. None of the above
Ans: B

7. Computers can be involved in which of the following types of crime?
A. Homicide and sexual assault
B. Computer intrusions and intellectual property theft
C. Civil disputes
D. All the above
Ans: D

8. A logon record tells us that, at a specific time:
A. An unknown person logged into the system using the account
B. The owner of a specific account logged into the system
C. The account was used to log into the system
D. None of the above
Ans: C

9. Cyber trails are advantageous because:
A. They are not connected to the physical world.
B. Nobody can be harmed by crime on the Internet.
C. They are easy to follow.
D. Offenders who are unaware of them leave behind more clues than they otherwise would have.
Ans: D

10. Private networks can be a richer source of evidence than the Internet because:
A. They retain data for longer periods of time.
B. Owners of private networks are more cooperative with law enforcement.
C. Private networks contain a higher concentration of digital evidence.
D. All the above.
Ans: C

11. Due to caseload and budget constraints, often computer security professionals attempt to limit the damage and close each investigation as quickly as possible. Which of the following is NOT a significant drawback to this approach?
A. Each unreported incident robs attorneys and law enforcement personnel of an opportunity to learn about the basics of computer-related crime.
B. Responsibility for incident resolution frequently does not reside with the security professional, but with management.
C. This approach results in under-reporting of criminal activity, deflating statistics that are used to allocate corporate and government spending on combating computer-related crime.
D. Computer security professionals develop loose evidence processing habits that can make it more difficult for law enforcement personnel and attorneys to prosecute an offender. None of the above
Ans: B

12. The criminological principle which states that, when anyone, or anything, enters a crime scene he/she takes something of the scene with him/her, and leaves something of himself/herself behind, is:
A. Locard's Exchange Principle
B. Differential Association Theory
C. Beccaria's Social Contract
D. None of the above
Ans: A

13. The author of a series of threatening e-mails consistently uses "im" instead of "I'm." This is an example of:
A. An individual characteristic
B. An incidental characteristic
C. A class characteristic
D. An indeterminate characteristic
Ans: A

14. Personal computers and networks are often a valuable source of evidence. Those involved with should be comfortable with this technology.
A. Criminal investigation
B. Prosecution
C. Defense work
D. All of the above
Ans: D

15. An argument for including computer forensic training computer security specialists is:
A. It provides an additional credential.
B. It provides them with the tools to conduct their own investigations.
C. It teaches them when it is time to call in law enforcement.
D. None of the above.
Ans: C

16. The digital evidence are used to establish a credible link between
A. Attacker and victim and the crime scene
B. Attacker and the crime scene
C. Victim and the crime scene
D. Attacker and Information
Ans: A

17. Digital evidences must follow the requirements of the
A. Ideal Evidence rule
B. Best Evidence rule
C. Exchange rule
D. All the mentioned
Ans: B

18. From the two given statements 1 and 2, select the correct option from a-d.
a. Original media can be used to carry out digital investigation process.
b. By default, every part of the victim's computer is considered as unreliable.
A. a and b both are true
B. a is true and b is false
C. a and b both are false
D. a is false and b is true
Ans: B

19. The evidences or proof can be obtained from the electronic source is called the
A. digital evidence
B. demonstrative evidence
C. Explainable evidence
D. substantial evidence
Ans: A

20. Which of the following is not a type of volatile evidence?
A. Routing tables
B. Main memory
C. Log files
D. Cached data
Ans: C

21. The evidence must be usable in the court which is called as
A. Admissible
B. Authentic
C. Complete
D. Reliable
Ans: A

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

22. Photographs, videos, sound recordings, X-rays, maps drawing, graphs, charts is a a type of
A. Illustrative evidence
B. Electronic evidence
C. Documented evidence
D. Explainable evidence
Ans: A

23. Email, hard drives are examples of
A. Illustrative evidence
B. Electronic evidence
C. Documented evidence
D. Explainable evidence
Ans: B

24. Blood, fingerprints, DNA these are examples of
A. Illustrative evidence
B. Electronic evidence
C. Documented evidence
D. Substantial evidence
Ans: D

