

2.3 Protecting Physical Spaces

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 11 marks

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on managerial and physical controls that protect a workspace.

You must be able to:

- give managerial controls: awareness training, workstation and clean-desk policies
- give physical controls: locks, bollards, card readers, an access control vestibule, a **UPS 不间断电源**
- explain how each control mitigates a specific physical attack

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Managerial vs physical

Managerial controls are rules and training (a clean-desk policy, awareness training). Physical controls are objects that guard the space (locks, fences, bollards, card readers, an access control vestibule).

■ The access control vestibule

A two-door airlock: the first door must close before the second opens, so only one person passes at a time. This defeats piggybacking and tailgating by design.

2 Practice

2.1 State two managerial controls that protect a physical workspace. [2]

2.2 Explain how an **access control vestibule** stops piggybacking. [2]

2.3 State what a **UPS** does and why it matters.

[2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Which of these is a managerial control?

[1]

- **A** a bollard
 - **B** a card reader
 - **C** a clean-desk policy
 - **D** a door lock
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3.2 Disabling USB ports on office computers primarily prevents

[1]

- **A** power outages
 - **B** malware from external drives
 - **C** shoulder surfing
 - **D** network flooding
-

3.3 An office wants to stop unauthorised people entering a secure area.

(a) Name one physical control they could install.

[1]

(b) Explain how it mitigates the risk.

[2]

4 Go further

- work through the **2.3 Protecting Physical Spaces** lesson on the **Learn** page;
- read the **Securing Spaces** section of the AP Cybersecurity handout on the **Know** page.

Solutions

2.1 any two of: security-awareness training; a workstation security policy; a clean-desk policy.

2.2 it is a two-door airlock letting one person pass at a time, so no one can follow an authorised person through.

2.3 a UPS provides backup power in an outage, keeping critical devices and services available.

3.1 C. a policy is a managerial (rule-based) control.

3.2 B. blocking USB drives stops malware being loaded from them.

3.3 (a) any of: a card reader / an access control vestibule / a lock. (b) e.g. a card reader denies entry to unauthorised badges and logs who enters and when.