

<b>Id</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Question</b>	The field that covers a variety of computer networks, both public and private, that are used in everyday jobs.
<b>A</b>	Artificial Intelligence
<b>B</b>	ML
<b>C</b>	Network Security
<b>D</b>	IT

<b>Id</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Question</b>	Which is not an objective of network security?
<b>A</b>	Identification
<b>B</b>	Authentication
<b>C</b>	Access control
<b>D</b>	Lock

<b>Id</b>	<b>3</b>
Question	Which of these is a part of network identification?
A	UserID
B	Password
C	OTP
D	fingerprint

<b>Id</b>	<b>4</b>
Question	The process of verifying the identity of a user.
A	Authentication
B	Identification
C	Validation
D	Verification

<b>Id</b>	<b>5</b>
Question	A concern of authentication that deals with user rights.
A	General access
B	Functional authentication
C	Functional authorization
D	Auto verification

<b>Id</b>	<b>6</b>
Question	CHAP stands for?
A	Challenge Handshake authentication protocol
B	Challenge Hardware authentication protocol
C	Circuit Hardware authentication protocol
D	Circuit Handshake authentication protocol

<b>Id</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Question</b>	Security features that control that can access resources in the OS.
<b>A</b>	Authentication
<b>B</b>	Identification
<b>C</b>	Validation
<b>D</b>	Access control

<b>Id</b>	<b>8</b>
Question	An algorithm in encryption is called _____
A	Algorithm
B	Procedure
C	Cipher
D	Module



<b>Id</b>	<b>9</b>
Question	The information that gets transformed in encryption is _____
A	Plain text
B	Parallel text
C	Encrypted text
D	Decrypted text

<b>Id</b>	<b>10</b>
Question	Network layer firewall works as a _____
A	Frame filter
B	Packet filter
C	Content filter
D	Virus filter

<b>Id</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Question</b>	Network layer firewall has two sub-categories as _____
<b>A</b>	State full firewall and stateless firewall
<b>B</b>	Bit oriented firewall and byte oriented firewall
<b>C</b>	Frame firewall and packet firewall
<b>D</b>	Network layer firewall and session layer firewall

<b>Id</b>	<b>12</b>
Question	A firewall is installed at the point where the secure internal network and untrusted external network meet which is also known as _____
A	Chock point
B	Meeting point
C	Firewall point
D	Secure point

<b>Id</b>	<b>13</b>
Question	Which of the following is / are the types of firewall?
A	Packet Filtering Firewall
B	Dual Homed Gateway Firewall
C	Screen Host Firewall
D	Dual Host Firewall

<b>Id</b>	<b>14</b>
Question	A proxy firewall filters at _____
A	Physical layer
B	Data link layer
C	Network layer
D	Application layer

<b>Id</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Question</b>	A packet filter firewall filters at _____
<b>A</b>	Physical layer
<b>B</b>	Data link layer
<b>C</b>	Network layer or Transport layer
<b>D</b>	Application layer

<b>Id</b>	<b>16</b>
Question	What is one advantage of setting up a DMZ with two firewalls?
A	You can control where traffic goes in three networks
B	You can do stateful packet filtering
C	You can do load balancing
D	Improved network performance



<b>Id</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Question</b>	What tells a firewall how to reassemble a data stream that has been divided into packets?
<b>A</b>	The source routing feature
<b>B</b>	The number in the header's identification field
<b>C</b>	The destination IP address
<b>D</b>	The header checksum field in the packet header

<b>Id</b>	<b>18</b>
Question	A stateful firewall maintains a _____ which is a list of active connections.
A	Routing table
B	Bridging table
C	State table
D	Connection table

<b>Id</b>	<b>19</b>
Question	A firewall needs to be _____ so that it can grow proportionally with the network that it protects
A	Robust
B	Expansive
C	Fast
D	Scalable

<b>Id</b>	<b>20</b>
Question	When we update any tuple in the relation which Authorization on a relation allows a user to?
A	select authorization
B	update authorization
C	grant authorization
D	define authorization

<b>Id</b>	<b>21</b>
Question	A cipher in which the order is not preserved.
A	Polyalphabetic substitution based
B	Transposition-based
C	Substitution based
D	Public key based

<b>Id</b>	<b>22</b>
Question	A unique piece of information that is used in encryption.
A	Cipher
B	Plain Text
C	Key
D	Cipher

<b>Id</b>	<b>23</b>
Question	Study of creating a d using encryption and decryption techniques.
A	Cipher
B	Cryptography
C	Encryption
D	Decryption

<b>Id</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Question</b>	Creating a computer or paper audit that can help detect wrong doings.
<b>A</b>	Auditing
<b>B</b>	Validation
<b>C</b>	RSN
<b>D</b>	Verification



<b>Id</b>	<b>25</b>
Question	An indirect form of surveillance.
A	Honey pot
B	Logical
C	Security
D	Intrusion

<b>Id</b>	<b>26</b>
Question	A malicious code hidden inside a seemingly harmless piece of code.
A	Worm
B	Bomb
C	Trojan Horse
D	Virus

<b>Id</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Question</b>	Attack in which a user creates a packet that appears to be something else.
<b>A</b>	Smurfing
<b>B</b>	Trojan
<b>C</b>	E-mail bombing
<b>D</b>	Spoofing