25. When an incident takes place, a criminal will leave a hint evidence at the scene and remove a hint from the scene which is called as
A. Locard's Exchange principle
B. Anderson's Exchange principle
C. Charles's Anthony principle
D. Kevin Ashton principle
Ans: A

26. Which is not procedure to establish a chain of custody?
A. Save the original materials.
B. Take photos of physical evidence.
C. Don't take screenshots of digital evidence content.
D. Document date, time, and any other information of receipt.
Ans: C

27. Which is not related with digital evidence?
A. Work with the original evidence to develop procedures.
B. Use clean collecting media.
C. Document any extra scope.
D. Consider safety of personnel at the scene.
Ans: A

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

28. Which is example of non-volatile memory.
A. Flash memory
B. Registers and Cache
C. Process table
D. Arp cache
Ans: A

29. is known as testimonial.
A. Oath affidavit
B. DNA samples
C. Fingerprint
D. Dried blood
Ans: A

30. The process of ensuring that providing or obtaining the data that you have collected is similar to the data provided or presented in a court is known as
A. Evidence validation
B. Relative evidence
C. Best evidence
D. Illustrative evidence
Ans: A

31. When cases got to trial your forensics examiner play one of role.
A. 2
B. 4
C. 3
D. 5
Ans. A

32. Types of digital evidence
A. Eye witness
B. Picture and video
C. Paper work
D. None of the above
Ans B

33. Rule of evidence is also known as
A. Law of witness
B. Law of litigation
C. Law of evidence
D. All of the above
Ans. C

