Corporate Cybersecurity 6th edition Boyle Test Bank

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***Corporate Computer Security, 6e* (Boyle/Panko)**
Chapter 1 The Threat Environment

1) The process of protecting computer hardware, networks, data, and applications from attackers is called _____.
   A) cybersecurity
   B) the threat environment
   C) a data breach
   D) a countermeasure

Answer: A

Page Ref: 16

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define the term *threat environment*

Difficulty: Easy

2) If an attacker breaks into a corporate database and deletes critical files, this is an attack against the _____ security goal.
   A) confidentiality
   B) integrity
   C) availability
   D) CIA

Answer: B

Page Ref: 20

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define the term *threat environment*

Difficulty: Moderate

3) Which of the following is a type of countermeasure?
   A) Ethical
   B) Invisible
   C) Detective
   D) Sustainable

Answer: C

Page Ref: 21

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define the term *threat environment*

Difficulty: Moderate

4) The most common type of attack appears to be _____.
   A) phishing
   B) compromised credentials

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C) cloud misconfiguration
D) malicious insider

Answer: B

Page Ref: 17

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define the term *threat environment*

Difficulty: Easy

5) When a threat succeeds in causing harm to a business it is called a _____.
A) control
B) countermeasure
C) compromise
D) corrective

Answer: C

Page Ref: 20

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define the term *threat environment*

Difficulty: Moderate

6) Three common core security goals are known collectively as FBI.

Answer: FALSE

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Learning Objective: 1.1 Define the term *threat environment*

Difficulty: Easy

7) Costs for all threats are increasing annually.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 19

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define the term *threat environment*

Difficulty: Easy

8) Corrective countermeasures identify when a threat is attacking.

Answer: FALSE

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Learning Objective: 1.1 Define the term *threat environment*

Difficulty: Easy

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9) Most countermeasure controls are preventative controls.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 21

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define the term *threat environment*

Difficulty: Easy

10) A _____ happens when an unauthorized person is able to view, alter, or steal secured data.

A) countermeasure
B) data breach
C) safeguard
D) compromise

Answer: B

Page Ref: 22

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the impact of *data breaches*

Difficulty: Easy

11) In 2022, _____ records were stolen.

A) about 10 million
B) nearly 5 billion
C) more than 20 billion
D) almost 50 billion

Answer: C

Page Ref: 22

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the impact of *data breaches*

Difficulty: Moderate

12) IBM found that _____ percent of organizations have had more than one data breach.

A) 17
B) 25
C) 61
D) 83

Answer: D

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Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the impact of *data breaches*

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Difficulty: Easy

13) Which of the following is a direct cost of a data breach?
A) Loss of reputation
B) Abnormal customer turnover
C) Legal fees
D) Increased customer acquisition activities

Answer: C

Page Ref: 23

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the impact of *data breaches*

Difficulty: Moderate

14) Which of the following is NOT a direct cost of a major data breach?
A) Loss of reputation
B) Notification costs
C) Legal fees
D) Detection

Answer: A

Page Ref: 23

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the impact of *data breaches*

Difficulty: Moderate

Difficulty: Easy

15) More than 67 percent of data breaches come from hackers _____.
A) trying to make money
B) engaging in industrial espionage
C) getting personal revenge
D) making a social statement

Answer: A

Page Ref: 24

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the impact of *data breaches*

Difficulty: Easy

16) Stolen information is commonly used for _____.
A) credit card fraud
B) identity theft

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C) false claims
D) data mismanagement

Answer: A

Page Ref: 24

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the impact of *data breaches*

Difficulty: Easy

17) Understanding how data breaches happen _____.
A) is the first step in protecting yourself from data breaches
B) is impossible, since hackers are continually developing new tools
C) will make you more susceptible to future attacks
D) is a waste of time as attacks are inevitable these days

Answer: A

Page Ref: 25

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the impact of *data breaches*

Difficulty: Moderate

18) A targeted phishing attack aimed at a single individual is called _____.
A) spear phishing
B) a a Trojan horse
C) a virus
D) spam

Answer: A

Page Ref: 26

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the impact of *data breaches*

Difficulty: Easy

19) The Target data breach helped impact a shift from swipe cards to _____.
A) EMV-compliant smart cards
B) POS systems
C) keystroke logger
D) rootkits

Answer: A

Page Ref: 27

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the impact of *data breaches*

Difficulty: Easy

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20) One of the long-lasting effects of the data breach to Target was _____.
A) loss of money
B) loss of customer confidence
C) loss of merchandise
D) employee dissatisfaction

Answer: B

Page Ref: 27

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the impact of *data breaches*

Difficulty: Moderate

21) Data breaches are always the result of hackers in distant locations.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 25

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the impact of *data breaches*

Difficulty: Easy

22) Paying for notification and detection are indirect costs associated with a data breach.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 23

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the impact of *data breaches*

Difficulty: Moderate

23) In 2022, the average global cost of a data breach was down 13 percent from 2020.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 23

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the impact of *data breaches*

Difficulty: Easy

24) Rogue internal employees typically have a more difficult time stealing data than do external hackers.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 25

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the impact of *data breaches*

Difficulty: Easy

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25) The Target data breach affected 30 percent of the population of the U.S.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 25

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the impact of *data breaches*

Difficulty: Easy

26) _____ are particularly dangerous because of their extraordinary knowledge and access.

