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1. Which of the following is not a type of cyber crime?

- a) Data theft
- b) Forgery
- c) Damage to data and systems
- d) Installing antivirus for protection

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Answer: d

Explanation: Cyber crimes is one of the most threatening terms that is an evolving phase. It is said that major percentage of the World War III will be based on cyber-attacks by cyber armies of different countries.

3. Cyber-crime can be categorized into _____ types.

- a) 4
- b) 3
- c) 2
- d) 6

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Answer: c

Explanation: Cyber crime can be categorized into 2 types. These are peer-to-peer attack and computer as weapon. In peer-to-peer attack, attackers target the victim users; and in computer as weapon attack technique, computers are used by attackers for a mass attack such as illegal and banned photo leak, IPR violation, pornography, cyber terrorism etc.

4. Which of the following is not a type of peer-to-peer cyber-crime?

- a) Phishing
- b) Injecting Trojans to a target victim
- c) MiTM
- d) Credit card details leak in deep web

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Answer: d

Explanation: Phishing, injecting Trojans and worms to individuals comes under peer-to-peer cyber crime. Whereas, leakage of credit card data of a large number of people in deep web comes under computer as weapon cyber-crime.

5. Which of the following is not an example of a computer as weapon cyber-crime?

- a) Credit card fraudulent
- b) Spying someone using keylogger
- c) IPR Violation
- d) Pornography

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Answer: b

Explanation: DDoS (Distributed Denial of Service), IPR violation, pornography are mass attacks done using a computer. Spying someone using keylogger is an example of peer-to-peer attack.

6. Which of the following is not done by cyber criminals?

- a) Unauthorized account access
- b) Mass attack using Trojans as botnets
- c) Email spoofing and spamming
- d) Report vulnerability in any system

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Answer: d

Explanation: Cyber-criminals are involved in activities like accessing online accounts in unauthorized manner; use Trojans to attack large systems, sending spoofed emails. But cyber-criminals do not report any bug is found in a system, rather they exploit the bug for their profit.

7. What is the name of the IT law that India is having in the Indian legislature?

- a) India's Technology (IT) Act, 2000
- b) India's Digital Information Technology (DIT) Act, 2000
- c) India's Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000
- d) The Technology Act, 2008

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Answer: c

Explanation: The Indian legislature thought of adding a chapter that is dedicated to cyber law. This finally brought India's Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 which deals with the different cyber-crimes and their associated laws.

8. In which year India's IT Act came into existence?

- a) 2000
- b) 2001
- c) 2002
- d) 2003

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Answer: a

Explanation: On 17th Oct 2000, the Indian legislature thought of adding a chapter that is dedicated to cyber law, for which India's Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 came into existence.

9. What is the full form of ITA-2000?

- a) Information Tech Act -2000
- b) Indian Technology Act -2000
- c) International Technology Act -2000
- d) Information Technology Act -2000

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Answer: d

Explanation: Information Technology Act -2000 (ITA-2000), came into existence on 17th Oct 2000, that is dedicated to cyber-crime and e-commerce law in India.