

## FACULTY OF SCIENCE

ACADEMY OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND SOFTWARE ENGINEERINGMODULEIT00302/IT08X32<br/>Critical Information Infrastructure ProtectionCAMPUSAPKEXAM SSANOVEMBER 2020ASSESSORS:NOVEMBER 2020MODERATOR:PROF BL TAITURATION: 120 MINUTESMARKS: 100

### PLEASE TAKE CAREFUL NOTE OF THE FOLLOWING:

1. Write clearly and legibly.

2. Answer all the questions.

3. When done, save your work as a PDF and upload to <u>https://eve.uj.ac.za/</u>  $\rightarrow$  Practicals  $\rightarrow$  Exam SSA.

4. Remember to download, complete and upload your Honesty Declaration to <u>https://eve.uj.ac.za/</u>  $\rightarrow$  Practicals  $\rightarrow$  Honesty Declaration SSA.

5. Download time: 15 minutes.

6. Upload time: 15 minutes.

## **QUESTION 1**

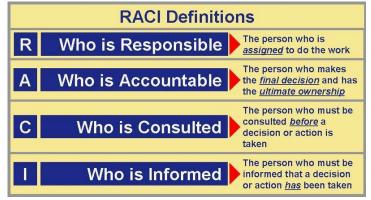
- **1.1** As one of the country's Critical Information Infrastructure Protection practitioners, you have been approached **(25)** to assist in implementing a CIIP strategy for Utopia. In order to lay a solid foundation, your first task is to write a report that describes and discusses CIIP as a means to help non-experts understand the need for CIIP. In your discussion you have been asked to ensure that the following aspects are included:
  - A definition of the term "Critical Infrastructure"
  - Two examples of Critical Infrastructure (explain why each of your listed examples can be classified as Critical Information Infrastructure)
  - Critical Infrastructure interdependencies
  - A discussion of Critical Information Infrastructure and where it fits within the context of Critical Infrastructure
  - Two examples of Critical Information Infrastructure Systems
  - Types of attacks on Critical Information Infrastructure and possible consequences

## **QUESTION 2**

2.1	In the context of South Africa, choose one type of information infrastructure which you deem critical and answer the following questions:	
2.1.1	Name the chosen Critical Information Infrastructure (CII)	(1)
2.1.2	Evaluate the criticality of the chosen CII in terms of: - What the <b>degree of disruption</b> to essential services would be if the CII was compromised - The <b>extent of the disruption</b> in terms of <b>population</b> and <b>geographical</b> spread - The <b>length of time</b> that the disruption would persist	(6)
2.1.3	Describe the challenges you believe to be currently faced by the CII in terms of <b>Assets</b> , <b>Vulnerabilities</b> and <b>Countermeasures</b> .	l (10) [17]

### **QUESTION 3**

- **3.1** Describe the public-private partnership (PPP) and explain why it would be beneficial in protecting your (4) chosen CII in Question 2.
- 3.2 Governance structures are crucial in the implementation and maintenance of CIIP in a country. Based on (10) the RACI definitions shown in the figure below, explain how the government along with the private sector can realise efficient protection for your chosen CII in Question 2. Be sure to include all the aspects (i.e. R, A,C and I) in your discussion.



[14]

### **QUESTION 4**

4.1	The Utopian Department of Cybersecurity has decided that the next phase of Utopia's CIIP strategy development is to establish a Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT). You have been tasked with writing a concise report that explains the importance of a CSIRT to be distributed to all relevant stakeholders. The brief must include the following aspects: <ul> <li>A description of the term "Security Incident"</li> <li>The purpose of a CSIRT</li> </ul>	(14)
	<ul> <li>How incident management is more than just reacting (hint: refer to the relevant diagram)</li> <li>The principles of Incident Response.</li> </ul>	[14]
QUESTION 5		
5.1	Name and compare the two main Network Protection Strategies discussed in class. In your comparison, be sure to identify <b>at least one</b> strength and weakness of each strategy.	(8)
5.2	In your opinion, how important is staff training as a Network Protection Strategy (refer to the class discussion on how humans can be the weakest link in an information security chain)?	(2)
		[10]
QUESTION 6		
6.1	In your own words, briefly describe the idea behind cyberwarfare.	(4)

6.2 When countries engage in cyberwarfare, what is the main commodity that they are likely aiming to be (1) superior in?

6.3 Cyberwarfare is made possible through three key areas preparation, offensive strategies and defensive (9) strategies. Discuss how each of these areas make cyberwarfare possible.

6.4 Briefly describe the three remedies available under International Law in the case of cyberwarfare. (6)

# TOTAL: 100 MARKS