Cyber Crime and Cyber Terrorism 4th edition Taylor Test Bank

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Cyber Crime and Cyber Terrorism, 4e **(Taylor)**

Chapter 2 Cyber Terrorism and Information Warfare

2.1 Multiple Choice Questions

1) Which of the following is NOT a component of information warfare?

A) Psychological operations

B) Physical destruction

C) Propaganda

D) Security measures

Answer: C

Page Ref: 24

Objective: Define the concepts of "cybercrime," "cyberterrorism," and "information warfare."

Level: Intermediate

2) Which of the following is LEAST true?

A) Cyberterrorism is premeditated

B) Cyberterrorism is a politically or ideologically motivated attack

C) Cyberterrorism may include attacks against civilians

D) Cyberterrorism is defined by the group perpetrating it

Answer: D

Page Ref: 25

Objective: Define the concepts of "cybercrime," "cyberterrorism," and "information warfare."

Level: Basic

3) Which is not a category of cyberterrorism?

A) Physical attacks

B) Promotion

C) Technological facilitation

D) Information attacks

Answer: A

Page Ref: 26

Objective: List the four categories of attacks that encompass cyberterrorism and/or information warfare.

Level: Basic

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4) Which of the following is NOT one of the five essential components of infrastructure?

A) Communication networks

B) People

C) Information networks

D) Government

Answer: D

Page Ref: 28

Objective: Identify various elements of our critical infrastructure that are potentially vulnerable to cyberterrorism and/or information warfare.

Level: Basic

5) What major category of information warfare/cyberterror does "website defacement" fall into?

A) Infrastructure attacks

B) Information attacks

C) Technological facilitation

D) Promotion

Answer: B

Page Ref: 31

Objective: Define and describe an informational attack.

Level: Basic

6) What major category of information warfare/cyberterror do "cyber-plagues" fall into?

A) Infrastructure attacks

B) Information attacks

C) Technological facilitation

D) Promotion

Answer: B

Page Ref: 32

Objective: Identify various elements of our critical infrastructure that are potentially vulnerable to cyberterrorism and/or information warfare.

Level: Intermediate

7) What major category of information warfare/cyberterror does "data hiding" fall into?

A) Infrastructure attacks

B) Information attacks

C) Technological facilitation

D) Promotion

Answer: C

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Page Ref: 36

Objective: Define the words "steganography" and "cryptography" and relate their use in information warfare and cyberterrorism.

Level: Intermediate

8) What major category of information warfare/cyberterror does "cryptography" fall into?

A) Infrastructure attacks

B) Information attacks

C) Technological facilitation

D) Promotion

Answer: C

Page Ref: 37

Objective: Define the words "steganography" and "cryptography" and relate their use in information warfare and cyberterrorism.

Level: Intermediate

9) What major category of information warfare/cyberterror does "recruiting" fall into?

A) Infrastructure attacks

B) Information attacks

C) Technological facilitation

D) Promotion

Answer: D

Page Ref: 38

Objective: Identify various elements of our critical infrastructure that are potentially vulnerable to cyberterrorism and/or information warfare.

Level: Intermediate

10) Which of the following is LEAST true?

A) Information warfare is considered necessary to the Chinese government to support its objectives and strategy

B) China views cyberspace as a way of compensating for its deficiency in conventional warfare

C) Cyber warfare is incorporated in military training in China

D) The Chinese government restricts the use of cyber warfare to the Chinese military

Answer: D

Page Ref: 44

Objective: Discuss the concept of information warfare from the Russian and Chinese perspectives.

Level: Difficult

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11) The greatest threat to civil aviation security is:

A) Identity theft among employees

B) Hacking into communication systems

C) Heavy reliance on other types of infrastructure

D) Malicious insiders

Answer: C

Page Ref: 30

Objective: Identify various elements of our critical infrastructure that are potentially vulnerable to cyberterrorism and/or information warfare.

Level: Intermediate

12) Which of the following is NOT a wave in the development of warfare as identified by Alvin Toffler?

A) Information wave

B) Agrarian wave

C) Renaissance wave

D) Industrial wave

Answer: C

Page Ref: 26

Objective: Define the concepts of "cybercrime," "cyberterrorism," and "information warfare."

Level: Basic

13) Which of the following is NOT true?

