CSH6 CH 8 REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. A particular taxonomy ensures that classifications can be used to gain insight into the subject matter. This feature of a taxonomy is described as being ___

2. In Howard's taxonomy, modifying consists of ___

3. A common language for computer security incident information should help experts ___

4. In Howard's taxonomy, deleting a target falls under ___

5. In Howard's taxonomy, attacks are ___

6. A particular taxonomy ensures that classification can be clear, precise and certain, regardless of who is doing the classifying. This feature of a taxonomy is described as being ___

7. In Howard's taxonomy, a bypass ___

8. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a satisfactory taxonomy?

9. In Howard's taxonomy, the following are all examples of ____: increased access, disclosure of information, corruption of information, denial of service, or theft of resources.

10. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a satisfactory taxonomy?

11. What is the point of developing a common language for computer security incident information?

12. In Howard's taxonomy, a flood ___

13. A method of classifying incident information is called a ___

14. A particular taxonomy ensures that classification in one category excludes all the other categories because the categories do not overlap. This feature of a taxonomy is described as being ___

15. In Howard's taxonomy, stealing consists of ___

16. In Howard's taxonomy, a process is ___

17. In Howard's taxonomy, deleting a target ___

18. Some of the problems resulting from the lack of a common language for discussing computer security incident include(s) ___

19. In Howard's taxonomy, vulnerabilities are ___

20. In Howard's taxonomy, a scan is ___

21. In Howard's taxonomy, a probe is ___

22. In Howard's taxonomy, authorized events are those ___

23. A particular taxonomy ensures that taken together, the categories include all possibilities. This feature of a taxonomy is described as being ___

24. In Howard's taxonomy, an account is ___

25. A particular taxonomy ensures that classification is logical and intuitive, resulting in general approval of the method. This feature of a taxonomy is described as being ___

26. A particular taxonomy ensures that no matter who is doing the classifying, repeated efforts result in the same classification. This feature of a taxonomy is described as being ___

27. In Howard's taxonomy, events are ___

28. In Howard's taxonomy, events are ___

29. In Howard's taxonomy, copying consists of ___

30. A set of events that involves an attack or series of attacks on one or more sites is called a ___

31. In Howard's taxonomy, actions are ___

32. In Howard's taxonomy, tools are ___

33. In Howard's taxonomy, attacks include ___

34. In Howard's taxonomy, a probe consists of two actions: ___

35. In Howard's taxonomy, reading consists of ___

36. In Howard's taxonomy, authentication is ___

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