

## Questionnaire

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You may use a total of 7 minutes, which means that you should allow approximately 30 seconds for each bulk.

1) What may be considered an asset in a security analysis?

	false	true
a. a customer register		x
b. a company brand		x
c. critical system services		x
d. human lives		x
e. equipment		x
f. source code		x
g. a company's strategies		x
h. the employees' job satisfaction		x
i. e-mail		x

2) What is true with respect to *risk* and *asset*?

	false	true
a. a risk may also be an asset	x	
b. a presumption for a risk to arise is that there are vulnerabilities for someone to exploit		x
c. a risk may harm or reduce the value of at least one asset		x
d. the same risk may harm more than one asset	x	

3) What is true with respect to *risk*, *unwanted incident* and *asset*?

	false	true
a. an unwanted incident is an event that harms at least one asset		x
b. a risk is an unwanted incident, the consequence for an asset that it harms, and a likelihood		x
c. the same unwanted incident cannot give rise to more than one risk	x	

4) The goal of a *treatment* may be:

	false	true
a. to reduce risk		x
b. to remove a threat		x
c. to remove a vulnerability		x
d. to reduce a threat		x
e. to remove a risk		x
f. to reduce a vulnerability		x
g. to remove an unwanted incident		x
h. to reduce the probability of an unwanted incident		x

5) What is true about *treatment*?

	false	true
a. it may eliminate a vulnerability		x
b. it may eliminate a threat		x
c. it will reduce the probability of at least one unwanted incident	x	
d. it will always reduce the value of at least one risk	x	
e. it may eliminate both a vulnerability and a threat		x
f. it cannot address a vulnerability and an unwanted incident at the same time	x	
g. it cannot address a vulnerability, a threat and an unwanted incident at the same time	x	

6) When will a *treatment* be considered successful?

	false	true
a. if it reduces risk likelihood	x	
b. if it reduces risk consequence	x	
c. if it makes the risk value acceptable		x
d. if it eliminates the risk		x
e. if it reduces both the likelihood and consequence	x	

7) What is the relationship between *likelihood* and *probability*?

	false	true
a. likelihood may be measured as “often, seldom, never etc.”		x
b. probability is measured as a number between 0 and 1		x
c. likelihood may be measured as a number between 0 and 1		x
d. a likelihood can be a probability		x

8) What can be used to calculate *risk value*?

	false	true
a. probability and likelihood	x	
b. likelihood and consequence		x
c. consequence and probability		x

9) What is a *risk* composed of?

	false	true
a. a consequence, a likelihood, a probability and an unwanted incident	x	
b. a probability, an unwanted incident and a consequence		x
c. a consequence and a likelihood and an unwanted incident		x
d. none of the alternatives above	x	

10) What is the relationship between *risk* and *unwanted incident*?

	false	true
a. a risk is part of an unwanted incident	x	
b. a risk initiates the unwanted incident	x	
c. an unwanted incident is part of a risk		x
d. an unwanted incident can be a part of more than one risk		x

11) When may an *unwanted incident* be considered a *risk*?

	false	true
a. when it has a consequence, but not necessarily a likelihood	x	
b. when it has a likelihood, but not necessarily a consequence	x	
c. when it has both a likelihood and a consequence		x

12) What is true about *vulnerability*?

	false	true
a. it can be a weakness or lack of the asset itself		x
b. it can be a weakness or lack of the asset's surroundings		x
c. a threat can exploit vulnerabilities		x

13) What can be considered a *threat*?

	false	true
a. hardware		x
b. people		x
c. software		x
d. an event (initiated by a person)	x	

14) What is true about *threat*?

	false	true
a. a threat can initiate an unwanted incident		x
b. a threat can constitute a risk even if there are no vulnerabilities to exploit	x	
c. a threat can potentially reduce the value of an asset		x
d. a risk is always associated with a threat		x
e. a threat is not necessarily connected to a risk		x