<b>Id</b>	<b>28</b>
Question	A technique in which a program attacks a network by exploiting IP broadcast addressing operations.
A	Smurfing
B	Denial of service
C	E-mail bombing
D	Ping storm

<b>Id</b>	<b>29</b>
Question	An attack in which the user receives unwanted amount of e-mails.
A	Smurfing3
B	Denial of service
C	E-mail bombing
D	Ping storm

<b>Id</b>	<b>30</b>
Question	A tracking based on geo-location information.
A	Location based
B	Markerless
C	Marker based
D	GPS

<b>Id</b>	<b>31</b>
Question	SLAM stands for?
A	Simultaneous localization and mapping
B	System localization and mapping
C	Simultaneous localization and maintenance
D	System localization and maintenance

<b>Id</b>	<b>32</b>
Question	A technique that enables light field which is generally the product of a light source scattered off objects.
A	AES
B	Holography
C	Cryptography
D	Gyrography



<b>Id</b>	<b>33</b>
Question	A topology that is responsible for describing the geometric arrangement of components that make up the LAN.
A	Complex
B	Physical
C	Logical
D	Incremental

<b>Id</b>	<b>34</b>
Question	_____ LAN topology describes the possible connections between pairs of networked endpoints that can communicate.
A	Complex
B	Physical
C	Logical
D	Incremental

<b>Id</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Question</b>	A term that refers to the way in which the nodes of a network are linked together.
<b>A</b>	network
<b>B</b>	topology
<b>C</b>	connection
<b>D</b>	interconnectivity

<b>Id</b>	<b>36</b>
Question	A network comprising o multiple topologies.
A	Complex
B	Hybrid
C	Bus
D	Star

<b>Id</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Question</b>	The participating computers in a network are referred to as:
<b>A</b>	Clients
<b>B</b>	Servers
<b>C</b>	Nodes
<b>D</b>	CPUs

<b>Id</b>	<b>38</b>
Question	A topology that involves Tokens.
A	Star
B	Ring
C	Bus
D	Daisy Chaining

<b>Id</b>	<b>39</b>
Question	A _____ WAN can be developed using leased private lines or any other transmission facility
A	Hybrids
B	peer-to-peer
C	Two-tiered
D	Three-tiered

<b>Id</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Question</b>	A serially connected system of all the hubs of networks.
<b>A</b>	Bus
<b>B</b>	Ring
<b>C</b>	Daisy chains
<b>D</b>	Star



<b>Id</b>	<b>41</b>
Question	A piece of information which is sent along with the data to the source computer.
A	data
B	module
C	token
D	element

<b>Id</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Question</b>	Configuration where many independent computer systems are connected.
<b>A</b>	Complex
<b>B</b>	Distributed
<b>C</b>	Cloud
<b>D</b>	Incremental

<b>Id</b>	<b>43</b>
Question	Components used for interconnecting dissimilar networks that use different communication protocols.
A	Switches
B	Gateways
C	Routers
D	Bridges

<b>Id</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Question</b>	A topology is a modified version of the basic star topology.
<b>A</b>	network
<b>B</b>	two-tiered
<b>C</b>	bus
<b>D</b>	ring

<b>Id</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Question</b>	WANs that need to interconnect a very large number of sites.
<b>A</b>	bus
<b>B</b>	two-tiered
<b>C</b>	three-tiered
<b>D</b>	ring

<b>Id</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Question</b>	Components that operate at the network layer of the OSI model.
<b>A</b>	Switches
<b>B</b>	Servers
<b>C</b>	Routers
<b>D</b>	Gateways

<b>Id</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Question</b>	_____ operate at bottom two layers of the OSI model.
<b>A</b>	Bridges
<b>B</b>	Switches
<b>C</b>	Models
<b>D</b>	Modules

<b>Id</b>	<b>48</b>
Question	OSI stands for?3
A	Open Site Interconnection
B	Open System Interdependence
C	Open System Interconnection
D	Open Site Interdependence



<b>Id</b>	<b>49</b>
Question	A program that can retrieve files from the world wide web and render text, images or sounds encoded in the files.
A	Browser
B	Internet
C	Server
D	Web Server

<b>Id</b>	<b>50</b>
Question	Both client and server release _____ connection after a page has been transferred.
A	IP
B	TCP
C	Hyperlink
D	Network

<b>Id</b>	<b>51</b>
Question	Both client and server release _____ connection after a page has been transferred.
A	IP
B	TCP
C	Hyperlink
D	Network

<b>Id</b>	<b>52</b>
Question	In HTML, the tags that tell the browser how to display the page.
A	markup
B	style
C	body
D	head

<b>Id</b>	<b>53</b>
Question	FTP stands for?
A	File Text Protocol
B	File Transfer Protocol
C	Firm Transfer Protocol
D	File Transplant Protocol

<b>Id</b>	<b>54</b>
Question	A section in HTML that contains generic information about the document.
A	body
B	title
C	head
D	style

<b>Id</b>	<b>55</b>
Question	A tag similar to that of the italic tag.
A	<strong>
B	<cite>
C	<code>
D	<i>

