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greatest lower bound. It makes use of pair of elements such as the subject security clearance pairing with the object sensitivity label.

SECOND: DAC (Discretionary Access Control)

Let's get into Discretionary Access Control: It is an access control method where the owner (read the creator of the object) will decide who has access at his own discretion. As we all know, users are sometimes insane. They will share their files with other users based on their identity but nothing prevent the user from further sharing it with other users on the network. Very quickly you loose control on the flow of information and who has access to what. It is used in small and friendly environment where a low level of security is all that is required.

THIRD: MAC (Mandatory Access Control)

All of the following are forms of Mandatory Access Control:

Mandatory Access control (MAC) (Implemented using the lattice)

You must remember that MAC makes use of Security Clearance for the subject and also Labels will be assigned to the objects. The clearance of the Subject must dominate (be equal or higher) the clearance of the Object being accessed. The label attached to the object will indicate the sensitivity level and the categories the object belongs to. The categories are used to implement the Need to Know.

All of the following are forms of Non Discretionary Access Control:

Role Based Access Control (RBAC)

Rule Based Access Control (Think Firewall in this case)

The official ISC2 book says that RBAC (synonymous with Non Discretionary Access Control) is a form of DAC but they are simply wrong. RBAC is a form of Non Discretionary Access Control. Non Discretionary DOES NOT equal mandatory access control as there is no labels and clearance involved.

I hope this clarifies the whole drama related to what is what in the world of access control.

In the same line of taught, you should be familiar with the difference between Explicit permission (the user has his own profile) versus Implicit (the user inherit permissions by being a member of a role for example).

The following answers are incorrect:

Discretionary access control. Is incorrect because in a Discretionary Access Control (DAC) model, access is restricted based on the authorization granted to the users. It is identity based access control only. It does not make use of a lattice.

Non-discretionary access control. Is incorrect because Non-discretionary Access Control (NDAC) uses the role-based access control method to determine access rights and permissions. It is often times used as a synonym to RBAC which is Role Based Access Control. The user inherit permission from the role when they are assigned into the role. This type of access could make use of a lattice but could also be implemented without the use of a lattice in some case. Mandatory Access Control was a better choice than this one, but RBAC could also make use of a lattice. The BEST answer was MAC.

Rule-based access control. Is incorrect because it is an example of a Non-discretionary Access Control (NDAC) access control mode. You have rules that are globally applied to all users. There is no such thing as a lattice being use in Rule-Based Access Control.

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References:

AI0v3 Access Control (pages 161 - 168)

AI0v3 Security Models and Architecture (pages 291 - 293)

### **QUESTION 180**

Which of the following access control models introduces user security clearance and data classification?

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The mandatory access control model is based on a security label system. Users are given a security clearance and data is classified. The classification is stored in the security labels of the resources. Classification labels specify the level of trust a user must have to access a certain file. Source: HARRIS, Shon, All-In-One CISSP Certification Exam Guide, McGraw- Hill/Osborne, 2002, Chapter 4: Access Control (Page 154).

### **QUESTION 181**

The following is NOT a security characteristic we need to consider while choosing a biometric identification systems:

- A. data acquisition process
- B. cost
- C. enrollment process
- D. speed and user interface

**Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Cost is a factor when considering Biometrics but it is not a security characteristic.

All the other answers are incorrect because they are security characteristics related to Biometrics.

data acquisition process can cause a security concern because if the process is not fast and efficient it can discourage individuals from using the process.

enrollment process can cause a security concern because the enrollment process has to be quick and efficient. This process captures data for authentication.

speed and user interface can cause a security concern because this also impacts the users

acceptance rate of biometrics. If they are not comfortable with the interface and speed they might sabotage the devices or otherwise attempt to circumvent them.

References:

OIG Access Control (Biometrics) (pgs 165-167)

From: TIPTON, Harold F.& KRAUSE, MICKI, Information Security Management Handbook, 4th Edition, Volume 1, Pages 5-6.

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**QUESTION 182**

Which of the following biometric devices offers the LOWEST CER?

- A. Keystroke dynamics
- B. Voice verification
- C. Iris scan
- D. Fingerprint

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

From most effective (lowest CER) to least effective (highest CER) are:  
Iris scan, fingerprint, voice verification, keystroke dynamics.

Reference:

Shon Harris Aio v3 , Chapter-4 : Access Control , Page : 131 Also see:

[http://www.sans.org/reading\\_room/whitepapers/authentication/biometric-selection-body-parts-online\\_139](http://www.sans.org/reading_room/whitepapers/authentication/biometric-selection-body-parts-online_139)

**QUESTION 183**

Which of the following remote access authentication systems is the most robust?

- A. TACACS+
- B. RADIUS
- C. PAP
- D. TACACS

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

TACACS+ is a proprietary Cisco enhancement to TACACS and is more robust than RADIUS.

PAP is not a remote access authentication system but a remote node security protocol.

