# Question 1

Which of the following is a patch management utility that scans one or more computers on a network and alerts a user if any important Microsoft security patches are missing and also provides links that enable those missing patches to be downloaded and installed?

## Options:

**A-** MABS

**B-** ASNB

**C-** MBSA

**D-** IDMS

## Answer:

C

## Explanation:

Microsoft Baseline Security Analyzer (MBSA) is a tool that includes a graphical and command line interface that can perform local or remote

scans of Windows systems. It runs on computers running Windows 2000, Windows XP, or Windows Server 2003 operating system. MBSA

scans for common security misconfigurations in Windows NT 4.0, Windows 2000, Windows XP, Windows Server 2003, Internet Information

Server (IIS) 4.0 and above, SQL Server 7.0 and 2000, and Office 2000 and 2002. It also scans for missing hot fixes in several Microsoft

products, such as Windows 2000, Windows XP, SQL Server etc.

Answer B, D, and A are incorrect. These are invalid options.

# Question 2

**Question Type:** **MultipleChoice**

Single Loss Expectancy (SLE) represents an organization's loss from a single threat. Which of the following formulas best describes the Single Loss Expectancy (SLE)?

## Options:

**A-** SLE = Asset Value (AV) * Exposure Factor (EF)

**B-** SLE = Annualized Loss Expectancy (ALE) * Annualized Rate of Occurrence (ARO)

**C-** SLE = Annualized Loss Expectancy (ALE) * Exposure Factor (EF)

**D-** SLE = Asset Value (AV) * Annualized Rate of Occurrence (ARO)

## Answer:

A

## Explanation:

Single Loss Expectancy is a term related to Risk Management and Risk Assessment. It can be defined as the monetary value expected from

the occurrence of a risk on an asset. It is mathematically expressed as follows:

Single Loss Expectancy (SLE) = Asset Value (AV) * Exposure Factor (EF)

where the Exposure Factor is represented in the impact of the risk over the asset, or percentage of asset lost. As an example, if the Asset

Value is reduced two thirds, the exposure factor value is .66. If the asset is completely lost, the Exposure Factor is 1.0. The result is a

monetary value in the same unit as the Single Loss Expectancy is expressed.

Answer C, D, and B are incorrect. These are not valid formulas of SLE.

# Question 3

Which of the following DoD policies establishes policies and assigns responsibilities to achieve DoD IA through a defense-in-depth approach that integrates the capabilities of personnel, operations, and technology, and supports the evolution to network-centric warfare?

## Options:

**A-** DoDI 5200.40

**B-** DoD 8500.1 Information Assurance (IA)

**C-** DoD 8510.1-M DITSCAP

**D-** DoD 8500.2 Information Assurance Implementation

## Answer:

B

## Explanation:

DoD 8500.1 Information Assurance (IA) sets up policies and allots responsibilities to achieve DoD IA through a defense-in-depth approach that

integrates the capabilities of personnel, operations, and technology, and supports the evolution to network-centric warfare.

DoD 8500.1 also summarizes the roles and responsibilities for the persons responsible for carrying out the IA policies.

Answer D is incorrect. The DoD 8500.2 Information Assurance Implementation pursues 8500.1. It provides assistance on how to

implement policy, assigns responsibilities, and prescribes procedures for applying integrated, layered protection of the DoD information

systems and networks.

DoD Instruction 8500.2 allots tasks and sets procedures for applying integrated layered protection of the DOD information systems and

networks in accordance with the DoD 8500.1 policy. It also provides some important guidelines on how to implement an IA program.

Answer A is incorrect. DoDI 5200.40 executes the policy, assigns responsibilities, and recommends procedures under reference for

Certification and Accreditation(C&A) of information technology (IT).

Answer C is incorrect. DoD 8510.1-M DITSCAP provides standardized activities leading to accreditation, and establishes a process and

management baseline.

# Question 4

In which of the following levels of exception safety are operations succeeded with full guarantee and fulfill all needs in the presence of exceptional situations?

## Options:

**A-** Commit or rollback semantics

**B-** Minimal exception safety

**C-** Failure transparency

**D-** Basic exception safety

## Answer:

C

## Explanation:

Failure transparency is the best level of exception safety. In this level, operations are succeeded with full guarantee and fulfill all needs in the

presence of exceptional situations. Failure transparency does not throw the exception further up even when an exception occurs. This level is

also known as no throw guarantee.

# Question 5

Which of the following terms refers to a mechanism which proves that the sender really sent a particular message?

## Options:

**A-** Confidentiality

**B-** Non-repudiation

**C-** Authentication

**D-** Integrity

B

## Explanation:

Non-repudiation is a mechanism which proves that the sender really sent a message. It provides an evidence of the identity of the senderand

message integrity. It also prevents a person from denying the submission or delivery of the message and the integrity of its contents.

Answer C is incorrect. Authentication is a process of verifying the identity of a person or network host.

Answer A is incorrect. Confidentiality ensures that no one can read a message except the intended receiver.

Answer D is incorrect. Integrity assures the receiver that the received message has not been altered in any way from the original.

# Question 6

**Question Type:** **MultipleChoice**

How can you calculate the Annualized Loss Expectancy (ALE) that may occur due to a threat?

## Options:

**A-** Single Loss Expectancy (SLE) X Annualized Rate of Occurrence (ARO)

**B-** Single Loss Expectancy (SLE)/ Exposure Factor (EF)

**C-** Asset Value X Exposure Factor (EF)

**D-** Exposure Factor (EF)/Single Loss Expectancy (SLE)

## Answer:

A

## Explanation:

The Annualized Loss Expectancy (ALE) that occurs due to a threat can be calculated by multiplying the Single Loss Expectancy (SLE) with the

Annualized Rate of Occurrence (ARO).

Annualized Loss Expectancy (ALE) = Single Loss Expectancy (SLE) X Annualized Rate of Occurrence (ARO)

Annualized Rate of Occurrence (ARO) is a number that represents the estimated frequency in which a threat is expected to occur. It is

calculated based upon the probability of the event occurring and the number of employees that could make that event occur.

Single Loss Expectancy (SLE) is the value in dollars that is assigned to a single event. SLE can be calculated by the following formula:

SLE = Asset Value ($) X Exposure Factor (EF)

The Exposure Factor (EF) represents the % of assets loss caused by a threat. The EF is required to calculate Single Loss Expectancy (SLE).