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

True or False Questions

1. Digital evidence is only useful in a court of law.
A. True
B. False
Ans: B

2. Attorneys and police are encountering progressively more digital evidence in their work.
A. True
B. False
Ans: A

3. Video surveillance can be a form of digital evidence.
A. True
B. False
Ans: A

4. All forensic examinations should be performed on the original digital evidence.
A. True
B. False
Ans: B

5. Digital evidence can be duplicated exactly without any changes to the original data.
A. True
B. False
Ans: B

6. Computers were involved in the investigations into both World Trade Center attacks.
A. True
B. False
Ans: A

7. Digital evidence is always circumstantial.
A. True
B. False
Ans: B

8. Digital evidence alone can be used to build a solid case.
A. True
B. False
Ans: B

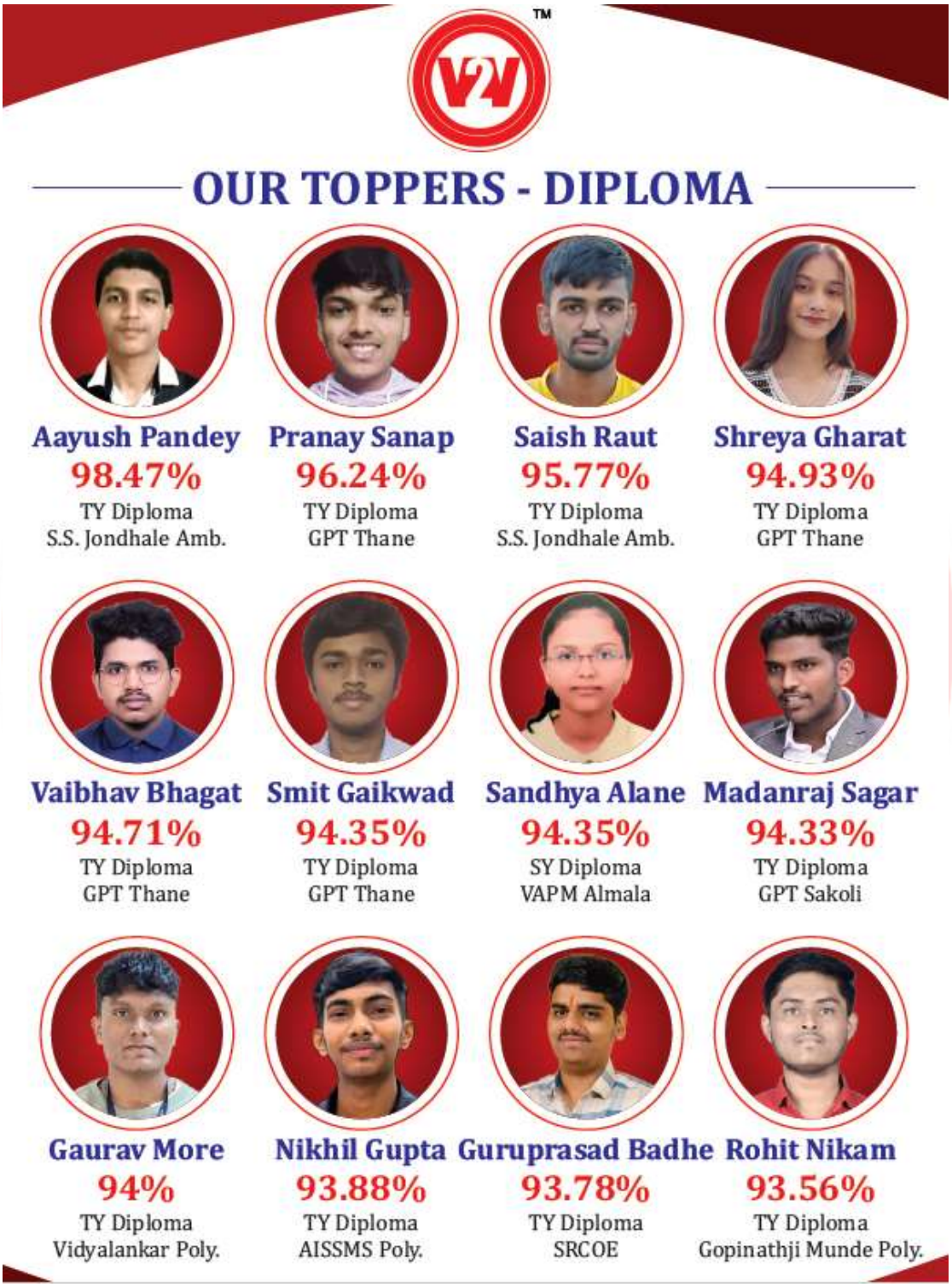
9. Computers can be used by terrorists to detonate bombs.
A. True
B. False
Ans: A

10. The aim of a forensic examination is to prove with certainty what occurred.
A. True
B. False
Ans: B

11. Even digital investigations that do not result in legal action can benefit from principles of forensic science.
A. True
B. False
Ans: A

12. Forensic science is the application of science to investigation and prosecution of crime or to the just resolution of conflict.
A. True
B. False
Ans: A

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ



TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

Chapter 5 Basics of Hacking

1. Ethical Hacking is also known as
A. Black Hat Hacking.
B. White Hat Hacking.
C. Encryption.
D. None of these.
Ans. B

2. Tool(s) used by ethical hacker
A. Scanner
B. Decoder
C. Proxy
D. All of these.
Ans. D

3. Vulnerability scanning in Ethical hacking finds
A. Strengths.
B. Weakness.
C. A &B
D. None of these.
Ans. B

4. Ethical hacking will allow to all the massive security breaches.
A. Remove.
B. Measure.
C. Reject.
D. None of these.
Ans. B

5. Sequential step hackers use are: _ _ _ _.
A. Maintaining Access.
B. Reconnaissance
C. Scanning.
D. Gaining Access.

A. B, C, D, A
B. B, A, C, D
C. A, B, C, D
D. D, C, B, A
Ans. A

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

6. is the art of exploiting the human elements to gain access to the authorized user.
A. Social Engineering.
B. IT Engineering.
C. Ethical Hacking.
D. None of the above.
Ans. A

7. Which hacker refers to ethical hacker?
A. Black hat hacker.
B. White hat hacker.
C. Grey hat hacker.
D. None of the above.
Ans. B

8. The term cracker refers to
A. Black hat hacker.
B. White hat hacker.
C. Grey hat hacker.
D. None of the above.
Ans. A

9. Who described a dissertation on fundamentals of hacker's attitude?
A. G. Palma.
B. Raymond.
C. Either.
D. Jhon Browman.
Ans. B