A) Financial professionals
B) IT employees
C) CEOs
D) Data entry clerks

Answer: B

Page Ref: 29

Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe threats from *employees* and *ex-employees*

Difficulty: Moderate

27) Sabotage is defined as _____.

A) the destruction of hardware, software, or data
B) breaking into computers using stolen credentials or other fraudulent means
C) the misappropriation of assets
D) the theft of the company's intellectual property

Answer: A

Page Ref: 30

Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe threats from *employees* and *ex-employees*

Difficulty: Challenging

28) In _____, a perpetrator tries to obtain money or other goods by threatening to take actions that would be against the victim's interest.

A) fraud
B) hacking
C) abuse
D) extortion

Answer: D

Page Ref: 31

Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe threats from *employees* and *ex-employees*

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Difficulty: Easy

29) _____ consists of activities that violate a company's IT use and/or ethics policies.
A) Abuse
B) Fraud
C) Extortion
D) Hacking

Answer: A

Page Ref: 31

Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe threats from *employees* and *ex-employees*

Difficulty: Easy

30) Which of the following is considered a trade secret?
A) Product formulations
B) Patents
C) Trade names
D) Trademarks

Answer: A

Page Ref: 30

Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe threats from *employees* and *ex-employees*

Difficulty: Easy

31) Penalties for hacking are significantly different if you are attempting to steal a million dollars or attempting to steal nothing of value.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 30

Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe threats from *employees* and *ex-employees*

Difficulty: Easy

32) Downloading pornography can invoke a sexual harassment lawsuit.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 31

Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe threats from *employees* and *ex-employees*

Difficulty: Easy

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33) You have access to your home page on a server. By accident, you discover that if you hit a certain key, you can get into someone else's files. You spend just a few minutes looking around. This is hacking.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 30

Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe threats from *employees* and *ex-employees*

Difficulty: Moderate

34) The motivation for hacking is irrelevant.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 30

Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe threats from *employees* and *ex-employees*

Difficulty: Easy

35) Unlike employees, contract workers do not constitute a threat to a business.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 32

Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe threats from *employees* and *ex-employees*

Difficulty: Easy

36) Malware generically means _____.

A) evil software
B) unauthorized access
C) abusive behavior
D) misappropriated information

Answer: A

Page Ref: 32

Learning Objective: 1.4 Describe threats from *malware* writers

Difficulty: Moderate

37) _____ are programs that attach themselves to legitimate programs.

A) Viruses
B) Worms
C) Payloads
D) Direct-propagation worms

Answer: A

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Page Ref: 32

Learning Objective: 1.4 Describe threats from *malware* writers

Difficulty: Easy

38) Direct propagation worms _____.
A) take advantage of security weaknesses in software.
B) require action on the user's part to be spread
C) have a far less aggressive spreading mode than other malware
D) cannot use the infected computer as a base to jump to other computers

Answer: A

Page Ref: 34

Learning Objective: 1.4 Describe threats from *malware* writers

Difficulty: Difficult

39) What is a payload?
A) Malicious software that blocks access to a system or data until money is paid to the attacker
B) A generic name for any "evil software"
C) A piece of code that does damage
D) A program that gives an attacker remote control of your computer

Answer: C

Page Ref: 35

Learning Objective: 1.4 Describe threats from *malware* writers

Difficulty: Difficult

40) What does RAT stand for?
A) realistic artificial intelligence
B) remote access Trojan
C) ransomware after theft
D) rootkit appropriation threat

Answer: B

Page Ref: 36

Learning Objective: 1.4 Describe threats from *malware* writers

Difficulty: Moderate

41) A _____ is a small program that, after installed, downloads a larger attack

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program.

A) rootkit
B) keystroke logger
C) downloader
D) Trojan horse

Answer: C

Page Ref: 36

Learning Objective: 1.4 Describe threats from *malware* writers

Difficulty: Moderate

42) Which of the following is FALSE about rootkits?

A) Rootkits are seldom caught by ordinary antivirus programs.
B) Rootkits take over the root account of a computer.
C) Rootkits use a root account's privileges to hide themselves.
D) Rootkits are typically less of a threat than Trojan horses.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 38

Learning Objective: 1.4 Describe threats from *malware* writers

Difficulty: Difficult

43) _____ take advantage of flawed human judgment by convincing a victim to take actions that are counter to security policies.

