

SAMPLE MCQ OF CYBER LAW

PAPER - II

1. Many Cyber Crimes comes under Indian Penal Code Which one of the following is an example?
 - A. Sending Threatening message by Email
 - B. Forgery of Electronic Record
 - C. Bogus Website
 - D. All of above

2. The Information Technology Act 2000 is an Act of Indian Parliament notified on
 - A. 27th October 2000
 - B. 15th December 2000
 - C. 17th November 2000
 - D. 17th October 2000

3. Digital Signature Certificate is _____ requirement under various applications
 - A. Statutory
 - B. Legislative
 - C. Govenmental
 - D. Voluntary

4. Assessing Computer without prior authorization is a cyber crime that comes under ____
 - A. Section 65
 - B. Section 66
 - C. Section 68
 - D. Section 70

5. _____ means a person who has been granted a licence to issue a electronic signature certificate.
 - A. Certifying Authority
 - B. Certifying Private Key Authority
 - C. Certifying system controller
 - D. Appropriate Authority

6. _____ is a data that has been organized or presented in a meaningful manner.
 - A. A process
 - B. Software
 - C. Storage
 - D. Information

7. _____ is an application of information and communication technology (ICT) for delivering Government Service.
- A. Governance
 - B. Electronic Governance
 - C. Governance and Ethics
 - D. Risk and Governance.
8. The Altering of data so that it is not usable unless the changes are undone is
- A. Biometrics
 - B. Encryption
 - C. Ergonomics
 - D. Compression
9. Authentication is _____
- A. To assure identity of user on a remote system
 - B. Insertion
 - C. Modification
 - D. Integration
10. The following cannot be exploited by assigning or by licensing the rights of others
- A. Patent
 - B. Design
 - C. Trademark
 - D. All of the above

Answer Key:-

- 1. D
- 2. D
- 3. A
- 4. B
- 5. A
- 6. D
- 7. B
- 8. B
- 9. A
- 10. C

POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAWS - MCQ's of PAPER III

11.

Q.1. The investigator has to take the following precautions while collecting evidence (which option is incorrect):

- a. videotaping the scene, to document the system configuration and the initial condition of the site before arrival
- b. photograph the equipment with its serial number, model number & writing schemes.
- c. seeks Magistrate's permission before investigating a cognizable offence
- d. labelling the evidence

Q.2. Section 70 - Access or attempt to access by any unauthorized person, a protected computer system as notified by the Government in the Official Gazette where punishment may extend up to 10 yrs. and fine is:

- a. Cognizable, Bailable
- b. Non-Cognizable, Bailable
- c. Cognizable, Non-Bailable
- d. Non-Cognizable, Non-Bailable

Q.3. Section 74 – Publication of Digital Signature Certificate for fraudulent purpose, where imprisonment may extend to 2 yrs. or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1 lakh or both is :

- a. Cognizable, Non-Bailable
- b. Non-Cognizable, Non-Bailable
- c. Cognizable, Bailable
- d. Non-Cognizable, Bailable

Q.4. When to start investigation:

- a. after receiving permission from Cyber Cell
- b. after receiving authority from Sr. Inspector of Police
- c. in case of cognizable offence after lodging of the FIR under Section 154 of Cr. P. C.
- d. as soon as non-cognizable offence is brought to the notice of Police

Q.5. Hacking means:

- a. unauthorized attempts to bypass the security mechanisms of an information system or network.
- b. use of information and communication technologies to support deliberate, repeated and hostile behaviour
- c. a form of fraud or cheating of another persons' identity in which someone pretends to be someone else by assuming that person's identity.
- d. without the permission of the owner to download computer data.

Q.6. Data theft includes:

- a. unauthorized attempts to bypass the security mechanisms of an information system or network.
- b. use of information and communication technologies to support hostile behaviour
- c. a form of fraud or cheating of another persons' identity
- d. without the permission of the person who is in charge of the computer, to download, copy or extract any data, computer data base or information from computer.

Q.7. In the following case the Hon'ble Supreme Court struck down Section 66 A of eh I.T. Act:

- a. Kartar Singh v/s State of Punjab
- b. Maneka Gandhi v/s UOI
- c. K. A. Abbas v/s UOI
- d. Shreya Singhal v/s UOI

Q.8. The following laws / sections were amended / passed to combat pornography of an aggravated form:

- a. Section 134 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- b. Sections 66 A and 66 B of the I.T. (Amendment) Act, 2008
- c. Section 13 of the POCSO Act, 2012 was passed to deal with such offences
- d. Section 376 of the Indian Penal Code

Q.9. Prosecution has to give copies of:

- a. all electronic records relied upon by the prosecution to the Accused
- b. only those copies of the electronic records which are contained external hard disk, pen drives, CD; s, etc.
- c. non-electronic records involved in the case to the Accused

d. only certain electronic documents to the Accused

Q.10. The following Section draws a presumption that a secure electronic record has not been altered since the point of time to which the secure status relates:

a. Section 85 B of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872

b. Section 3 of the I.T. Act, 2000

c. Section 192 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860

d. Section 200 of Cr. P. C.

ANSWER KEY:

1 (c), 2 (c), 3 (d), 4 (c), 5 (a), 6 (d), 7 (d), 8 (b), 9 (b), 10 (a)