

INFORMATION SECURITY AND E-COMMERCE TECHNOLOGY-16UEC516
K1 LEVEL

Unit - I

1. Which of the following represents attributes/goals of information security?

- (a) Prevention, detection, and response
- (b) People controls, process controls, and technology controls
- (c) Network security, system security, and application security
- (d) Availability, Integrity, Authenticity**

2. DOS stands for

- a. Digital of Service
- b. Denial of Security
- c. Denial of Service**
- d. Data of Service

3. Public key encryption method is a system

- a. which uses a set of public keys one for each participant in e-Commerce
- b. in which each person who wants to communicate has two keys; a private key known to him only and a public key which is publicized to enable others to send message to him.**
- c. which uses the RSA coding system.
- d. which is a standard for use in e-Commerce

4. Public key system is useful because

- a. it uses two keys.
- b. there is no key distribution problem as public key can be kept in a commonly accessible database.
- c. private key can be kept secret.**
- d. it is a symmetric key system.

5. In public key encryption if A wants to send an encrypted message

- a. A encrypts message using his private key**
- b. A encrypts message using B's private key
- c. A encrypts message using B's public key

d. A encrypts message using his public key

6. In public key encryption system if A encrypts a message using his private key and sends it to B

a. if B knows it is from A he can decrypt it using A's public key

b. Even if B knows who sent the message it cannot be decrypted

c. It cannot be decrypted at all as no one knows A's private key

d. A should send his public key with the message

7. A digital signature is _____.

a. a bit string giving identity of a correspondent

b. a unique identification of a sender

c. an authentication of an electronic record by tying it uniquely to a key only a sender knows

d. an encrypted signature of a sender

1. Unusually slow network performance is the _____ issue of ecommerce.

a. Technical

b. Authentication

c. Privacy

d. Non-Technical Attacks

9. Which of the following terms best describes the assurance that data has not been changed unintentionally due to an accident or malice?

a. Utility

b. Availability

c. Integrity

d. Possession/control

10. Which of the following best represents the two types of IT security requirements?

a. Functional and logical

b. Functional and assurance

c. Functional and physical

d. Logical and physical

11. Which of the following terms best describes the chances that a threat to an information system will materialize?

- a. Threat
- b. Vulnerability
- c. Weakest link

d. Risk

12. _____ knows the identity of the buyer

a. Electronic Payment Systems

- b. CBS
- c. DOS
- d. All the above

13. _____ assists customers in retaining their identity rather than remembering passwords, codes, or secret questions.

a. Biometric

- b. Retail
- c. Core marketing
- d. Security

14. Biometric replaces the traditional verification methods

- a. Model
- b. Digital

c. Traditional

- d. Online

15. India's first cyber police station was started at _____

- a. Chennai
- b. Bangalore
- c. New Delhi
- d. Mumbai

16. The president of India who gave assent to Information Technology Act 2000 _____

- a. APJ Abdul Kalam
- b. K.R. Narayanan
- c. Pratibha Patil

d. None of these

17. Cyber crime can be defined as _____

a. A crime committed online

b. Stealing of a computer

c. Organizing theft in a computer shop

d. None of these

18. The most common security threat is _____

a. Phishing attacks

b. Money thefts

c. Data misuse

d. All the above

19. E-commerce security is a set of protocols that safely guide ____ transactions

a. E-commerce

b. Retail

c. Digital

d. Economic

20. _____ is one of the most important and interesting e-commerce issues.

a. Reintermediation

b. Disintermediation

c. Intermediation

d. Both a & b

Unit - II

1. _____ replaces the traditional verification methods of showing identity cards or entering passwords with the scanning of fingerprints, face, or a palm.

a. Security

b. Biometric

c. Model verification method

d. None of the above

2. _____ is the process of giving someone permission to do or have something

a. Authorization

b. Confidentiality

c. Bio-metric

d. Authority

3. _____ is the protection of personal information.

a. Authorization

b. Confidentiality

c. Security

d. Publicity

4. _____ helps an ecommerce website to tighten their security measures by replacing old and easily crack able authentication procedures.

