CAS-003Q&As

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QUESTION 1

An infrastructure team is at the end of a procurement process and has selected a vendor. As part of the final negotiations, there are a number of outstanding issues, including:

1.

Indemnity clauses have identified the maximum liability

2.

The data will be hosted and managed outside of the company\\'s geographical location

The number of users accessing the system will be small, and no sensitive data will be hosted in the solution. As the security consultant on the project, which of the following should the project\\'s security consultant recommend as the NEXT step?

A. Develop a security exemption, as it does not meet the security policies

B. Mitigate the risk by asking the vendor to accept the in-country privacy principles

C. Require the solution owner to accept the identified risks and consequences

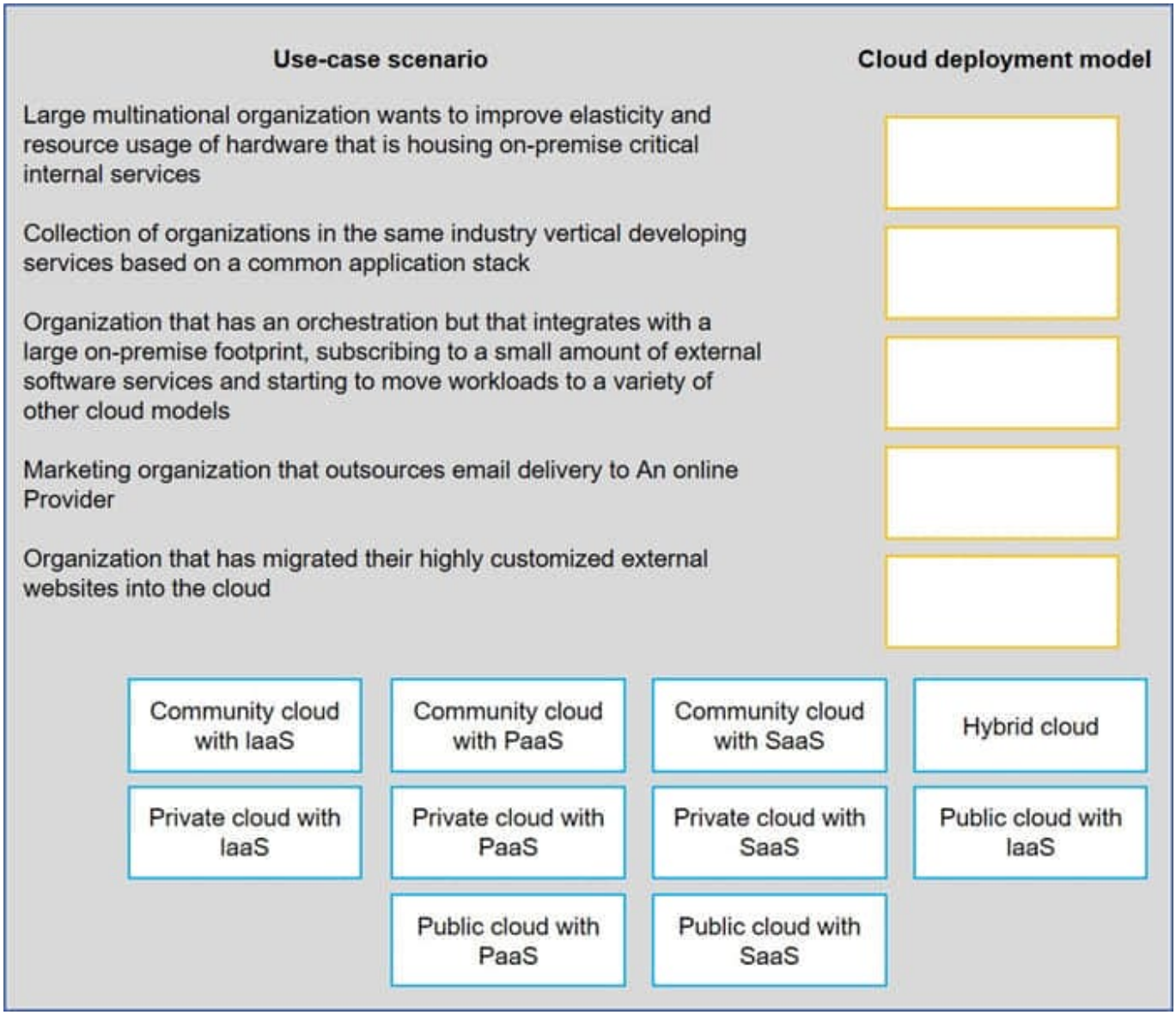
D. Review the entire procurement process to determine the lessons learned