10. Computer Hackers have been in existence for more than a
A. Decade.
B. Year.
C. Century
D. Era.
Ans. C

11. Hackers do hack for?
A. Fame.
B. Profit.
C. Revenge.
D. All the above
Ans. D

12. The intent of ethical hacker is to discover vulnerabilities from a point of view to better secure system.
A. Victims.
B. Attackers.
C. Both A & B
D. None of these.
Ans. B

13. Security audits are usually based on
A. Entries.
B. Checklists.
C. Both A & B
D. None of the above
Ans. B

14. Ethical hacking consist of
A. Penetration testing.
B. Intrusion testing.
C. Red teaming.
D. All of the above.
Ans. D

15. is a person who find and exploits the weakness in computer system.
A. Victim
B. Hacker
C. Developer
D. None of the above.
Ans. B

16. A white hacker is the one
A. Fix identifies weakness
B. Steal the data
C. Identifies the weakness and leave message to owner
D. None of the above
Ans. A

17. A black hat hacker is the one who
A. Fix identifies weakness
B. Steal the data
C. Identifies the weakness and leave message to owner
D. None of the above.
Ans. B

18. A grey hat hacker is the one who
A. Fix identifies weakness
B. Steal the data
C. Identifies the weakness and leave message to owner
D. None of the above
Ans. C

19. Keeping information secured can protect an organization image and save and organization lot of money
A. True
B. False
Ans. A

20. Information is a one of the most valuable assets of organization
A. True
B. False
Ans. A

21. To catch a thief, think like
A. Police
B. Forensics
C. Thief
D. Hacker
Ans. C

22. can create false feeling of safety
A. Firewall
B. Encryption
C. VNPs
D. All the above
Ans. D

23. exploits that involves manipulating people and user even your self are the greatest vulnerability within any computer
A. Nontechnical attacks
B. Network infrastructure attack
C. Operating system attack
D. Application and other specialized attack
Ans. A

24. Connecting into network through a rogue modem attached to computer behind a firewall is an example of -
A. Nontechnical attacks
B. Network infrastructure attack
C. Operating system attack
D. Application and other specialized attack
Ans. B

25. comprise of large portion of hacker attacks simply because every computer has one and so well know exploits can be used against them
A. Nontechnical attacks
B. Network infrastructure attack
C. Operating system attack
D. Application and other specialized attack
Ans. C

26. should be done before ethical hacking process.
A. Data gathering.
B. Attacking
C. Planning
D. Research
Ans. C

27. Which permission is necessary before ethical hacking?
A. Written permission.
B. Decision maker permission
C. Privacy permission
D. Risk permission.
Ans. A

28. Which tool is used to crack the password?
A. Nmap
B. LC4
C. ToneLOC
D. Nessus
Ans. B

29. Which tool is used for depth analysis of a web application?
A. Whisker
B. Super scan
C. Nikto
D. Kismet
Ans. A

30. Which tool is used to encrypt
A. WebInspect
B. QualyGuard
C. PGP (pretty good privacy)
D. None of the above.
Ans. C

31. Malicious attacker often think like?
A. Thieves
B. Kidnapper
C. Both A & B
D. None of the above
Ans. C

32. Which hacker try to distribute political or social message through their work?
A. Black hat hacker
B. Hactivist
C. Script kiddes
D. White hat hacker
Ans. B

33. are part of organized crime on internet.
A. Criminal
B. Antinationalist
C. Hacker for hire
D. None of the above
Ans. C

34. Which magazines releases the latest hacking methods?
A. 2600
B. Hackin9
C. PHRACK
D. All the above
Ans. D

35. Performing a shoulder surfing in order to check other's password is ethical practice.
A. a good
B. not so good
C. very good social engineering practice
D. a bad
Ans. D

36. has now evolved to be one of the most popular automated tools for unethical hacking.
A. Automated apps
B. Database software
C. Malware
D. Worms
Ans. C

