

Exercise walk-through

Detecting Physical Attacks ■ 2.4

eXercise

You must be able to

- list controls that detect physical attacks: cameras, guards, motion sensors
- explain why placement (entrances, low-traffic areas) matters
- read entry logs (door-open times) for signs of piggybacking

Method — Placement matters

Cameras belong at points of ingress and egress. Motion sensors belong in low-traffic sensitive areas like server rooms - in a busy hallway they cause constant false alarms and get ignored.

Method — Reading entry logs

A door that normally opens for 2 seconds but stayed open 15 seconds is a clue that someone piggybacked through behind an authorised employee.

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

State two controls that DETECT (rather than prevent) physical attacks.

Solution 2.1

Worked steps

any two of: cameras **B1**; security guards; motion sensors **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

Explain why a motion sensor should not be placed in a busy hallway.

Solution 2.2

Method: Placement matters

Worked steps

constant movement causes many false alarms **B1**, so staff stop taking the alerts seriously **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

An entry log shows a secure door was held open for 20 seconds, far longer than normal.

- (a) State what this could indicate.
- (b) Explain your reasoning.

Solution 2.3

Method: Reading entry logs

Worked steps

(a) piggybacking / tailgating **B1**. (b) a door held open unusually long suggests an extra person passed through **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

Where are cameras MOST useful for detecting physical attacks?

- A** inside a locked safe
- B** at points of ingress and egress
- C** facing a blank wall
- D** in an empty closet

Solution 3.1

- A inside a locked safe
- B at points of ingress and egress 
- C facing a blank wall
- D in an empty closet

Worked steps

- B. entrances and exits capture who comes and goes.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

A stationary guard is best placed

- A** patrolling a large perimeter
- B** at a point that funnels traffic, like a main entrance
- C** in a distant unused room
- D** outside the property boundary

Solution 3.2

- A patrolling a large perimeter
- B at a point that funnels traffic, like a main entrance 
- C in a distant unused room
- D outside the property boundary

Worked steps

- B. a fixed guard is effective where traffic is funnelled.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

A company installs cameras and motion sensors.

- (a) State one advantage of pairing cameras with motion sensors.
- (b) State the best placement for the motion sensors.

Solution 3.3

Method: Placement matters

Worked steps

(a) when a sensor triggers, defenders can use the camera to verify a real breach **B1**. (b) in low-traffic sensitive areas such as server rooms **B1**.