a. Bio-metric modalities

b. Security

c. Google

d. E-banking

5. E-commerce _____ refers to the principles which guide safe electronic transactions.

a. Transactions

b. Authorization

c. Security

d. Authority

6. which of the following is the common legal issue faced by ecommerce?

a. Incorporation Problem

b. Copyright Protection Issue

c. Transaction Issues

d. All the above

7. _____ is the major issue that can create problems both for the business and customers.

a. Privacy

b. Security

c. Bio-metric

d. Legal issues

8. _____ is an activity which a person or firm uses the existing domain name belong to the well-known organization.

a. Bio-metric

b. Legal issues

c. Cyber squatting

d. Ethical issues

9. _____ is an electronic deception relates to the Internet

a. Web spoofing

b. Cyber-squatting

c. Privacy

d. Security

10. Expand UCE _____

a. Un Commercial E-mail

b. Unsolicited Commercial E-commerce

c. Unsolicited Commercial E-mail

d. Unsolicited Co E-mail

11. The _____ occur when the personal details belong to consumers are exposed to the unauthorized party.

a. Private invasion

b. Public invasion

c. Privacy invasion

d. Security invasion

12. _____ is an essential part of any transaction that takes place over the internet.

a. Security

b. E-commerce

c. Cyber security

d. E-banking

13. A digital signature is _____

a. A bit string giving identity of a correspondent

b. A unique identification of a sender

c. An authentication of an electronic record by tying it uniquely to a key only a sender knows

d. An encrypted signature of a sender

14. A digital signature is required _____

- a. To tie an electronic message to the sender's identity
- b. For non-repudiation of communication by a sender
- c. To prove that a message was sent by the sender in a court of law

d. All of the above

15. World computer security day _____

a. October 30

b. November 30

c. December 30

d. January 30

16. A firewall is a _____

a. wall built to prevent fires from damaging a corporate intranet

b. security device deployed at the boundary of a company to prevent unauthorized physical access

c. security device deployed at the boundary of a corporate intranet to protect it from unauthorized access

d. device to prevent all accesses from the internet to the corporate intranet

17. Any criminal activity that uses a computer either as an instrumentality, target or a means for perpetuating further crimes comes within the ambit of _____

a. Software piracy

b. Cyber crime

c. Conventional crime

d. None of these

18. The first computer virus is -----

a. I Love You

b. Blaster

c. Sasser

d. Creeper

19. McAfee is an example of

a. Photo Editing Software

b. Quick Heal

c. Virus

d. Antivirus

20. Which of the following is known as Malicious software?

a. illegalware

b. badware

c. malware

d. maliciousware

UNIT-III

1. Which of these is not a characteristic of an advertisement?

a. Inspire a customer

b. Arouse a desire

c. Discourage the buyer

d. Convince the buyer

2. Which of these media is not used for advertisement?

a. Newspapers

b. Magazines

c. Billboards

d. Notebooks

3. Which of these is cheap and informative?

a. Television

b. Newspapers

c. Magazine

d. Cinema

4. Which of these contain no illustrations or logos?

a. TV

b. Magazine

c. Classified advertisements

d. Cinema

5. When a newspaper advertisement looks like a new story, it is called _____

a. classified notice

b. reading notice

c. writing notice

d. spoken notice

6. Which of these media needs a script for an advertisement?

a. Newspaper advertisements

b. Classified advertisements

c. Radio

d. Magazine

7. Which of these is the best medium for advertisement?

a. Television

b. Newspapers

c. Magazines

d. Radio

8. Forms of direct marketing includes _____

a. direct mail marketing

b. catalog marketing

b. personal selling

c. all of above

9. Digital Signature is _____

a. Scanned Signature on Computer

b. Code number of the sender.

c. Public Key Encryption.

d. Software to recognize signature.

