

Corporate Computer Security, 4e (Boyle/Panko)
Chapter 2 Planning and Policy

1) This book focuses on _____.

- A) offense
- B) defense
- C) offense and defense about equally
- D) None of the above

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Question: 1

2) Closing all routes of attack into an organization's system(s) is called _____.

- A) defense in depth
- B) comprehensive security
- C) total security
- D) access control

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Question: 2b

3) A _____ occur(s) when a single security element failure defeats the overall security of a system.

- A) spot failure
- B) weakest link failure
- C) defense in depth departure
- D) critical failure

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Question: 2c

4) Which of the following is a formal process?

- A) Annual corporate planning
- B) Planning and developing individual countermeasures
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Question: 3a

5) A planned series of actions in a corporation is a(n) _____.

- A) strategy
- B) sequence
- C) process
- D) anomaly

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Question: 3a

6) The growing number of compliance laws and regulations is driving firms to use formal governance frameworks to guide their security processes.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Question: 3b

7) Many compliance regimes require firms to adopt specific formal governance framework to drive security planning and operational management.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Question: 3b

8) Planning, protection, and response follow a fairly strict sequence from one stage to another.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Question: 4b

9) The stage of the plan-protect response cycle that consumes the most time is _____.

- A) planning
- B) protection
- C) response
- D) each of the above consumes about the same amount of time

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Question: 4c

10) _____ is the plan-based creation and operation of countermeasures.

- A) Planning
- B) Protection
- C) Response
- D) All of the above

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Question: 4d

11) What is missing from the definition of response as "recovery?"

- A) The phrase "according to plan" must be added to "recovery."
- B) The definition must refer to specific resources.
- C) The phrase "Reasonable degree of" must begin the definition.
- D) The phrase "and prosecution" must be added after "recovery."

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Question: 4e

12) Strong security can be an enabler, allowing a company to do things it could not do otherwise.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Question: 5a

13) The key to security being an enabler is _____.

- A) getting it involved early within the project
- B) having strong corporate policies
- C) extensive training
- D) adequate spending on security

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Question: 5b

14) IT security people should maintain a negative view of users.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Question: 5c

15) It is a good idea to view the security function as a police force or military organization.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Question: 5d

16) The first step in developing an IT security plan is to _____.

- A) determine needs
- B) assess the current state of the company's security
- C) create comprehensive security
- D) prioritize security projects

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Question: 6a

17) Once a company's resources are enumerated, the next step is to _____.

- A) create a protection plan for each
- B) assess the degree to which each is already protected
- C) enumerate threats to each
- D) classify them according to sensitivity

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Question: 6c

18) After performing a preliminary security assessment, a company should develop a remediation plan for EVERY security gap identified.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Question: 6d

19) A company should consider list of possible remediation plans as an investment portfolio.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Question: 6e

20) The factors that require a firm to change its security planning, protection, and response are called driving forces.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Question: 7a

21) Compliance laws and regulations _____.

- A) create requirements to which security must respond
- B) can be expensive for IT security
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Question: 7b

22) A _____ is a material deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement in the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected.

- A) material control failure
- B) material control deficiency
- C) critical control deficiency
- D) critical control failure

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Question: 8a

23) When companies studied where they stored private information, they found that much of this information was stored inside spreadsheets and word processing documents.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Question: 9b

24) _____ specifically addresses data protection requirements at financial institutions.

A) GLBA

B) HIPAA

C) The Revised SEC Act

D) Sarbanes-Oxley

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Question: 9c

25) _____ specifically addresses data protection requirements at health care institutions.

A) GLBA

B) HIPAA

C) Sarbanes-Oxley

D) The SEC Act

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Question: 9d

26) Data breach notification laws typically _____.

A) require companies to notify affected people if sensitive personally identifiable information is stolen or even lost

B) have caused companies to think more about security

C) Both A and B

D) Neither A nor B

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Question: 10a

27) The FTC can act against companies that fail to take reasonable precautions to protect privacy information.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Question: 11a

28) The FTC can _____.

- A) impose fines
- B) require annual audits by external auditing firms for many years
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Question: 11b

29) Which companies do PCI-DSS affect?

- A) E-commerce firms
- B) Medical firms
- C) Government organizations
- D) Companies that accept credit card payments

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Question: 13

30) What type of organization is subject to FISMA?