37. Leaking your company data to the outside network without prior permission of senior authority is a crime.
A. True
B. False
Ans. A

38. A penetration tester must identify and keep in mind the & requirements of a firm while evaluating the security postures.
A. privacy and security
B. rules and regulations
C. hacking techniques
D. ethics to talk to seniors
Ans. A

39. The legal risks of ethical hacking include lawsuits due to
A. stealing
B. disclosure
C. deleting
D. hacking
Ans. B

40. Before performing any penetration test, through legal procedure, which key points listed below is not mandatory?
A. Know the nature of the organization
B. Characteristics of work done in the firm
C. System and network
D. Type of broadband company used by the firm
Ans. D

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

Chapter-6 Types of Hacking

1. SNMP stands for
A. Simple Network Messaging Protocol
B. Simple Network Mailing Protocol
C. Simple Network Management Protocol
D. Simple Network Master Protocol
Ans: C

2. Which of the following tool is used for Network Testing and port Scanning
A. NetCat
B. SuperScan
C. NetScan
D. All of above
Ans: D

3. Banner grabbing is used for
A. White Hat Hacking
B. Black Hat Hacking
C. Grey Hat Hacking
D. Script Kiddies
Ans: A

4. An attacker can create an attack by sending hundreds or thousands of e-mails a with very large attachments.
A. Connection Attack
B. Auto responder Attack
C. Attachment Overloading Attack
D. All the above
Ans: B

5. Which of the following tool is used for Windows for network queries from DNS lookups to trace routes?
A. Sam Spade
B. SuperScan
C. NetScan
D. Netcat
Ans: A

6. Which tool is used for ping sweeps and port scanning?
A. Netcat
B. SamSpade
C. SuperScan
D. All the above
Ans: C

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

7. Which of the following tool is used for security checks as port scanning and firewall testing?
A. Netcat
B. Nmap
C. Data communication
D. Netscan
Ans: A

8. What is the most important activity in system cracking?
A. Information gathering
B. Cracking password
C. Escalating privileges
D. Covering tracks
Ans: B

9. Which Nmap scan is does not completely open a TCP connection?
A. SYN stealth scan
B. TCP scan
C. XMAS tree scan
D. ACK scan
Ans: A

10. Key loggers are form of
A. Spyware
B. Shoulder surfing
C. Trojan
D. Social engineering
Ans: A

11. Nmap is abbreviated as Network Mapper.
A. True
B. False
Ans: A

12. is a popular tool used for discovering network as well as security auditing.
A. Ettercap
B. Metasploit
C. Nmap
D. Burp Suit
Ans: C

13. Which of this Nmap do not check?
A. Services different hosts are offering
B. On what OS they are running.
C. What kind of firewall in use?
D. What type of antivirus in use?
Ans: D

14. What is purpose of Denial of Service attacks?
A. Exploit weakness in TCP/IP attack.
B. To execute a trojan horse on a system.
C. To overload a system so it is no longer operational.
D. To shutdown services by turning them off.
Ans: C

15. What are the some of the most common vulnerabilities that exist in a network system?
A. Changing manufacturer, or recommended settings of newly installed application.
B. Additional unused feature on commercial software package.
C. Utilizing open source application code.
D. Balancing security and ease of use of system.
Ans: B

16. Which of the following is not a characteristic of ethical hacker?
A. Excellent knowledge of Windows.
B. Understands the process of exploiting network vulnerabilities.
C. Patience, persistence and perseverance.
D. Has the highest level of security for the organization.
Ans: D

17. Attempting to gain access to a network using an employee's credentials is called the mode of ethical hacking.
A. Local networking
B. Social engineering
C. Physical entry
D. Remote networking
Ans: A

18. The first phase of hacking an IT system is compromise of which foundation ofsecurity?
A. Availability
B. Confidentiality
C. Integrity
D. Authentication
Ans: B

19. Why would a ping sweep be used?
A. To identify live systems
B. To locate live systems
C. To identify open ports
D. To locate firewalls
Ans: A

20. What are the port states determined by Nmap?
A. Active, inactive, standby
B. Open, half-open, closed
C. Open, filtered, unfiltered
D. Active, closed, unused
Ans: C