A) Phishing attacks
B) Hoaxes
C) Social engineering attacks
D) Spear phishing attacks

Answer: C

Page Ref: 39

Learning Objective: 1.4 Describe threats from *malware* writers

Difficulty: Moderate

44) You receive an e-mail that seems to come from your bank. Clicking on a link in the message takes you to a website that seems to be your bank's website. However, the website is fake. This is called _____.

A) a hoax
B) social engineering
C) spear fishing
D) phishing

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Answer: D

Page Ref: 39

Learning Objective: 1.4 Describe threats from *malware* writers

Difficulty: Moderate

45) You receive an e-mail that appears to come from a frequent customer. It contains specific information about your relationship with the customer. Clicking on a link in the message takes you to a website that seems to be your customer's website. However, the website is fake. This is an example of _____.

A) social engineering
B) spear fishing
C) phishing
D) a hoax

Answer: B

Page Ref: 39

Learning Objective: 1.4 Describe threats from *malware* writers

Difficulty: Moderate

46) BEC attacks account for about a quarter of social engineering breaches.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 40

Learning Objective: 1.4 Describe threats from *malware* writers

Difficulty: Easy

47) Spear fishing attacks tend to appeal broadly to many people so they can dupe as many victims as possible.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 40

Learning Objective: 1.4 Describe threats from *malware* writers

Difficulty: Moderate

48) Cookies are small text strings stored on your own personal computer.

Answer: TRUE

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Learning Objective: 1.4 Describe threats from *malware* writers

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Difficulty: Easy

49) Data mining spyware searches through your disk drives for the same types of information sought by keystroke loggers, and sends this information to the adversary.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 38

Learning Objective: 1.4 Describe threats from *malware* writers

Difficulty: Easy

50) Most traditional external attackers were primarily motivated by _____.

A) the thrill of breaking in
B) making money through crime
C) stealing personal identity data
D) capturing thousands and thousands of credit card numbers

Answer: A

Page Ref: 40

Learning Objective: 1.5 Describe traditional external *hackers* and their *attacks*, including break-in processes, social engineering, and denial-of-service attacks

Difficulty: Easy

51) ICMP Echo messages are often used in _____.

A) port scanning
B) IP address scanning
C) spoofing
D) DDoS attacks

Answer: B

Page Ref: 42

Learning Objective: 1.5 Describe traditional external *hackers* and their *attacks*, including break-in processes, social engineering, and denial-of-service attacks

Difficulty: Moderate

52) When a hacker sends a first round of probe packets to find hosts that are active, the attacker is sending _____ probes.

A) IP address scanning
B) a chain of attack
C) piggybacking

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D) IP address spoofing

Answer: A

Page Ref: 42

Learning Objective: 1.5 Describe traditional external *hackers* and their *attacks*, including break-in processes, social engineering, and denial-of-service attacks

Difficulty: Moderate

53) Watching someone type their password to learn the password is called _____.
A) piggybacking
B) a chain of attack
C) social engineering
D) shoulder surfing

Answer: D

Page Ref: 45

Learning Objective: 1.5 Describe traditional external *hackers* and their *attacks*, including break-in processes, social engineering, and denial-of-service attacks

Difficulty: Easy

54) In a DoS attack, the botmaster is also known as a _____.
A) handler
B) hacker
C) hoax
D) rootkit

Answer: A

Page Ref: 46

Learning Objective: 1.5 Describe traditional external *hackers* and their *attacks*, including break-in processes, social engineering, and denial-of-service attacks

Difficulty: Easy

55) The specific attack method an attacker uses to break into a computer is called the attacker's _____. _____.
A) spoof
B) exploit
C) piggyback
D) chain of attack

Answer: B

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Learning Objective: 1.5 Describe traditional external *hackers* and their *attacks*, including break-in processes, social engineering, and denial-of-service attacks

Difficulty: Moderate

56) By demonstrating their ability to break into well-defended hosts, hackers could increase their reputation among their peers.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 41

Learning Objective: 1.5 Describe traditional external *hackers* and their *attacks*, including break-in processes, social engineering, and denial-of-service attacks

Difficulty: Easy

57) All packets can be spoofed.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 44

Learning Objective: 1.5 Describe traditional external *hackers* and their *attacks*, including break-in processes, social engineering, and denial-of-service attacks

Difficulty: Easy

58) In response to a chain of attack, victims can often trace the attack back to the final attack computer.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 44

Learning Objective: 1.5 Describe traditional external *hackers* and their *attacks*, including break-in processes, social engineering, and denial-of-service attacks

Difficulty: Easy

59) Following someone through a secure door without entering a pass code is called piggybacking.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 45

Learning Objective: 1.5 Describe traditional external *hackers* and their *attacks*, including break-in processes, social engineering, and denial-of-service attacks

Difficulty: Easy

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60) Script kiddies are typically hacker experts.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 47

Learning Objective: 1.5 Describe traditional external *hackers* and their *attacks*, including break-in processes, social engineering, and denial-of-service attacks

Difficulty: Easy

61) _____ are the most common external attackers who attack to make money illegally.