<b>Id</b>	<b>56</b>
Question	A _____ partitions a web browser window so that multiple web documents can be displayed simultaneously.
A	Frame
B	set
C	Frameset
D	div



<b>Id</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Question</b>	The _____ attribute specifies the web page to be placed in the frame initially.
<b>A</b>	name
<b>B</b>	src
<b>C</b>	cols
<b>D</b>	rows

<b>Id</b>	<b>58</b>
Question	A term that defines the direction of flow of information between devices.
A	interconnectivity
B	intra connectivity
C	transmission mode
D	transmission

<b>Id</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Question</b>	Which of the following isn't a type of transmission mode?
<b>A</b>	physical
<b>B</b>	simplex
<b>C</b>	full duplex
<b>D</b>	half duplex

<b>Id</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Question</b>	A transmission that generally involves dedicated circuits.
<b>A</b>	simplex
<b>B</b>	half duplex
<b>C</b>	full duplex
<b>D</b>	semi-duplex

<b>Id</b>	<b>61</b>
Question	A transmission mode that can transmit data in both the directions but transmits in only one direction at a time.
A	simplex
B	half duplex
C	full duplex
D	semi-duplex

<b>Id</b>	<b>62</b>
Question	A communication between a computer and a keyboard involves _____ duplex transmission.
A	simplex
B	half duplex
C	full duplex
D	semi-duplex

<b>Id</b>	<b>63</b>
Question	Telephone networks operate in this mode.
A	simplex
B	half duplex
C	full duplex
D	semi-duplex

<b>Id</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Question</b>	Fire alarms are based on this type of transmission:
<b>A</b>	direct
<b>B</b>	network
<b>C</b>	analog
<b>D</b>	multiple



<b>Id</b>	<b>65</b>
Question	A technique of transmitting data or images or videos (information) using a continuous signal.
A	direct
B	network
C	analog
D	multiple

<b>Id</b>	<b>66</b>
Question	A walkie-talkie operates in _____
A	simplex
B	half duplex
C	full duplex
D	semi-duplex

<b>Id</b>	<b>67</b>
Question	Firewalls are to protect against
A	Virus Attacks
B	Fire Attacks
C	Data Driven Attacks
D	Unauthorized Attacks

<b>Id</b>	<b>68</b>
Question	The first computer virus is
A	The famous
B	HARLIE
C	PARAM
D	Creeper

<b>Id</b>	<b>69</b>
Question	A hard copy would be prepared on a
A	Printer
B	Joystick
C	Trackball
D	All of these

<b>Id</b>	<b>70</b>
Question	The first PC virus was developed in
A	1980
B	1986
C	1988
D	1999

<b>Id</b>	<b>71</b>
Question	Joystick allows the movements with
A	90 degree angle
B	180 degree angle
C	360 degree angle
D	45 degree angle

<b>Id</b>	<b>72</b>
Question	The type of encoding in which manipulation of bit streams without regard to what the bits mean is.....
A	Destination encoding
B	Entropy encoding
C	Source encoding
D	Differential encoding



<b>Id</b>	<b>73</b>
Question	Which one of the following is correct ?
A	Character - represented by One's Complement
B	Character - represented by Two's Complement
C	Integer - represented by ASCII
D	Character - represented by Unicode

<b>Id</b>	<b>74</b>
Question	The protocol used to provide security to e-mails?
A	POP
B	PGP
C	SNMP
D	HTTP

<b>Id</b>	<b>75</b>
Question	The art of breaking ciphers is known as:
A	cryptology
B	cryptography
C	cryptanalysis
D	crypting

<b>Id</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Question</b>	What is the number of possible 3 x 3 affine cipher transformations ?
<b>A</b>	168
<b>B</b>	840
<b>C</b>	1024
<b>D</b>	1344

<b>Id</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Question</b>	The ..... portion of LAN management software restricts access, records user activities and audit data etc.
<b>A</b>	Configuration management
<b>B</b>	Security management
<b>C</b>	Performance management
<b>D</b>	None of these

<b>Id</b>	77
<b>Question</b>	The length of the key in one time pad method is .....
A	Random
B	Fixed
C	64
D	56

<b>Id</b>	77
<b>Question</b>	..... is an example for public key algorithm.
A	RSA
B	DES
C	IREA
D	RC5

<b>Id</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Question</b>	Several protocols for upper layers in bluetooth use _____
A	UDP
B	HSP
C	ITC
D	L2CAP



<b>Id</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Question</b>	Protocols are set of rules to govern _____
A	Communication
B	Standard
C	Metropolitan communication
D	Bandwidth

<b>Id</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Question</b>	An internet is a _____
<b>A</b>	Collection of WANS
<b>B</b>	Network of networks
<b>C</b>	Collection of LANS
<b>D</b>	Collection of identical LANS and WANS

<b>Id</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Question</b>	Checksum is used in Internet by several protocols although not at the _____
A	Session layer
B	Transport layer
C	Network layer
D	Data link layer

<b>Id</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Question</b>	In version field of IPv4 header, when machine is using some other version of IPv4 then datagram is _____
<b>A</b>	Discarded
<b>B</b>	Accepted
<b>C</b>	Interpreted
<b>D</b>	Interpreted incorrectly

