Results	Points	Score	(Highest score is kept)
Attempt 1	8 of 10	80%	(Highest score)

Your Answers:

Results for item 1.

1

2 / 2 points

How does Bruce Schneier say we should avoid risks?

○ Encrypt all communications.

○ Disconnect computers from the network unless connectivity is needed.

Correct answer:

◉ Employ a series of security processes.

○ Use security products from well-known, trusted brands.

Feedback

Based on your answer

Yes. Bruce Schneir writes, ""Security processes are not a replacement for products. Rather, they're a way of using security products effectively. They're a way to mitigate the risks. Network security products will have flaws; processes are necessary to catch attackers exploiting those flaws, and to fix the flaws once they become public. Insider attacks will occur; processes are necessary to detect the attacks, repair the damages and prosecute the attackers."

Results for item 2.

2

2 / 2 points

Why does Bruce Schneier recommend using multiple security products?

○ Every component should have security prevention software on it.

○ Locating problems is made easier by a process of elimination.

Correct answer:

◉ So that a failure in one component will not render the entire system insecure.

○ Each product is designed to guard against only a specific set of attacks.

Feedback

Based on your answer

Correct. Bruce Schneider writes, "Provide Defense in Depth. Don't rely on single solutions. Use multiple complementary security products, so that a failure in one

does not mean total insecurity. This might mean a firewall, an intrusion detection system and strong authentication on important servers."

Results for item 3.

3

2 / 2 points

What is meant by *security theater*?

○ A safe environment for testing the security of systems.

○ A set of procedures designed to ensure conformance to security policies.

○ An operations center within an organization that monitors for security threats.

Correct answer:

◉ Processes created to make users feel secure rather than adding actually enhancing security.

Feedback

Based on your answer

Correct. In *Security Engineering*, section 1.2 (page 24), Ross Anderson defines security theater as: "measures designed to produce a feeling of security rather than the reality."

Results for item 4.

4

2 / 2 points

What is the distinction between *principal* and *subject* in security protocols?

○ A subject is a person and a principal is a piece of equipment.

○ A principal initiates communication with the subject.

Correct answer:

◉ A subject is a person and a principal may be a subject.

○ A principal in in charge of one or more subjects.

Feedback

Based on your answer

Correct. In *Security Engineering*, section 1.7 (Definitions, page 31), Ross Anderson writes:

"By a *subject* I will mean a physical person, in any role including that of an operator, principal or victim."

A *principal* is an entity that participates in a security system. This entity can be a subject, a person, a role, or a piece of equipment such as a laptop, phone, smartcard, or card reader. A principal can also be a communications channel (which might be a port number, or a crypto key, depending on the circumstance). A principal can also be a compound of other principals; examples are a group (Alice or Bob), a conjunction (Alice and Bob acting together), a compound role (Alice acting as Bob's manager) and a delegation (Bob acting for Alice in her absence).

Results for item 5.

5

0 / 2 points

How does *authenticity* differ from *integrity* when discussing security protocols?

○

Authenticity applies to identity while integrity applies to stored data.

, Not Selected

○

Authenticity adds a condition of recent time to a message.

, Not Selected

○

Only integrity refers to the condition that the message has not been modified.

, Not Selected

Incorrect answer:

◉

They are interchangeable terms.

Correct Answer:

Authenticity adds a condition of recent time to a message.

Feedback

Based on your answer

In *Security Engineering*, section 1.7 (page 32): "In the academic literature on security protocols, authenticity means integrity plus freshness: you have established that you are speaking to a genuine principal, not a replay of previous messages.