

1. 2016-1

Circle or cross: "T" if True – "F" if False.

- T / F Principle of least privilege: programs, users and systems should be given unlimited privileges to perform their tasks.
- T / F Computer system objects may be hardware or software.
- T / F Breach of confidentiality involves unauthorized reading of data.
- T / F Breach of integrity involves preventing legitimate use of the system.
- T / F Breach of availability involves unauthorized destruction of data.
- T / F An attack is always malicious and never accidental.
- T / F Script kiddies are persons who write scripts or codes to crack into computers.

2. 2016-2

Circle or cross: "T" if True – "F" if False.

```
$ ls -al
total 12
drwxr-xr-x 3 demo demo 4096 Oct 17 17:05 .
drwxrwxrwt 8 root root 4096 Oct 17 17:04 ..
dr-x--x--x 2 demo demo 4096 Oct 17 17:06 tmp
```

- T / F All users can enter directory tmp/.
- T / F Only user demo can read directory tmp/.
- T / F A cyber breach occurs when someone accesses a database through an insufficiently secured network connection.
- T / F A physical breach occurs when an unauthorized person is able to physically access a piece of equipment.
- T / F "Security" is an internal problem. On the other hand, "protection" also requires consideration of the external environment.
- T / F A backdoor is a method of bypassing normal authentication.
- T / F A trojan horse is an example of a backdoor.
- T / F A Keylogger is the action of recording (covertly) a keyboard.

3. 2017-1

Circle or cross: "T" if True – "F" if False.

- T / F** Security is a mechanism for controlling processes or users to resources (Yakoob et. al.).
- T / F** Operating Systems automatically apply permissions to files and folder, however users can manually apply them too (Yakoob et. al.).
- T / F** Symmetric cryptography is much faster than asymmetric one.
- T / F** Protection is strictly an internal problem. On the other hand, security is strictly an external problem.
- T / F** The security mechanisms control access to a system. On the other hand, protection system prevents unauthorized access.
- T / F** The three aspects to a protection mechanism are authentication, authorization, and access enforcement.
- T / F** In GNU/Linux, users can be organized into groups, with a single Access Control List (ACL) for an entire group.
- T / F** Trojan horses are often computer games software infected with viruses.
- T / F** An access list is a list of objects and the operations allowed on those objects for each domain (OSC9).
- T / F** If users are allowed to perform their own I/O operation, system integrity will be guaranteed (OSC9).

C Programing	
<pre>001 /* 002 * (c) 2017 Rahmat M. Samik-Ibrahim 003 * This is free software. 004 * REV01 Thu Mar 30 17:32:33 WIB 2017 005 * START Thu Mar 30 12:13:58 WIB 2017 006 */ 007 008 #include <stdio.h></pre>	<pre>010 int tambah(int ii, int jj) { 011 return ii + jj; 012 } 013 014 void main() { 015 int ii = 4; 016 printf("The return of tambah is %d\n", tambah(1,ii)); 017 }</pre>
Program Output (Line 016):	