<b>Id</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Question</b>	Network layer at source is responsible for creating a packet from data coming from another _____
<b>A</b>	Station
<b>B</b>	Link
<b>C</b>	Node
<b>D</b>	Protocol

<b>Id</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>Question</b>	Header of datagram in IPv4 has _____
<b>A</b>	0 to 20 bytes
<b>B</b>	20 to 40 bytes
<b>C</b>	20 to 60 bytes
<b>D</b>	20 to 80 bytes

<b>Id</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Question</b>	In IPv4 layer, datagram is of _____
A	Fixed length
B	Variable length
C	Global length
D	Zero length

<b>Id</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Question</b>	In IPv4, service type of service in header field, first 3 bits are called _____
<b>A</b>	Type of service
<b>B</b>	Code bits
<b>C</b>	Sync bits
<b>D</b>	Precedence bits



<b>Id</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Question</b>	Which is a link layer protocol?
A	ARP
B	TCP
C	UDP
D	HTTP

<b>Id</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Question</b>	Which protocol is commonly used to retrieve email from a mail server?
A	FTP
B	IMAP
C	HTML
D	TELNET

<b>Id</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Question</b>	What layer in the TCP/IP stack is equivalent to the Transport layer of the OSI model?
A	Application
B	Host to host
C	Internet
D	Network Access

<b>Id</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Question</b>	You want to implement a mechanism that automates the IP configuration, including IP address, subnet mask, default gateway, and DNS information. Which protocol will you use to accomplish this?
<b>A</b>	SMTP
<b>B</b>	SNMP
<b>C</b>	DHCP
<b>D</b>	ARP

<b>Id</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Question</b>	The DoD model (also called the TCP/IP stack) has four layers. Which layer of the DoD model is equivalent to the Network layer of the OSI model?
<b>A</b>	Application
<b>B</b>	Host to Host
<b>C</b>	Internet
<b>D</b>	Network Access

<b>Id</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>Question</b>	Which of the following protocols uses both TCP and UDP?
A	FTP
B	SMTP
C	Telnet
D	DNS

<b>Id</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Question</b>	Length of Port address in TCP/IP is _____
A	4 bit long
B	16 bit long
C	32 bit long
D	8 bit long

<b>Id</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Question</b>	TCP/IP layer is equivalent to combined Session, Presentation and _____
A	Network layer
B	Application layer
C	Transport layer
D	Physical layer



<b>Id</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>Question</b>	How many levels of addressing is provided in TCP/IP protocol?
A	One
B	Two
C	Three
D	Four

<b>Id</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>Question</b>	Virtual terminal protocol is an example of _____
<b>A</b>	Network layer
<b>B</b>	Application layer
<b>C</b>	Transport layer
<b>D</b>	Physical layer

<b>Id</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>Question</b>	TCP/IP is related to _____
<b>A</b>	ARPANET
<b>B</b>	OSI
<b>C</b>	DECNET
<b>D</b>	ALOHA

<b>Id</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>Question</b>	A device operating at network layer is called _____
A	Router
B	Equalizer
C	Bridge
D	Repeater

<b>Id</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Question</b>	A device operating at physical layer is called _____
A	Router
B	Equalizer
C	Bridge
D	Repeater

<b>Id</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Question</b>	A device operating at physical layer is called _____
A	Router
B	Equalizer
C	Bridge
D	Repeater

<b>Id</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>Question</b>	A packet in Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) is called a _____
A	Transmittable slots
B	Packet
C	Segment
D	Source Slots

<b>Id</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>Question</b>	Cable TV and DSL are examples of _____
A	Interconnection of network
B	LAN
C	MAN
D	WAN



<b>Id</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>Question</b>	Station on a wireless ALOHA network is maximum of _____
A	400 Km
B	500 Km
C	600 Km
D	700 Km

<b>Id</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>Question</b>	IEEE 802.11 defines basic service set as building block of a wireless _____
<b>A</b>	LAN
<b>B</b>	WAN protocol
<b>C</b>	MAN
<b>D</b>	ALOHA

<b>Id</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>Question</b>	In wireless LAN, there are many hidden stations so that _____ cannot be detected.
A	Frames
B	Collision
C	Signal
D	Data

<b>Id</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>Question</b>	A set that makes stationary or mobile wireless station and also have optional central base station is known as _____
<b>A</b>	Basic service set
<b>B</b>	Extended service set
<b>C</b>	Network point set
<b>D</b>	Access point

<b>Id</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>Question</b>	Wireless communication started in _____
<b>A</b>	1869
<b>B</b>	1895
<b>C</b>	1879
<b>D</b>	1885

<b>Id</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>Question</b>	Wireless transmission is divided into _____
A	3 broad groups
B	6 broad groups
C	9 broad groups
D	8 broad groups

<b>Id</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>Question</b>	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Networking Protocol have _____
A	Four Layers
B	Five Layers
C	Six Layers
D	Seven Layers

<b>Id</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>Question</b>	Packets of data that is transported by IP is called _____
A	Datagrams
B	Frames
C	Segments
D	Encapsulate message



<b>Id</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>Question</b>	Parameter that is normally achieved through a trailer added to end of frame is _____
<b>A</b>	Access Control
<b>B</b>	Flow Control
<b>C</b>	Error Control
<b>D</b>	Physical addressing

