

IY3501: Question and Answer Lecture

Joe Reddington

Introduction

Traditional lectures often follow a one-way flow of information, where the instructor presents material and students passively absorb the content. While this approach can be useful, it is not effective method for fostering deep understanding and repeatable skills. In contrast, a Q&A-based lecture flips this dynamic and enables students to take an active role in their learning process. [1]

In a Q&A-based lecture, the session is driven by the questions of the students, allowing the lecture to be more adaptive and responsive to their needs. This type of interactive learning environment has shown to be more engaging and effective, as students not only receive answers to their questions but also participate in the exploration of the topic alongside the instructor. [2]

By shifting the focus from passive listening to active participation, Q&A-based lectures make learning more interactive, personalized, and effective. The effectiveness of such interactive models has been supported by studies that show improved learning outcomes and motivation in environments where active learning approaches, such as flipped classrooms, are used. [2]

1 Example Questions

Here are some randomly generated questions for you to try:

- Can I use an AI to write a risk assessment?

- Do all companies have to have ISO 27001 certification?
- How much do you trust your staff when they tell you about risks?
- Can you talk more about why some companies have NIST certification rather than ISO27001?
- If some of the ISO standards are law, then why do people have to pay for them?
- You say that there are lots of possible risks but ISO 27002 says there are only 34 possible controls?
- Are things like a hostile takeover a risk?
- I've read that ISO27001 requires you to have internal audits - can you tell us more?
- How can you evaluate the effectiveness of the ISMS if there haven't been any breaches?
- You showed us an email that wasn't spam: how do you check in practice?
- Why don't we start from a list of exploits when doing cyber risk assessment?

References

- [1] Carl Reidsema, Lydia Kavanagh, Roger Hadgraft, and Neville Smith. *The Flipped Classroom: Practice and Practices in Higher Education*. Springer, Singapore, 2017.
- [2] Lanqin Zheng, Kaushal Kumar Bhagat, Yuanyi Zhen, and Xuan Zhang. The effectiveness of the flipped classroom on students' learning achievement and learning motivation: A meta-analysis. *Educational Technology & Society*, 23(1):1–15, 2020.

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2 Example Questions

Here are some randomly generated questions for you to try:

- It seems like being risk averse might cause little problems, but being risk averse might cause big problems: so isn't it best to be a little risk averse?

- Aren't people incentivized to rate all risks as 'low' because then they do less work?
- What sort of controls am I meant to put in for a Nation State attack?
- What do you do when something happens that wasn't in the risk assessment?
- How much do you trust your staff when they tell you about risks?
- Do all companies have to have ISO 27001 certification?
- How can I get different areas of the company to agree on how impact should be judged?
- If you follow GDPR are you automatically following ISO27001 or vice versa?
- If your control for one risk is 'make backups' do you then need another risk for 'backups get leaked'?
- How can you find out if another company is ISO 27001 certified?
- Is penetration testing required for ISO 27001?

References

- [1] Carl Reidsema, Lydia Kavanagh, Roger Hadgraft, and Neville Smith. *The Flipped Classroom: Practice and Practices in Higher Education*. Springer, Singapore, 2017.
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3 Example Questions

Here are some randomly generated questions for you to try:

- Are insider attacks less detectable than outside ones?

- Why do cyber security people have to work in the office?
- How do you control risk culture at a company?
- Do you need to know if your staff have criminal records for a risk assessment and is that a GDPR issue?
- How can I get different areas of the company to agree on how impact should be judged?
- Why do the lecture notes talk about Treat and Terminate as responses to risk when the reading talks about a different four options?
- Who in a company can say ‘ignore that rule’?
- I hear that when you rate a risk as ‘high’ in a company you get yelled at?
- Can we have more guest speakers?
- You showed us an email that wasn’t spam: how do you check in practice?
- If you follow GDPR are you automatically following ISO27001 or vice versa?

References

- [1] Carl Reidsema, Lydia Kavanagh, Roger Hadgraft, and Neville Smith. *The Flipped Classroom: Practice and Practices in Higher Education*. Springer, Singapore, 2017.
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4 Example Questions

Here are some randomly generated questions for you to try:

- Should risk assessments be done in-house or outsourced to specialists?

- How can you find out if another company is ISO 27001 certified?
- What do you do when something happens that wasn't in the risk assessment?
- What happens if you make a risk assessment for a company but the CEO hasn't told you their secret plans?
- How do companies work out how much budget to spend dealing with risks?
- Do you need to know if your staff have criminal records for a risk assessment and is that a GDPR issue?
- For things like death and data breaches, surely the only acceptable risk is zero?
- Are there any risks that you can just always put on the list?
- Why a company gets attacked, how can they tell what sort of attacker it is?
- Are things like a hostile takeover a risk?
- Why is all the wording in ISO27001 so old?

References

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5 Example Questions

Here are some randomly generated questions for you to try:

- Are there any risks that you can just always put on the list?

- For things like death and data breaches, surely the only acceptable risk is zero?
- Should risk assessments be done in-house or outsourced to specialists?
- Can we have more guest speakers?
- Are there disadvantages to doing a Risk-based assessment of a company?
- Are things like a hostile takeover a risk?
- Are we going to talk about public relations for when there's a breach or just the technical side?
- What sort of controls am I meant to put in for a Nation State attack?
- How can you monitor ISO27001 stuff if everybody is home working?
- What's a Risk Register?
- If you have to pay to be given an ISO 27000 certificate then why would anyone ever get failed?

