

## CSH6 CH 1 REVIEW QUESTIONS

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1. Computers used punch cards for input in roughly what period?
2. What was it about the IBM S360 computers and the DEC PDP-8 that increased concerns over security?
3. What is InfraGard?
4. When a user runs an operating environment on a different operating system (e.g., DOS on a UNIX machine), we refer to the process as
5. How did modems change the security landscape in the 1980s?
6. As organizations increasingly linked their LANs into WANS, how did most of them link their networks in the late 1980s?
7. [A] measure[s] classified as [an] information-security technique[s] to reduce insider fraud is/are
8. As remote access to computers proliferated, what was a key change to how people could access those computers?
9. Storage as a Service and Platform as a Service are both examples of \_\_\_\_ computing.
10. Which of the following is/are a key assertion by the authors of *\_Computers at risk\_* in 1990?
11. The authors of Chapter 1 of the CSH6 state that risk management includes
12. Why does the instructor insist on boring you with historical information about changes in information security?
13. Roughly when were personal computer introduced?
14. During the 1980s, the number of computers in use on Earth grew rapidly. Why?
15. In 1956, IBM introduced a magnetic disk system called the RAMAC. How much data could it store?
16. Who contributed to *\_Computers at risk\_* published in 1990?
17. What are the two fundamental protocols underlying the World Wide Web?
18. What is DARPA?
19. The authors of Chapter 1 of the CSH6 point out that perfect security would imply
20. Why wasn't security a major issue for mainframe computers of the 1950s?
21. LANs grew in importance in the 1980s. What does the acronym LAN stand for?
22. The authors of Chapter 1 of the CSH6 define *\_security\_* as the state of
23. Why was the operator a critical element for the security of batch jobs in 1950s and 1960s computing?
24. What is telecommuting?
25. In 1956, IBM introduced a magnetic disk system called the RAMAC. In dollars of that time, how much did the unit cost?
26. The authors of Chapter 1 of the CSH6 mention the Great Fire of London as the start of fire-resistance standards. Roughly when did the Great Fire of London occur?
27. In 1956, IBM introduced a magnetic disk system called the RAMAC. It was physically roughly the size of a
28. How did the Internet (*\_the Net\_*) and the World Wide Web (*\_the Web\_*) change information-security concerns?
29. What does the acronym WAN stand for?
30. Why wasn't information security a big deal in the massive mainframes of the 1960s?
31. The authors of Chapter 1 of the CSH6 point out that risk management has been a part of business for
32. The two fundamental protocols underlying the Internet are
33. As time-sharing and real-time online systems developed in the 1960s, which element became a primary concern in information security?
34. The preliminary tests that led to the Internet linked UCLA, UCSB, SRI and University of Utah in 1969. This experimental network was called
35. The proliferation of electronic methods for storing and manipulating information has led to the growing importance of \_\_\_\_ controls.
36. The authors of Chapter 1 of the CSH6 define *\_risk\_* as

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37. Electrical power grids are managed using \_\_\_\_\_ systems
38. What were the principal concerns for managers of the IBM Model 650 in the 1950s and 1960s?
39. Roughly when did dumb terminals begin to be available for input to and output from computers?
40. VisiCalc was introduced in 1978 for personal computers. Why did this development open the way to more threats to information security?
41. Why were there few security concerns about mainframe and minicomputer networks in the 1960s and 1970s?
42. As increasing numbers of remote terminals were added to mainframe and minicomputers in the 1970s, information security developed access controls because
43. Why were there no user IDs and passwords for the IBM Model 650 in the mid-1950s?