- A) E-commerce firms
- B) Medical firms
- C) Government organizations
- D) Companies that accept credit card payments

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Question: 14a

31) In FISMA, _____ is done internally by the organization.

- A) certification
- B) accreditation
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Question: 14b

32) The manager of the security department often is called _____.

- A) the chief security officer (CSO)
- B) the chief information security officer (CISO)
- C) Either A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Question: 15a

33) Placing security within IT _____.

- A) creates independence
- B) is likely to give security stronger backing from the IT department
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Question: 16a

34) Independence is best provided for IT security by placing it within the IT department.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Question: 16a

35) Most IT security analysts recommend placing IT security functions within the IT department.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Question: 16c

36) In order to demonstrate support for security, top management must _____.

- A) ensure that security has an adequate budget
- B) support security when there are conflicts between the needs of security and the needs of other business functions
- C) follow security procedures themselves
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Question: 17b

37) _____ examines organizational units for efficiency, effectiveness, and adequate controls.

- A) Internal auditing
- B) Financial auditing
- C) IT auditing
- D) None of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Question: 18b

38) _____ examines financial processes for efficiency, effectiveness, and adequate controls.

- A) Internal auditing
- B) Financial auditing
- C) IT auditing
- D) None of the above

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Question: 18b

39) _____ examines IT processes for efficiency, effectiveness, and adequate controls.

- A) Internal auditing
- B) Financial auditing
- C) IT auditing
- D) None of the above

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Question: 18b

40) Placing IT auditing in an existing auditing department would give independence from IT security.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Question: 18c

41) _____ entails investigating the IT security of external companies and the implications of close IT partnerships before implementing interconnectivity.

- A) Auditing
- B) Due diligence
- C) Peer-to-peer security
- D) Vulnerability testing

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Question: 18h

42) To outsource some security functions, a firm can use an MISP.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Question: 19a

43) A benefit of using MSSPs is that they provide _____.

- A) cost savings
- B) independence
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Question: 19b

44) What security functions typically are outsourced?

- A) Intrusion detection
- B) Vulnerability testing
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Question: 19c

45) What security functions typically are outsourced?

- A) Policy
- B) Vulnerability testing
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Question: 19c

46) What security function(s) usually is(are) *not* outsourced?

- A) Planning
- B) Intrusion detection
- C) Vulnerability testing
- D) All of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Question: 19e

47) Vulnerability testing typically is *not* outsourced.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Question: 19e

48) According to the author, *information assurance* is a good name for IT security.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Question: 20a

49) The goal of IT security is *risk elimination*.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Question: 20b

50) The goal of IT security is *reasonable risk reduction*.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Question: 20b

51) Security tends to impede functionality.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Question: 20c

52) In benefits, costs and benefits are expressed on a per-year basis.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Question: 21a

53) SLE times APO gives the _____.

- A) expected per-event loss
- B) expected annual loss
- C) expected life cycle loss
- D) expected per-event benefit

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Question: 21b

54) When risk analysis deals with costs and benefits that vary by year, the computations should use _____.

- A) NPV
- B) IRR
- C) Either A or B
- D) Neither A nor B

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Question: 23a

55) Which of the following gives the best estimate of the complete cost of a compromise?

- A) ALE
- B) ARO
- C) TCI
- D) Life cycle cost

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Question: 23b

56) The worst problem with classic risk analysis is that _____.

- A) protections often protect multiple resources
- B) resources often are protected by multiple resources
- C) we cannot estimate the annualized rate of occurrence
- D) costs and benefits are not the same each year

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Question: 23d

57) The book recommends hard-headed thinking about security ROI analysis.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Question: 23e

58) Which of the following is a way of responding to risk with active countermeasures?

- A) Risk reduction
- B) Risk acceptance
- C) Risk avoidance
- D) All of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Question: 24a

59) _____ means implementing no countermeasures and absorbing any damages that occur.

- A) Risk reduction
- B) Risk acceptance
- C) Risk avoidance
- D) None of the above

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Question: 24b

60) _____ means responding to risk by taking out insurance.

- A) Risk reduction
- B) Risk acceptance
- C) Risk avoidance
- D) Risk transference

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Question: 24c

61) _____ means responding to risk by not taking a risky action.