10. For making advertisement s more effective, the manufacturers improve _____ and launch new products.

a. Existing products

b. Advertisement style

c. Marketing channel

d. Sponsors

11. It is advisable to use _____ as a source of advertising.

a. Social media

b. Email

c. Radio

d. Television

12. Selecting time, choosing media types, deciding on reach of frequency and media vehicle for advertisements are part of

- a. Media strategy
- b. Media execution

c. Selecting media

d. Measuring communication

13. To introduce the new products to world of consumers is the main goal of

- a. Entertainment

b. Advertising

- c. Boost the sales
- d. Online marketing

14. Advertisement through radio was very popular till the middle of last century because of _____.

- a. Its effectiveness
- b. More popular than newspaper

c. Mass reach

d. Cost of advertisement

15. Advertising creates employment as it increases the volume of sales and _____

a. Production

- b. Marketing
- c. Promotion
- d. Personal selling

16. Lower costs, greater global advertising coordination consistent worldwide image are the _____ of international marketing decision.

a. Standardization drawbacks

- b. Advertisement regulations
- c. Standardization benefits
- d. Typical responses

17. The most popular form of advertising and it reaches to masses.

- a. Social media

b. Email

c. Radio

e. Print

18. The best advertisement is _____

a. By emails

b. Print media

c. Television

d. A satisfied customer

19. Catalogues, magazines, newspaper and invitations to organization-sponsored events are associated with the marketing mix activity of _____.

a. Manufacture

b. Production

c. Promotion

d. Development

20. Advertisement is a type of _____.

a. Outdoor marketing

b. Indirect marketing

c. Share marketing

d. Transaction marketing

UNIT-IV

1. With the popularity of satellites, phones, iPod etc. usage of _____ becomes ineffective but in remote areas it is considered as the fastest way to communicate with masses.

a. Social media

b. Email

c. Radio

d. Television

2. Advertising is a non-personal process but must be written or printed in words _____ advertise and helps in the sale of the product.

a. Salesman

b. Sponsors

c. Marketer

d. Marketing manager

3. The advertisement of newspaper has a very short life span of

a. One day

b. One week

c. One month

d. One year

4. Advertising is not flexible as the message is once fixed it can't be altered again and again according to the_____.

a. Advertiser

b. Sponsor

c. Customer

d. Marketer

5. From the perspective of sales, advertisements are required for

a. Profit

b. Loss

c. Increasing sales

d. Decreasing sales

6. When a number of advertisements are published in the newspaper in series and in regular intervals are called

a. Monopoly in market

b. Feedback mechanism

c. Boosting the sales

d. Teaser advertisements

7. Advertising is generally criticized because the cost involved in making ads are generally_____

a. High

b. Low

c. Medium

d. Equal to the production

8._____ and loyalty programs are wonderful and cost effective way to stay in touch with customers when customer database is used correctly.

a. Social media

b. Email

c. Radio

d. Television

9. All of the following are examples of real security and privacy risks EXCEPT:

a. Hackers

b. Spam

c. Viruses

d. Identity theft

10. A process known as _____ is used by large retailers to study trends.

a. data mining

b. data selection

c. POS

d. data conversion

11. _____-terminals (formerly known as cash registers) are often connected to complex inventory and sales computer systems.

a. Data

b. Point-of-sale (POS)

c. Sales

d. Query

12. Which of the following is NOT one of the four major data processing functions of a computer?

a. gathering data

b. processing data into information

c. analyzing the data or information

d. storing the data or information

13. Surgeons can perform delicate operations by manipulating devices through computers instead of manually. This technology is known as:

a. robotics.

b. computer forensics.

c. simulation.

d. forecasting.

14. Technology no longer protected by copyright, available to everyone, is considered to be:

a. proprietary.

b. open.

c. experimental.

d. in the public domain.

15. _____ is data that has been organized or presented in a meaningful fashion.

a. A process

b. Software

c. Storage

d. Information

16. The name for the way that computers manipulate data into information is called _____

a. programming.

b. processing.

c. storing.

d. organizing.