21. What port does Telnet use?
A. 22
D. 23
Ans: D

22. Which of the following will allow foot printing to be conducted without detection?
A. PingSweep
B. Traceroute
C. War Dialers
D. ARIN
Ans: D

23. Performing hacking activities with the intent on gaining visibility for an unfair situation is called
A. Cracking
B. Analysis
C. Hacktivism
D. Exploitation
Ans: C

24. Why would a hacker use a proxy server?
A. To create a stronger connection with the target.
B. To create a ghost server on the network.
C. To obtain a remote access connection
D. To hide malicious activity on the network
Ans: A

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

25. Which phase of hacking performs actual attack on a network or system?
A. Reconnaissance
B. Maintaining Access
C. Scanning
D. Gaining Access
Ans: D

26. Sniffing is used to perform fingerprinting.
A. Passive stack
B. Active stack
C. Passive banner grabbing
D. Scanned
Ans: A

27. Services running on a system are determined by
A. The system's IP address
B. The Active Directory
C. The system's network name
D. The port assigned
Ans: D

28. What are the types of scanning?
A. Port, network, and services
B. Network, vulnerability, and port
C. Passive, active, and interactive
D. Server, client, and network
Ans: B

29. Enumeration is part of what phase of ethical hacking?
A. Reconnaissance
B. Maintaining Access
C. Gaining Access
D. Scanning
Ans: C

30. framework made cracking of vulnerabilities easy like point and click.
A. Net
B. Metasploit
C. Zeus
D. Ettercap
Ans: B

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

31. is a popular IP address and port scanner.
A. Cain and Abel
B. Snort
C. Angry IP Scanner
D. Ettercap
Ans: C

32. is a popular tool used for network analysis in multiprotocol diverse network
A. Snort
B. SuperScan
C. Burp Suit
D. EtterPeak
Ans: D

33. scans TCP ports and resolves different hostnames.
A. SuperScan
B. Snort
C. Ettercap
D. QualysGuard .
Ans: A

34. What tool can be used to perform SNMP enumeration?
A. DNSlookup
B. Whois
C. Nslookup
D. IP Network Browser
Ans: D

35. Wireshark is a tool.
A. network protocol analysis
B. network connection security
C. connection analysis
D. defending malicious packet-filtering
Ans: A

36. Aircrack-ng is used for
A. Firewall bypassing
B. Wi-Fi attacks
C. Packet filtering
D. System password cracking
Ans: B

37. Phishing is a form of
A. Spamming
B. Identify Theft
C. Impersonation
D. Scanning
Ans: C

38. What are the types of scanning?
A. Port, network, and services
B. Network, vulnerability, and port
C. Passive, active, and interactive
D. Server, client, and network
Ans: B

39 is used for searching of multiple hosts in order to target just one specific open port.
A. Ping Sweep
B. Port scan
C. Ipconfig
D. Spamming
Ans: A

40. ARP spoofing is often referred to as
A. Man-in-the-Middle attack
B. Denial-of-Service attack
C. Sniffing
D. Spoofing
Ans: A

41. is a tool that allows you to look into network and analyze data going across the wire for network optimization, security and troubleshooting purposes.
A. Network analyzer
B. Crypt tool
C. John-the -Ripper
D. Back track
Ans: A

42. is not a function of network analyzer tool.
A. Captures all network traffic
B. Interprets or decodes what is found into a human-readable format.
C. Displays it all in chronological order.
D. Banner grabbing
Ans: D

43. protocol is used for network monitoring.
A. FTP
B. SNMP
C. RELNET
D. ARP
Ans: A

44. What is the attack called “evil twin”?
A. rouge access point
B. ARP poisoning
C. session hijacking
D. MAC spoofing
Ans: A

45. What is the primary goal of an ethical hacker?
A. avoiding detection
B. testing security controls
C. resolving security vulnerabilities
D. determining return on investment for security measures
Ans: C

46. What are the forms of password cracking technique?
A. Attack syllable
B. Attack brute forcing
C. Attacks hybrid
D. All the above
Ans: D

