



Name, Surname :  
 Number :  
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 Lecture Name : Computer and Network Security  
 Exam Type :  Quiz  Midterm  Final  
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**QUESTIONS**

1	The strength of a hash function against brute-force attacks depends solely on the length of the hash code produced by the algorithm.	<b>T</b>	
2	Computer security is protection of the integrity, availability, and confidentiality of information system resources.	<b>T</b>	
3	A virus that attaches to an executable program can do anything that the program is permitted to do.	<b>T</b>	
4	Triple DES takes a plaintext block of 64 bits and a key of 56 bits to produce a ciphertext block of 64 bits.		<b>F</b>
5	Security mechanisms typically do not involve more than one particular algorithm or protocol.		<b>F</b>
6	A user may belong to multiple groups.	<b>T</b>	
7	Many users choose a password that is too short or too easy to guess.	<b>T</b>	
8	Symmetric encryption is used primarily to provide confidentiality.	<b>T</b>	
9	External devices such as firewalls cannot provide access control services.		<b>F</b>
10	Fixed server roles operate at the level of an individual database.		<b>F</b>
11	Malicious software aims to trick users into revealing sensitive personal data.	<b>T</b>	
12	The value of a primary key must be unique for each tuple of its table.	<b>T</b>	
13	Assurance is the process of examining a computer product or system with respect to certain criteria.		<b>F</b>
14	A query language provides a uniform interface to the database.	<b>T</b>	
15	A view cannot provide restricted access to a relational database so it cannot be used for security purposes.		<b>F</b>
16	The “A” in the CIA triad stands for “authenticity”.		<b>F</b>
17	The authentication function determines who is trusted for a given purpose.		<b>F</b>
18	The advantage of a stream cipher is that you can reuse keys.		<b>F</b>
19	Access control is the central element of computer security.	<b>T</b>	
20	Public-key cryptography is symmetric.		<b>F</b>

