

**SCHOOL OF SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND HEALTH****DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE****FINAL EXAMINATION JANUARY SEMESTER-2019****ACS 332/MIS 431: COMPUTER SYSTEM SECURITY****DATE: MAY 2019****TIME: 2.0 HOURS****SECTION A** Answer **ALL** questions.**Question 1**

1. Define the following as used in computer security. (3 Marks)
 - a. *Passphrase*
 - b. *White noise*
 - c. *Scrubbing*
2. Computer security is both fascinating and complex. Some of the reasons follow. State any **FOUR** challenges to computer security. (4 Marks)
3. Highlight any **THREE** challenges governments' likely face in implementing integrated biometric electrical process. (3 Marks)
4. Every computer system or application provides access criteria and tools that enhances access to resources. Access criteria can be broken up into different assign rights. Discuss any **FOUR**. (4 Marks)
5. Highlight **FOUR** loopholes within a computer system that compromises its security (4 Marks)
6. Passwords are also considered one of the weakest security mechanisms available. Justify. (2 Mark)
7. Any person authorized to use the computer system has the right to access the system and its resources according to the authorization criteria set up by the site security administrator.
 - a. Cite **FOUR** Problems in controlling access to assets (2 Marks)

- b. Explain **FOUR** Access criteria types **(2 Marks)**
- c. There are a number of different access controls and technologies available to support the different models. State any **FOUR**. **(2 Marks)**
- d. Explain the following types of access control models **(4 Marks)**
 - i. *Discretionary Access*
 - ii. *Mandatory Access*

SECTION 2: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS EACH 20 MARKS]

Question 2

The results of recent biometric voting exercises in countries such as Kenya and Ghana have taught us that governments expect fast, accurate, and reliable voter registration at the polls under any conditions that help to maintain the integrity and credibility of the electoral process and reduce mistrust and irregularities.

- a) Discuss any **THREE** biometrical systems stating limitations of each type.**(9 Marks)**
- b) Define *steganography*. State any **THREE** different cryptographic methods used in computer security **(5 Marks)**
- c) Differentiate between **(6 Marks)**
 - i. *Type I and Type II occurrences in biometrical systems*
 - ii. *Brute force attacks and dictionary attacks*
 - iii. *Contact and contactless smart cards*

Question 3

- a) While scanning a workstation I realized the output below on my command line interface.

```
Exception: EXC_BAD_ACCESS (0x0001)
Codes: KERN_INVALID_ADDRESS (0x0001) at 0x41414140
```

Thread 0 Crashed:

```
Thread 0 crashed with PPC Thread State 64:
srr0: 0x0000000041414140 srr1: 0x000000004200f030 vrsave: 0x0000000000000000
cr: 0x48004242 xer: 0x0000000020000007 lr: 0x0000000041414141 ctr: 0x0000000009077401c
r0: 0x0000000041414141 r1: 0x00000000bffffe660 r2: 0x0000000000000000 r3: 0000000000000001
r4: 0x0000000000000001 r5: 0x00000000bffffd50 r6: 0x0000000000000052 r7: 0x00000000bffffe638
r8: 0x00000000090774028 r9: 0x00000000bffffdd8 r10: 0x00000000bffffe380 r11: 0x0000000024004248
r12: 0x0000000009077401c r13: 0x00000000a365c7c0 r14: 0x0000000000000100 r15: 0x0000000000000000
r16: 0x00000000a364c75c r17: 0x00000000a365c75c r18: 0x00000000a365c75c r19: 0x00000000a366c75c
r20: 0x0000000000000000 r21: 0x00000000a3662aa4 r22: 0x00000000a365c75c r23: 0x0000000000034f5b0
r24: 0x00000000a3662aa4 r25: 0x000000000054c840 r26: 0x00000000a3662aa4 r27: 0x0000000000002f44
r28: 0x000000000034c840 r29: 0x0000000041414141 r30: 0x0000000041414141 r31: 0x0000000041414141
```

- a. From your experience as a security student *identify the above vulnerability* on the system. (3 Marks)
- b. How does the *vulnerability* work? (5 Marks)
- c. How can we *prevent* such an attack happening next time? (3 Marks)

- b) Discuss the following terms (9 Marks)
- Authorization Creep*
 - Default to Zero*
 - Access Control Lists*

Question 4

- a) Once early internet system administrators began to understand that they were frequently being attacked, the network firewall was inevitable. There was destined to be some sort of process that looked at network traffic for clear signs of attackers. Exactly how this was going to work was less clear. AT&T's Steven M. Bellovin is generally credited -- although not by himself -- with first using the term firewall to describe the process of filtering out unwanted network traffic, sometime around 1987. Many organizations like Daystar have embraced firewalls. Briefly describe any **THREE** types of firewalls enterprises can adopt **THREE** functions of firewalls and **THREE** challenges to adopting firewalls in an organization. (15 Marks)
- b) Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS) are different from traditional firewall products because they are designed to detect a security breach. State **THREE** components of an IDS differentiate between "*in the world*" and "*in the zoo*" viruses. (5 Marks)