- A) Risk reduction
- B) Risk acceptance
- C) Risk avoidance
- D) Risk transference

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Question: 24e

62) Responding to risk through risk avoidance is likely to be acceptable to other units of the firm.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Question: 24f

63) A technical security architecture includes _____.

- A) all of a firm's countermeasures
- B) how countermeasures are organized
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Question: 25a

64) A technical security architecture should be created _____.

- A) annually
- B) before a firm creates individual countermeasures
- C) before a firm creates a specific countermeasure
- D) after each major compromise

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Question: 25c

65) Companies should replace their legacy security technologies immediately.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Question: 25d

66) Using both a firewall and host hardening to protect a host is _____.

- A) defense in depth
- B) risk acceptance
- C) an anti-weakest link strategy
- D) adding berms

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Question: 26a

67) _____ requires multiple countermeasures to be defeated for an attack to succeed.

- A) Defense in depth
- B) Weakest link analysis
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Question: 26b

68) _____ is a single countermeasure composed of multiple interdependent components in series that require all components to succeed if the countermeasure is to succeed.

- A) Defense in depth
- B) Weakest link
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Question: 26b

69) Central security consoles _____.

- A) are dangerous
- B) allow policies to be applied consistently
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Question: 26d

70) Security professionals should minimize burdens on functional departments.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Question: 26e

71) Having realistic goals for reducing vulnerabilities _____.

- A) is giving in to the problem
- B) helps to focus on the most critical threats
- C) is a cost-saving method
- D) is risk avoidance

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Question: 26f

72) Border management _____.

- A) is no longer important because there are so many ways to bypass borders
- B) is close to a complete solution to access control
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Question: 27b

73) A(n) _____ is a statement of *what* should be done under specific circumstances.

- A) implementation control
- B) policy
- C) policy guidance document
- D) procedure

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Question: 28a

74) Policies should specify the details of how protections are to be applied.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Question: 28b

75) Policies should specify implementation in detail.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Question: 28c

76) When you wish to create a specific firewall, you should create a security policy for that firewall specifically.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Question: 29d

77) Policies should be written by _____.

- A) IT security
- B) corporate teams involving people from multiple departments
- C) a senior executive
- D) an outside consultant, to maintain independence

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Question: 30

78) _____ are mandatory.

- A) Standards
- B) Guidelines
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Question: 31a

79) _____ are discretionary.

- A) Standards
- B) Guidelines
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Question: 31a

80) It is mandatory for decision makers to consider guidelines.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Question: 31b

81) Guidelines are appropriate in simple and highly certain circumstances.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Question: 31c

82) _____ specify the low-level detailed actions that must be taken by specific employees.

- A) Procedures
- B) Processes
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Question: 32a

83) The steps required to issue a new employee a password should be specified in a _____.

- A) procedure
- B) process
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Question: 32b

84) In manual procedures, the segregation of duties _____.

- A) reduces risk
- B) increases risk by creating blind spots
- C) increases risk by reducing accountability
- D) can only be done safely through information technology

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Question: 32c

85) When someone requests to take an action that is potentially dangerous, what protection should be put into place?

- A) Limit the number of people that may request an approval
- B) Ensure that the approver is the same as the requestor
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Question: 32d

86) Mandatory vacations should be enforced _____.

- A) to improve employee diligence to threats
- B) to reduce the possibility of collusion between employees
- C) to be in compliance with state and federal law
- D) for ethical purposes

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Question: 32e

87) _____ are check lists of *what* should be done in a specific procedure.

- A) Baselines
- B) Guidelines
- C) Standards
- D) Procedures

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Question: 32f

88) _____ are descriptions of what the best firms in the industry are doing about security.

- A) Best practices
- B) Recommended practices
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Question: 32g

89) _____ are prescriptive statements about what companies should do and are put together by trade associations and government agencies.

- A) Best practices
- B) Recommended practices
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Question: 32g

90) The party that is ultimately held accountable for a resource or control is _____.

- A) the owner
- B) the trustee
- C) the accredited security officer
- D) the certified security officer

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Question: 32h

91) The owner can delegate _____ to the trustee.