References

- [1] Carl Reidsema, Lydia Kavanagh, Roger Hadgraft, and Neville Smith. *The Flipped Classroom: Practice and Practices in Higher Education*. Springer, Singapore, 2017.
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6 Example Questions

Here are some randomly generated questions for you to try:

- If you have to pay to be given an ISO 27000 certificate then why would anyone ever get failed?

- Can you talk more about why some companies have NIST certification rather than ISO27001?
- Do you sometimes write one risk assessment for an auditor and another for ‘real’?
- (after 2pm) can we have our break now?
- How much do you trust your staff when they tell you about risks?
- What do you do when something happens that wasn’t in the risk assessment?
- Is Penetration Testing part of Risk Assessment?
- Why is all the wording in ISO27001 so old?
- Some Risk Assessments multiply likelihood and impact but some add them: which one is correct?
- How do you risk assess something like a pandemic?
- All the attackers you taught seem like they do really impactful things on the risk assessments, are there any low-impact attackers?

References

- [1] Carl Reidsema, Lydia Kavanagh, Roger Hadgraft, and Neville Smith. *The Flipped Classroom: Practice and Practices in Higher Education*. Springer, Singapore, 2017.
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7 Example Questions

Here are some randomly generated questions for you to try:

- I hear that when you rate a risk as ‘high’ in a company you get yelled at?

- How can you monitor ISO27001 stuff if everybody is home working?
- Is Penetration Testing part of Risk Assessment?
- Why is all the wording in ISO27001 so old?
- How much of a security professional's time ends up being spent on risks and standards?
- How do I persuade people at my company to act on the risk assessment?
- For things like death and data breaches, surely the only acceptable risk is zero?
- Are we going to talk about public relations for when there's a breach or just the technical side?
- If humans are so terrible at risk, then should we bother with the risk assessment at all?
- Is a risk assessment confidential?
- What sort of controls am I meant to put in for a Nation State attack?

References

- [1] Carl Reidsema, Lydia Kavanagh, Roger Hadgraft, and Neville Smith. *The Flipped Classroom: Practice and Practices in Higher Education*. Springer, Singapore, 2017.
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8 Example Questions

Here are some randomly generated questions for you to try:

- If you follow GDPR are you automatically following ISO27001 or vice versa?

- Do you need to know if your staff have criminal records for a risk assessment and is that a GDPR issue?
- Is Penetration Testing part of Risk Assessment?
- Why is all the wording in ISO27001 so old?
- Don't most companies have to worry about the same set of risks?
- What do you do when something happens that wasn't in the risk assessment?
- Can we have more guest speakers?
- Do you include phones belonging to staff in a risk assessment?
- How can you monitor ISO27001 stuff if everybody is home working?
- It seems like being risk averse might cause little problems, but being risk averse might cause big problems: so isn't it best to be a little risk averse?
- Are things like a hostile takeover a risk?

References

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9 Example Questions

Here are some randomly generated questions for you to try:

- How much do you trust your staff when they tell you about risks?

- It seems like being risk averse might cause little problems, but being risk averse might cause big problems: so isn't it best to be a little risk averse?
- Can we see a Royal Holloway Risk assessment?
- If some of the ISO standards are law, then why do people have to pay for them?
- Are insider attacks less detectable than outside ones?
- Are there disadvantages to doing a Risk-based assessment of a company?
- Can we have more guest speakers?
- You say that there are lots of possible risks but ISO 27002 says there are only 34 possible controls?
- You taught that one of the attackers was 'cyber criminals' but aren't all the attackers some kind of cyber criminal?
- Have you caused a data breach?
- How can we keep all the records we need for accountability while still being okay with GDPR?

References

- [1] Carl Reidsema, Lydia Kavanagh, Roger Hadgraft, and Neville Smith. *The Flipped Classroom: Practice and Practices in Higher Education*. Springer, Singapore, 2017.
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10 Example Questions

Here are some randomly generated questions for you to try:

- It seems like being risk averse might cause little problems, but being risk averse might cause big problems: so isn't it best to be a little risk averse?

- Do you sometimes write one risk assessment for an auditor and another for ‘real’?
- How can you monitor ISO27001 stuff if everybody is home working?
- If you follow GDPR are you automatically following ISO27001 or vice versa?
- If you have to pay to be given an ISO 27000 certificate then why would anyone ever get failed?
- When it’s a high level risk assessment, would you do the impact on the share price rather than overall cost?
- I hear that when you rate a risk as ‘high’ in a company you get yelled at?
- How do startups do risk assessment when they are scaling so quickly?
- Why do the slides say that giving risk a number isn’t objective when the reading says it is?
- Can only part of a company (a department or something) get certified to a standard?
- What are the big things that can go wrong with a risk assessment process?

References

- [1] Carl Reidsema, Lydia Kavanagh, Roger Hadgraft, and Neville Smith. *The Flipped Classroom: Practice and Practices in Higher Education*. Springer, Singapore, 2017.
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