**PHYSICAL SECURITY**

**What approach generally yields the most effective design solution to a problem? Systems Approach**

**Which is not considered a general class of adversary? Outsiders who use to be insiders**

**A well designed and integrated PPS is: Most effective against low level threats**

**What are the performance measures for PPS performance? Detection Delay Response**

**When used in isolation, how effective are procedural changes in physical protection? They are**

 **Cost effective but only effective against low level threats**

**Which three areas does CPTED address? Places Behavior and use of space**

**In general, what type of CPTED measures are berms, planters, moats, and bollards? Mechanical**

 **Measure use of small edging shrubbery along sidewalks in an apartment complex to mark individual apartments and discourage trespassers from cutting through is an example of the CPTED principle of \_\_\_\_\_? Natural territorial reinforcement**

**To which aspect of CPTED does the "broken windows" theory most readily apply? Management and**

 **Maintenance**

**According to routine activity theory, what is the term to describe someone who is perceived to be armed, capable of resistance, or potentially dangerous? Capable Guardian**

**Which is not a strategy of second generation CPTED? Caring and concern**

 **Cohesion, community culture, capacity threshold and connectivity**

**Which factor contributes to the probability of detection by a sensor? Installation conditions**

**What are the two ways to defeat a sensor? Spoof and bypass**

**What type of sensor would detect a change in temperature? State sensor**

**Multiple sensor lines typically experience \_\_\_. More nusance alarms than single sensor lines**

**What is the most important way in which CCTV works with sensors for alarm assessment?**

 **Video enables remote assessment of an alarm source**

**What is the two-person rule? Two people should be involved to prevent compromise of facility**

**For testing purposes, it can be useful if an interior sensor has an audible or visible alarm indicator that can be recognized from a distance of \_\_\_\_\_. 10-35feet**

**What is the most common type of CCTV camera? Analog CCD**

**What kind of camera is the most logical choice for round the clock monitoring of international borders and distant ships in a harbor? Thermal**

**If you wish to use CCTV to capture a person's full body in a scene and be able to identify the person, what is the widest that the scene can be? 20ft**

**What is the second most important decision when designing a CCTV system? Lens type**

**Which is not a primary function of security lighting? Physical evidence gathering**

**Which surface reflects the most light? Grass then snow**

**What are the two most important parameters of a lighting system? Evenness of illumination**

 **And Minimum intensity**

**What color temperature of a light source would generally be used in hospitals, classrooms, and office areas to create a neat, clean mood? 4100 degrees Kelvin**

**Which scene tends to be the most difficult to properly illuminate? Site landscapes full of shrubs**

**What is the most important measure of alarm communication and display (AC&D) effectiveness?**

 **How well it quickly and clearly communicates alarm data from sensors to the system operator**

**An AC&D must communicate all of the following information to the system operator except \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The type of alarm or sensor that was triggered**

**In an optimal AC&D system, how should the operator be able to enter a command? In multiple ways to accommodate operator preferences**

**What is the difference between entry control and access control?**



**What is another name for a coded credential? Keycard**

**Which of these contraband detection methods can be effective in identifying objects containing metal? Metal detectors, hand search and single energy transmission x-rays**

**Which of the following statements is true about chemical agent detection? Detectors typically sample**

 **air at perimeter locations**

**In what way does biological agent detection differ from chemical agent detection? Detection of Bio**

 **Agents takes longer than detection of chemical agents**

**Which is not an integral part of a mechanical locking mechanism? The keeper**

**The office assigned to manage access controls \_\_\_\_\_\_. Should be at the same site that issues staff**

 **and visitor credentials**

**Which are examples of passive delay barriers? Ducts vents and locks**

**What is the primary consideration affecting the selection and placement of physical barriers?**

 **The objective of the adversary.**

Per the principle of balanced design, how should barriers be configured? Barriers should provide equal

 Delay

**In which case would a vehicle barrier be considered to have been penetrated? When a person passes over, under, around or through it**

In which case would a vehicle barrier considered to be penetrated? TRICKY ANSWER!!!



**When should normally constructed buildings be hardened against forcible penetration? Very rarely**

 **Because significant added delay is difficult to achieve**

**How long does a fire-resistant safe keep its rated value? 20-30 years (it loses moisture content)**

**Evidence has shown that between proprietary and contract guard forces: Whether one is preferable to the other depends on the organizations goals**

**What is the most important aspect of guard force use? Training**

**When is a "denial" strategy best used? When the adversary’s goal is sabotage**

**Defeat of an adversary by responders is an example of what performance measure for response?**

 **Neutralization**

**Which is an example of smart scheduling to reduce guard fatigue? Schedule the maximum number of free days on weekends**

**An iconic high rise wishes to conduct an analysis of a truck bomb attack, which it characterizes as extremely low probability and extremely *high consequence*. What type of analysis is best in this situation? Quantitative analysis**

**When is a compliance-based analysis best used in a vulnerability assessment? When assets have a low consequence of loss**

**For how long should a PPS delay an adversary? Until the adversary can be interrupted**

**What is the most vulnerable route into a facility? The one with the lowest PPS effectiveness**

**Which are generally the best tools for analyzing a PPS? Either software or paper and pencil as**

 **long as the results are interpreted by knowledgeable people**

**Which is indicative of a CARVER analysis? It is best when comparing assets in the same infrastructure**

**What is the first step in conducting either a qualitative or quantitative performance-based analysis?**

 **Create an adversary sequence diagram for all asset locations**

**What's the formula for PPE effectiveness? Probability of interruption times the probability of**

 **Neutralization**

**Which is a benefit of an adversary sequence diagram? It can help identify system upgrades**

**Upgrades to address vulnerabilities in a PPS are typically functional improvements**

**What is the first output of the PPS design process? Basis of design**

**Who is typically not part of a design team? Chief Operating Officer**

**Which is true of the design and documentation phase of a PPS? Specifications have precedence over drawings**

**Which is a drawback of sole source procurement? Contractor recommendations can overlook**

 **personnel and procedures**

**Which method of procurement is almost always based on a set of detailed design and construction documents, may be open to any contractor or be limited to a list of prequalified contractors, and need not restrict the organization to accept the lowest bid? NEED NOT ACCEPT LOWEST BID**

**Which is true of testing by the PPS implementation team? Equipment performance tests**

 **must always be coordinated with the appropriate facility**