A) The Russians view cyber capabilities as tools of information warfare

B) The Russians view information warfare from a holistic approach

C) The Russians carry out cyber operations alongside psychological operations

D) The Russians view military cyber operations differently than those cyber operations employed for hacktivism, cyber aggression, and cybercrime

Answer: D

Page Ref: 43

Objective: Discuss the concept of information warfare from the Russian and Chinese perspectives.

Level: Difficult

14) Which of the following is NOT true?

A) Al Qaeda leaders have claimed to be actively planning a "cyber jihad" against the United States

B) U.S. officials have found evidence of al Qaeda researching digital switches that run critical infrastructure

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C) Al Qaeda produced the computer virus "Stuxnet"

D) U.S. officials have found evidence of al Qaeda using LOphtCrack

Answer: C

Page Ref: 41-42

Objective: Explain the active role of China and al Qaeda in recent cyber-attacks against the United States.

Level: Difficult

15) Distributed denial-of-service attacks are an example of:

A) Infrastructure attacks

B) Information attacks

C) Cyber and technological facilitation

D) Propaganda and promotion

Answer: B

Page Ref: 33-34

Objective: Define and describe an informational attack.

Level: Basic

16) Steganography:

A) Is an infrastructure attack

B) Is data hiding

C) Is cryptography

D) Is a propaganda and promotion technique

Answer: B

Page Ref: 37

Objective: Define the words "steganography" and "cryptography" and relate their use in information warfare and cyberterrorism.

Level: Basic

17) Using a cell phone to encourage a flash mob is a form of:

A) Infrastructure attack

B) Information attack

C) Cyber and technological facilitation

D) Propaganda and promotion

Answer: C

Page Ref: 37

Objective: Describe some of the tactics used in cyberspace to share information and promote terrorist ideologies between and within terrorist groups.

Level: Intermediate

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18) Requesting funds for a terrorist organization through a chat room is an example of:

A) Direct solicitation

B) E-commerce

C) Exploitation of online payment tools

D) Charitable donations

Answer: A

Page Ref: 39

Objective: Describe some of the tactics used in cyberspace to share information and promote terrorist ideologies between and within terrorist groups.

Level: Intermediate

19) The type of attack the hacker group "Anonymous" carried out against the private intelligence industry provider Stratfor is considered:

A) Website defacement

B) Distributed denial-of-service attacks

C) Unauthorized intrusions

D) Propaganda

Answer: C

Page Ref: 35

Objective: Describe some of the tactics used in cyberspace to share information and promote terrorist ideologies between and within terrorist groups.

Level: Intermediate

20) Which of the following is one of the four categories that encompasses cyberterrorism and/or information warfare?

A) Steganography

B) Promotion

C) Unauthorized intrusions

D) Cryptography

Answer: B

Page Ref: 26

Objective: List the four categories of attacks that encompass cyberterrorism and/or information warfare.

Level: Basic

2.2 True/False Questions

1) The nation of Japan currently poses a larger threat to the United States in terms of information warfare than that posed by China.

Answer: FALSE

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Page Ref: 43

Objective: Explain the active role of China and al Qaeda in recent cyber-attacks against the United States.

Level: Intermediate

2) Despite its contention that modern technological advancements are incompatible with fundamentalist Islam culture, al Qaeda has become a primary foe in the cyber terrorism area.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 41-42

Objective: Explain the active role of China and al Qaeda in recent cyber-attacks against the United States.

Level: Intermediate

3) The United States' critical infrastructure is likely the nation's most vulnerable to technological attacks.

Answer: TRUE

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Objective: Identify various elements of our critical infrastructure that are potentially vulnerable to cyberterrorism and/or information warfare.

Level: Basic

4) A virus is a piece of code that attaches itself to other instructions within a computer.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 32

Objective: Define and describe an informational attack.

Level: Basic

5) A worm is a program that reproduces itself over a computer network by breaking into computers much like a virtual hacker.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 33

Objective: Define and describe an informational attack.

Level: Basic

6) Information warfare is always a component of cyberterrorism.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 24

Objective: Define the concepts of "cybercrime," "cyberterrorism," and "information warfare."

Level: Basic

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7) It is estimated that 100 million attacks against U.S. businesses and governments take place each day.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 23

Objective: Define the concepts of "cybercrime," "cyberterrorism," and "information warfare."

