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QUESTION 1

Which of the following layers provides communication session management between host computers?

A. Application layer

B. Internet layer

C. Transport layer

D. Link layer

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

Which of the following steps OPSEC process examines every aspect of the proposed operation to identify the OPSEC indicators that can reveal important information and then compare them with indicators of the opponent\\'s intelligence collection capabilities identified in the previous activity?

A. Identification of Critical Information

B. analysis weakness

C. risk assessment

D. Appropriate OPSEC measures

E. analysis of threats

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

Which of the following is the type of documented business rule for protecting information and the systems, which store and process the information

A. Information protection policy

B. Information protection document

C. Information storage policy

D. Information security policy

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

Which of the following is a network layer protocol used to obtain an IP address for a given hardware (MAC) address?

A. IP

B. PIM

C. RARP

D. ARP

Correct Answer: C

Reverse Address Resolution Protocol (RARP) is a Network layer protocol used to obtain an IP address for a given hardware (MAC) address. RARP is sort of the reverse of an ARP. Common protocols that use RARP are BOOTP and DHCP.

Answer option D is incorrect. Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) is a network maintenance protocol of the TCP/IP protocol suite. It is responsible for the resolution of IP addresses to media access control (MAC) addresses of a network

interface card (NIC). The ARP cache is used to maintain a correlation between a MAC address and its corresponding IP address. ARP provides the protocol rules for making this correlation and providing address conversion in both directions.

ARP is limited to physical network systems that support broadcast packets.

Answer option B is incorrect. Protocol-Independent Multicast (PIM) is a family of multicast routing protocols for Internet Protocol (IP) networks that provide one-to-many and many-to-many distribution of data over a LAN, WAN, or the Internet.

It is termed protocol-independent because PIM does not include its own topology discovery mechanism, but instead uses routing information supplied by other traditional routing protocols, such as Border Gateway Protocol (BGP). Answer

option A is incorrect. The Internet Protocol (IP) is a protocol used for communicating data across a packet-switched inter-network using the Internet Protocol Suite, also referred to as TCP/IP. IP is the primary protocol in the Internet Layer of

the Internet Protocol Suite and has the task of delivering distinguished protocol datagrams (packets) from the source host to the destination host solely based on their addresses. For this purpose, the Internet Protocol defines addressing

methods and structures for datagram encapsulation. The first major version of addressing structure, now referred to as Internet Protocol Version 4 (IPv4), is still the dominant protocol of the Internet, although the successor, Internet Protocol

Version 6 (IPv6), is being deployed actively worldwide.

QUESTION 5

Which of the following is a class of attacks to break through, which depends on a greater probability of collisions between random attack was detected, and try to fixed rate permutations?

A. Dictionary attack

B. None

C. birthday attack

D. phishing attack

E. replay attack

Correct Answer: C