Which of the following is true of two-factor authentication?

- A. It uses the RSA public-key signature based on integers with large prime factors.
- B. It requires two measurements of hand geometry.
- C. It does not use single sign-on technology.
- D. It relies on two independent proofs of identity.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

The Correct Answer: It relies on two independent proofs of identity. Two-factor authentication refers to using two independent proofs of identity, such as something the user has (e.g. a token card) and something the user knows (a password). Two-factor authentication may be used with single sign-on.

The following answers are incorrect: It requires two measurements of hand geometry. Measuring hand geometry twice does not yield two independent proofs.

It uses the RSA public-key signature based on integers with large prime factors. RSA encryption uses integers with exactly two prime factors, but the term "two-factor authentication" is not used in that context.

It does not use single sign-on technology. This is a detractor.

The following reference(s) were/was used to create this question: Shon Harris AIO v.3 p.129 ISC2 OIG, 2007 p. 126

QUESTION 145

The "vulnerability of a facility" to damage or attack may be assessed by all of the following except:

- A. Inspection
- B. History of losses
- C. Security controls
- D. security budget

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

Source: The CISSP Examination Textbook- Volume 2: Practice by S. Rao Vallabhaneni.

QUESTION 146

Access control is the collection of mechanisms that permits managers of a system to exercise a directing or restraining influence over the behavior, use, and content of a system. It does not permit management to:

- A. specify what users can do
- B. specify which resources they can access
- C. specify how to restrain hackers
- D. specify what operations they can perform on a system.

Correct Answer: C Explanation:

Access control is the collection of mechanisms that permits managers of a system to exercise a

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directing or restraining influence over the behavior, use, and content of a system. It permits management to specify what users can do, which resources they can access, and what operations they can perform on a system. Specifying HOW to restrain hackers is not directly linked to access control. Source: DUPUIS, Clement, Access Control Systems and Methodology, Version 1, May 2002, CISSP Open Study Group Study Guide for Domain 1, Page 12.

QUESTION 147

In the CIA triad, what does the letter A stand for?

- A. Auditability
- B. Accountability
- C. Availability
- D. Authentication

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

The CIA triad stands for Confidentiality, Integrity and Availability.

QUESTION 148

Which of the following is most affected by denial-of-service (DOS) attacks?

- A. Confidentiality
- B. Integrity
- C. Accountability
- D. Availability

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

Denial of service attacks obviously affect availability of targeted systems. Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L.& VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, John Wiley & Sons, 2001, Chapter 3: Telecommunications and Network Security (page 61).

QUESTION 149

Which of the following Kerberos components holds all users' and services' cryptographic keys?

- A. The Key Distribution Service
- B. The Authentication Service
- C. The Key Distribution Center
- D. The Key Granting Service

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

The Key Distribution Center (KDC) holds all users' and services' cryptographic keys. It provides authentication services, as well as key distribution functionality. The Authentication Service is the part of the KDC that authenticates a principal. The Key Distribution Service and Key Granting Service are distracters and are not defined Kerberos components.

Source: WALLHOFF, John, CISSP Summary 2002, April 2002, CBK#1 Access Control System & Methodology (page 3)

QUESTION 150

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Which of the following access control models requires defining classification for objects?

- A. Role-based access control
- B. Discretionary access control
- C. Identity-based access control
- D. Mandatory access control

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

With mandatory access control (MAC), the authorization of a subject's access to an object is dependent upon labels, which indicate the subject's clearance, and classification of objects.

The Following answers were incorrect:

Identity-based Access Control is a type of Discretionary Access Control (DAC), they are synonymous.

Role Based Access Control (RBAC) and Rule Based Access Control (RuBAC or RBAC) are types of Non Discretionary Access Control (NDAC).

Tip:

When you have two answers that are synonymous they are not the right choice for sure.

There is only one access control model that makes use of Label, Clearances, and Categories, it is Mandatory Access Control, none of the other one makes use of those items.

Reference(s) used for this question:

KRUTZ, Ronald L.& VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, John Wiley & Sons, 2001, Chapter 2: Access control systems (page 33).

QUESTION 151

Which of the following is most appropriate to notify an internal user that session monitoring is being conducted?

- A. Logon Banners
- B. Wall poster
- C. Employee Handbook
- D. Written agreement

Correct Answer: D **Explanation:**

This is a tricky question, the keyword in the question is Internal users.

There are two possible answers based on how the question is presented, this question could either apply to internal users or ANY anonymous/external users.

Internal users should always have a written agreement first, then logon banners serve as a constant reminder.

Banners at the log-on time should be used to notify external users of any monitoring that is being conducted. A good banner will give you a better legal stand and also makes it obvious the user was warned about who should access the system, who is authorized and unauthorized, and if it is an unauthorized user then he is fully aware of trespassing. Anonymous/External users, such as those logging into a web site, ftp server or even a mail server; their only notification system is the use of a logon banner.