- A) the work of implementation of a resource or control
- B) accountability for a resource or control
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Question: 32i

92) Different honest people can make different ethical decisions in a given situation.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Question: 33a

93) Companies create codes of ethics in order to make ethical decision making more predictable.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Question: 33b

94) In a firm, codes of ethics apply to _____.

- A) part-time employees
- B) senior managers
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Question: 33d

95) Senior officers often have an additional code of ethics.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Question: 33e

96) Which of the following is an example of a conflict of interest?

- A) Preferential dealings with relatives
- B) Investing in competitors
- C) Competing with the company while still employed by the company
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Question: 33h

97) _____ are monetary gifts to induce an employee to favor a supplier or other party.

- A) Bribes
- B) Kickbacks
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Question: 33k

98) _____ are payments made by a supplier to a corporate buyer when a purchase is made.

- A) Bribes
- B) Kickbacks
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Question: 33k

99) It is acceptable for an employee to reveal _____.

- A) confidential information
- B) private information
- C) trade secrets
- D) None of the above

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Question: 33l

100) Exceptions in policies and procedures should be forbidden.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Question: 34a

101) Which of the following is a good rule for handling exceptions?

- A) Only some people should be allowed to request exceptions.
- B) The requestor and approver should be different people.
- C) The exception should be documented.
- D) All of the above.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Question: 34c

102) Policies drive _____.

- A) implementation
- B) oversight
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Question: 35b

103) Conducting stings on employees _____.

- A) raises awareness
- B) raises resentment
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Question: 35f

104) Electronic employee monitoring is rare.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Question: 35g

105) Informing employees that monitoring will be done is a bad idea.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Question: 35h

106) Security metrics allow a company to know if it is improving in its implementation of policies.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Question: 35j

107) The purpose(s) of auditing is(are) to _____.

- A) develop opinions on the health of controls
- B) find punishable instances of noncompliance
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Question: 36a

108) Audits place special attention on _____.

- A) compliance avoidance
- B) noncompliance
- C) memo log files
- D) absences from duty

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Question: 36c

109) _____ audits are done by an organization on itself.

- A) Internal
- B) External
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Question: 36d

110) Hotlines for reporting improper behavior are required by law to be non-anonymous.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Question: 37a

111) Internal corporate attackers often have a history of overt unacceptable behavior.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Question: 37c

112) Which of the following is *not* one of the three elements in the fraud and abuse triangle?

- A) Opportunity
- B) Resistance
- C) Rationalization
- D) Pressure

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Question: 37d

113) Employees usually must rationalize bad behavior.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Question: 37f

114) Before doing a vulnerability test, a security employee must ensure that _____.

A) doing a vulnerability test is in his or her job description

B) no damage will be done

C) he or she has a specific contract to do a specific test

D) the test is a surprise to everyone, including the tester's superior, who may be engaged in illicit activities

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Question: 38b

115) Which of the following are examples of opportunity?

A) Weak security controls

B) Insufficient oversight from management

C) An unlocked safe

D) All of the above

Answer: D

Diff: 1

116) An example of "pressure" from the fraud triangle would include paying back embezzled money.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

117) A governance framework specifies how to do _____.

A) planning

B) implementation

C) oversight

D) All of the above.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Question: 40a

118) COSO focuses on _____.

A) corporate internal and financial controls

B) IT governance

C) IT security governance

D) All of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Question: 40b

119) CobiT focuses on _____.

- A) corporate governance
- B) controlling entire IT function
- C) IT security governance
- D) All of the above about equally

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Question: 40b

120) In COSO, a company's overall control culture is called its _____.

- A) control culture
- B) tone at the top
- C) control environment
- D) security culture

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Question: 41c

121) Which CobiT domain has the most control objectives?

- A) Planning & Organization
- B) Acquisition & Implementation
- C) Delivery & Support
- D) Monitoring

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Question: 42d

122) _____ is preferred by U.S. auditors.

- A) ISO/IEC 27000 family
- B) COSO
- C) CobiT
- D) PCI-DSS

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Question: 42e

123) The ISO/IEC 2700 family focuses on _____.

- A) corporate governance
- B) IT governance
- C) IT security governance
- D) All of the above about equally

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Question: 40c

124) Which of the following specifies how to do certification by external parties?

A) COSO

B) CobiT

C) ISO/IEC 27000

D) All of the above have certification by external parties.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Question: 43d