

CAMBRIDGE TECHNICALS LEVEL 3 (2016)

Examiners' report

05838-05842, 05877

Unit 3 January 2023 series

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Introduction

Our examiners' reports are produced to offer constructive feedback on candidates' performance in the examinations. They provide useful guidance for future candidates.

The reports will include a general commentary on candidates' performance, identify technical aspects examined in the questions and highlight good performance and where performance could be improved. The reports will also explain aspects which caused difficulty and why the difficulties arose, whether through a lack of knowledge, poor examination technique, or any other identifiable and explainable reason.

Where overall performance on a question/question part was considered good, with no particular areas to highlight, these questions have not been included in the report.

A full copy of the question paper and the mark scheme can be downloaded from OCR.

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Unit 3 series overview

This unit is mandatory for the Extended Certificate, Diploma and Extended Diploma and optional for all pathways for the Introductory Diploma and Foundation Diploma.

The unit focuses on:

- an understanding of cyber security and the issues surrounding it
- measures that can be used to protect against cyber security incidents
- an understanding of how to manage cyber security incidents.

The paper is divided into two Sections – A and B. Section A is worth 60% (40 marks) and are based around a pre-release scenario. The pre-release contains areas for further research that the candidate is expected to undertake, and which form the basis of the questions to be asked. Section B is worth 40% (20 marks) and each question has its own short scenario.

Candidates who did well on this paper generally did the following:	Candidates who did less well on this paper generally did the following:	
 used technical terms related their responses to the scenario in the question used the keywords in the question to give appropriate depth to their response. 	 answered the question they thought was being asked, not the one actually being asked repeating the same point several times in different ways giving a response that has been eliminated in the question. 	

Many candidates did not attempt all questions. This prevents them from gaining marks and therefore potentially accessing the higher grades.

We would recommend attempting answers to all questions, as candidates may gain some marks from their response, even if they do not manage to complete the question in full.

Candidates need to learn the key words in the specification and their associated definitions and then apply them to the scenario.

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There is evidence that candidates are not familiar with the technical terms used in cyber security.

Section A overview

The pre-release identifies key research topics that the candidates should have spent some time working on. They need to have cross referenced the topics against the specification and identified keywords that will assist them in linking the research topics to the questions asked. Responses should be given in the context of the case study in the pre-release.

Qu	estic	on 1 (a)
1	(a)	Mia has been told that she needs to protect the personal data submitted by the members on her network from both information disclosure and data modification.
		Describe the difference between information disclosure and data modification.
		[2

Candidates responded very well to this question with the majority scoring highly, achieving both marks.

Question 1 (b) (i)

(Dos	5).			
(i)	What does denial o	f service (DoS) n	nean?	
				LO.

(b) One of the types of security incident that Mia needs to be aware of, is denial of service

Candidates responded very well to this question with the majority scoring highly. Those that did not tended to describe how a DoS attack would take place.

Question 1 (b) (ii)

(ii)	Identify	two ways	Mia can	prevent a	DoS attack.
------	----------	----------	---------	-----------	-------------

1	
••	
2	
_	
	[2]

Many of the methods that candidates identified would not prevent a DoS attack. This demonstrated a lack of knowledge of how a DoS attack works and what can be used to stop it or deflect it. There were many responses related to anti-virus and passwords.

Question 1 (b) (iii)

(iii)	Identify one other type of cyber security incident Mia would need to protect against.
	[1]

It was disappointing to see many responses replicate technical terms from the paper. This is a learnt response that directly links to a specification point and one of the tasks in the pre-release.

Misconception



Social engineering is not a type of cyber security incident. It is an overarching term that leads to data theft, hacking, unauthorised access and so on. These are the incidents, social engineering is the vehicle that leads to them.

(c) Mia has been warned that she might receive emails from scammers.

Question 1 (c)

Describe two motivations of a scammer who sends emails to Mia.
1
2
[4]

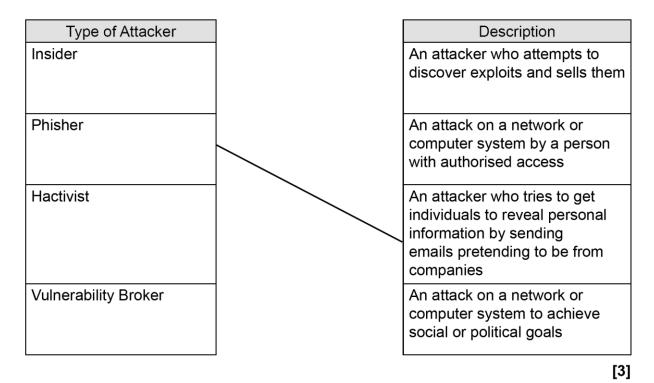
Many candidates achieved the first mark – the identification of the motivation – with financial being the most common one. However, candidates did not give an adequate description and very few related it to the context and to Mia and/or the club.

Question 1 (d)

(d) There are different types of attacker who may target Mia and the data on her network.

Draw a line to connect each type of attacker with their description.

One has been done for you.



This was very well answered with most candidates gaining full marks.

