

Management 414: SANS CISSP® 10 Domains +S QUIZ -- Domain 6

1. Which statement regarding the operating system Kernel is false?
 - a) The Operating system Kernel is loaded in Read Only Memory (ROM) and CANNOT be modified.
 - b) The operating system Kernel provides services for other parts of the operating system.
 - c) User applications run in user mode and use system calls to request kernel services.
2. Regarding applications, which statement below is true?
 - a) User mode applications can directly access the disk.
 - b) User application run in Kernel privileged mode.
 - c) User mode applications must use system calls for disk access.
3. Regarding Operating System protection mechanisms, which statement false?
 - a) In ring layer protection the innermost ring are most trusted by the Operating System.
 - b) User mode applications must use Kernel system calls for disk access.
 - c) In ring layer protection the outermost ring is least trusted by the Operating System.
 - d) Abstraction allows multi user systems to operate without one users' process being able to control another users' process.
4. Which OS protection mechanism is necessary for multi-user security?
 - a) Layering
 - b) Process isolation
 - c) Abstraction
5. Which of the following Evaluation Assurance Levels (EAL) has the following rating: Functionally Tested?
 - a) EAL 1
 - b) EAL 4
 - c) EAL 3
 - d) EAL 2
6. What was ISO 17799 originally called?
 - a) BS7799
 - b) TCSEC 17799
 - c) ITSEC7799
 - d) TCB 79
7. Which of the following statements about Dynamic RAM (DRAM) is TRUE?
 - a) DRAM is expensive compared to other types of RAM.
 - b) DRAM is read only.
 - c) DRAM is persistent in that the data remains after a reboot.
 - d) DRAM data is rewritten thousand of time each second.

8. Which of the following statements comparing Static RAM (SRAM) to Dynamic RAM (DRAM) is TRUE?
 - a) SRAM is slower than DRAM.
 - b) SRAM is read-only, while DRAM is read-write.
 - c) SRAM is more expensive than DRAM.
 - d) SRAM is volatile, while DRAM is non-volatile.
9. When comparing Dynamic RAM (DRAM) and Static RAM (SRAM), which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - a) DRAM is more expensive than SRAM.
 - b) DRAM does not require constant refresh cycles while SRAM does.
 - c) DRAM is slower than SRAM.
 - d) DRAM is volatile, while SRAM is non-volatile.
10. Which of the following choices is defined as the security relevant parts of a system including access control mechanisms, reference monitors, the kernel, and protective mechanisms?
 - a) ISO 17799
 - b) ITSEC
 - c) TCSEC
 - d) TCB
11. Which of the following terms is the simplest form of addressing?
 - a) Register direct addressing
 - b) Direct addressing
 - c) Register indirect addressing
 - d) Indexed addressing
12. Which of the following types of addressing never refers to main memory?
 - a) Direct addressing
 - b) Indexed addressing
 - c) Register direct addressing
 - d) Register indirect addressing
13. What is the process of moving data to and from the hard drive, either writing to RAM or the physical disk, known as?
 - a) Read Only Memory
 - b) Paging
 - c) Page fault
 - d) Memory addressing
14. What is the request called that moves memory data to and from the hard disk?
 - a) Page fault
 - b) Paging

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- c) Memory addressing
 - d) Static RAM
15. Which of the following is used to store firmware?
- a) Random Access Memory (RAM)
 - b) Read Only Memory (ROM)
 - c) Virtual Memory
 - d) Programmable Read Only Memory (PROM)
16. Which of the following is a set of memory addresses managed by the operating system that don't correspond directly to physical memory?
- a) Read Only Memory (ROM)
 - b) Static RAM
 - c) Virtual Memory
 - d) Dynamic RAM
17. In the Ring Layer Protection model, at which ring do I/O drivers and utilities operate?
- a) Ring 0
 - b) Ring 1
 - c) Ring 2
 - d) Ring 3
18. Which of the following controls the flow of execution in a program?
- a) CPU arithmetic logic unit
 - b) CPU control unit
 - c) Read Only Memory
 - d) Static RAM
19. Which of the following performs the calculations or operations based on program calls?
- a) CPU control unit
 - b) Read Only Memory
 - c) CPU arithmetic logic unit
 - d) Static RAM
20. Which of the following is a set of low-level commands a CPU knows how to execute?
- a) Read Only Memory (ROM)
 - b) CPU arithmetic logic unit
 - c) Complex Instruction Set Computer (CISC)
 - d) Dynamic RAM (DRAM)

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21. What is the term used to refer to the capability of the CPU executing one instruction per clock cycle?
- a) Scalar processor
 - b) Superscalar processor
 - c) Pipelining
 - d) Arithmetic Logic Unit
22. Which of the following terms describes the CPUs capability to process more than one program at the same time?
- a) Multi-processing
 - b) Scalar processor
 - c) Multi-tasking
 - d) Superscalar processor
23. Which of the following refers to the computers capability to execute instructions in parallel due to the usage of multiple CPUs?
- a) Multi-tasking
 - b) Scalar processor
 - c) Superscalar processor
 - d) Multi-processing
24. Which of the following is the nucleus of the operating system, the core which provides all the basic services to other parts?
- a) Shell
 - b) Kernel
 - c) Read Only Memory
 - d) Random Access Memory
25. Which of the following is a common operating system protection that prevents a software application from affecting another software application if it crashes?
- a) Layering
 - b) Abstraction
 - c) Process isolation
 - d) Hardware segmentation
26. Which memory ring does the kernel operate in?
- a) Ring 1
 - b) Ring 0
 - c) Ring 2
 - d) Ring 3
27. Which protected memory ring do applications normally operate in?
- a) Ring 2
 - b) Ring 1

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- c) Ring 3
 - d) RingO
28. Which of the following is the formal acceptance of certification?
- a) Trusted Computing Base
 - b) ITSEC
 - c) Accreditation
 - d) TCSEC
29. Which of the following has 10 key areas and offers a risk-based approach for evaluation of assessment?
- a) Common criteria
 - b) ISO 17799
 - c) ITSEC
 - d) TCSEC
30. Which of the following choices refers to the system's main memory?
- a) Static Random Access Memory (SRAM)
 - b) Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM)
 - c) Read Only Memory (ROM)
 - d) Random Access Memory (RAM)
31. Direct addressing is sometimes referred to as which of the following choices?
- a) Virtual addressing
 - b) Register indirect addressing
 - c) Absolute addressing
 - d) Register direct addressing
32. Which of the following choices is also referred to as flash memory?
- a) Firmware
 - b) Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EEPROM)
 - c) Read Only Memory (ROM)
 - d) Programmable Read Only Memory (PROM)
33. All types of Programmable Read Only Memory (PROMs) are actually special cases of a more general sort of technology called?
- a) Generic Array Logic (GAL)
 - b) Programmable Array Logic (PAL)
 - c) Programmable Logic Device (PLD)
 - d) Programmable Logic Array (PLA)
34. Which part of the central processing unit (CPU) coordinates system activities during the execution of code?
- a) Primary storage memory unit
 - b) Logic unit

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- c) Control unit
- d) Arithmetic unit

35. Which of the following choices is NOT a common Operating System (OS) mechanism?

- a) Hardware segmentation
- b) Process isolation
- c) Pipelining
- d) Abstraction
- e) Layering