17. Computers gather data, which means that they allow users to _____

a. present

b. input

c. output

d. store

18. After a picture has been taken with a digital camera and processed appropriately, the actual print of the picture is considered _____

a. data

b. output.

c. input

d. the process

19. Computers use the _____ language to process data.

a. processing

b. kilobyte

c. binary

d. representational

20. Computers process data into information by working exclusively with _____

a. multimedia

b. words

c. characters

d. numbers

UNIT-V

1. The term bit is short for _

a. megabyte

b. binary language

c. binary digit

d. binary number

2. The components that process data are located in the _____

a. input devices

b. output devices

c. system unit

d. storage component

3. All of the following are examples of input devices EXCEPT a _____

a. scanner.

b. mouse.

c. keyboard.

d. printer.

4. Which of the following is an example of an input device?

a. scanner

b. speaker

c. CD

d. printer

5. All of the following are examples of storage devices EXCEPT:

a. hard disk drives.

b. printers.

c. floppy disk drives.

d. CD drives.

6. The _____ also called the brains of the computer, is responsible for processing data.

a. motherboard

b. memory

c. RAM

d. central processing unit (CPU)

7. The CPU and memory are located on the _____

a. expansion board

b. motherboard

c. storage device

d. output device

8. Word processing, spreadsheet, and photo-editing are examples of _____

a. application software

b. system software

c. operating system software

d. platform software

9. _____ is a set of computer programs used on a computer to help perform tasks.

a. An instruction

b. Software

c. Memory

d. A processor

10. System software is the set of programs that enables your computer's hardware devices and _____ software to work together.

a. management

b. processing

c. utility

d. application

11. The PC (personal computer) and the Apple Macintosh are examples of two different:

a. platforms

b. applications

c. programs

d. storage devices

12. _____ is a financial instrument which can be used more than once to borrow money or buy products and services on credit.

a. **Credit card**

b. E-Cheques

c. E-cash

d. none of these

13. A _____ is a device that includes an embedded integrated circuit Chip [ICC] that can be either a secure micro controller or equivalent intelligence with internal memory or a memory chip alone.

a. **smart Cards**

b. E-Cheques

c. E-cash

d. none of these

14. _____ is a kind of payment card that transfers fund directly from the consumer's bank account to the merchants account

a. **Debit Card**

b. Electronic purse

c. credit card

d. any of these

15. E-cheques are _____.

a. **Prepaid**

b. Postpaid

b. C Both prepaid and postpaid

c. D None of these

16. Digital signature is _____

a. Digital id, send as an attachment to a web page/e-mail/message

b. B Is used for verifying the attachments send using web

c. **C Both a and b**

d. D None of these

17. The smart card which use antenna for reading and writing data.

- a. Contact smart card
- b. Contactless smart card
- c. Proximity smart card

d. Both B and C

18. E- banking is also known as _____

- a. ATMs

b. Net banking

- c. Traditional banking
- d. None of these

19. Which one is not a physical threat?

a. Hacking

- b. Storm
- c. Phishing
- d. None of the above

20. What is an electronic representation of cash?

- a. Digital cash
- b. Electronic cash
- c. E-cash

INFORMATION SECURITY AND E-COMMERCE TECHNOLOGY

K2 LEVEL

Unit - I

1. Define Information Security

It is a well-informed sense of assurance that the information risks and controls are in balance

2. What is Security?

Security is “the quality or state of being secure-to be free from danger”.

3. What are the multiple layers of Security?

- Physical Security**
- Personal Security**
- Operations Security**
- Communication Security**
- Network Security**
- Information Security**

4. What is Utility of information?

Utility of information is the quality or state of having value for some purpose or end.

5. What are the characteristics of Information Security?

- Availability**
- Accuracy**
- Authenticity**
- Confidentiality**
- Integrity**
- Utility**
- Possession**

6. What is E-mail Spoofing?

It is the process of sending an e-mail with a modified field.

7. What is UDP Packet Spoofing?

User Data Protocol (UDP) Packet Spoofing enables the attacker to get unauthorized access to data stored on computing systems.

