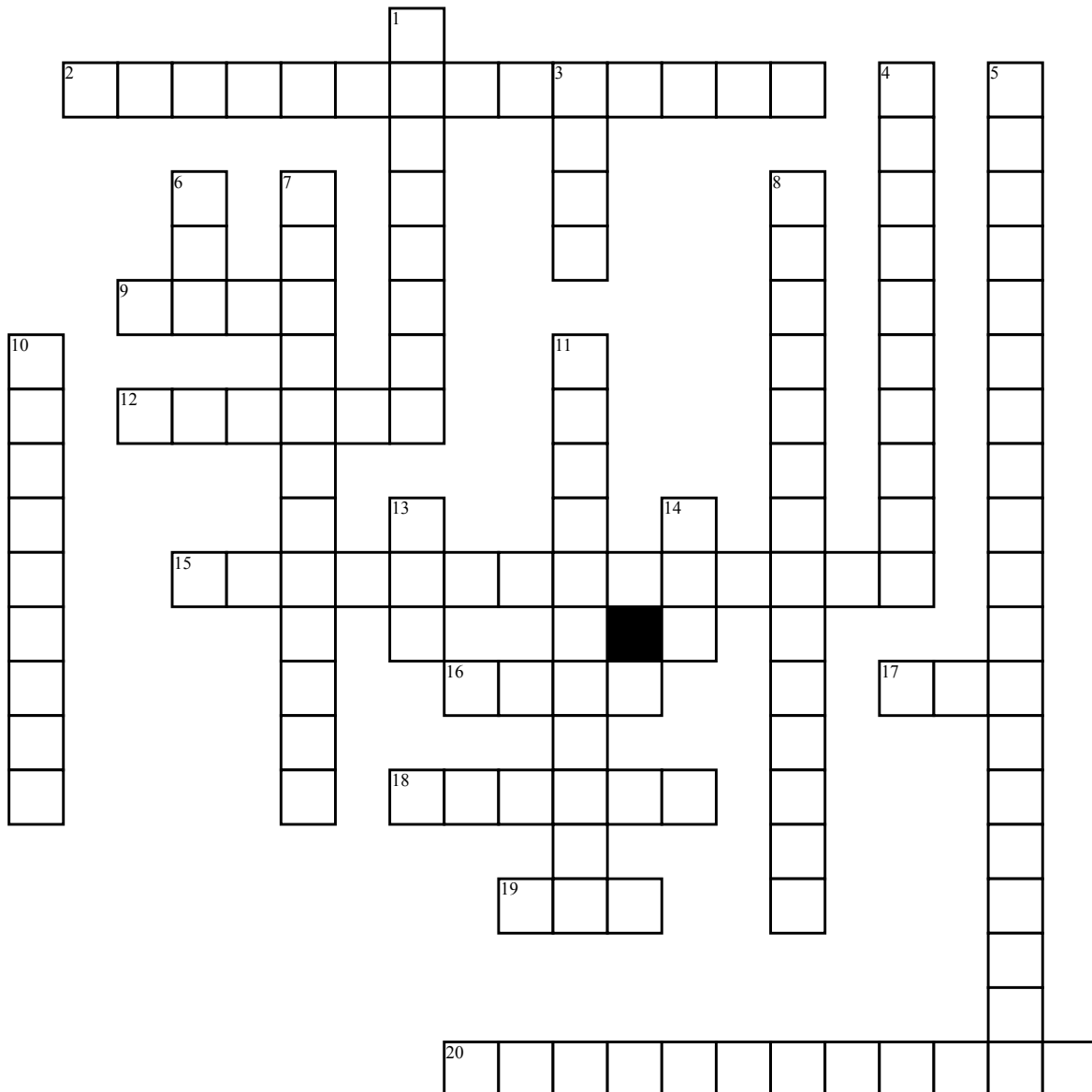


# Access Control and Identity Management



**Across**

- 2. individual gains a higher level of access than they normally need usually caused by temporary or accidental access
- 9. algorithm uses a time-based fact to create unique passwords
- 12. authenticates remote users, authorizes their access, and enables remote access servers to communicate with a central server
- 15. prove that a user or system is actually who they say they are
- 16. standardized directory access protocol allowing queries to be made of directories
- 17. access policy that restricts subjects' access to objects based on security clearance of the subject and the classification of the object

- 18. token that gives user a complex password that is used to log onto the system
  - 19. type 1 error
  - 20. by not specifically allowing access, you have denied access
- Down**
- 1. authentication protocol that uses port 88
  - 3. challenge/response method of authentication
  - 4. collection of computer networks that agree on standards of operation, such as security standards
  - 5. act of exploiting a bug or design flaw in a software application to gain access (hint: two types - vertical or horizontal)

- 6. provide access to all authorized resources with a single instance of authentication
- 7. specifically deny a subject (person, IP address, etc.) access to an object (file, server, etc.)
- 8. give users only the permissions they need to do their work and no more
- 10. allow users to authenticate with an alternate factor who have forgotten their password
- 11. verification using at least two different of the three factors of authentication
- 13. point at which the FRR equals the FAR
- 14. type 2 error