<b>Id</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>Question</b>	Packets of data that is transported by IP is called _____
A	Datagrams
B	Frames
C	Segments
D	Encapsulate message

<b>Id</b>	<b>113</b>
<b>Question</b>	Which of the following technology is mainly designed for indoor coverage?
A	Femtocell network
B	3GPP
C	LTE
D	AMPS

<b>Id</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>Question</b>	Three strategies used to handle transition from version 4 to version 6 are dual-stack, tunneling and _____
<b>A</b>	Header Switching
<b>B</b>	Header Translation
<b>C</b>	Header Transfer
<b>D</b>	Header Transmission

<b>Id</b>	<b>115</b>
<b>Question</b>	MTU stands for _____
A	Minimum Transfer Unit
B	Maximum Transfer Unit
C	Maximum Transport Unit
D	Maximum Transmission Unit

<b>Id</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>Question</b>	A satellite battery has more power but lighter _____
<b>A</b>	Lithium
<b>B</b>	Leclanche
<b>C</b>	Hydrogen
<b>D</b>	Magnesium

<b>Id</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>Question</b>	In IPv6, real-time audio or video, particularly in digital form, requires resources such as _____
<b>A</b>	Fixed Bandwidth
<b>B</b>	Variable Bandwidth
<b>C</b>	High Bandwidth
<b>D</b>	Low Bandwidth

<b>Id</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>Question</b>	In practical IPv6 application, a technology encapsulates IPv6 packets inside IPv4 packets, this technology is called _____
<b>A</b>	Tunneling
<b>B</b>	Hashing
<b>C</b>	Routing
<b>D</b>	NAT



<b>Id</b>	<b>119</b>
<b>Question</b>	Which one of the following descriptions about IPv6 is correct?
<b>A</b>	Addresses are not hierarchical and are assigned at random
<b>B</b>	Broadcasts have been eliminated and replaced with multicasts
<b>C</b>	There are 2.7 billion available addresses
<b>D</b>	An interface can only be configured with one IPv6 address

<b>Id</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Question</b>	The header length of an IPv6 datagram is _____
A	10bytes
B	25bytes
C	30bytes
D	40bytes

<b>Id</b>	<b>121</b>
<b>Question</b>	In the IPv6 header, the traffic class field is similar to which field in the IPv4 header?
<b>A</b>	Fragmentation field
<b>B</b>	Fast switching
<b>C</b>	TOS field
<b>D</b>	Option field

<b>Id</b>	<b>122</b>
<b>Question</b>	Which are the features present in IPv4 but not in IPv6?
A	Fragmentation
B	Header checksum
C	Options
D	All of the mentioned

<b>Id</b>	<b>123</b>
<b>Question</b>	IPv6 is designed to allow extension of the _____
<b>A</b>	Protocol
<b>B</b>	Dataset
<b>C</b>	Headers
<b>D</b>	Routes

<b>Id</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>Question</b>	In IPv6, base header can be followed by, up to _____
<b>A</b>	Six Extension Layers
<b>B</b>	Six Extension Headers
<b>C</b>	Eight Extension headers
<b>D</b>	Eight Extension layers

<b>Id</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>Question</b>	In an IPv6 datagram, M bit is 0, value of HLEN is 5, value of total length is 200 and offset value is _____
<b>A</b>	400
<b>B</b>	350
<b>C</b>	300
<b>D</b>	200

<b>Id</b>	<b>126</b>
<b>Question</b>	Packets of data that is transported by IP is called _____
<b>A</b>	Datagrams
<b>B</b>	Frames
<b>C</b>	Segments
<b>D</b>	Encapsulate message



<b>Id</b>	<b>127</b>
<b>Question</b>	A helical antenna is used for satellite tracking because of _____
<b>A</b>	Circular polarization
<b>B</b>	Maneuverability
<b>C</b>	Beamwidth
<b>D</b>	Gain

<b>Id</b>	<b>128</b>
<b>Question</b>	Repeaters inside communications satellites are known as _____
A	Transceivers
B	Transponders
C	Transducers
D	TWT

<b>Id</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>Question</b>	A helical antenna is used for satellite tracking because of _____
<b>A</b>	Circular polarization
<b>B</b>	Maneuverability
<b>C</b>	Beamwidth
<b>D</b>	Gain

<b>Id</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>Question</b>	The smallest beam of a satellite antenna radiation pattern is _____
A	Zone beam
B	Hemispheric beam
C	Spot beam
D	Global beam

<b>Id</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>Question</b>	_____ detects the satellite signal relayed from the feed and converts it to an electric current, amplifies and lowers its frequency.
<b>A</b>	Horn antenna
<b>B</b>	LNA
<b>C</b>	Satellite receiver
<b>D</b>	Satellite dish

<b>Id</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>Question</b>	A satellite signal transmitted from a satellite transponder to earth's station is _____
A	Uplink
B	Downlink
C	Terrestrial
D	Earthbound

<b>Id</b>	<b>133</b>
<b>Question</b>	_____ is a loss of power of a satellite downlink signal due to earth's atmosphere.
<b>A</b>	Atmospheric loss
<b>B</b>	Path loss
<b>C</b>	Radiation loss
<b>D</b>	RFI