8. What are the measures to protect the confidentiality of information?

- Information Classification**
- Secure document storage**

- **Application of general Security Policies.**
- **Education of information end-users**

9. Indicate the traditional verification methods?

The difference to more common verification methods (like testing or simulation) is that all the possible executions of the system model are taken into account. Exhaustive analysis means that hidden design errors can be found in systems that have already undergone verification through conventional means.

10. Explain the term confidentiality?

Confidentiality means not telling anyone, other than those who should or need to know, what an individual has said to the care worker or the problem that they have.

Unit - II

1. What are the components of information system?

- **Software • Hardware • Data • People • Procedures • Networks.**

2. What are the functions of Locks & Keys?

Locks & Keys are the traditional tools of physical security, which restricts access to, and interaction with the hardware components of an information system.

3. What is Network Security?

It is the implementation of alarm and intrusion systems to make system owners aware of ongoing compromises.

4. What is Steganography?

Steganography is the process of hiding information, and while it is not properly a form of cryptography, it is related to cryptography in that both are ways of transmitting information without allowing it to be revealed in transit.

5. What are the protocols used in Secure Internet Communication?

- **S-HTTP (Secure Hypertext Transfer Protocol) • SSL(Secure Socket Layer) • SSL Record Protocol • Standard HTTP**

6. What is Physical security?

Physical security addresses the design, implementation, and maintenance of countermeasures that protect the physical resources of an organization. This means the physical protection of the people, the hardware, and the supporting system elements and

resources associated with the control of information in all its states: transmission, storage and processing.

7. What are the controls of protecting the Secure Facility?

• Walls, Fencing, Gates • Guards • Dogs • ID Cards and Badges • Locks and keys • Mantraps • Electronic Monitoring • Alarms and Alarm Systems • Computer Rooms and Wiring Closets

8. Discuss some examples of biometric modalities

A biometric time and attendance system is the automated method of recognizing an employee based on a physiological or behavioral characteristic. The most common biometric features used for employee identification are faces, fingerprints, finger veins, palm veins, irises, and voice patterns.

9. Differentiate the security tools of E- Commerce

- Encryption – It is a very effective and practical way to safeguard the data being transmitted over the network. Sender of the information encrypts the data using a secret code and only the specified receiver can decrypt the data using the same or a different secret code.**
- Digital Signature – Digital signature ensures the authenticity of the information. A digital signature is an e-signature authenticated through encryption and password.**
- Security Certificates – Security certificate is a unique digital id used to verify the identity of an individual website or user.**

10. Interpret the term Biometrics

Biometrics is a technological and scientific authentication method based on biology and used in information assurance (IA). Biometric identification authenticates secure entry, data or access via human biological information such as DNA or fingerprints.

UNIT-III

1. What are the types of Internet advertising?

Search Engine Marketing & Optimization (SEM) & (SEO) SEM and SEO are two types of online advertising that promote content and increase visibility through searches. SEM: Instead of pay

2. What are the different type of advertising?

The ten common types of advertising are: display ads, social media ads, newspapers and magazines, outdoor advertising, radio and podcasts, direct mail, video ads, product placement, event marketing and email marketing for the actual ad, advertising pay each time users click on the ad to their website.

3. Why is online advertising used?

Online advertising can be used to drive traffic to your site and build brand awareness. Effectively targeted campaigns can create brand influencers and reach complementary audiences. Online display enables brands to focus on their ideal audience and tailor messages that improve both recall and engagement.

4. What are the benefits of online advertising?

Advantages of Internet Marketing enables ads targeting based on numerous factors such as gender, age, location, interest and hobbies. Advertising and marketing campaign could be targeted by filtering these demographic factors. Two or more factors can also be combined to establish a target market.

5. What are the benefits of online shopping?

- Convenience.**
- Better prices.**
- More variety.**
- You can send gifts more easily.**
- More control.**
- Easy price comparisons.**
- No crowds.**
- No pressure.**

6. What is disadvantage of online shopping?

Other disadvantages of shopping online include: Online shoppers do not have the ability to physically inspect or try on the items being considered for purchase. Online shoppers do not always know if a site is a legitimate retail store and if it is safe to shop. Restocking and shipping costs are often charged on returns.

