

NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY

OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF COMPUTING AND INFORMATICS

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF COMPUTER SCIEN	CE
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BACS	LEVEL: 6
COURSE: IT Systems Security	COURSE CODE: ISS610S
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SUPPLEMENTAR	RY / SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER
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THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 5 PAGES (Excluding this front page)

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Answer ALL the questions.
- 2. Write clearly and neatly.
- 3. Number the answers clearly.
- 4. When answering questions you should be guided by the allocation of marks in []. Do not give too few or too many facts in your answers.

PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

1. Non programmable Scientific Calculator.

	Question	1 True	or False	[10 Marks]
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 Computer security is computer system. (True / False) 	the protection of the items you value, called the assets of a computer or
2. A vulnerability is a w that might be exploited (True / False)	eakness in the system, for example, in procedures, design, or implementation, I to cause loss or harm.
3. A threat to a comput (True / False)	ing system is a set of circumstances that has the potential to cause loss or harm.
4. The principles of the (True / False)	CIA Triad are Confidence, Integrity, Availability.
5. Examples of human t (True / False)	threats include natural disasters like fires or floods.
6. Non-malicious kinds unintentionally deleting (True / False)	of harm include someone's accidentally spilling a soft drink on a laptop, g text.
7. Operating Systems d (True / False)	on't store passwords in plaintext.
8. Authentication based mechanism. (True / False)	d on Passwords can be classified as "Something as user has" authentication
9. A Trojan horse is mal nonobvious, malicious ((True / False)	icious code that, in addition to its primary effect, has a second, effect.
10. A keystroke logger ((True / False)	or key logger) can only be a software.
Question 2 Multiple Ch	oice [10 Marks]
	that supposedly only a human can solve, so a server application can distinguish makes a request and an automated program generating the same request
A. OTP	C. Stack
B. CAPTCHA	D. Jig-Saw
2. A is a faux env	ironment intended to lure an attacker.
A. Jellypot	C. KillerPot
B. LurePot	D. Honeypot

A denial-of-service, cA. Integrity	or DoS, attack is an attempt to defeat which security principle of the CIA Triad? C. Availability
B. Confidentiality	D. Accountability
A. Link Encryption	nployed in a network through two general modes: End-to-End Encryption and C. IP Encryption
B. Protocol Encryption	D. Layer Encryption
5. In 1999, the Internet is also sometimes refer	Engineering Task Force upgraded SSL 3.0 and named the upgrade, which red to SSL 3.1.
A. TLS	C. TSS
B. TSL	D. TTS
6 encryption cov	vers communication between a browser and the remote web host.
A. SSS	C. TSL
B. SSL	D. SLS
	that filters all traffic between a protected or "inside" network and
a less trustworthy or "o	
A. Hub	C. Switch D. Firewall
B. Repeater	D. Filewall
	posed of two or more types of clouds, connected by technology that enables be moved around the infrastructure to balance loads among clouds.
A. Private	C. Hybrid
B. Public	D. Community
9. The right to control w	who knows certain things about you is called.
A. Privacy	C. Secret
B. Right	D. Private
10. The logical structure	e of a database is called a:
A. Logic	C. Logical DB
B. Syntax	D. Schema