Level: Basic

8) Critical infrastructure is not an attractive target to terrorists.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 28

Objective: Identify various elements of our critical infrastructure that are potentially vulnerable to cyberterrorism and/or information warfare.

Level: Basic

9) An unauthorized intrusion is easy to identify once it has occurred.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 35

Objective: Define some of the tactics used in cyberspace to share information and promote terrorist ideologies between and within terrorist groups.

Level: Basic

10) The Internet is the best tool for propaganda and recruitment among terrorists.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 38

Objective: Define some of the tactics used in cyberspace to share information and promote terrorist ideologies between and within terrorist groups.

Level: Basic

11) Data hiding is difficult to accomplish, but relatively easy to discover in Internet files.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 37

Objective: Define the words "steganography" and "cryptography" and relate their use in information warfare and cyberterrorism.

Level: Basic

12) A cryptographic key is necessary to read encoded material.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 37

Objective: Define the words "steganography" and "cryptography" and relate their use in information warfare and cyberterrorism.

Level: Basic

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13) Information attacks are the use of cyber communication to distribute or coordinate plans for a terrorist attack, incite an attack, or otherwise assist in the facilitation of terrorism.

Answer: FALSE

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Objective: List the four categories of attacks that encompass cyberterrorism and/or information warfare.

Level: Intermediate

14) Infrastructure attacks are those attacks designed to destroy a system that includes critical data.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 26

Objective: List the four categories of attacks that encompass cyberterrorism and/or information warfare.

Level: Intermediate

15) According to the Russian perspective, cybercrime and cyberterrorism are acceptable techniques of information warfare.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 43

Objective: Discuss the concept of information warfare from the Russian and Chinese perspectives.

Level: Intermediate

2.3 Fill in the Blank Questions

1) _____ operations use information to affect the state of the mind of the adversary.

Answer: Psychological

Page Ref: 24

Objective: Define the concepts of "cybercrime," "cyberterrorism," and "information warfare."

Level: Basic

2) _____ was a large program written primarily for espionage and information gathering that allows attacks to seek and secure drawings, plans, policies, and other documents stored within a computer or computer network.

Answer: Flame

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Objective: Identify various elements of our critical infrastructure that are potentially vulnerable to cyberterrorism and/or information warfare.

Level: Basic

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3) _____ insiders are those that have been given access to a system for valid reasons and present the greatest threat to infrastructure.

Answer: Malicious

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Objective: Identify various elements of our critical infrastructure that are potentially vulnerable to cyberterrorism and/or information warfare.

Level: Basic

4) A _____ runs off weaknesses in popular software in order to reproduce quickly and can affect tens of thousands of computers in as little as two or three hours.

Answer: Worm

Page Ref: 33

Objective: Define and describe an informational attack.

Level: Basic

5) Another word for data hiding is _____.

Answer: Steganography

Page Ref: 37

Objective: Define the words "steganography" and "cryptography" and relate their use in information warfare and cyberterrorism.

Level: Basic

6) The hacker group _____ claimed responsibility for a coordinated series of attacks against private intelligence industry provider, Stratfor.

Answer: Anonymous

Page Ref: 35

Objective: Describe some of the tactics used in cyberspace to share information and promote terrorist ideologies between and within terrorist groups.

Level: Intermediate

7) The Russians view cyber capabilities as tools of information _____.

Answer: Warfare

Page Ref: 43

Objective: Discuss the concept of information warfare from the Russian and Chinese perspectives.

Level: Intermediate

8) Members of al Qaeda have declared a _____ jihad or holy war against the United States and its allies.

Answer: Cyber

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Objective: Explain the active role of China and al Qaeda in recent cyber-attacks against the United States.

Level: Intermediate

9) _____ (acronym) attacks generally take the following forms: destruction or alteration of configuration information for a system, expenditure of resources needed for legitimate operation, and the actual physical modification of network elements.

Answer: DDoS

Page Ref: 33

Objective: Define and describe an informational attack.

Level: Intermediate

10) The potential severity of an electronic attack against critical infrastructure has led some individuals to use the term _____ Pearl Harbor to refer to such an event.

Answer: Electronic

Page Ref: 23

Objective: Identify various elements of our critical infrastructure that are potentially vulnerable to cyberterrorism and/or information warfare.

Level: Intermediate

2.4 Matching Questions

Match the cyber-attack in Column 1 to the appropriate cyberterrorism category in Column 2.

