

Module 4: Multiple-choice questions

1. Business and cybersecurity overlap in the following ways:
 - a) Businesses must ensure their computer systems and networks are secure
 - b) Businesses may either commit cybercrimes or be victims of cybercrime
 - c) Cybersecurity businesses have been created
 - d) They overlap in all the ways described above
2. Businesses must ensure systems are secure because of:
 - a) Legal reasons
 - b) Financial reasons
 - c) All of the above
 - d) None of the above
3. Businesses must ensure systems are secure because of:
 - e) Bureaucratic reasons
 - f) Administrative reasons
 - g) All of the above
 - h) None of the above
4. Which one is the most important goal for businesses:
 - a) Protect confidentiality of information
 - b) Protect integrity of information
 - c) Protect availability of information
 - d) All of them are important business goals
5. Strong information security in businesses signals for everything except:
 - a) Good management
 - b) Good customer service
 - c) Good economic thinking
 - d) Good interpersonal skills of the employees
6. Legal reasons why businesses must ensure systems are secure are all except for:
 - a) Not wanting to risk liability for lawsuits
 - b) Not wanting to risk damages on their public image
 - c) Not wanting to lose profits
 - d) All are among the legal reasons why businesses must ensure secure systems
7. Among the internal costs of damages from cybercrime are:
 - a) Detection costs and investigation costs
 - b) Containment costs and investigation costs
 - c) All of the above
 - d) None of the above
8. Among the external costs of damages from cybercrime are:
 - e) Detection costs and investigation costs
 - f) Containment costs and investigation costs
 - g) All of the above
 - h) None of the above
9. There is an ethical duty to protect information for the following organizations/institutions:
 - a) Health care institutions
 - b) Law firms

c) Educational institutions

d) All of the above

10. Functions that cyber operations businesses perform are everything except for:

a) System vulnerability checks and networking engineering

b) Malware analysis and maintaining operational centers

c) Crisis management and state policy analysis

d) Software development and reverse engineering

11. Among the most important similarities between cybercrime and white-collar crime are:

a) Both have an international focus

b) Both types of offenders have the same level of education usually

c) Both crimes are committed by older offenders

d) For both there are digital forensics and cybercrime units developed in some police departments.

12. Among the most important differences between cybercrime and white-collar crime are:

a) For cybercrime there are cybercrime units developed in some police departments but there are not any digital forensics units for white-collar crime.

b) While cybercrime is central to the study of crime and criminal justice, white-collar crime is not

c) The setting where white-collar crimes are committed is typical while for cybercrimes it is not

d) Cybersecurity has been constructed as a national threat, but white-collar crime has not been.

13. All of the features of white-collar cybercrime offenders are true except for:

a) They are predominantly male

b) Work in groups

c) Are above 30-years-old

d) Work in the defense industry

14. Which one is true about the female white-collar cybercrime offenders:

a) They are the predominant gender represented in this type of offense

b) They are acting alone when they are offenders

c) They are acting as an accomplice when they are offenders

d) They are working with other females when acting in groups

15. Initial training of newly hired employees should include all except for:

a) Review of company policy

b) Protecting smartphones

c) Password protection techniques

d) Handing informed consent forms regarding cybersecurity

16. It is recommendable that company cybersecurity policies are everything except for:

a) Clear

b) Written

c) Fair

d) Enforced

17. Among the core dimensions of security culture are:

a) Norms and attitudes

b) Communication and compliance

c) Cognitions and behaviors

d) All of the above