

## CSH6 Ch 24 (OS Security) Review Questions

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1. The function of a salt in Unix password files is to \_\_\_\_
2. What is a reference monitor?
3. When Albert types in userID \_albert58\_ and responds to a password prompt with \_V74\$d9n%R\_ and begins using the ACCOUNTING package, which is his identifier?
4. Which of the following descriptions does NOT apply to the more privileged mode of a dual-mode operating system?
5. The list of authorized objects and operations for each user is known as the \_\_\_\_
6. \_Security mechanisms should be as small and simple as possible and should be an integral part of the design of a system.\_ This principle is known as \_\_\_\_
7. What do we call operating-system functions that regulate information transfer within the system and to users?
8. What aspect of memory management provides protection for memory resources to prevent unauthorized access?
9. Which of the following is the most frequently-used authentication method in use today for controlling access to electronic systems?
10. A model for secure password-based authentication that eliminates the risk of capture-playback attacks is \_\_\_\_
11. When Albert types in userID \_albert58\_ and responds to a password prompt with \_V74\$d9n%R\_ and begins using the ACCOUNTING package, which part is his authentication?
12. \_Security mechanisms must meet functional requirements and keep overhead to a minimum.\_ This principle is known as \_\_\_\_
13. What do we call operating-system functions that prove that security measures comply with specifications?
14. The list of authorized users and their permitted access for each object is known as the \_\_\_\_
15. Which of the following structures is NOT part of the Windows 2000 security environment?
16. \_All access must be checked by security processes.\_ This principle is known as \_\_\_\_
17. In operating-system security discussions, the approach in which all processes are completely separate, with no shared resources, is known as \_\_\_\_
18. Which of the following properties of a reference monitor for a trusted system is the most difficult to achieve?
19. What do we call operating-system functions that regulate user and process access to the whole system, subsystems, and data?
20. Which of the following responses to repeated entry of incorrect passwords is NOT recommended because it opens the system to denial of service?
21. How can an organization best discourage sharing of passwords?
22. What aspect of security refers to control over who can make changes to which system assets – e.g., using RWALX controls \_\_\_\_
23. \_Every program and every user of a system should operate using the least set of privileges necessary to complete the job. Default should be no access.\_ This principle is known as \_\_\_\_
24. Which of the following functions does NOT belong in the kernel mode of an operating system?
25. In a multilevel security system, the \_\*-property\_ means that \_\_\_\_
26. What aspect of security refers to restriction of access to data and even preventing disclosure of the existence of data?
27. An authentication method that uses a microprocessor to generate a unique number every minute or so that can be verified by proprietary software running on a server or a workstations is known as \_\_\_\_
28. A specific user has the ability to alter records anywhere in a specific file but cannot change its access rights. This access right is generally known as \_\_\_\_
29. Which of the following methods is NOT currently used in authentication?

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| <p>30. For complete isolation of memory partitions as required for high security operating systems, ____</p> <p>31. In a multilevel security system, the _simple security property_ means that ____</p> <p>32. What does RWALX mean?</p> <p>33. When an attacker obtains a copy of the encrypted password file and uses a password-cracking program on it to find valid passwords, this attack is an example of ____</p> | <p>34. _Security should not depend on the secrecy of the design or implementation._ This principle is known as ____</p> <p>35. A specific user has the ability to add new records at the end of a specific file but cannot otherwise modify its data. This access right is generally known as ____</p> |
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