<b>Id</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>Question</b>	Which of the following is the point on the satellite orbits closest to the Earth?
A	Apogee
B	Perigee
C	Prograde
D	Zenith



<b>Id</b>	<b>135</b>
<b>Question</b>	What kind of battery panels are used in some advanced satellites?
<b>A</b>	Germanium based panels
<b>B</b>	Silicon based panel
<b>C</b>	Gallium Phosphate solar panel array
<b>D</b>	Gallium Arsenide solar panel array

<b>Id</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>Question</b>	A satellite battery has more power but lighter _____
<b>A</b>	Lithium
<b>B</b>	Leclanche
<b>C</b>	Hydrogen
<b>D</b>	Magnesium

<b>Id</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>Question</b>	INTELSAT stands for _____
<b>A</b>	Intel Satellite
<b>B</b>	International Telephone Satellite
<b>C</b>	International Telecommunications Satellite
<b>D</b>	International Satellite

<b>Id</b>	<b>138</b>
<b>Question</b>	The frequency of Ku band for satellite communications is _____
A	6/4 GHz
B	14/11 GHz
C	12/14 GHz
D	4/8 GHz

<b>Id</b>	<b>139</b>
<b>Question</b>	The most common device used as an LNA is _____
A	Zener diode
B	Tunnel diode
C	IMPATT
D	Shockley diode

<b>Id</b>	<b>140</b>
<b>Question</b>	Packets of data that is transported by IP is called _____
A	Datagrams
B	Frames
C	Segments
D	Encapsulate message

<b>Id</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>Question</b>	Repeaters inside communications satellites are known as _____
A	Transceivers
B	Transponders
C	Transducers
D	TWT

<b>Id</b>	<b>142</b>
<b>Question</b>	_____ is the geographical representation of a satellite antenna radiation pattern.
<b>A</b>	Footprint
<b>B</b>	Spot
<b>C</b>	Earth
<b>D</b>	Region



<b>Id</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>Question</b>	The smallest beam of a satellite antenna radiation pattern is _____
A	Zone beam
B	Hemispheric beam
C	Spot beam
D	Global beam

<b>Id</b>	<b>144</b>
<b>Question</b>	_____ detects the satellite signal relayed from the feed and converts it to an electric current, amplifies and lowers its frequency.
<b>A</b>	Horn antenna
<b>B</b>	LNA
<b>C</b>	Satellite receiver
<b>D</b>	Satellite dish

<b>Id</b>	<b>145</b>
<b>Question</b>	A satellite signal transmitted from a satellite transponder to earth's station is _____
A	Uplink
B	Downlink
C	Terrestrial
D	Earthbound

<b>Id</b>	<b>146</b>
<b>Question</b>	_____ is a loss of power of a satellite downlink signal due to earth's atmosphere.
A	Atmospheric loss
B	Path loss
C	Radiation loss
D	RFI

<b>Id</b>	<b>147</b>
<b>Question</b>	Which of the following is the point on the satellite orbits closest to the Earth?
A	Apogee
B	Perigee
C	Prograde
D	Zenith

<b>Id</b>	<b>148</b>
<b>Question</b>	What kind of battery panels are used in some advanced satellites?
<b>A</b>	Germanium based panels
<b>B</b>	Silicon based panel
<b>C</b>	Gallium Phosphate solar panel array
<b>D</b>	Gallium Arsenide solar panel array

<b>Id</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>Question</b>	A satellite battery has more power but lighter _____
<b>A</b>	Lithium
<b>B</b>	Leclanche
<b>C</b>	Hydrogen
<b>D</b>	Magnesium

<b>Id</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>Question</b>	INTELSAT stands for _____
<b>A</b>	Intel Satellite
<b>B</b>	International Telephone Satellite
<b>C</b>	International Telecommunications Satellite
<b>D</b>	International Satellite



<b>Id</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>Question</b>	_____ is the practice and precautions taken to protect valuable information from unauthorised access, recording, disclosure or destruction.
<b>A</b>	Network Security
<b>B</b>	Database Security
<b>C</b>	Information Security
<b>D</b>	Physical Security

<b>Id</b>	<b>152</b>
<b>Question</b>	From the options below, which of them is not a threat to information security?
A	Disaster
B	Eavesdropping
C	Information leakage
D	Unchanged default password

<b>Id</b>	<b>153</b>
<b>Question</b>	From the options below, which of them is not a vulnerability to information security?
<b>A</b>	flood
<b>B</b>	without deleting data, disposal of storage media
<b>C</b>	unchanged default password
<b>D</b>	latest patches and updates not done

<b>Id</b>	<b>154</b>
<b>Question</b>	_____ platforms are used for safety and protection of information in the cloud.
A	Cloud workload protection platforms
B	Cloud security protocols
C	AWS
D	One Drive

<b>Id</b>	<b>155</b>
<b>Question</b>	Which of the following information security technology is used for avoiding browser-based hacking?
<b>A</b>	Anti-malware in browsers
<b>B</b>	Remote browser access
<b>C</b>	Adware remover in browsers
<b>D</b>	Incognito mode in a browser

<b>Id</b>	<b>156</b>
<b>Question</b>	The full form of EDR is _____
<b>A</b>	Endpoint Detection and recovery
<b>B</b>	Early detection and response
<b>C</b>	Endpoint Detection and response
<b>D</b>	Endless Detection and Recovery