Question 1 (e)

(e)	One of the targets is the health data entered by members.
	Describe how a cyber criminal could use the health data they targeted.
	ro.
	[2]

The focus of the response from the candidates needed to be on the health data. Many responses were generic. Those that did relate their answer to the scenario gave good responses.

Question 1 (f)*

(†) [*]	gained access to the webserver.	
	[10]	İ

This question was not answered well. Many candidates described the actions that Mia would need to take once she had discovered the attack. Very few focused on the impact of the attack on her role. There was also a misconception that Mia was the owner of the running club and that as such she would be personally responsible.

Those that did make points regarding the impact on Mia did not expand and explain the points made. Many of the responses were a string of identifications rather than the in-depth explanation that an essay requires at this level.

Assessment for learning



Essay questions are marked using bands and not using points. This means that the candidate needs to be making a few points, but each point needs to show the depth of their knowledge and understanding rather than many points which demonstrate a superficial breadth.

Each point requires an explanation, backed up with examples relevant to the question. The explanation needs to make up most of the response rather than be added as an afterthought.

Question 2 (a)*

2	(a)*	Mia accesses the webserver remotely using an app on her mobile device. The data sent
		and received is encrypted .

Evaluate the use of encryption as a method of securing the data sent between the app and the webserver.
[7]
[7]

This question was not answered well. Many candidates described how encryption worked. The keyword required an evaluation – both sides of a point of view, with a conclusion. Each point made requires an explanation, backed up with examples relevant to the question and finished with a conclusion.

Few candidates were able to give either positive or negative reasons why encryption should be used beyond the need to secure data. This simply replicates the stem of the question.

10

Misconception



Data that is encrypted is still readable. It is not understandable.

Question 2 (b)

(D)	on the webserver.
	[3]
-	ndidates were not aware of device management. Frequently their responses were based on ess rather than device access.

Question 2 (c)

ıcsıı	011 2 (0)
(c)	Describe two other software-based cyber security controls Mia could use to protect the data on the webserver.
	1
	2
	[4]

Many candidates achieved the first mark for the identification of the control. However, they did not give an adequate description of it. In many cases, the description was generic, not detailed and did not include how the control would protect the data – for example, an anti-virus software that monitors does not protect the data.

Misconception



Candidates frequently confused an IDS and an IPS. One detects and the other prevents. It is important that within the context of the question the correct one is given.

Section B overview

This section is not based on the pre-release material. Each question is given a short context and candidates are expected to use it, where appropriate, within their responses.

Question 3 (I)		
3	(i)	Identify one UK law that applies to IT.
		F41
		[1]
The	maio	rity of candidates achieved this mark.
1116	Пајо	ity of carididates achieved this mark.
Que	estio	n 3 (ii)
	(ii)	Describe the impact of the law you have identified on an organisation.
		[3]
Can	didate	es who gave the DPA in (i) did much better in this part than those that selected any other UK

law. An understanding of the principles allowed them to achieve all the marks.

Assessment for learning



Where the question is linked – the second part is dependent on the first, it is important to read the whole question before giving a response. There will be some responses that, whilst correct for the first part, do make achieving all the marks for the second part difficult.

Question 4 (i)

4	A company has suffered a cyber security incident and an incident report needs to be
	completed.

(i)	Describe why it is necessary to record the date of the incident in the report.
	101
	[2]

This question was poorly answered. Many linked the date of the event to being able to find it again or to identify it. The date is not appropriate for either of these and so did not achieve marks.

Question 4 (ii)

(ii)	The cyber	security incident	can be	placed into	one of four	categories.
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Complete the paragraph describing the different categories.

Use the following list of terms.

You do not need to use all the	าe words
--------------------------------	----------

- critical
- effect
- impact
- insignificant
- major
- minor
- serious
- significant
- small
- substantial

If the incident is categorised as then this means it		
a serious breach of network security. A negligib	le incident is one that has little or no	
on the system or the	e users. A	
incident is likely to disrupt non-essential service	es. A incident	
can be handled internally by IT support.	[4]	

This was generally answered well with most candidates achieving 2 marks. Many of the terms given in the list were not those associated with the categories and it is important that candidates are aware of the technical terminology associated with cyber security.

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Question 4 (iii)

(iii)	One of the sections	of the cyber	security incider	it report is	s responses	needed.
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Identify **two** different groups of people who would need to be informed of the **cyber security incident**.

For each group, explain why they would need to know.

Group:
Explanation:
Group:
Explanation:
[6]

When completing the cyber security incident report, the IT team would already be aware of the attack. This section within the report is those groups who would be needed to be informed once the initial plan has been put into place. The most common correct responses focused on the government and those who had been hacked. In many responses however the explanation as to why they needed to be informed was weak or missing with the focus being on a description of the group.

Misconception



Under the DPA 2018, if a data breach has occurred there is not an absolute requirement to notify the individual that their account has been hacked.

Question 5

,	Describe how sandboxing can be used to test a program suspected of containing a virus.
	[4]

There was clear distinction between candidates knowing what sandboxing was and therefore scoring highly, and those who appeared to not recognise the term.

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