7. What is Internet marketing and how does it work?

Digital marketing is a way to promote brands and products online and through other digital channels. Most businesses have a specific audience they are trying to

reach, and digital marketing aims to help businesses reach these target consumers through the internet and other digital avenues.

8. What are the advantages of online marketing?

When targeting your audience, diversification plays an important role in your marketing and advertising campaigns. Diversification means that you can use a variety of tactics and strategies in order to reach your prospects. With online marketing, diversification becomes a lot easier.

9. What is the simple definition of Internet?

The Internet, sometimes called simply "the Net," is a worldwide system of computer networks - a network of networks in which users at any one computer can, if they have permission, get information from any other computer (and sometimes talk directly to users at other computers).

10. What is the use of Internet?

Uses of Internet for Teaching and Sharing Knowledge with others. The Internet is a very important tool for educators. The Internet and its application is user-friendly and make students life easy. A teacher can use YouTube channels to teach students around the world.

UNIT-IV

1. What is meant by EDI?

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) is the electronic interchange of business information using a standardized format; a process which allows one company to send information to another company electronically rather than with paper. Business entities conducting business electronically are called trading partners.

2. What are the types of EDI?

There are more than 300 different types of X12 EDI standards, all delegated by a different three-digit number, for numerous industries such as finance, government, health care, insurance, transportation, and others.

3. What is EDI in e commerce?

Electronic data interchange (EDI) is the most commonly used B2B e-commerce technology today. It is the computer-to-computer exchange of business documents, such as purchase orders and invoices, in a standard electronic format between business partners.

4. What is EDI and its components?

Electronic Data Interchange EDI – Components, Applications, Advantages. ... EDI is used to electronically transfer documents such as purchase orders, invoice, shipping bills, and communicate with one another. A Specified format is set by both the parties to facilitate transmission of information.

5. What are the applications of EDI?

EDI is most frequently used in electronic commerce and digital economy. The main application of EDI applications in carrying out functions such as buying and selling goods and services, but EDI can also is used for a wide range of business applications.

6. What is Internet based EDI?

The basic operational aspect of Internet based EDI is simply to use already existing communication protocols available on the Internet to exchange EDI data.

7. What is the role of EDI in e commerce?

EDI's role as an enabler for electronic commerce and information integration. Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) is a form of electronic communication designed to permit trading partners (customers and suppliers), in two or more organizations, to exchange business transaction data in electronic, structured formats.

8. What is EDI shipping bill?

EDI shipping bills are shipping bills from EDI ports, data for which is transmitted electronically by Customs. to DGFT.

9. Where is EDI used?

Electronic Data Interchange is the exchange of business documents, such as purchase orders and invoices, between business partners in a common format directly from one computer to another. EDI is used in nearly all the major industries such as automotive, aerospace, retail, finance and CPG sectors.

10. What are the types of EDI?

There are more than 300 different types of EDI standards, all delegated by a different three-digit number, for numerous industries such as finance, government, health care, insurance, transportation, and others.

UNIT-V

1. What is cyber law and its importance?

Cyberlaw is important because it touches almost all aspects of transactions and activities on and concerning the Internet, the World Wide Web and Cyberspace. Initially it may seem that Cyberlaws is a very technical field and that it does not have any bearing to most activities in Cyberspace.

2. What is the objective of cyber law?

Objective 1: Safeguard national critical information infrastructure (CII)

Objective 2: Respond to, resolve, and recover from cyber incidents and attacks through timely information sharing, collaboration, and action. Objective 3: Establish a legal and regulatory framework to enable a safe and vibrant cyberspace.

3. What do u mean by cyber security?

Cyber security or information technology security are the techniques of protecting computers, networks, programs and data from unauthorized access or attacks that are aimed for exploitation. Network security includes activities to protect the usability, reliability, integrity and safety of the network.