<b>Id</b>	<b>157</b>
<b>Question</b>	_____ technology is used for analyzing and monitoring traffic in network and information flow.
<b>A</b>	Cloud access security brokers (CASBs)
<b>B</b>	Managed detection and response (MDR)
<b>C</b>	Network Security Firewall
<b>D</b>	Network traffic analysis (NTA)

<b>Id</b>	<b>158</b>
<b>Question</b>	Compromising confidential information comes under _____
A	Bug
B	Threat
C	Vulnerability
D	Attack



<b>Id</b>	<b>159</b>
<b>Question</b>	Lack of access control policy is a _____
A	Bug
B	Threat
C	Vulnerability
D	Attack

<b>Id</b>	<b>160</b>
<b>Question</b>	Possible threat to any information cannot be _____
A	reduced
B	transferred
C	protected
D	ignored

<b>Id</b>	<b>161</b>
<b>Question</b>	How many basic processes or steps are there in ethical hacking?
A	4
B	5
C	6
D	7

<b>Id</b>	<b>162</b>
<b>Question</b>	_____ is the information gathering phase in ethical hacking from the target user.
A	Reconnaissance
B	Scanning
C	Gaining access
D	Maintaining access

<b>Id</b>	<b>163</b>
<b>Question</b>	Which of the following is not a reconnaissance tool or technique for information gathering?
<b>A</b>	Hping
<b>B</b>	NMAP
<b>C</b>	Google Dorks
<b>D</b>	Nexpose

<b>Id</b>	<b>164</b>
<b>Question</b>	There are _____ subtypes of reconnaissance.
A	2
B	3
C	4
D	5

<b>Id</b>	<b>165</b>
<b>Question</b>	Which of the following is an example of active reconnaissance?
<b>A</b>	Searching public records
<b>B</b>	Telephone calls as a help desk or fake customer care person
<b>C</b>	Looking for the target's details in the database
<b>D</b>	Searching the target's details in paper files

<b>Id</b>	<b>166</b>
<b>Question</b>	Which of the following is an example of passive reconnaissance?
A	Telephonic calls to target victim
B	Attacker as a fake person for Help Desk support
C	Talk to the target user in person
D	Search about target records in online people database



<b>Id</b>	<b>167</b>
<b>Question</b>	_____ phase in ethical hacking is known as the pre-attack phase.
<b>A</b>	Reconnaissance
<b>B</b>	Scanning
<b>C</b>	Gaining access
<b>D</b>	Maintaining access

<b>Id</b>	<b>168</b>
<b>Question</b>	While looking for a single entry point where penetration testers can test the vulnerability, they use _____ phase of ethical hacking.
<b>A</b>	Reconnaissance
<b>B</b>	Scanning
<b>C</b>	Gaining access
<b>D</b>	Maintaining access

<b>Id</b>	<b>169</b>
<b>Question</b>	Which of them does not comes under scanning methodologies?
A	Vulnerability scanning
B	Sweeping
C	Port Scanning
D	Google Dorks

<b>Id</b>	<b>170</b>
<b>Question</b>	Which of them is not a scanning tool?
A	NMAP
B	Nexpose
C	Maltego
D	Nessus

<b>Id</b>	<b>171</b>
<b>Question</b>	Which of the following comes after scanning phase in ethical hacking?
A	Scanning
B	Maintaining access
C	Reconnaissance
D	Gaining access

<b>Id</b>	<b>172</b>
<b>Question</b>	In _____ phase the hacker exploits the network or system vulnerabilities.
<b>A</b>	Scanning
<b>B</b>	Maintaining access
<b>C</b>	Reconnaissance
<b>D</b>	Gaining access

<b>Id</b>	<b>173</b>
<b>Question</b>	Which of the following is not done in gaining access phase?
A	Tunnelling
B	Buffer overflow
C	Session hijacking
D	Password cracking

<b>Id</b>	<b>174</b>
<b>Question</b>	Which of the below-mentioned penetration testing tool is popularly used in gaining access phase?
<b>A</b>	Maltego
<b>B</b>	NMAP
<b>C</b>	Metasploit
<b>D</b>	Nessus



<b>Id</b>	<b>175</b>
<b>Question</b>	A _____ can gain access illegally to a system if the system is not properly tested in scanning and gaining access phase.
<b>A</b>	security officer
<b>B</b>	malicious hacker
<b>C</b>	security auditor
<b>D</b>	network analyst

<b>Id</b>	<b>176</b>
<b>Question</b>	In which phase, the hackers install backdoors so that his/her ownership with the victim's system can be retained later?
<b>A</b>	Scanning
<b>B</b>	Maintaining access
<b>C</b>	Maintaining Access
<b>D</b>	Gaining access

<b>Id</b>	<b>177</b>
<b>Question</b>	Which of the following hacking tools and techniques hackers' do not use for maintaining access in a system?
<b>A</b>	Rootkits
<b>B</b>	Backdoors
<b>C</b>	Trojans
<b>D</b>	Wireshark

<b>Id</b>	<b>178</b>
<b>Question</b>	From the options below, which of them is not a threat to information security?
A	Disaster
B	Eavesdropping
C	Information leakage
D	Unchanged default password

