



**Midterm**

**Name:..... ID:..... Section#: .....**

**Q1: Choose the correct answer: 5 points**

#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Answer										

- 1) A \_\_\_\_ describes the system, e.g., a high-level specification or an abstract machine description of what the system does:  
**A) Model.**  
B) Security Policy.  
C) Security Model.  
D) Verification.
- 2) A \_\_\_\_ defines the security requirements for a given system:  
A) Model.  
**B) Security Policy.**  
C) Security Model.  
D) Verification.
- 3) \_\_\_\_ techniques that can be used to show that a policy is satisfied by a system:  
A) Model.  
B) Security Policy.  
C) Security Model.  
**D) Verification.**
- 4) System Model + Security Policy = \_\_\_\_:  
A) Model.  
B) Security Policy.  
**C) Security Model.**  
D) Verification.
- 5) The Biba model focuses on:  
A) Confidentiality.  
**B) Integrity.**  
C) Availability.  
D) Traceability.
- 6) The Bell-LaPadula (BLP) model focuses on:  
**A) Confidentiality.**  
B) Integrity.  
C) Availability.  
D) Traceability.
- 7) A potential cause of an unwanted incident which may result in harm to a system or organization:  
A) Asset.  
**B) Threat.**  
C) Vulnerability.  
D) Risk.

**All the best**



- 8) A weakness in an asset or group of assets which can be exploited by a threat:
- A) Asset.
  - B) Threat.
  - C) Vulnerability.**
  - D) Risk.
- 9) The potential that a given threat will exploit vulnerabilities of an asset or group of assets to cause loss or damage to the assets:
- A) Asset.
  - B) Threat.
  - C) Vulnerability.
  - D) Risk.**
- 10) Anything that has value to the organization:
- A) Asset.**
  - B) Threat.
  - C) Vulnerability.
  - D) Risk.

**Q2: Match the correct answer from column A to column B: 5 points**

#	A	The answer	B
1	No read up, No write down	<b>2</b>	Biba Model
2	No write up, No read down	<b>1</b>	BLP Model
3	Can be implemented via an Access Control List or via a Capabilities List	<b>4</b>	Clarke-Wilson Model
4	Deals with two types of transactions, namely Integrity verification procedures (IVPs) and transaction procedures (TPs).	<b>3</b>	HRU Model
5	Top Secret > Secret > Confidential > Unclassified	<b>6</b>	The Chinese Wall Model
6	Focused on conflict of interest, once you access the data belonging to one side, the other side's data becomes unavailable or inaccessible.	<b>5</b>	Security levels
7	A data security process that enables organizations to manage who is authorized to access corporate data and resources.	<b>7</b>	Access Control

**All the best**



**Q3: Put (T) for correct sentences and (F) for wrong sentences: 5 points**

- 1) Both Clarke-Wilson and Biba models focus on Confidentiality. ( F )
- 2) Multi-level Security (MLS) uses Mandatory Access Control (MAC) because Discretionary Access Control (DAC) fails to achieve MLS's goals. ( T )
- 3) Both BLP and HRU models focus on Integrity. ( F )
- 4) BLP model has no mechanisms for changing access rights or for the creation and deletion of subjects and objects. ( T )
- 5) The disadvantage of the Access Control List (ACL) is that it is difficult to determine which subjects are able to access specific objects by looking at the object itself. ( F )
- 6) The Constrained Data Items (CDIs) can be manipulated by users via primitive read and write operations. ( F )
- 7) Zero Trust assumes that there is a traditional network edge. ( F )
- 8) Using design patterns requires extensive knowledge is one of design patterns disadvantages. ( T )
- 9) Reusability in countless projects to solve problems with a common pattern is one of design patterns advantages. ( T )
- 10) Formal Security Risk Assessment is a less systematic and more intuitive approach to identify, assess and prioritize potential risks e.g. meetings and brainstorming sessions. ( F )

Commented [R.1]: Integrity

Commented [R.2]: Confidentiality

Commented [R.3]: Capabilities List

Commented [R.4]: Unconstrained Data Items (UDIs)

Commented [R.5]: there is NO traditional

Commented [R.6]: Informal

**Q4: Answer the following questions: 5 points**

- 1) List four types of security models.
  1. Bell-LaPadula (BLP) Model.
  2. Biba Model / Biba Integrity Model.
  3. The Harrison-Ruzzo-Ullman Model.
  4. The Clark-Wilson Model.
  5. The Chinese Wall Model.
- 2) List three components of Access Control.
  1. Authentication.
  2. Authorization.
  3. Access.
  4. Manage.
  5. Audit.
- 3) List the three stages of Implementing Zero Trust.
  1. Visualize.
  2. Mitigate.
  3. Optimize.

**All the best**



4) List the three Types of Design Patterns.

1. Creational.
2. Structural.
3. Behavioral.

5) List the four Advantages of Design Patterns.

1. Reusability in countless projects to solve problems with a common pattern.
2. Spend less time figuring out how to solve a particular issue.
3. Spend a safe time on implementing the solution and improve the quality of the software product.
4. Provides more value for money.

**All the best**