Question 3 [14 Marks] i. Mention and explain the 3 principles of the CIA Triad.	(6)
ii. The CIA Triad has two additional principles. (a) Mention and (b) explain how those two principles help in IT Systems Security.	(4)
iii. What is the difference between a page-in-the-middle attack, and Man-in-the-middle attack?	(4)
Question 4 [21 Marks]	
i. The cloud has five defining characteristics. Mention and explain them.	(10)
ii. List the 3 cloud service models (No Abbreviations)	(3)
iii. Name the four cloud computing deployment models.	(4)
iv. You are the Security Administrator of a certain company. The company deals with forensics investigations and the company would like to seek for cloud services that will allow you to store confidential data, and also allow you to publish some findings of your investigations with the ge public.	
(a) Which cloud computing deployment model would you recommend the company to use in or ensure that confidential information is kept safe, while allowing you to share some information	with the
general public.	(2)
general public. (b) Explain how your recommendation will help in achieving the objective in (a).	(2)
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(b) Explain how your recommendation will help in achieving the objective in (a). Question 5 [15 Marks] i. Discuss the concept of Single-Sign-On (SSO). ii. How is Authentication different from Identification in IT Systems security? iii. Authentication is the first step in access control, and there are three common factors used for authentication. (a)Name and (b) give an example of each authentication mechanisms. iv. For each example given in (iii), give one short coming for each authentication mechanism. Question 6 [10 Marks] Vitjitua is a System Administrator for Matisa Travel Agency CC. She created a file that runs an on application through the company's website. She needs to share it with group members but wan make sure that only she has full rights over the file, while her group members and other users she	(2) (4) (6) (3)

online application on the	n intruder made a modification to the file, which led to a compromise c	f the
	e CIA triad will Vitjitua be addressing?	(2)
(b) Vitjitua wants to encr encryption algorithm tha	rypt this file using symmetric encryption to avoid future intrusions. Suga It she can use.	gest any (2)
iii. Which type of encrypt	tion uses two keys, a public key and a private key to encrypt and decryp	ot? (1)
iv. Give 3 examples of alg	gorithms that use the type of encryption mentioned in 11.a.	(3)
Question 7 [5 Marks] i. What is Buffer overflow	v in computing?	(2)
ii. What is a query in Data	abase Management?	(2)
iii. Apart from NSLOOKUI services.	P, name any other command line tool that are useful in troubleshooting	g DNS (1)
network communication	ions face several threats. Define the following teams that are related to threats by matching the terms to the correct definitions. Use the Roma the table and write the corresponding letters representing the correct	an
on the right.	the table and write the corresponding letters representing the correct.	(4)
on the right. (i) Interception	(A) Prevention of authorized access to data	
(i) Interception	(A) Prevention of authorized access to data	
(i) Interception (ii) Modification	(A) Prevention of authorized access to data (B) Unauthorized Sharing of Data	
(i) Interception (ii) Modification (iii) Fabrication	(A) Prevention of authorized access to data (B) Unauthorized Sharing of Data (C) Unauthorized change of data	
(i) Interception (ii) Modification (iii) Fabrication	(A) Prevention of authorized access to data (B) Unauthorized Sharing of Data (C) Unauthorized change of data (D) Unauthorized creation of data	
(i) Interception (ii) Modification (iii) Fabrication (iv) Interruption (i) (ii) (iii) _	 (A) Prevention of authorized access to data (B) Unauthorized Sharing of Data (C) Unauthorized change of data (D) Unauthorized creation of data (E) Prevention of Data interception (F) Unauthorized viewing of data, communication goes on as normal. 	
(i) Interception (ii) Modification (iii) Fabrication (iv) Interruption (i) (ii) (iii) _	(A) Prevention of authorized access to data (B) Unauthorized Sharing of Data (C) Unauthorized change of data (D) Unauthorized creation of data (E) Prevention of Data interception (F) Unauthorized viewing of data, communication goes on as normal.	(4)
(i) Interception (ii) Modification (iii) Fabrication (iv) Interruption (i) (ii) (iii) (b) Match the following t	(A) Prevention of authorized access to data (B) Unauthorized Sharing of Data (C) Unauthorized change of data (D) Unauthorized creation of data (E) Prevention of Data interception (F) Unauthorized viewing of data, communication goes on as normal. (iv) erms to the corresponding threats.	(4)
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Question 9 [6 Marks]

- i. Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS) can be classified into two categories. Mention them. (2)
- ii. How are Intrusion Prevention Systems (IPS) different from Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS)? (4)

Question 10 [1 Mark]

Which Wi-Fi security protocol is preferred over its predecessor due to its security improvements? (No Abbreviations) (1)

---End of Question Paper---