Test Bank for Information Security Text and Cases 2nd Edition by Dhillon

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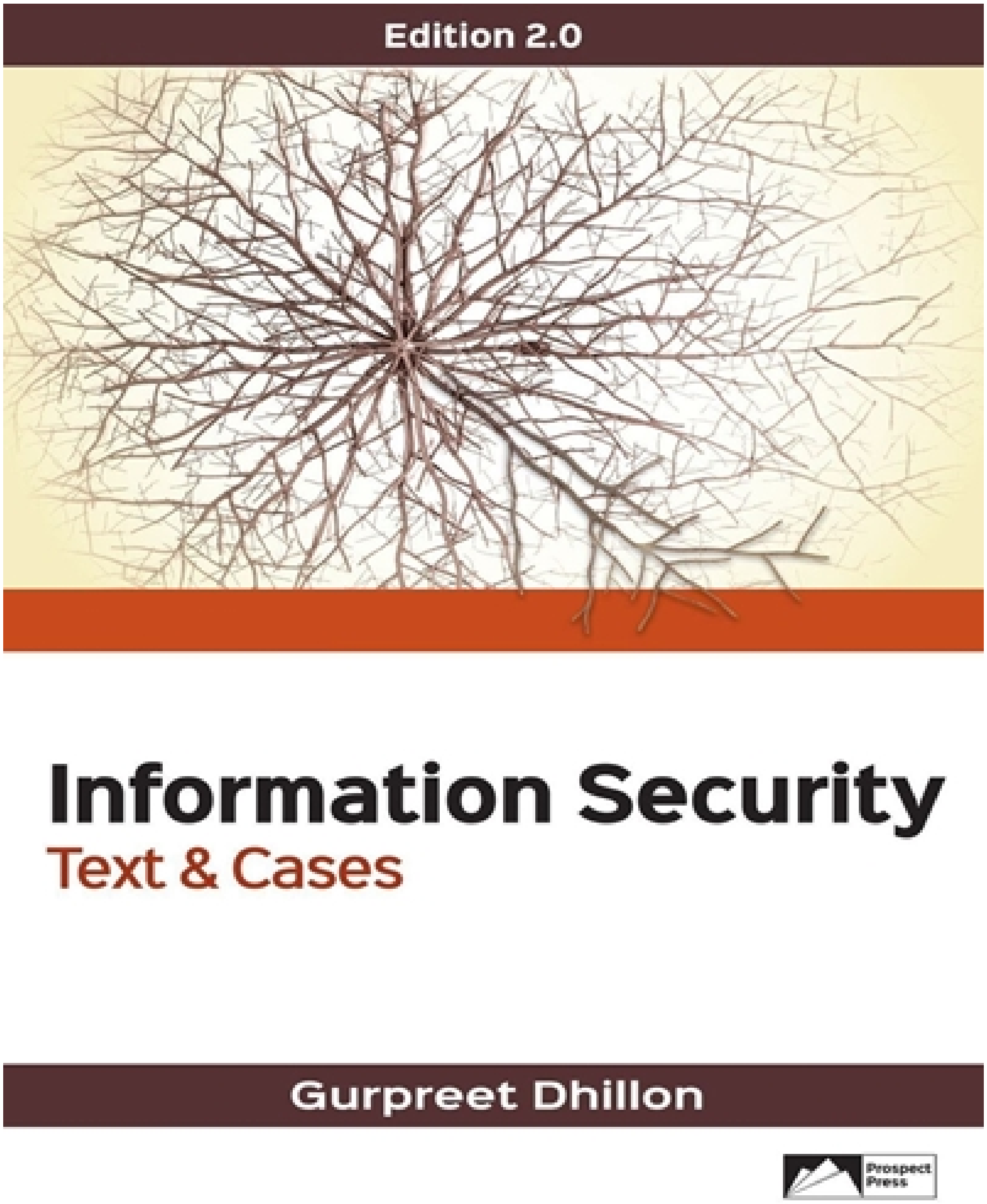