45. Which type of hacker represents the highest risk to your network?
A. black-hat hackers
B. grey-hat hackers
C. script kiddies
D. disgruntled employees
Ans: D

46. Hacking for a cause is called
A. hacktivism
B. black-hat hacking
C. active hacking
D. activism
Ans: A

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ

47. When a hacker attempts to attack a host via the internet it is known as what type of attack?
A. local access
B. remote attack
C. internal attack
D. physical access
Ans: B

49. A type of attack that overloads the resources of a single system to cause it to crash or hang.
A. Resource Starvation
B. Active Sniffing
C. Passive Sniffing
D. Session Hijacking
Ans. C

50. In computer networking, is any technical effort to manipulate the normal behavior of network connections and connected systems.
A. Hacking
B. Evidence
C. Tracing
D. None of above
Ans:-A

51. generally refers to unauthorized intrusion into a computer or a network.
A. Hacking
B. Evidence
C. Tracing
D. None of above
Ans:-A

52. We can eliminate many well-known network vulnerabilities by simply patch-ing your network hosts with their latest and
A. Hckers and Prackers
B. Vendor software and firmware
C. Software amd Hardware
D. None of above
Ans:-B

53. Network consist devices such as routers, firewalls, hosts that you must assess as a part of process.
A. Prackers
B. Black hat hacking
C. Grey hat hacking process
D. Ethical hacking process.
Ans:-D

54. Network infrastructure vulnerabilities are the foundation for most technical security issues in your information systems.
A. Operating system vulnerabilities
B. Web vulnerabilities
C. Wireless network vulnerabilities
D. Network infrastructure vulnerabilities
Ans:-D

55. attack, which can take down your Internet connection or your entire network.
A. MAC
B. DOS
C. IDS
D. None of above
Ans:-B

56. DOS stands for
A. Detection of system
B. Denial of Service
C. Detection of service
D. None of above
Ans:-B

57. IDS stands for
A. Intrusion detection system
B. Information documentation service
C. Intrusion documentation system
D. None of above
Ans:-A

58. Which protocols are in use is vulnerable
A. TCL
B. SSL
C. FTP
D. SMTP
Ans:-B

59. SSL stands for
A. Secure Sockets Layer
B. Software Security Layer
C. Socket security layer
D. System software layer
Ans:-A

60. include phishing, SQL injection, hacking, social engineering, spamming, denial of service attacks, Trojans, virus and worm attacks.
A. Operating system vulnerabilities
B. Web vulnerabilities
C. Wireless network vulnerabilities
D. Network infrastructure vulnerabilities
Ans:-D

61. Who invent worm attack
A. Brightn Godfrey
B. Alan yeung
C. Robert Morris
D. None of above
Ans:-C

62. Which of the following is not a typical characteristic of an ethical hacker?
A. Excellent knowledge of Windows.
B. Understands the process of exploiting network vulnerabilities.
C. Patience, persistence and perseverance.
D. Has the highest level of security for the organization.
Ans:-D

63. What is the purpose of a Denial of Service attack?
A. Exploit a weakness in the TCP/IP stack
B. To execute a Trojan on a system
C. To overload a system so it is no longer operational
D. To shutdown services by turning them off
Ans:- C

64. What are some of the most common vulnerabilities that exist in a network or system?
A. Changing manufacturer, or recommended, settings of a newly installed application.
B. Additional unused features on commercial software packages.
C. Utilizing open source application code
D. Balancing security concerns with functionality and ease of use of a system.
Ans:B

65. What is the sequence of a TCP connection?
A. SYN-ACK-FIN
B. SYN-SYN ACK-ACK
C. SYN-ACK
D. SYN-SYN-ACK
Ans:B

66. Why would a ping sweep be used?
A. To identify live systems
B. To locate live systems
C. To identify open ports
D. To locate firewalls
Ans:-A

67. A packet with no flags set is which type of scan?
A. TCP
B. XMAS
C. IDLE
D. NULL
Ans:-D

TY Diploma | ETI (22618) | MCQ