BCS Level 4 Diploma in Network Security
QAN 603/0546/0

Specimen Paper A

Record your surname/last/family name and initials on the Answer Sheet.

Specimen paper only. 20 multiple-choice questions – 1 mark awarded to each question. Mark only one answer to each question. There are no trick questions.

A number of possible answers are given for each question, indicated by either **A. B. C. or D**. Your answers should be clearly indicated on the Answer Sheet.

Pass mark is 13/20

This is a specimen paper only. The full exam is 40 multiple choice questions with a pass mark of 26/40.

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1   What type of security threat replicates itself by using a client's list of email addresses and forwarding itself to all of them?

A   Logic Bomb.
B   Virus.
C   Trojan Horse.
D   Worm.

2   What is it called when a person slips through an open door behind you, which may lead to a security breach?

A   Horseback riding.
B   Gliding.
C   Tailgating.
D   Slithering.

3   Which type of attack enables attackers to inject client-side code into web pages viewed by other users and may be used to bypass access controls such as the same-origin policy?

A   Buffer Overflow.
B   Cross-site scripting.
C   Web page traversal.
D   SQL injection.

4   Which type of attack is only concerned with consuming bandwidth and resources on the target network and USUALLY uses IP spoofing?

A   Man in the Middle.
B   Denial of Service.
C   Hacking.
D   Social Engineering.

5   Which protocol can automatically provide IP address, subnet mask, default gateway IP and DNS server IP to a client on a data network?

A   RPC.
B   ARP.
C   DHCP.
D   DNS.

6   Some software will only run if a special piece of hardware is plugged into the computer. What is this called?

A   Hardware Passkey.
B   Licence Key.
C   Dongle.
D   RSA-DSA.

7   A Network Engineer may set up a sacrificial server on a network to gather information about intruders. What is this called?

A   Fly Trap.
B   Intruder Alarm Server.
C   DMZ Proxy.
D   Honey Pot.

8   A firewall router can hide the company IP addresses behind another IP address providing some level of security. What is this feature called?

A   Stateful Inspection (SI).
B   Network Address Translation (NAT).
C   Demilitarised Zone (DMZ).
D   Orange Zone (OZ).

9   Which Standard defines WPA2 security on Wi-Fi networks?

A   IEE 802.11n.
B   IEEE 802.3s.
C   IEEE 802.11i.
D   IEEE 802.11g.

10   NMAP and Angry IP are popular examples of what?

A   Port scanner.
B   Virus scanner.
C   Ethernet sniffer.
D   Network configuration tools.

11   Which protocol would you set up as a secure alternative to Telnet during commissioning?

A   SSH.
B   FTPS.
C   HTTP.
D   SCP.

12   Your company is concerned about social engineering and has asked you what can be done to mitigate the threat. What would you recommend?

A   Update the Anti-Virus software.
B   Install biometric access doors at the computer room.
C   Upgrade to a 3 stage application firewall.
D   User awareness & training.

13   Which file transfer protocol uses UDP as a transport protocol and lacks security?

A   FTP.
B   TFTP.
C   SFTP.
D   RPC.

14   When you are looking after a data network, where **SHOULD** you store data backup tapes?

A   In a warm, dry location.
B   In a cool, dry location.
C   In a warm, humid location.
D   In a cool, humid location.

15   What is the acronym which describes the duration after which an organisation's viability will be irrevocably threatened if product and service delivery **CANNOT** be resumed?

A   RTO.
B   RPO.
C   MTTR.
D   MTPOD.

16 Your customer's IT equipment room has a FM200 system installed. What is FM200?

A A Standard covering radio frequencies which can be used without interfering with the IT equipment.
B A type of fire suppression agent used in waterless systems.
C A Fast Multiplex system enabling 200Mbps data transfer on Ethernet.
D A common type of Storage Area Network system comprising 200 hard disks.

17 A common business analysis technique used in IT strategic planning is SWOT. What does SWOT stand for?

A Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats.
B Strategies, Weaknesses, Options, Threats.
C Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Targets.
D Scenarios, Worries, Opportunities, Threats.

18 Which of the following is **NOT** a management framework used in IT service management?

A ITIL.
B COBIT.
C ISO/IEC 20000.
D BSEN 18000.

19 The System Lifecycle for IT systems identifies **four** different installation options. What are these called?

A Direct, Partial, Pilot and Parallel.
B Direct, Parallel, Phased and Pilot.
C Pilot, Parallel, Phased and Full.
D Phased, Partial, Direct and Full.

20 In the Tuckman model of project team development there is a stage where it is normal to have conflict and misunderstanding, and where the project goals are questioned. What is this called?

A Norming.
B Forming.
C Performing.
D Storming.

-End of Paper-