A) Hackers
B) Career criminals
C) Script kiddies
D) IT or security employers

Answer: B

Page Ref: 48

Learning Objective: 1.6 Know that *criminals* have become the dominant attackers today, describe the types of attacks they make, and discuss their methods of cooperation

Difficulty: Easy

62) Many e-commerce companies will not ship to certain countries because of a high rate of consumer fraud. To get around this, criminal gangs engage _____ in the United States.

A) transshippers
B) APTs
C) black-market websites
D) IP address spoofing

Answer: A

Page Ref: 49

Learning Objective: 1.6 Know that *criminals* have become the dominant attackers today, describe the types of attacks they make, and discuss their methods of cooperation

Difficulty: Easy

63) _____ programs reward researchers for finding vulnerabilities.

A) Transshipper
B) APT
C) Black-market website
D) Bug bounty

Answer: D

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Learning Objective: 1.6 Know that *criminals* have become the dominant attackers today, describe the types of attacks they make, and discuss their methods of cooperation

Difficulty: Moderate

64) Criminals can use crime-as-a-service to _____ that cyber criminals must perform as part of their criminal operations.
A) avoid detection of the hacking
B) hide the evidence
C) outsource some of the illegal activities
D) automate many of the labor-intensive functions

Answer: D

Page Ref: 51

Learning Objective: 1.6 Know that *criminals* have become the dominant attackers today, describe the types of attacks they make, and discuss their methods of cooperation

Difficulty: Moderate

65) Credit card theft is also known as _____.
A) extortion
B) click fraud
C) bug bounty
D) carding

Answer: D

Page Ref: 53

Learning Objective: 1.6 Know that *criminals* have become the dominant attackers today, describe the types of attacks they make, and discuss their methods of cooperation

Difficulty: Moderate

66) What does APT stand for?
A) advanced persistent threat
B) artificial phishing trap
C) adaptive property transshipper
D) attacks per text

Answer: A

Page Ref: 50

Learning Objective: 1.6 Know that *criminals* have become the dominant attackers today, describe the types of attacks they make, and discuss their methods of cooperation

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Difficulty: Easy

67) Which of the following is likely the most common criminal attack on individuals?
A) Bank account theft
B) Credit card number theft
C) Spoofing
D) Spam

Answer: B

Page Ref: 53

Learning Objective: 1.6 Know that *criminals* have become the dominant attackers today, describe the types of attacks they make, and discuss their methods of cooperation

Difficulty: Moderate

68) Cybercrime proceedings surpassed those from illegal drug sales in 2005.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 48

Learning Objective: 1.6 Know that *criminals* have become the dominant attackers today, describe the types of attacks they make, and discuss their methods of cooperation

Difficulty: Easy

69) Identify theft can (and does) happen to individuals, but it is not a worry or risk that corporations have.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 54

Learning Objective: 1.6 Know that *criminals* have become the dominant attackers today, describe the types of attacks they make, and discuss their methods of cooperation

Difficulty: Easy

70) A company's website and Facebook pages may divulge information that competitors may seek out. This is known as _____.
A) public intelligence gathering
B) spoofing
C) bug bounty
D) carding

Answer: A

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Learning Objective: 1.7 Describe the types of attacks that could come from corporate *competitors*

Difficulty: Easy

71) Russia is one of the countries cited as being the most capable cyber actors actively engaged in economic espionage.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 55

Learning Objective: 1.7 Describe the types of attacks that could come from corporate *competitors*

Difficulty: Easy

72) Commercial espionage is limited to corporate competitors.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 55

Learning Objective: 1.7 Describe the types of attacks that could come from corporate *competitors*

Difficulty: Easy

73) Cyberwar consists of computer-based attacks made by _____.

A) multinational corporations
B) state, regional, and local governments
C) national governments
D) private citizens

Answer: C

Page Ref: 56

Learning Objective: 1.8 Distinguish between *cyberwar* and *cyberterror*

Difficulty: Moderate

74) Cyberwar attacks can be launched without engaging in physical hostilities and still do significant damage.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 57

Learning Objective: 1.8 Distinguish between *cyberwar* and *cyberterror*

Difficulty: Moderate

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75) It is most common for cyberterrorists to recruit through face-to-face means.
Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 57

Learning Objective: 1.8 Distinguish between *cyberwar* and *cyberterror*

Difficulty: Easy

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