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The following answers are incorrect:

access control lists. This is incorrect because access control lists determine who has access to what but do not detect intrusions.

security clearances. This is incorrect because security clearances determine who has access to what but do not detect intrusions.

host-based authentication. This is incorrect because host-based authentication determine who have been authenticated to the system but do not detect intrusions.

### **QUESTION 188**

Controls like guards and general steps to maintain building security, securing of server rooms or laptops, the protection of cables, and usage of magnetic switches on doors and windows are some of the examples of:

- A. Administrative controls
- B. Logical controls
- C. Technical controls
- D. Physical controls

**Correct Answer: D**

#### **Explanation:**

Controls like guards and general steps to maintain building security, securing of server rooms or laptops, the protection of cables, and usage of magnetic switches on doors and windows are all examples of Physical Security.

Reference(s) 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 33.

### **QUESTION 189**

What is called the percentage at which the False Rejection Rate equals the False Acceptance Rate?

- A. False Rejection Rate (FRR) or Type I Error
- B. False Acceptance Rate (FAR) or Type II Error
- C. Crossover Error Rate (CER)
- D. Failure to enroll rate (FTE or FER)

**Correct Answer: C**

#### **Explanation:**

The percentage at which the False Rejection Rate equals the False Acceptance Rate is called the Crossover Error Rate (CER). Another name for the CER is the Equal Error Rate (EER), any of the two terms could be used.

Equal error rate or crossover error rate (EER or CER) It is the rate at which both accept and reject errors are equal. The EER is a quick way to compare the accuracy of devices with different ROC curves. In general, the device with the lowest EER is most accurate.

The other choices were all wrong answers:

The following are used as performance metrics for biometric systems:

False accept rate or false match rate (FAR or FMR): the probability that the system incorrectly

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matches the input pattern to a non-matching template in the database. It measures the percent of invalid inputs which are incorrectly accepted. This is when an impostor would be accepted by the system.

False reject rate or false non-match rate (FRR or FNMR): the probability that the system fails to detect a match between the input pattern and a matching template in the database. It measures the percent of valid inputs which are incorrectly rejected. This is when a valid company employee would be rejected by the system.

Failure to enroll rate (FTE or FER): the rate at which attempts to create a template from an input is unsuccessful. This is most commonly caused by low quality inputs.

Reference(s) 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 38.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biometrics>

### **QUESTION 190**

What is the main concern with single sign-on?

- A. Maximum unauthorized access would be possible if a password is disclosed.
- B. The security administrator's workload would increase.
- C. The users' password would be too hard to remember.
- D. User access rights would be increased.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

A major concern with Single Sign-On (SSO) is that if a user's ID and password are compromised, the intruder would have access to all the systems that the user was authorized for.

The following answers are incorrect:

The security administrator's workload would increase. Is incorrect because the security administrator's workload would decrease and not increase. The admin would not be responsible for maintaining multiple user accounts just the one.

The users' password would be too hard to remember. Is incorrect because the users would have less passwords to remember.

User access rights would be increased. Is incorrect because the user access rights would not be any different than if they had to log into systems manually.

### **QUESTION 191**

What can be defined as a list of subjects along with their access rights that are authorized to access a specific object?

- A. A capability table
- B. An access control list
- C. An access control matrix
- D. A role-based matrix

**Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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"It [ACL] specifies a list of users [subjects] who are allowed access to each object" CBK, p. 188

A capability table is incorrect. "Capability tables are used to track, manage and apply controls based on the object and rights, or capabilities of a subject. For example, a table identifies the object, specifies access rights allowed for a subject, and permits access based on the user's possession of a capability (or ticket) for the object." CBK, pp. 191-192. The distinction that makes this an incorrect choice is that access is based on possession of a capability by the subject.

To put it another way, as noted in AIO3 on p. 169, "A capability table is different from an ACL because the subject is bound to the capability table, whereas the object is bound to the ACL."

An access control matrix is incorrect. The access control matrix is a way of describing the rules for an access control strategy. The matrix lists the users, groups and roles down the left side and the resources and functions across the top. The cells of the matrix can either indicate that access is allowed or indicate the type of access. CBK pp 317 - 318.

AIO3, p. 169 describes it as a table of subjects and objects specifying the access rights a certain subject possesses pertaining to specific objects.

In either case, the matrix is a way of analyzing the access control needed by a population of subjects to a population of objects. This access control can be applied using rules, ACL's, capability tables, etc.

A role-based matrix is incorrect. Again, a matrix of roles vs objects could be used as a tool for thinking about the access control to be applied to a set of objects. The results of the analysis could then be implemented using RBAC.

