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QUESTION 1

In which of the following phases of the System Development Life Cycle (SDLC) is the IT system designed, purchased, and programmed?

- A. Operation/Maintenance
- B. Development/Acquisition
- C. Disposal
- D. Initiation

Correct Answer: B

Answer option B is correct.

There are five phases in the SDLC, The characteristics of each of these phases are enumerated below: Phase 1: Phase 1 of the SDLC is known as initiation. In this phase, the need for an IT system is expressed and the purpose and scope of the IT system is documented.

Phase 2: Phase 2 of the SDLC is known as development or acquisition. In this phase, the IT system is designed, purchased, and programmed.

Phase 3: Phase 3 of the SDLC is known as implementation. This phase involves the system security features. The system security features should be configured, enabled, tested, and verified.

Phase 4: Phase 4 of the SDLC is known as operation or maintenance. This phase describes that the system should be modified on a regular basis through the addition of hardware and software.

Phase 5: Phase 5 of the SDLC is known as disposal. This phase involves disposition of information, hardware, and software.

QUESTION 2

Which of the following statements are true about Security Requirements Traceability Matrix (SRTM)? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

- A. It consists of various security practices that are grouped under seven phases.
- B. It is a software development security assurance process proposed by Microsoft.
- C. It allows requirements and tests to be easily traced back to one another.
- D. It provides documentation and easy presentation of what is necessary for the security of a system.

Correct Answer: CD

Security Requirements Traceability Matrix (SRTM) is a grid that provides documentation and easy presentation of what is necessary for the security of a system. SRTM is essential in those technical projects that call for security to be incorporated. SRTM can be used for any type of project. It allows requirements and tests to be easily traced back to one another. SRTM ensures that there is accountability for all processes. It also ensures that all work is being completed.



Answer options B and A are incorrect. The Security Development Lifecycle (SDL) is a software development security assurance process proposed by Microsoft. It reduces software maintenance costs and increases reliability of software concerning software security related bugs. The Security Development Lifecycle (SDL) includes the following seven phases:

1.
Training
 2.
Requirements
 3.
Design
 4.
Implementation
 5.
Verification
 6.
Release
 7.
Response
-

QUESTION 3

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.



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 4

Which of the following steps are involved in a generic cost-benefit analysis process: Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose three.

- A. Compile a list of key players
- B. Assess potential risks that may impact the solution
- C. Select measurement and collect all cost and benefits elements
- D. Establish alternative projects/programs

Correct Answer: ACD

The following steps are involved in a generic cost-benefit analysis process:

Establish alternative projects /programs

Compile a list of key players

Select measurement and collect all cost and benefits elements

Predict outcome of cost and benefits over the duration of the project

Put all effects of costs and benefits in dollars

Apply discount rate

Calculate net present value of project options



Sensitivity analysis

Recommendation

Answer option B is incorrect. It is not a valid step.

QUESTION 5

You work as a Network Administrator for uCertify Inc. You need to conduct network reconnaissance, which is carried out by a remote attacker attempting to gain information or access to a network on which it is not authorized/allowed.

What will you do?

- A. Use a SuperScan
- B. Use a netcat utility
- C. Use a vulnerability scanner
- D. Use an idle scan

Correct Answer: C

In the given scenario, you will use a vulnerability scanner. The vulnerability scanner can be used to conduct network reconnaissance. Network reconnaissance is typically carried out by a remote attacker attempting to gain information or access to a network on which it is not authorized or allowed. Network reconnaissance is increasingly used to exploit network standards and automated communication methods. The aim is to determine what types of computers are present, along with additional information about those computers such as the type and version of the operating system. This information can be analyzed for known or recently discovered vulnerabilities that can be exploited to gain access to secure networks and computers. Network reconnaissance is possibly one of the most common applications of passive data analysis. Early generation techniques, such as TCP/IP passive fingerprinting, have accuracy issues that tended to make it ineffective. Today, numerous tools exist to make reconnaissance easier and more effective.

Answer option B is incorrect. Netcat is a freely available networking utility that reads and writes data across network connections by using the TCP/IP protocol. Netcat has the following features: It provides outbound and inbound connections for TCP and UDP ports.

It provides special tunneling such as UDP to TCP, with the possibility of specifying all network parameters.

It is a good port scanner.

It contains advanced usage options, such as buffered send-mode (one line every N seconds), and hexdump (to stderr or to a specified file) of transmitted and received data.

It is an optional RFC854 telnet code parser and responder.

Answer option A is incorrect. SuperScan is a TCP/UDP port scanner. It also works as a ping sweeper and hostname resolver. It can ping a given range of IP addresses and resolve the hostname of the remote system. It can also be used as

an enumeration tool for the following:

NetBIOS information

User and Group Accounts information



Network shares

Trusted Domains

Services probing

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