

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

CompTIA Advanced Security Practitioner (CASP) Beta Exam

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#### **QUESTION 1**

Which of the following is a written document and is used in those cases where parties do not imply a legal commitment or in those situations where the parties are unable to create a legally enforceable agreement?

- A. Patent law
- B. Memorandum of understanding (MOU)
- C. Memorandum of agreement (MOA)
- D. Certification and Accreditation (COA or CnA)

Correct Answer: B

A memorandum of understanding (MOU) is a document that defines a bilateral or multilateral agreement between two parties. This document specifies a convergence of will between the parties, representing a proposed common line of action. A memorandum of understanding is generally used in those cases where parties do not imply a legal commitment or in those situations where the parties are unable to create a legally enforceable agreement. It is a proper substitute of a gentlemen\\'s agreement.

Answer option A is incorrect. Patent laws are used to protect the duplication of software. Software patents cover the algorithms and techniques that are used in creating the software. It does not cover the entire program of the software. Patents give the author the right to make and sell his product. The time of the patent of a product is limited though, i.e., the author of the product has the right to use the patent for only a specific length of time.

Answer option C is incorrect. A memorandum of agreement (MOU) is a document that is written between two parties to cooperatively work together on a project for meeting the pre-decided objectives. The principle of an MOA is to keep a written understanding of the agreement between two parties.

A memorandum of agreement is used in various heritage projects. It can also be used between agencies, the public and the federal or state governments, communities, and individuals. A memorandum of agreement (MOA) lays out the main principles of a positive cooperative effort. Answer option D is incorrect. Certification and Accreditation (CandA or CnA) is a process for implementing information security. It is a systematic procedure for evaluating, describing, testing, and authorizing systems prior to or after a system is in operation. The C8A process is used extensively in the U.S. Federal Government. Some CandA processes include FISMA, NIACAP, DIACAP, and DCID 6/3. Certification is a comprehensive assessment of the management, operational, and technical security controls in an information system, made in support of security accreditation, to determine the extent to which the controls are implemented correctly, operating as intended, and producing the desired outcome with respect to meeting the security requirements for the system. Accreditation is the official management decision given by a senior agency official to authorize operation of an information system and to explicitly accept the risk to agency operations (including mission, functions, image, or reputation), agency assets, or individuals, based on the implementation of an agreed-upon set of security controls.

#### **QUESTION 2**

Which of the following is the predicted elapsed time between inherent failures of a system during operation?

- A. Mean time to recovery
- B. Mean time to repair
- C. Mean time between failures



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D. Mean down time

Correct Answer: C

Mean time between failures (MTBF) is the predicted elapsed time between inherent failures of a system during operation.

#### **QUESTION 3**

In which of the following attacks does an attacker intercept call-signaling SIP message traffic and masquerade as the calling party to the called party and vice-versa?

- A. Call tampering
- B. Man-in-the-middle
- C. Eavesdropping
- D. Denial of Service

Correct Answer: B

VoIP is more vulnerable to man-in-the-middle attacks. In the man-in-the-middle attack, the attacker intercepts call-signaling SIP message traffic and masquerades as the calling party to the called party, and vice-versa. The attacker can hijack calls via a redirection server after gaining this position.

Answer option A is incorrect. Call tampering involves tampering a phone call in progress. Answer option D is incorrect. DoS attacks occur by flooding a target with unnecessary SIP call- signaling messages. It degrades the service and causes calls to drop prematurely and halts call processing.

Answer option C is incorrect. In eavesdropping, hackers steal credentials and other information.

#### **QUESTION 4**

Which of the following can monitor any application input, output, and/or system service calls made from, to, or by an application?

- A. Network-based firewall
- B. Dynamic firewall
- C. Host-based firewall
- D. Application firewall

Correct Answer: C

A host-based application firewall can monitor any application input, output, and/or system service calls made from, to, or by an application. This is done by examining information passed through system calls instead of. or in addition to, a network stack. A host-based application firewall can only provide protection to the applications running on the same host. An example of a host-based application firewall that controls system service calls by an application is AppArmor or the Mac OS X application firewall. Host-based application firewalls may also provide network-based application firewalling.



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Answer option A is incorrect. A network-based application layer firewall, also known as a proxy- based or reverse-proxy firewall, is a computer networking firewall that operates at the application layer of a protocol stack. Application firewalls specific to a particular kind of network traffic may be titled with the service name, such as a Web application firewall. They may be implemented through software running on a host or a stand-alone piece of network hardware. Often, it is a host using various forms of proxy servers to proxy traffic before passing it on to the client or server. Because it acts on the application layer, it may inspect the contents of the traffic, blocking specified content, such as certain websites, viruses, and attempts to exploit known logical flaws in client software.

Answer option D is incorrect. An application firewall is a form of firewall that controls input, output, and/or access from, to, or by an application or service. It operates by monitoring and potentially blocking the input, output, or system service calls that do not meet the configured policy of the firewall. The application firewall is typically built to monitor one or more specific applications or services (such as a web or database service), unlike a stateful network firewall, which can provide some access controls for nearly any kind of network traffic. There are two primary categories of application firewalls:

Network-based application firewalls

Host-based application firewalls

Answer option B is incorrect. A dynamic packet-filtering firewall is a fourth generation firewall technology. It is also known as a stateful firewall. The dynamic packet-filtering firewall tracks the state of active connections, and then determines which network packets are allowed to enter through the firewall. It records session information, such as IP addresses and port numbers to implement a more secure network. The dynamic packet-filtering firewall operates at Layer3, Layer4, and Layers.

#### **QUESTION 5**

Which of the following stages are involved in the successful implementation of a collaboration platform? Each correct answer represents a part of the solution. Choose two.

- A. Ongoing collaboration solution design
- B. Federated identity management
- C. Platform implementation
- D. Product and service integration

Correct Answer: AC

The following stages are involved in the successful implementation of a collaboration platform are as follows:

1.

Platform implementation

2.

Ongoing collaboration solution design

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