### References:

CBK, Domain 2: Access Control.

AIO3, Chapter 4: Access Control

### **QUESTION 192**

Which of the following is needed for System Accountability?

- A. Audit mechanisms.
- B. Documented design as laid out in the Common Criteria.
- C. Authorization.
- D. Formal verification of system design.

**Correct Answer: A**

### **Explanation:**

Is a means of being able to track user actions. Through the use of audit logs and other tools the user actions are recorded and can be used at a later date to verify what actions were performed.

Accountability is the ability to identify users and to be able to track user actions.

The following answers are incorrect:

Documented design as laid out in the Common Criteria. Is incorrect because the Common Criteria is an international standard to evaluate trust and would not be a factor in System Accountability.

Authorization. Is incorrect because Authorization is granting access to subjects, just because you have authorization does not hold the subject accountable for their actions.

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Formal verification of system design. Is incorrect because all you have done is to verify the system design and have not taken any steps toward system accountability.

References:

OIG CBK Glossary (page 778)

#### **QUESTION 193**

In which of the following security models is the subject's clearance compared to the object's classification such that specific rules can be applied to control how the subject-to-object interactions take place?

- A. Bell-LaPadula model
- B. Biba model
- C. Access Matrix model
- D. Take-Grant model

**Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The Bell-LAPadula model is also called a multilevel security system because users with different clearances use the system and the system processes data with different classifications. Developed by the US Military in the 1970s.

A security model maps the abstract goals of the policy to information system terms by specifying explicit data structures and techniques necessary to enforce the security policy. A security model is usually represented in mathematics and analytical ideas, which are mapped to system specifications and then developed by programmers through programming code. So we have a policy that encompasses security goals, such as "each subject must be authenticated and authorized before accessing an object." The security model takes this requirement and provides the necessary mathematical formulas, relationships, and logic structure to be followed to accomplish this goal.

A system that employs the Bell-LaPadula model is called a multilevel security system because users with different clearances use the system, and the system processes data at different classification levels. The level at which information is classified determines the handling procedures that should be used. The Bell-LaPadula model is a state machine model that enforces the confidentiality aspects of access control. A matrix and security levels are used to determine if subjects can access different objects. The subject's clearance is compared to the object's classification and then specific rules are applied to control how subject-to-object subject-to-object interactions can take place.

Reference(s) used for this question:

Harris, Shon (2012-10-25). CISSP All-in-One Exam Guide, 6th Edition (p. 369). McGraw- Hill. Kindle Edition.

#### **QUESTION 194**

Which of the following control pairing places emphasis on "soft" mechanisms that support the access control objectives?

- A. Preventive/Technical Pairing
- B. Preventive/Administrative Pairing
- C. Preventive/Physical Pairing
- D. Detective/Administrative Pairing

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**Correct Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Soft Control is another way of referring to Administrative control.

Technical and Physical controls are NOT soft control, so any choice listing them was not the best answer.

Preventative/Technical is incorrect because although access control can be technical control, it is commonly not referred to as a "soft" control

Preventative/Administrative is correct because access controls are preventative in nature. it is always best to prevent a negative event, however there are times where controls might fail and you cannot prevent everything. Administrative controls are roles, responsibilities, policies, etc which are usually paper based. In the administrative category you would find audit, monitoring, and security awareness as well.

Preventative/Physical pairing is incorrect because Access controls with an emphasis on "soft" mechanisms conflict with the basic concept of physical controls, physical controls are usually tangible objects such as fences, gates, door locks, sensors, etc...

Detective/Administrative Pairing is incorrect because access control is a preventative control used to control access, not to detect violations to access.

Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L.& VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Page 34.

**QUESTION 195**

When a biometric system is used, which error type deals with the possibility of GRANTING access to impostors who should be REJECTED?

- A. Type I error
- B. Type II error
- C. Type III error
- D. Crossover error

**Correct Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

When the biometric system accepts impostors who should have been rejected , it is called a Type II error or False Acceptance Rate or False Accept Rate.

Biometrics verifies an individual's identity by analyzing a unique personal attribute or behavior, which is one of the most effective and accurate methods of verifying identification.

Biometrics is a very sophisticated technology; thus, it is much more expensive and complex than the other types of identity verification processes. A biometric system can make authentication decisions based on an individual's behavior, as in signature dynamics, but these can change over time and possibly be forged.

Biometric systems that base authentication decisions on physical attributes (iris, retina, fingerprint) provide more accuracy, because physical attributes typically don't change much, absent some disfiguring injury, and are harder to impersonate.

When a biometric system rejects an authorized individual, it is called a Type I error (False

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