



# CA1-001<sup>Q&As</sup>

CompTIA Advanced Security Practitioner (CASP) Beta Exam

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### QUESTION 1

Which of the following are the benefits of the Single sign-on? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose three.

- A. Reducing password fatigue from different user name and password combinations
- B. Increasing IT costs due to lower number of IT help desk calls about passwords
- C. Centralized reporting for compliance adherence
- D. Security on all levels of entry/exit/access to systems without the inconvenience of re-prompting users

Correct Answer: ACD

Following are the benefits of the Single sign-on:

Reduces phishing success, because users are not trained to enter password everywhere without thinking.

Reducing password fatigue from different user name and password combinations.

Reducing time spent re-entering passwords for the same identity.

Can support conventional authentications, such as windows credentials (i.e., username/password).

Reducing IT costs due to lower number of IT help desk calls about passwords.

Security on all levels of entry/exit/access to systems without the inconvenience of re-prompting users.

Centralized reporting for compliance adherence.

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### QUESTION 2

Fill in the blank with the appropriate word.

\_\_\_\_\_ encryption protects a file as it travels over protocols, such as FTPS (SSL), SFTP(SH), and HTTPS.

Correct Answer: Transport

Transport encryption protects a file as it travels over protocols, such as FTPS (SSL).

SFTP (SSH), and HTTPS. Leading solutions use encryption strengths up to 256-bit.

File encryption encrypts an individual file so that if it ever ends up in someone else's possession, they will not be able to open it or see the contents. Pretty Good Privacy (PGP) is commonly used to encrypt files. PGP is a data encryption and

decryption computer program that provides cryptographic privacy and authentication for data communication.

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### QUESTION 3



Which scanning is one of the more unique scan types, as it does not exactly determine whether the port is open/closed, but whether the port is filtered/unfiltered?

- A. UDP scanning
- B. TCP SYN scanning
- C. TCP FIN scanning
- D. ACK scanning

Correct Answer: D

ACK scanning is one of the more unique scan types. It determines whether the port is filtered or unfiltered instead of determining whether the port is open or closed. This is especially good when attempting to explore for the existence of a firewall and its rule-sets. In TCP SYN/ACK scanning, an attacker sends a SYN/ACK packet to the target port. If the port is closed, the victim assumes that this packet was mistakenly sent by the attacker, and sends the RST packet to the attacker. If the port is open, the SYN/ACK packet will be ignored and the port will drop the packet. TCP SYN/ACK scanning is stealth scanning, but some intrusion detection systems can detect TCP SYN/ACK scanning.

Answer option B is incorrect. TCP SYN scanning is also known as half-open scanning because in this type of scanning, a full TCP connection is never opened. The steps of TCP SYN scanning are as follows:

1.  
The attacker sends a SYN packet to the target port.
2.  
If the port is open, the attacker receives the SYN/ACK message.
3.  
Now the attacker breaks the connection by sending an RST packet.
4.  
If the RST packet is received, it indicates that the port is closed.

This type of scanning is hard to trace because the attacker never establishes a full 3-way handshake connection and most sites do not create a log of incomplete TCP connections.

Answer option A is incorrect. UDP scan is little difficult to run. UDP is a connectionless protocol so there is no equivalent to a TCP SYN packet. However, if a UDP packet is sent to a port that is not open, the system will respond with an ICMP port unreachable message. Most UDP port scanners use this scanning method, and use the absence of a response to infer that a port is open. However, if a port is blocked by a firewall, this method will falsely report that the port is open. If the port unreachable message is blocked, all ports will appear open. This method is also affected by ICMP rate limiting. Answer option C is incorrect. TCP FIN scanning is a type of stealth scanning through which the attacker sends a FIN packet to the target port. If the port is closed, the victim assumes that this packet was sent mistakenly by the attacker and sends the RST packet to the attacker. If the port is open, the FIN packet will be ignored and the port will drop that packet. TCP FIN scanning is useful only for identifying ports of non-Windows operating systems because Windows operating systems send only RST packets irrespective of whether the port is open or closed.

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#### QUESTION 4



Which of the following federal regulations requires federal agencies to be able to monitor activity in a "meaningful and actionable way"?

- A. FISMA
- B. HIPAA
- C. Sarbanes-Oxley
- D. CAN SPAM

Correct Answer: A

The Federal Information Security Management Act requires continuous monitoring of affected federal systems.

Answer option B is incorrect. The Health Information Portability and Accountability Act Governs the privacy of health records. Answer option C is incorrect. Sarbanes Oxley addresses the retention of documents and records in publically traded companies. Answer option D is incorrect. CAN SPAN regulates unsolicited email, commonly called spam.

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#### QUESTION 5

Which of the following is a document used to solicit proposals from prospective sellers which require a significant amount of negotiation?

- A. RFQ
- B. RFI
- C. RFP
- D. RPQ

Correct Answer: C

Procurement planning involves preparing the documents required and determining the evaluation criteria for the contract award. Three common examples of procurement documents include:

Requests for information (RFI)

Requests for proposals (RFP)

Requests for quotes (RFQ)

A request for information (RFI) is a document used to solicit information about prospective sellers well before a RFP or RFQ is issued. A buyer uses an RFI in order to survey the landscape of sellers that could potentially bid at a later point in time. An RFI typically precedes an RFP or RFQ by many months. Requests for Proposal A request for proposal (RFP) is a document used to solicit proposals from prospective sellers which require a significant amount of negotiation. For example, if an agency wants to automate its work practices, it issues an RFP so sellers can respond with proposals. Sellers might propose various hardware, software, and networking solutions to meet the agency's needs.