Test Bank

Multiple Choice Questions

Chapter 2—Security of Technical Systems in Organizations

1. When dealing with information system security, the weakest point is considered to be the most serious vulnerability. This is generally termed as the principle of ___________.
    a. weakest node
    b. easiest penetration
    c. easiest threat
    d. weakest entry point
2. Perpetrators generally stick to the ___________ means to accomplish their objectives.
    a. easiest and safest
    b. easiest and simplest
    c. safest and simplest
    d. easiest, safest, and simplest
3. Which of the following vulnerability applies to hardware, software, and data?
    a. Destruction
    b. Interception
    c. Modification
    d. Disclosure
4. Fabrication and disclosure vulnerabilities only apply to ___________.
    a. hardware
    b. software
    c. data
    d. none of the above
5. ___________ is said to occur when the data held in a computer system is accessed in an unauthorized manner and is changed without requisite permissions.
    a. Modification
    b. Destruction
    c. Disclosure
    d. Interception
6. ___________ occurs simply when the hardware, software, or the data are destroyed because of malicious intent.
    a. Modification
    b. Destruction
    c. Disclosure
    d. Interception
7. ___________ of data takes place when data are made available or access to software is made available without due consent of the individual responsible for the data or software.
    a. Modification
    b. Destruction
    c. Disclosure
    d. Interception
8. ___________ occurs when an unauthorized person or software gains access to data or computer resources.
    a. Modification
    b. Destruction
    c. Disclosure
    d. Interception
9. ___________ occurs when a computer system becomes unavailable for use.
    a. Disclosure
    b. Interception

   c. Interruption
   d. Fabrication

10. ___________ occurs when spurious transactions are inserted into a network or records are added to an existing database.
   a. Disclosure
   b. Interception
   c. Interruption
   d. Fabrication
11. Which of the following is not a classic data security requirement?
   a. Confidentiality
   b. Integrity
   c. Availability
   d. Authentication
12. ___________ requirements ensure the privacy of data.
   a. Confidentiality
   b. Integrity
   c. Availability
   d. Authentication
13. ___________ requirements ensure that data and programs are changed in an authorized manner.
   a. Confidentiality
   b. Integrity
   c. Availability
   d. Authentication
14. ___________ requirements ensure the proper functioning of all systems such that there is no denial of service to authorized users.
   a. Integrity
   b. Availability
   c. Authentication
   d. Non-repudiation
15. ___________ requirements ensure that the message is from the source it claims to be from.
   a. Integrity
   b. Availability
   c. Authentication
   d. Non-repudiation
16. ___________ requirements prevent an individual or entity from denying having performed a particular action related to data.
   a. Integrity
   b. Availability
   c. Authentication
   d. Non-repudiation
17. In the area of information system security, integrity is related to ___________ factor(s).
   a. intrinsic
   b. extrinsic
   c. both intrinsic and extrinsic
   d. none of the above
18. Mechanisms to ensure integrity fall into ___________ broad classes.
   a. two
   b. three
   c. four
   d. five
19. ___________ mechanisms seek to maintain integrity by blocking unauthorized attempts to change data.

    a. Prevention
    b. Intrusion
    c. Detection
    d. Correction

20. ___________ mechanisms simply report violations of integrity.
    a. Prevention
    b. Intrusion
    c. Detection
    d. Correction

21. ___________ mechanisms analyze data to see if the required security constraints still hold.
    a. Prevention
    b. Intrusion
    c. Detection
    d. Correction

22. The concept of ___________ has often been equated to disaster recovery and contingency planning.
    a. confidentiality
    b. integrity
    c. availability
    d. authentication

23. Escrow, redundancy, backup, and recovery plans are controls to ensure ___________ requirements.
    a. confidentiality
    b. integrity
    c. availability
    d. authentication

24. Hash total, check bits, pedigree checks, and vendor assurance sequencing are controls to ensure ___________ requirements.
    a. confidentiality
    b. integrity
    c. availability
    d. authentication

25. Encryption, copyright, and patents are controls to ensure ___________ requirements.
    a. confidentiality
    b. integrity
    c. availability
    d. authentication

26. Timeliness is an important attribute of ___________, since obsolete data are not necessarily true and correct.
    a. confidentiality
    b. integrity
    c. availability
    d. authenticity

27. Audit logs, verification validation, vendor assurances, and serial checks are controls to ensure ___________ requirements.
    a. confidentiality
    b. integrity
    c. availability
    d. authentication

28. The importance of ___________ as an information system security requirement came about because of increased reliance on electronic communications and maintaining the legality of certain types of electronic documents.

a. integrity
b. availability
c. authentication
d. non-repudiation

29. Within the information system security domain, __________ has been defined as a property achieved through cryptographic methods.

a. integrity
b. availability
c. authentication
d. non-repudiation

30. Good testing, coding, and maintenance are the cornerstones of __________ controls.

a. software development
b. operating system
c. program
d. data

Answer Key

1. b	7. c	13. b	19. a	25. a
2. d	8. d	14. b	20. c	26. d
3. b	9. c	15. c	21. c	27. d
4. c	10.d	16. d	22. c	28. d
5. a	11. d	17. c	23. c	29. d
6. b	12. a	18. a	24. b	30. a