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 122).

**QUESTION 184**

The end result of implementing the principle of least privilege means which of the following?

- A. Users would get access to only the info for which they have a need to know
- B. Users can access all systems.
- C. Users get new privileges added when they change positions.
- D. Authorization creep.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The principle of least privilege refers to allowing users to have only the access they need and not anything more. Thus, certain users may have no need to access any of the files on specific systems.

The following answers are incorrect:

Users can access all systems. Although the principle of least privilege limits what access and systems users have authorization to, not all users would have a need to know to access all of the systems. The best answer is still Users would get access to only the info for which they have a

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need to know as some of the users may not have a need to access a system.

Users get new privileges when they change positions. Although true that a user may indeed require new privileges, this is not a given fact and in actuality a user may require less privileges for a new position. The principle of least privilege would require that the rights required for the position be closely evaluated and where possible rights revoked.

Authorization creep. Authorization creep occurs when users are given additional rights with new positions and responsibilities. The principle of least privilege should actually prevent authorization creep.

The following reference(s) were/was used to create this question:

ISC2 OIG 2007 p.101,123  
Shon Harris AIO v3 p148, 902-903

### **QUESTION 185**

Which of the following would be an example of the best password?

- A. golf001
- B. Elizabeth
- C. T1me4g0IF
- D. password

**Correct Answer: C**

#### **Explanation:**

The best passwords are those that are both easy to remember and hard to crack using a dictionary attack. The best way to create passwords that fulfil both criteria is to use two small unrelated words or phonemes, ideally with upper and lower case characters, a special character, and/or a number. Shouldn't be used: common names, DOB, spouse, phone numbers, words found in dictionaries or system defaults.

Source: ROTHKE, Ben, CISSP CBK Review presentation on domain 1.

### **QUESTION 186**

What kind of certificate is used to validate a user identity?

- A. Public key certificate
- B. Attribute certificate
- C. Root certificate
- D. Code signing certificate

**Correct Answer: A**

#### **Explanation:**

In cryptography, a public key certificate (or identity certificate) is an electronic document which incorporates a digital signature to bind together a public key with an identity -- information such as the name of a person or an organization, their address, and so forth. The certificate can be used to verify that a public key belongs to an individual.

In a typical public key infrastructure (PKI) scheme, the signature will be of a certificate authority (CA). In a web of trust scheme, the signature is of either the user (a self-signed certificate) or other users ("endorsements"). In either case, the signatures on a certificate are attestations by the certificate signer that the identity information and the public key belong together.

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In computer security, an authorization certificate (also known as an attribute certificate) is a digital document that describes a written permission from the issuer to use a service or a resource that the issuer controls or has access to use. The permission can be delegated.

Some people constantly confuse PKCs and ACs. An analogy may make the distinction clear. A PKC can be considered to be like a passport: it identifies the holder, tends to last for a long time, and should not be trivial to obtain. An AC is more like an entry visa: it is typically issued by a different authority and does not last for as long a time. As acquiring an entry visa typically requires presenting a passport, getting a visa can be a simpler process.

A real life example of this can be found in the mobile software deployments by large service providers and are typically applied to platforms such as Microsoft Smartphone (and related), Symbian OS, J2ME, and others.

In each of these systems a mobile communications service provider may customize the mobile terminal client distribution (ie. the mobile phone operating system or application environment) to include one or more root certificates each associated with a set of capabilities or permissions such as "update firmware", "access address book", "use radio interface", and the most basic one, "install and execute". When a developer wishes to enable distribution and execution in one of these controlled environments they must acquire a certificate from an appropriate CA, typically a large commercial CA, and in the process they usually have their identity verified using out-of-band mechanisms such as a combination of phone call, validation of their legal entity through government and commercial databases, etc., similar to the high assurance SSL certificate vetting process, though often there are additional specific requirements imposed on would-be developers/publishers.

Once the identity has been validated they are issued an identity certificate they can use to sign their software; generally the software signed by the developer or publisher's identity certificate is not distributed but rather it is submitted to processor to possibly test or profile the content before generating an authorization certificate which is unique to the particular software release. That certificate is then used with an ephemeral asymmetric key-pair to sign the software as the last step of preparation for distribution. There are many advantages to separating the identity and authorization certificates especially relating to risk mitigation of new content being accepted into the system and key management as well as recovery from errant software which can be used as attack vectors.

### References:

HARRIS, Shon, All-In-One CISSP Certification Exam Guide, 2001, McGraw-Hill/Osborne, page 540.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attribute\\_certificate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attribute_certificate)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public\\_key\\_certificate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_key_certificate)

### QUESTION 187

Which of the following would assist the most in Host Based intrusion detection?

- A. audit trails.
- B. access control lists.
- C. security clearances.
- D. host-based authentication.

**Correct Answer: A**

### Explanation:

To assist in Intrusion Detection you would review audit logs for access violations.

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