**CYB0103: Cybersecurity Design Principles**

**Question Bank**

**Chapter 2**

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**Part I: multiple choice questions:**

1. Which one of the following is NOT true about the Separation of Duties principle:
2. It helps to trace which employee made a mistake or fraudulent act.
3. It refers to the principle that no one person should oversee an entire critical task from beginning to end.
4. It is accomplished by having the individual responsible for information security report to chairman of the audit committee.
5. It is the principle that system users and applications should only have the necessary privileges to complete their required tasks.

**Answer:** D

1. Which one of the following is the definition of Least Privilege principle:
2. It helps to trace which employee made a mistake or fraudulent act.
3. It refers to the principle that no one person should oversee an entire critical task from beginning to end.
4. It is accomplished by having the individual responsible for information security report to chairman of the audit committee.
5. It is the principle that system users and applications should only have the necessary privileges to complete their required tasks.

**Answer:** D

1. Which one of the following is common between the Separation of Duties principle and the Least Privilege principle:
2. It helps to trace which employee made a mistake or fraudulent act.
3. It refers to the principle that no one person should oversee an entire critical task from beginning to end.
4. It is accomplished by having the individual responsible for information security report to chairman of the audit committee.
5. It is the principle that system users and applications should only have the necessary privileges to complete their required tasks.

**Answer:** A

1. Which one of the following is NOT a true example of applying the Separation of Duties principle:
2. Having one employee responsible for authorizing payments, recording transactions, and shipping the products to customers.
3. Having one employee responsible for authorizing payments, another responsible for recording transactions, and a third employee responsible for shipping the products to customers.
4. Having the individual responsible for information security report to chairman of the audit committee.
5. Implementing role-based access control system.

**Answer:** A

1. Which one of the following is a True example of applying the Least Privilege principle:
2. Having the individual responsible for information security report to chairman of the audit committee.
3. Having one employee responsible for authorizing payments, another responsible for recording transactions, and a third employee responsible for shipping the products to customers.
4. Providing every user with administrative rights on their PC or unlimited access to a shared drive on your network.
5. An employee whose job is to enter info into a database only needs the ability to add records to that database.

**Answer:** D

**Part II: true / false questions:**

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| **#** | **Question** | **Answer** |
| 1 | In the Separation of Duties principle, a company can avoid situations in which conflicts of interest or even lack of knowledge can create security problems. | T |
| 2 | In the Separation of Duties principle, one person should oversee an entire critical task from beginning to end. | F |
| 3 | Separation of Duties principle is one of the most impactful techniques of minimizing risks externally. | F |
| 4 | One possible way to accomplish the Separation of Duties principle is to use a third party to monitor security, conduct surprise security audits and security testing who reports to the board of directors or the chairman of the audit committee. | T |
| 5 | One possible way to enforce the Separation of Duties principle is to implement Role-based Access Control System. | T |
| 6 | Both the Separation of Duties principle and the Least Privilege principle help to trace which employee made a mistake or fraudulent act. | T |
| 7 | The Least Privilege principle makes a balance between usability and security. | T |
| 8 | Having Just-in-Time privileges and hardcoded credentials helps to implement the Least Privilege principle. | F |
| 9 | To implement the Least Privilege principle, default permissions granted for each created account should be minimal. | T |
| 10 | The Separation of Duties principle helps to achieve the larger goal of implementing the Least Privilege principle. | T |