#### V2.4.6 - quiz - Logic Bombs and Rootkits

Amanda Success (Period 9) (replace with your information)
Monday December 25, 2023
Seat 99 (Grade level 13)
Cyber Capstone

- 0. What is a keylogger?
- A. A hardware device used to encrypt keyboard inputs
- B. A software program that tracks and logs keystrokes on a victim's keyboard
- C. A security measure used to protect against malware attacks
- D. A physical keyboard layout designed to prevent keylogging

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- 1. What is a logic bomb?
- A. A type of malware that encrypts sensitive data on a computer system.
- B. A piece of code that waits for specific conditions to be met before executing.
- C. A hardware device used to trigger system failures.
- D. A security measure designed to prevent unauthorized access to computer networks.

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- 2. What are triggers in the context of logic bombs?
- A. Hardware components used to activate the logic bomb.
- B. Specific events or conditions that cause the logic bomb to execute.
- C. Encryption keys used to decrypt data encrypted by the logic bomb.
- D. Security measures used to detect and neutralize logic bombs.

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- 3. What are time bombs?
- A. Logic bombs that detonate after a certain amount of time has passed.
- B. Logic bombs that detonate when triggered by specific events.
- C. Hardware devices used to activate logic bombs.
- D. Encryption keys used to decrypt data encrypted by logic bombs.

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- 4. Who is likely to install a logic bomb as an insider threat?
- A. A cybersecurity expert hired to protect the company's network.
- B. A disgruntled employee with privileged access to computer systems.
- C. An external hacker attempting to breach the company's security.
- D. A competitor trying to sabotage the company's operations.

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- 5. Why are logic bombs hard to identify?
- A. They are large and easily detectable by antivirus software.
- B. They are activated randomly without specific triggers.
- C. They are stealthy by nature and remain inactive until triggered.
- D. They only affect outdated computer systems.

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- 6. What is a recommended defense against logic bombs?
- A. Disabling all antivirus software to prevent detection.
- B. Regularly updating the operating system and patching vulnerabilities.
- C. Ignoring scheduled tasks and system backups.
- D. Using weak passwords to deter logic bomb activation.

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- 7. What is a rootkit?
- A. A type of malware that provides administrative access to a computer while concealing its presence.
- B. A type of malware that targets only Linux/Unix systems.
- C. A hardware component used to enhance computer performance.
- D. A software tool used by system administrators to enhance system security.

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- 8. What is the main role of a rootkit?
- A. To enhance computer performance.
- B. To alter system files and conceal its presence to avoid detection.
- C. To provide additional security features to the operating system.
- D. To detect and remove other malware from the computer.

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- 9. Why are rootkits difficult to detect?
- A. Because they only target outdated operating systems.
- B. Because they activate after the operating system boots up.
- C. Because they alter system files and data reports to avoid detection.
- D. Because they are only installed on Linux/Unix systems.

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- 10. How do rootkits block some antivirus software?
- A. By encrypting system files.
- B. By activating before the operating system boots up.
- C. By disabling the computer's firewall.
- D. By uninstalling the antivirus software.

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- 11. What type of rootkit overwrites the firmware of the system's BIOS?
- A. Bootkit
- B. Kernel rootkit
- C. Firmware rootkit
- D. Driver rootkit

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- 12. What is the purpose of Secure Boot in defending against rootkits?
- A. To prevent unauthorized access to computer hardware.
- B. To detect tampering with boot loaders and key operating system files.
- C. To enhance computer performance.
- D. To encrypt system files and data reports.

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- 13. Which operating system was targeted by the Machiavelli rootkit?
- A. Linux
- B. Windows
- C. Mac OS X
- D. Android

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- 14. What is Stuxnet?
- A. The first known rootkit for industrial control systems (ICS).
- B. A hardware component used to enhance computer performance.
- C. A type of malware that targets Linux/Unix systems.

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D. A software tool used by system administrators to enhance system security.