**1:** What are the elements of a systems approach to developing a physical protection system (PPS)?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**2:** What are the three primary functions of a PPS?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**3:** What are the three types of CPTED solutions?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**4:** How does situational crime prevention differ from CPTED and defensible space?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**5:** What are the four approaches to situational crime prevention?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**6:** What are the four main strategies of second generation CPTED (Four C's)?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**7:** At what size and how far above the ground should an opening in a building's shell be protected?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**8:** What two values describe sensor effectiveness?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**2:** Detection, delay, response

Physical Security 1.7.3 p 23

**1:** Assessment of vulnerability
Implementation of countermeasures
Evaluation of effectiveness

Physical Security 1.1 p 6

**4:** Situational crime prevention seeks to reduce crime opportunities in all behavioral contexts, not just in the built environment.

Physical Security 3.1.4 p 48

**3:** Mechanical measures, human and organizational measures, natural measures

Physical Security 3.1.1 pp 38-39

**6:** Cohesion, capacity threshold (tipping point), community culture, connectivity

Security Management 3.1.4 p 51

**5:** **Increase the effort** (e.g. target hardening, access control)
**Increase the risk** (e.g. entry screening, surveillance)
**Reduce anticipated rewards** (e.g. target removal, property labeling)
**Remove excuses** (e.g. signage stimulating the conscience, rule setting)

Physical Security 3.1.4 pp 48-49

**8:** Probability of detection and confidence level

Physical Security 4.1.1 p 92

**7:** 96 square inches and under 18 feet above the ground

Physical Security 3.2.3 p 66

**9:** What are the three ways to measure profit margins?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**10:** What are the five main ways of classifying exterior intrusion sensors?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**11:** What is the major exterior application of bistatic microwave sensors?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**12:** What is the primary cause of nuisance alarms for bistatic microwave sensors?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**13:** What three factors should determine selection of a CCTV camera?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**14:** What determines the appropriate focal length for a CCTV lens?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**15:** When should fiber optic cable replace coax cable in video systems?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**16:** What are the four main types of CCTV cameras?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**10:** Passive/active, covert/visible, line-of-sight/terrain following, volumetric/line detection, application

Physical Security 4.3.1 p 97

**9:** The detection threshold for PIR sensors, calculated from the difference in temperature between an intruder and the background

Physical Security 4.2.2 p 122

**12:** Standing water

Physical Security 4.3.2 p 102

**11:** Detecting a human being crawling or rolling on the ground

Physical Security 4.3.2 p 102

**14:** The field of view

Physical Security 5.5 p 148

**13:** Sensitivity, resolution, features

Physical Security 5.5 pp 142-147

**16:** Standard analog CCD, IP, infrared, thermal

Physical Security 5.6.1 pp 150-151

**15:** For distances greater than 1,000 feet.

Physical security 5.5 p 149

**17:** What is the range of light sensitivity for standard analog CCD cameras?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**18:** What kind of lens has become the standard for camera and lens design?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**19:** Which two types of lamps take the most time to restart after a power outage?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**20:** What are the general rules of thumb for lighting levels for detection, recognition, and identification?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**21:** What are the three types of line-transmission installations used in electronic protection systems?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**22:** What is the biggest vulnerability of a loop system?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**23:** What are the shortcomings of magnetometers?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**24:** What bulk explosives detection technology uses pulsed low energy radio waves to determine the presence of nitrogen-rich materials?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**18:** DC/LC (Direct circuit, logic control)

Physical Security 5.6.2 153

**17:** .005 lux to 10 lux

Physical Security 5.6.1 p 150

**20:** Detection – 0.5 fc
Identification – 2 fc
Physical Security, 6.5 p 179

Physical Security, 6.5 p 179

**19:** Metal halide and mercury vapor

Physical Security Figure 6-6 p 178

**22:** All the detectors in an area could be disabled by interrupting the loop at the proper location

Physical Security 7.3.1 p 194

**21:** Loop system, point-to-point system, multiplexed system

Physical Security 7.3.1 pp 193-197

**24:** Quadrupole resonance

Physical security 8.2.3 p 234

**23:** They only detect ferromagnetic materials, so they don't detect metals such as copper, aluminum, and zinc.

Physical Security 8.2.2 p 229

**25:** What technology is considered the gold standard of trace explosives detection but is hampered by high costs, high maintenance requirements, and the need for expert operators?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**26:** What are the five main types of mechanical locks?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**27:** What are the three main vulnerabilities of master locks?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**28:** What is the difference between fail safe and fail secure?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**29:** What should be the minimum height of a barbed-wire fence?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**30:** To be fire resistant, what are the minimum wall thicknesses for 4-hour vaults and 6-hour vaults?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**31:** Above what weight should safes be anchored, according to UL?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**32:** What are the three steps in creating an adversary sequence diagram?

**Domain:** Physical Security

**26:** Warded lock, lever lock, pin tumbler lock, wafer tumbler lock, dial combination lock

Physical Security 8.3.1 pp 240-242

**25:** Mass spectrometry

Physical security 8.2.3 p 237

**28:** A fail safe locking mechanism will unlock under any failure condition, such as power loss. A fail secure mechanism will lock under any failure condition.

Physical security 8.3.2 pp 244-245

**27:** Attack by force
Picking
Milled key blanks

Physical Security 8.3.1 p 243

**30:** **4-hour vaults:** 12 inches of brick or 8 inches of reinforced concrete
**6-hour vaults:** 12 inches of brick or 10 inches of reinforced concrete

Physical Security 9.5.3 p 282

**29:** 7 feet, not including top guard

FPSM 3.2.1.1.5 p 12

**32:** **Describe facility** by separating it into adjacent physical areas
**Define protection layers and path elements** between adjacent areas
**Record detection and delay values** for each path element

Physical Security 11.3.3 p 307

**31:** 750 lbs

Physical Security 9.4 p 276

**33:** **In which type of procurement process is it usual for prospective contractors to submit sealed bids that are publicly opened?**

**Domain:** Physical Security

**Domain:** Physical Security

**Domain:** Physical Security

**Domain:** Physical Security

**Domain:** Physical Security

**Domain:** Physical Security

Physical Security 12.8.3 p 349

## 33: Invitation for Bid

Security management 2.3.1 p 22