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Roll No.

CEGCS–01

Fundamentals of Information Security

Certificate of E-Governance and Cyber Security

(CEGCS–16/17)

First Semester, Examination, 2017

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

Note : This paper is of **eighty (80)** marks containing **three (03)** Sections A, B and C. Learners are required to attempt the questions contained in these Sections according to the detailed instructions given therein.

Section–A

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Note : Section ‘A’ contains four (04) long answer type questions of nineteen (19) marks each. Learners are required to answer *two* (02) questions only.

1. What do you mean by redundant and fault-tolerant design ?
2. What are the basic models of e-governance ? Explain each model in details.
3. Using the concept of defense in depth, what layers might we use to secure ourselves against someone removing confidential data from our office on a USB flash drive ?

4. Explain the different types of organized crime groups. What are the basic features of an organized crime group ?

Section-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Note : Section 'B' contains eight (08) short answer type questions of eight (08) marks each. Learners are required to answer *four* (04) questions only.

1. What precautions do you, or could you, take to assure yourself that there is no spyware on your computer at the moment ?
2. Explain prevention tips for cyber stalking.
3. What is the difference between identification, authentication and authorization ?
4. What is cross site scripting ?
5. List six items that might be considered logical controls.
6. How is information security characterized in the Standard ?
7. Describe the possible scopes of an ISMS.
8. Discuss digital India program.

Section-C

(Objective Type Questions)

Note : Section 'C' contains ten (10) objective type questions of one (01) mark each. All the questions of this Section are compulsory.

Fill in the blanks :

1. The complete transformation of the processes of Governance using the implementation of Information and Communication Technology is called _____.

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2. The major shortfall of _____ is that all transactions must pass through the banking system, which is legally required to record every transaction.
3. Malware stands for _____.
4. _____ are installed to keep an eye on external attacks.
5. _____ is an illegal reproduction and distribution for personal use or business.
6. If a telephone is used as a medium for identity theft, it is known as _____.
7. APWG stands for _____.
8. Loss of _____ can refer to a wide variety of breaks anywhere in the chain that allows us access to our data.
9. The aim of information security is to preserve the value of information by ensuring that these levels are correctly identified and _____.
10. The _____ also has the ability to log attempts into the network and provide warnings as it is happening.

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