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References used for this question:

KRUTZ, Ronald L.& VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Page 50. Shon Harris, CISSP All-in-one, 5th edition, pg 873

QUESTION 152

A central authority determines what subjects can have access to certain objects based on the organizational security policy is called:

- A. Mandatory Access Control
- B. Discretionary Access Control
- C. Non-Discretionary Access Control
- D. Rule-based Access control

Correct Answer: C Explanation:

A central authority determines what subjects can have access to certain objects based on the organizational security policy.

The key focal point of this question is the 'central authority' that determines access rights.

Cecilia one of the quiz user has sent me feedback informing me that NIST defines MAC as: "MAC Policy means that Access Control Policy Decisions are made by a CENTRAL AUTHORITY. Which seems to indicate there could be two good answers to this question.

However if you read the NISTR document mentioned in the references below, it is also mentioned that: MAC is the most mentioned NDAC policy. So MAC is a form of NDAC policy.

Within the same document it is also mentioned: "In general, all access control policies other than DAC are grouped in the category of non- discretionary access control (NDAC). As the name implies, policies in this category have rules that are not established at the discretion of the user. Non-discretionary policies establish controls that cannot be changed by users, but only through administrative action."

Under NDAC you have two choices: Rule Based Access control and Role Base Access Control

MAC is implemented using RULES which makes it fall under RBAC which is a form of NDAC. It is a subset of NDAC.

This question is representative of what you can expect on the real exam where you have more than once choice that seems to be right. However, you have to look closely if one of the choices would be higher level or if one of the choice falls under one of the other choice. In this case NDAC is a better choice because MAC is falling under NDAC through the use of Rule Based Access Control.

The following are incorrect answers:

MANDATORY ACCESS CONTROL

In Mandatory Access Control the labels of the object and the clearance of the subject determines access rights, not a central authority. Although a central authority (Better known as the Data Owner) assigns the label to the object, the system does the determination of access rights automatically by comparing the Object label with the Subject clearance. The subject clearance

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MUST dominate (be equal or higher) than the object being accessed.

The need for a MAC mechanism arises when the security policy of a system dictates that:

1. Protection decisions must not be decided by the object owner.

2. The system must enforce the protection decisions (i.e., the system enforces the security policy over the wishes or intentions of the object owner).

Usually a labeling mechanism and a set of interfaces are used to determine access based on the MAC policy; for example, a user who is running a process at the Secret classification should not be allowed to read a file with a label of Top Secret. This is known as the "simple security rule," or "no read up."

Conversely, a user who is running a process with a label of Secret should not be allowed to write to a file with a label of Confidential. This rule is called the "*-property" (pronounced "star property") or "no write down." The *-property is required to maintain system security in an automated environment.

DISCRETIONARY ACCESS CONTROL

In Discretionary Access Control the rights are determined by many different entities, each of the persons who have created files and they are the owner of that file, not one central authority.

DAC leaves a certain amount of access control to the discretion of the object's owner or anyone else who is authorized to control the object's access. For example, it is generally used to limit a user's access to a file; it is the owner of the file who controls other users' accesses to the file. Only those users specified by the owner may have some combination of read, write, execute, and other permissions to the file.

DAC policy tends to be very flexible and is widely used in the commercial and government sectors. However, DAC is known to be inherently weak for two reasons:

First, granting read access is transitive; for example, when Ann grants Bob read access to a file, nothing stops Bob from copying the contents of Ann's file to an object that Bob controls. Bob may now grant any other user access to the copy of Ann's file without Ann's knowledge.

Second, DAC policy is vulnerable to Trojan horse attacks. Because programs inherit the identity of the invoking user, Bob may, for example, write a program for Ann that, on the surface, performs some useful function, while at the same time destroys the contents of Ann's files. When investigating the problem, the audit files would indicate that Ann destroyed her own files. Thus, formally, the drawbacks of DAC are as follows:

Discretionary Access Control (DAC) Information can be copied from one object to another; therefore, there is no real assurance on the flow of information in a system. No restrictions apply to the usage of information when the user has received it. The privileges for accessing objects are decided by the owner of the object, rather than through a system-wide policy that reflects the organization's security requirements.

ACLs and owner/group/other access control mechanisms are by far the most common mechanism for implementing DAC policies. Other mechanisms, even though not designed with DAC in mind, may have the capabilities to implement a DAC policy.

RULE BASED ACCESS CONTROL

In Rule-based Access Control a central authority could in fact determine what subjects can have access when assigning the rules for access. However, the rules actually determine the access and so this is not the most correct answer.

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