A) Infrastructure attack

B) Technological facilitation

C) Propaganda and promotion

D) Information attack

1) An animal rights group encourages sympathizers to download hacking tools and use them against a local meat packing plant.

Page Ref: 27-39

Objective: List the four categories of attacks that encompass cyberterrorism and/or information warfare.

Level: Intermediate

2) A disgruntled employee purposely infects a company's computer system with a virus.

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Objective: List the four categories of attacks that encompass cyberterrorism and/or information warfare.

Level: Intermediate

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3) A terrorist group hacks into a major city's electrical grid and causes a mass blackout.

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Objective: List the four categories of attacks that encompass cyberterrorism and/or information warfare.

Level: Intermediate

4) A politically motivated hacker hacks into the White House website and defaces the homepage.

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Objective: List the four categories of attacks that encompass cyberterrorism and/or information warfare.

Level: Intermediate

5) A terrorist organization hides a message inside a word-processing file that is transferred through e-mail.

Page Ref: 27-39

Objective: List the four categories of attacks that encompass cyberterrorism and/or information warfare.

Level: Intermediate

6) An individual, not directly affiliated with a terrorist group, agrees to provide funds to the group after watching a video on the group's website.

Page Ref: 27-39

Objective: List the four categories of attacks that encompass cyberterrorism and/or information warfare.

Level: Intermediate

7) A teenager posts a Twitter message asking his 1,000 friends to participate in a flash mob at a local store.

Page Ref: 27-39

Objective: List the four categories of attacks that encompass cyberterrorism and/or information warfare.

Level: Intermediate

8) A hacker infiltrates a major airport's air traffic control tower and attempts to misdirect a plane.

Page Ref: 27-39

Objective: List the four categories of attacks that encompass cyberterrorism and/or information warfare.

Level: Intermediate

9) A terrorist group creates a website hoping to recruit members from a neighboring country.

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Objective: List the four categories of attacks that encompass cyberterrorism and/or information warfare.

Level: Intermediate

10) A hacker group attempts a DDoS attack against a major corporation.

Page Ref: 27-39

Objective: List the four categories of attacks that encompass cyberterrorism and/or information warfare.

Level: Intermediate

Answers: 1) C 2) D 3) A 4) D 5) B 6) C 7) B 8) A 9) C 10) D

2.5 Essay Questions

1) Why is it difficult to define terms like "cybercrime", "cyberterrorism", and "information warfare"?

Answer: (should include points such as):

They are broad concepts

Often it depends on who is defining these terms

Can encompass a range of activities by a variety of different people

These terms and concepts may overlap and elements may be difficult to separate

Page Ref: 24

Objective: Define the concepts of "cybercrime," "cyberterrorism," and "information warfare."

Level: Basic

2) Explain how promotion falls into one of the four categories of attacks that encompass cyberterrorism.

Answer: (should include points such as):

The Internet is largely unregulated and has the potential to reach a lot of people

Used to influence public opinion

Used to generate funding

Used for recruitment and mobilization

Page Ref: 38-39

Objective: List the four categories of attacks that encompass cyberterrorism and/or information warfare.

Level: Basic

3) Explain data hiding.

Answer: (should include points such as):

Taking a piece of information and hiding it within another piece of data

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Digital images or recordings are altered without losing their functionality

Not perceived by the human eye or ear

Fairly easy to do because there are free programs on the Internet

Hard to find

Page Ref: 37

Objective: Define the words "steganography" and "cryptography" and relate their use in information warfare and cyberterrorism.

Level: Basic

2.6 Critical Thinking Questions

1) Pick a critical infrastructure in your area. Discuss why it would be considered a critical infrastructure and what actions should be or have been done to protect it.

   Answer: Answers will vary. Examples of critical infrastructures are outline in the textbook.

   Page Ref: 29-30

   Objective: Identify various elements of our critical infrastructure that are potentially vulnerable to cyberterrorism and/or information warfare.

   Level: Difficult

2) Based on the information provided by the textbook on the Chinese use of information warfare against the United States, give your opinion on what counter actions you think the United States should take against China.

   Answer: Answers will vary.

   Page Ref: 44-45

   Objective: Explain the active role of China and al Qaeda in recent cyber-attacks against the United States.

Level: Difficult

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