<b>Id</b>	<b>179</b>
<b>Question</b>	In _____ phase, the hackers try to hide their footprints.
<b>A</b>	Scanning
<b>B</b>	Tracks clearing
<b>C</b>	Reconnaissance
<b>D</b>	Gaining access

<b>Id</b>	<b>180</b>
<b>Question</b>	Which of them is not a track clearing technique?
A	Altering log files
B	Tunnelling
C	Port Scanning
D	Footprint removing

<b>Id</b>	<b>181</b>
<b>Question</b>	_____ is the last phase of ethical hacking process.
A	Scanning
B	Tracks clearing
C	Reconnaissance
D	Reporting

<b>Id</b>	<b>182</b>
<b>Question</b>	Which of the following is not a footprint-scanning tool?
A	SuperScan
B	TcpView
C	Maltego
D	OWASP Zed



<b>Id</b>	<b>183</b>
Question	_____ is a special form of attack using which hackers' exploit – human psychology.
A	Cross Site Scripting
B	Insecure network
C	Social Engineering
D	Reverse Engineering

<b>Id</b>	<b>184</b>
<b>Question</b>	Which of the following do not comes under Social Engineering?
A	Tailgating
B	Phishing
C	Pretexting
D	Spamming

<b>Id</b>	<b>185</b>
<b>Question</b>	_____ involves scams where an individual (usually an attacker) lie to a person (the target victim) to acquire privilege data.
<b>A</b>	Phishing
<b>B</b>	Pretexting
<b>C</b>	Spamming
<b>D</b>	Vishing

<b>Id</b>	<b>186</b>
<b>Question</b>	Which of the following is the technique used to look for information in trash or around dustbin container?
<b>A</b>	Pretexting
<b>B</b>	Baiting
<b>C</b>	Quid Pro Quo
<b>D</b>	Dumpster diving

<b>Id</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>Question</b>	Which of the following is not an example of social engineering?
A	Dumpster diving
B	Shoulder surfing
C	Carding
D	Spear phishing

<b>Id</b>	<b>188</b>
<b>Question</b>	In a phishing, attackers target the _____ technology to so social engineering.
<b>A</b>	Emails
<b>B</b>	WI-FI network
<b>C</b>	Operating systems
<b>D</b>	Surveillance camera

<b>Id</b>	<b>189</b>
<b>Question</b>	Tailgating is also termed as _____
A	Piggybacking
B	Pretexting
C	Phishing
D	Baiting

<b>Id</b>	<b>190</b>
<b>Question</b>	Stealing pen drives and DVDs after tailgating is an example of lack of _____ security.
A	network security
B	physical security
C	database security
D	wireless security



<b>Id</b>	<b>191</b>
<b>Question</b>	_____ is the ability of an individual to gain physical access to an authorized area.
<b>A</b>	Network accessing
<b>B</b>	Database accessing
<b>C</b>	Remote accessing
<b>D</b>	Physical accessing

<b>Id</b>	<b>192</b>
<b>Question</b>	Which of the following is not considering the adequate measure for physical security?
<b>A</b>	Lock the drawers
<b>B</b>	Keep strong passwords for corporate laptops and mobile phones
<b>C</b>	Keep confidential organization's document file open in the desk
<b>D</b>	Hide your hand against camera while inserting the PIN code

<b>Id</b>	<b>193</b>
<b>Question</b>	Which of the following is not a physical security measure to protect against physical hacking?
<b>A</b>	Add front desk & restrict unknown access to the back room
<b>B</b>	Create a phishing policy
<b>C</b>	Analyze how employees maintain their physical data and data storage peripheral devices
<b>D</b>	Updating the patches in the software you're working at your office laptop.

<b>Id</b>	<b>194</b>
<b>Question</b>	Which of them is not an example of physical hacking?
A	Walk-in using piggybacking
B	Sneak-in
C	Break-in and steal
D	Phishing

<b>Id</b>	<b>195</b>
<b>Question</b>	Physical _____ is important to check & test for possible physical breaches.
A	penetration test
B	security check
C	hacking
D	access

<b>Id</b>	<b>196</b>
<b>Question</b>	Physical _____ is important to check & test for possible physical breaches.
A	penetration test
B	security check
C	hacking
D	access

<b>Id</b>	<b>197</b>
<b>Question</b>	Which of the following is not a strong security protocol?
A	HTTPS
B	SSL
C	SMTP
D	SFTP

<b>Id</b>	<b>198</b>
<b>Question</b>	Which of the following is not a secured mail transferring methodology?
A	POP3
B	SSMTP
C	Mail using PGP
D	S/MIME



<b>Id</b>	<b>199</b>
<b>Question</b>	_____ is a set of conventions & rules set for communicating two or more devices residing in the same network?
<b>A</b>	Security policies
<b>B</b>	Protocols
<b>C</b>	Wireless network
<b>D</b>	Network algorithms

<b>Id</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Question</b>	In SSL, what is used for authenticating a message?
<b>A</b>	MAC (Message Access Code)
<b>B</b>	MAC (Message Authentication Code)
<b>C</b>	MAC (Machine Authentication Code)
<b>D</b>	MAC (Machine Access Code)