

## **MCQ regarding Network Security**

- 1. What is the primary function of a firewall in network security?**
  - **A. To create a wireless network**
  - **B. To monitor and control incoming and outgoing network traffic**
  - **C. To store data securely**
  - **D. To manage network bandwidth**
- 2. Which protocol is commonly used to secure web traffic on the internet?**
  - **A. HTTP**
  - **B. FTP**
  - **C. HTTPS**
  - **D. SMTP**
- 3. What does VPN stand for?**
  - **A. Virtual Public Network**
  - **B. Virtual Private Network**
  - **C. Virtual Protected Network**
  - **D. Virtual Proxy Network**
- 4. Which of the following is a characteristic of a stateful inspection firewall?**
  - **A. It filters packets based only on static information**
  - **B. It tracks the state of active connections**
  - **C. It blocks all incoming traffic by default**
  - **D. It acts as a proxy for web requests**
- 5. Which encryption algorithm is commonly used for securing wireless networks under WPA2?**
  - **A. DES**

- B. RSA
  - C. AES
  - D. MD5
6. What type of attack involves intercepting and altering communication between two parties?
- A. Denial of Service (DoS)
  - B. Phishing
  - C. Man-in-the-Middle (MitM)
  - D. SQL Injection
7. Which layer of the OSI model is responsible for data encryption?
- A. Physical Layer
  - B. Data Link Layer
  - C. Transport Layer
  - D. Presentation Layer
8. What is the main purpose of an Intrusion Detection System (IDS)?
- A. To prevent unauthorized access
  - B. To detect and alert on suspicious activities
  - C. To encrypt network traffic
  - D. To manage user authentication
9. Which of the following is a commonly used port for HTTPS traffic?
- A. 20
  - B. 21
  - C. 80
  - D. 443
10. What is the primary difference between a virus and a worm?

- A. A virus requires user action to spread, while a worm can spread autonomously
- B. A virus encrypts data, while a worm does not
- C. A virus is a type of malware, while a worm is not
- D. A virus can spread through email, while a worm cannot

**11. Which security measure involves converting plaintext data into a coded form to prevent unauthorized access?**

- A. Authentication
- B. Encryption
- C. Hashing
- D. Firewalling

**12. What is the purpose of a digital certificate in network security?**

- A. To store user passwords securely
- B. To provide software licenses
- C. To verify the identity of a server or user
- D. To encrypt email messages

**13. Which attack exploits vulnerabilities in web applications to execute malicious scripts in a user's browser?**

- A. Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
- B. Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)
- C. Buffer Overflow
- D. Directory Traversal

**14. What does SSL stand for in the context of network security?**

- A. Secure Sockets Layer
  - B. Secure Systems Link
  - C. Secure Shell Layer
  - D. System Security Layer
15. What is the role of a Certificate Authority (CA) in network security?
- A. To issue digital certificates
  - B. To monitor network traffic
  - C. To manage firewall rules
  - D. To encrypt data transmissions

## **Answers**

1. B. To monitor and control incoming and outgoing network traffic
2. C. HTTPS
3. B. Virtual Private Network
4. B. It tracks the state of active connections
5. C. AES
6. C. Man-in-the-Middle (MitM)
7. D. Presentation Layer
8. B. To detect and alert on suspicious activities
9. D. 443
10. A. A virus requires user action to spread, while a worm can spread autonomously
11. B. Encryption
12. C. To verify the identity of a server or user
13. A. Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
14. A. Secure Sockets Layer

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