My Advice:
Read through the lecture slides, which follow the textbook, and additional notes on board (if you missed a class, connect with a classmate)
Read the book
Look over all the labs
Read the reading assignments
Look over the quizzes
Practice, practice, practice – write out key concepts
Form a study group

Overview
The test will consist of approximately 50 Multiple Choice questions.
Below is an outline of the key concepts we have covered so far

Chapter 12: Email/Spam/Phishing/IP/Copyright
Understand:
Improving the Effectiveness of Email
  • Problems with Email
  • Netiquette
Creating Good Passwords
  • The Role of Passwords
  • Guidelines for Selecting a Password
  • Changing Passwords
  • Managing Passwords
Viruses and Worms
  • It's a Zoo Out There
  • How to "Catch" a Virus
  • Virus-Checking Software
  • Phishing
Protecting Intellectual Property
  • Licensing of Software
  • Open Source Software
  • Copyright on the Web
  • Violating Copyright Law

Introduction Digita Forensics: Intro to Digital Forensics
Read through the entire slides
Read through all the cases presented

Chapter 8: Representing Information Digitally
Understand:
Understand:
Digitizing Discrete Information
  • Limitation of Digits
  • Alternative Representations
  • Symbols,
Fundamental Information Representation
  • The PandA Representation
  • Bits in Computer Memory
Binary and Decimal
  • Conversions
Hex Explained
  • The 16 Hex Digits
- Changing Hex Digits to Bits and Back Again

Digitizing Text
- Assigning Symbols
- Extended ASCII: An 8-bit Code

Labs
Be able to recognize concepts covered in recent labs

Note: the following are sample questions so that you have a feel for the types of questions that can be asked.

Sample Questions: choose the best answer

1111 1111 (in base 2) when converted to base 10 is:
A. 256 256
B. 255
C. FF FF
D. 1000 1000
E. none of the above

How is 1111 1010 1011 0100 (in binary) represented in hexadecimal?
A. 2 B A D
B. F A B 4
C. 2 F A B
D. B A D 4
E. none of the above

It is difficult to convey subtle emotions using email because:
A. it can be too informal, impersonal, and casually written
B. conversational cues are missing
C. emoticons may help but are limited
D. all of the above
E. none of the above

A good example of netiquette is to always:
A. address the person to whom you are writing
B. sign your name
C. obtain permission from the sender before forwarding an email to other recipient(s)
D. all of the above
E. none of the above