

## Cyber Security Past Paper

- [Security \(-2022\)](#), [SecurityII \(-2018\)](#)
- [Reference](#)
  - Credit: [@Gyorgy Denes](#)

## Access Control

For a directory D, the access control bits considered about **the list of filenames**. (different from a file F)

r for reading the names of the files contained

w to change the list of filenames in the directory  
create, delete, rename or move a file in it

The “sticky bit” (10-th access control bit in \*Berkeley Unix\*)

For D with access w, then a F inside can be removed/renamed only by the \*owner\* of F [or D].

x to access the contents or attributes of a file in it (directory traversal/search)  
dereference the inode of a known filename in it

- [y2021p4q6 \(a\)](#)
- [y2020p4q7 \(b\)](#)
- [y2019p4q7 \(a\)](#)
- [y2018p4q6](#)
- [y2012p4q8 \(e\)](#)

## Buffer overflow

- [y2022p4q6](#)
- [y2020p4q6 \(a,c\)](#), [y2018p4q7 \(c\)](#)
  - countermeasures

## SQL injection

- [y2021p4q7 \(a\)](#)

## Malfunction

- [y2023p4q7](#)

## CSRF, XSS

- [y2022p4q7](#)
- [y2019p4q6](#)

## Password

- [y2021p4q7 \(b\)](#)
- [y2012p4q8 \(a\)](#)
  - salt

## Physical Security

- [y2023p4q8](#)