Correct Answer: C

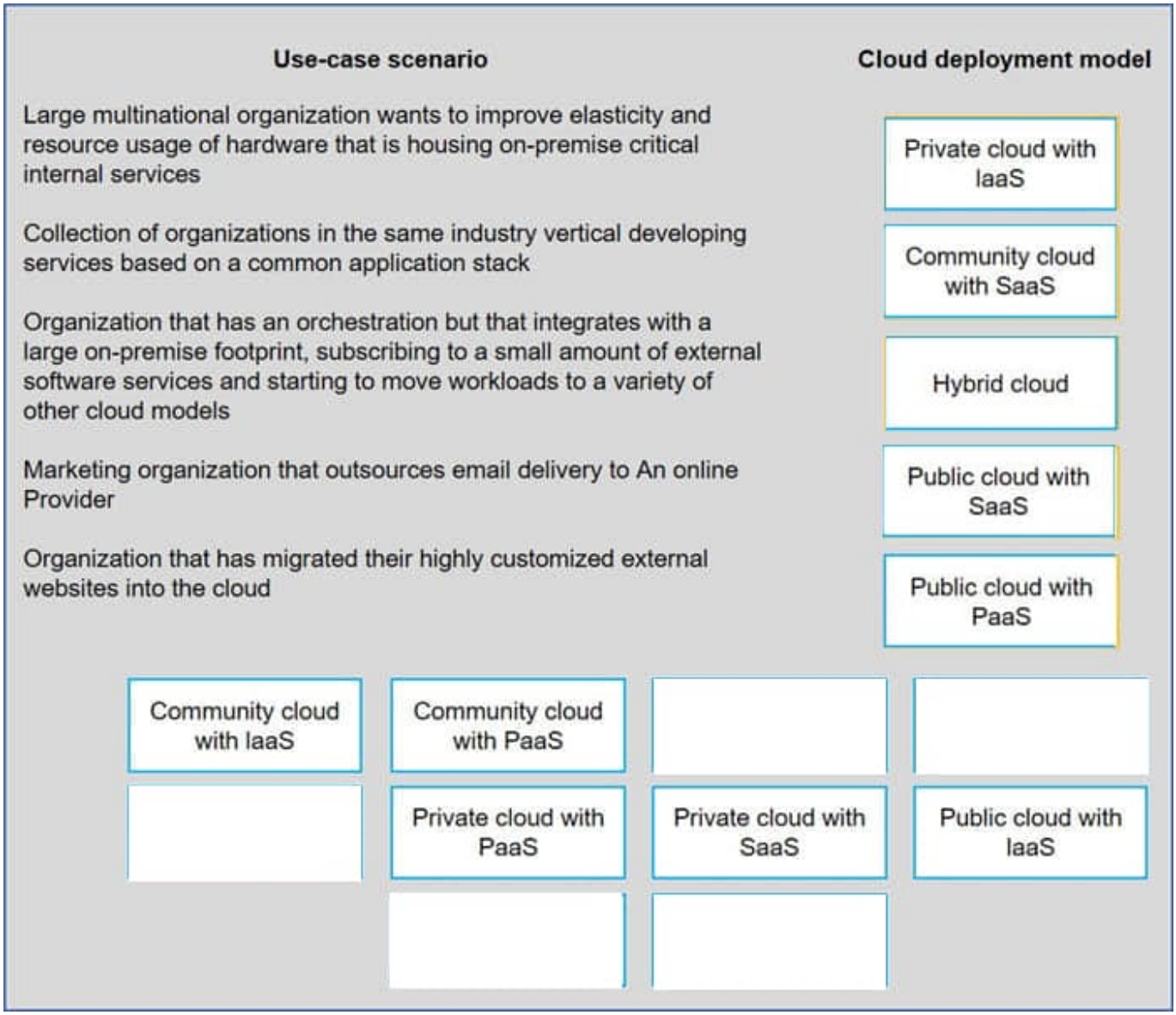
QUESTION 2

Drag and drop the cloud deployment model to the associated use-case scenario. Options may be used only once or not at all.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



QUESTION 3

The helpdesk department desires to roll out a remote support application for internal use on all company computers. This tool should allow remote desktop sharing, system log gathering, chat, hardware logging, inventory management, and remote registry access. The risk management team has been asked to review vendor responses to the RFQ. Which of the following questions is the MOST important?

A. What are the protections against MITM?

B. What accountability is built into the remote support application?

C. What encryption standards are used in tracking database?

D. What snapshot or "undo" features are present in the application?

E. What encryption standards are used in remote desktop and file transfer functionality?

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

A security architect is designing a system to satisfy user demand for reduced transaction time, increased security and message integrity, and improved cryptographic security. The resultant system will be used in an environment with a broad user base where many asynchronous transactions occur every minute and must be publicly verifiable.

Which of the following solutions BEST meets all of the architect\\'s objectives?

A. An internal key infrastructure that allows users to digitally sign transaction logs

B. An agreement with an entropy-as-a-service provider to increase the amount of randomness in generated keys.

C. A publicly verified hashing algorithm that allows revalidation of message integrity at a future date.

D. An open distributed transaction ledger that requires proof of work to append entries.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

Which of the following represents important technical controls for securing a SAN storage infrastructure? (Select TWO).

A. Synchronous copy of data

B. RAID configuration

C. Data de-duplication

D. Storage pool space allocation

E. Port scanning

F. LUN masking/mapping

G. Port mapping

Correct Answer: FG

A logical unit number (LUN) is a unique identifier that designates individual hard disk devices or grouped devices for address by a protocol associated with a SCSI, iSCSI, Fibre Channel (FC) or similar interface. LUNs are central to the management of block storage arrays shared over a storage area network (SAN).

LUN masking subdivides access to a given port. Then, even if several LUNs are accessed through the same port, the server masks can be set to limit each server\\'s access to the appropriate LUNs. LUN masking is typically conducted at the host bus adapter (HBA) or switch level.

Port mapping is used in `Zoning\\'. In storage networking, Fibre Channel zoning is the partitioning of a Fibre Channel fabric into smaller subsets to restrict interference, add security, and to simplify management. While a SAN makes available several devices and/or ports to a single device, each system connected to the SAN should only be allowed

access to a controlled subset of these devices/ports.

Zoning can be applied to either the switch port a device is connected to OR the WWN World Wide Name on the host being connected. As port based zoning restricts traffic flow based on the specific switch port a device is connected to, if the device is moved, it will lose access. Furthermore, if a different device is connected to the port in question, it will gain access to any resources the previous host had access to.

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