4. What is cyber crime and its types?

By definition, hacking is the unauthorized accessing of a single device (such as a laptop or a smartphone) or a computer network, and those who engage in the activity are called hackers.

- Cyberstalking.**
- Online identity theft.**
- Online child abuse.**
- Ransomware attack.**
- Internet fraud (online scams)**

5. How is cyber crime committed?

Most cyber crimes are committed by individuals or small groups. However, large organized crime groups also take advantage of the Internet. These "professional" criminals find new ways to commit old crimes, treating cyber crime like a business and forming global criminal communities.

6. What is the need of cyber law?

Cyber law is important because it touches almost all aspects of transactions and activities and on involving the internet, World Wide Web and cyberspace. Every action and reaction in cyberspace has some legal and cyber legal angles.

7. What is cyber attacks with examples?

A cyber attack is any type of offensive action that targets computer information systems, infrastructures, computer networks or personal computer devices, using various methods to steal, alter or destroy data or information systems. Phishing and spear phishing attacks. Drive-by attack. Password attack.

8. What are some ways to prevent cyber attacks?

- **Train employees in cyber security principles.**
- **Install, use and regularly update antivirus and antispyware software on every computer used in your business.**
- **Use a firewall for your Internet connection.**
- **Download and install software updates for your operating systems and applications as they become available.**

9. Who invented cyber security?

A man named Ray Tomlinson (yes, the same guy who invented email) saw this idea and liked it. He tinkered with the program and made it self-replicating—the first computer worm.

10. What jobs are in cyber security?

- **Security Analyst.**
- **Security Engineer.**
- **Security Architect.**

INFORMATION SECURITY AND E-COMMERCE TECHNOLOGY

K3 LEVEL

Unit - I

1. Explain the components of communication systems.
2. Write note on Transmission media.
3. Explain the basics of Internet.
4. Write note on TCP/IP
5. Write short note on Spoofing

Unit - II

1. Explain Authentication
2. Write note on Steganography
3. Explain Cross site forgery
4. Explain web security
5. Discuss about SQL

UNIT-III

1. Explain briefly the internet advertising.
2. Emergence of the internet as a competitive advertising media.
3. Discuss the models of internet advertising.
4. List out the weakness of internet advertising.
5. Briefly explain internet marketing.

UNIT-IV

1. Explain EDI.
2. List out some of the benefits of EDI.
3. Explain EDI legal securities.
4. Write about some of the privacy issues in EDI.
5. Write note on EDI software implementation.

UNIT-V

1. Briefly explain cyber law.
2. Discuss the concepts of cyber law.
3. List of some of the privacy factor in e-commerce.
4. Write note on cyber law in e-commerce.

5. Briefly explain cyber-crime.

INFORMATION SECURITY AND E-COMMERCE TECHNOLOGY

K4 LEVEL

Unit - I

1. Discuss the types of attacks
2. Explain the information security goals.
3. Discuss on Information security threats.
4. Write note on (i) Information disclosure (ii) Denial of Service and (iii) Elevation of privilege
5. Explain the multiple layers of Security?

Unit - II

1. Why is security important in E-Commerce?
2. What are the security issues to be taken into account while designing a security system for E-Commerce?
3. What is a firewall? What are the functions of a firewall?
4. What is a digital signature? Why is it necessary in E-Commerce?
5. What is a hardened firewall host? What are its functions? In what way is it different from proxy application gateway?

UNIT-III

1. List out the advantages of online shopping.
2. Discuss some of the disadvantages of online shopping.
3. Briefly explain the internet marketing techniques.
4. Briefly explain e business.
5. Explain the weakness in internet marketing.

UNIT-IV

1. List of some of the advantages of EDI

2. Write about some disadvantages of EDI.
3. List of some of the types of EDI.
4. Explain the role of EDI in e commerce.
5. Briefly explain EDI.

UNIT-V

1. Explain the contract aspects of cyber law in e-commerce.
2. Write the objectives of cyber.
3. Briefly explain the cyber security.
4. List out the importance of cyber law.
5. List out some of the privacy factors in E-Commerce.