OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Unit Title:	**Security of ICT Systems**
OCR unit number	201
Unit reference number:	H/500/7221
Level:	4
Credit value:	15
Guided learning hours:	90

Evidence for this unit can only be achieved through actual work in a work environment. Simulation is not permissible for any competence based unit.

Unit aim

To develop the knowledge, understanding and skills needed to implement and maintain IT security systems

Learning Outcomes	Assessment Criteria	Knowledge, understanding and skills

The Learner will:
1   Understand the security threats to an IT system, their operational impact and the methods available to combat them
	The Learner can:
	1.1 Describe the data protection methods that are relevant to the organisation
	1.2 Describe physical security methods in use
	1.3 Describe organisational security procedures
	1.4 Describe types of possible security breaches and their operational impacts
		• a wide range of security threats and their operation impact to include the following:
		  - weak external security on LAN
		  - unauthorised use of a system without damage to data
		  - poorly protected passwords unauthorised removal or copying of data or code from a system damage to or destruction of date or code inside or outside the system
		  - hardware and media loss or theft
		  - unauthorised access through internet connections
		  - risks from disasters or other unforeseen events
		  - file permissions
		  - hackers, both external and internal inside and out
		• methods for protecting data and providing physical security to ICT systems
		• organisational security procedures that should be implemented to secure ICT systems and data

Learning Outcomes	Assessment Criteria	Knowledge, understanding and skills

2 Maintain and improve ICT security procedures	2.1 Review and update security procedures
	2.2 Ensure compliance with security procedures by scheduling security audits
	2.3 Initiate suitable actions to deal with identified breaches of security
	2.4 Inform colleagues of their security responsibilities and confirm their understanding at suitable intervals
		• how to carry out security audits to include:
		  - a critical review of results
		  - identification of action requirements
		  - Informing colleagues of changes and responsibilities

3 Implement security procedures	3.1 Schedule and carry out security risk assessments 3.2 Select appropriate security tools for the organisation or department to use	• how to carry out security risk assessments • how to select appropriate security measures

Assessment

It is the assessor's role to satisfy themselves that evidence is available for all performance, knowledge and evidence requirements before they can decide that a candidate has finished a unit. Where performance and knowledge requirements allow evidence to be generated by other methods, for example by questioning the candidate, assessors must be satisfied that the candidate will be competent under these conditions or in these types of situations in the workplace in the future. Evidence of questions must include a written account of the question and the candidate's response. Observations and/or witness testimonies must be detailed and put the evidence into context i.e. the purpose of the work etc.

In addition to the recognition of other qualifications, candidates may claim accreditation of prior achievement for any of the elements assessment criteria or complete units of competence, as long as the evidence fully meets the criteria and the candidate can prove that it is all their own work. It is important also that assessors are convinced that the competence claimed is still current. If the assessors have some doubts, they should take steps to assess the candidate's competence directly. An initial assessment of candidates is recommended.

All the learning outcomes and assessment criteria must be clearly evidenced in the submitted work, which is externally moderated by OCR.

Results will be Pass or Fail.

Guidance on assessment

Evidence can reflect how the candidate carried out the process or it can be the product of a candidate's work or a product relating to the candidate's competence.

For example: The process that the candidate carries out could be recorded in a detailed personal statement or witness testimony. It is the assessor's responsibility to make sure that the evidence a candidate submits for assessment meets the requirements of the unit.

Questioning the candidate is normally an ongoing part of the assessment process, and is necessary to:

- test a candidate's knowledge of facts and procedures

- check if a candidate understands principles and theories *and*

- collect information on the type and purpose of the processes a candidate has gone through

- candidate responses must be recorded

It is difficult to give a detailed answer to how much evidence is required as it depends on the type of evidence collected and the judgement of assessors. The main principles, however, are as follows: for a candidate to be judged competent in a unit, the evidence presented must satisfy:

- all the items listed, in the section 'Learning Outcomes'

- all the areas in the section 'Assessment Criteria'

The quality and breadth of evidence provided should determine whether an assessor is confident that a candidate is competent or not. Assessors must be convinced that candidates working on their own can work independently to the required standard.

Additional information

For further information regarding administration for this qualification, please refer to the OCR document '*Admin Guide: Vocational Qualifications'* on the OCR website www.ocr.org.uk .