Writing a good RFP is a critical part of procurement planning and, as with everything else, expertise is invaluable. Legal requirements are often involved in issuing RFPs and reviewing proposals, especially for government projects. It might be

advantageous to consult experts familiar with procurement planning. To make sure the RFP contains the required



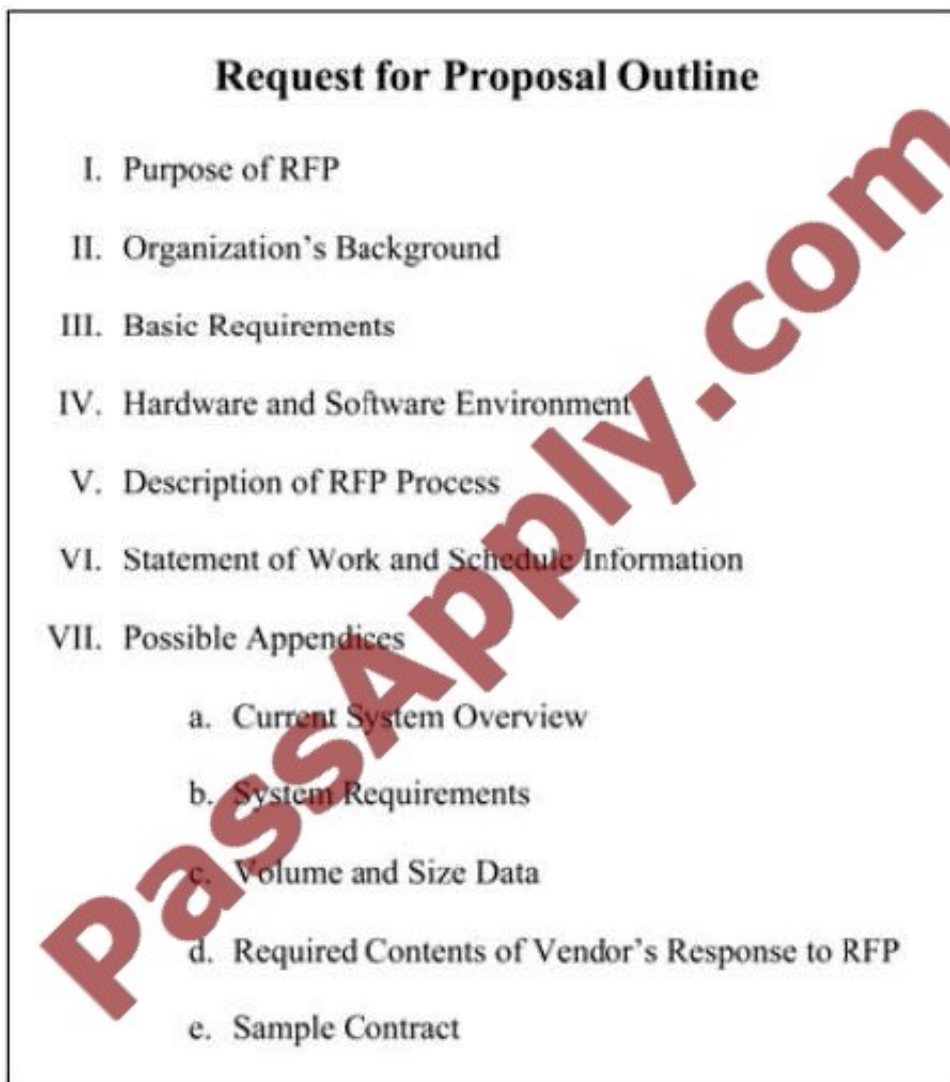
information to provide the basis for a good proposal, the buying organization should ask the following questions:

Can the seller develop a good proposal based on the information in the RFP?

Can the seller determine detailed pricing and schedule information based on the RFP?

Below diagram provides a basic outline for creating an RFP. Its main sections include a statement of the purpose, background information about the organization issuing the RFP, the basic requirements for the product or service being procured, the hardware and software environment, a description of the RFP process, the statement of work and schedule information, and appendices, if required. A simple RFP might be three to five pages long, while an RFP for a larger,

more complicated procurement might be hundreds of pages.



C:\Documents and Settings\user-nwz\Desktop\1.JPG

Outline For a Request for Proposal

Request for Quote In contrast to a RFP, a request for quote (RFQ) is a document used to solicit quotes or bids, which require little negotiation, from prospective sellers for commodity items. For example, if the government wants to purchase 100 personal computers with specific features, it issues an RFQ to potential sellers. RFQs usually don't take as long to prepare as RFPs. nor do responses to them.



All procurement documents must be written to facilitate accurate and complete responses from prospective sellers. They should include background information about the organization and the project, the relevant statement of work, a schedule, a description of the desired form of response, evaluation criteria, pricing forms, and any required contractual provisions. They should also be comprehensive enough to ensure consistent, comparable responses, but flexible enough to allow consideration of seller suggestions for improved ways to meet the requirements. Answer option D is incorrect. It is not a valid option.

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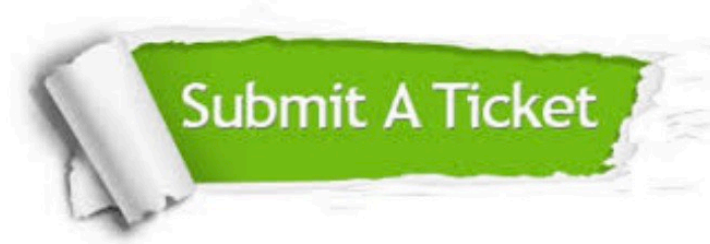
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