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Question 1

Question Type: DragDrop

Drag and drop the various evidences in the appropriate places.

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Answer:

Explanation:

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The various categories of evidences required in forensics can be divided into a number of categories, depending on its reliability, quality, and completeness. These categories are as follows:

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Best evidence: It is the original or primary evidence rather than a copy or duplicate of the evidence.

Secondary evidence: It is a copy of the evidence or an oral description of its contents. It is not as reliable as the best evidence.
Direct evidence: It proves or disproves a specific act through oral testimony based on information gathered through the witness's five senses.

Conclusive evidence: It is incontrovertible evidence, which overrides all other evidence.

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Opinions: The following are the two types of opinions:

1. **Expert:** It offers an opinion based on personal expertise and facts.

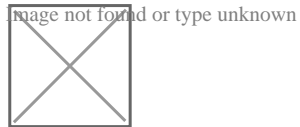
2. Non expert: It can testify only to facts. Circumstantial evidence: It is the inference of information from other, intermediate, relevant facts.

Hearsay evidence: This evidence is commonly not admissible in court. It is a third-party evidence. Computer-generated records and other business records fall under the category of hearsay evidence because these records cannot be proven accurate and reliable.

Question 2

Question Type: DragDrop

Drag and drop the Response management plans to match up with their respective purposes.



Answer:

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Explanation:

The response management plans are shown in the table below:

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PLANS PURPOSE Business continuity plan It provides measures for sustaining essential business operations while recovering from a significant disruption.

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Business recovery plan It provides measures for recovering business operations immediately following a disaster. Continuity of operation It provides measures and capabilities to maintain organizational essential, strategic functions at an alternate site plan for upto 30 days.

Contingency plan It provides measures and capabilities for recovering a major application or general support system. Crisis communication plan It provides measures for disseminating status report to personnel and the public. Disaster recovery plan It provides detailed measures to facilitate recovery of capabilities at an alternate site.

Question 3

Question Type: DragDrop

Policies are considered the first and highest level of documentation, from which the lower-level elements of standards, procedures, and guidelines flow. Drag and drop each policy statement according to its hierarchy level (i.e. from top to bottom).

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Explanation:

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A policy statement is a well-written policy. It is an important and fundamental element of a good security practice. Policies are the foremost and uppermost level of documentation, from which the lower-level elements of standards, procedures, and guidelines flow. The policy statement hierarchy from top to bottom is as follows:

- 1.Senior Management Statement of policy
- 2.General Organizational Policies
- 3.Functional Policies
- 4.Mandatory Standards
- 5.Recommended Guidelines
- 6.Detailed Procedures

Question 4

Question Type: OrderList

Andy works as a security manager for SoftTech Inc. He is involved in the BIA phase to create a document to be used to help understand what impact a disruptive event would have on the business. Choose and reorder the required steps that he will take to accomplish the BIA phase.

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Answer:

Sort the needed vulnerability assessment materials.

Explanation:

1. Gathering the needed assessment materials.
2. Performing the vulnerability assessment.
3. Analyzing the information compiled.
4. Documenting the results and presenting recommendations.

Question 5

Question Type: FillInTheBlank

Fill in the blank with an appropriate phrase. _____ is the process of using a strategy and plan of what patches should be applied to which systems at a specified time.

Answer:

Explanation:

Patch management broadens itself to the actual implementation of the code changes and monitors the function of the code to identify any unforeseen circumstances that did not emerge during the testing phase.

Question 6

Question Type: DragDrop

Drag and drop the various SSE-CMM levels at the appropriate places.

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Answer:

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Explanation:

The various SSE-CMM levels are described in the table below.

LEVEL DESCRIPTION

LEVEL 1 It focuses on whether an organization or project performs a process that incorporates the BPs. A statement characterizing this level would be, 'You have to do it before you can manage it.'

LEVEL 2 It focuses on project-level definition, planning, and performance issues. A statement characterizing this level would be, 'Understand what's happening on the project before defining organization-wide processes.' LEVEL 3 It focuses on disciplined tailoring from defined processes at the organization level. A statement characterizing this level would be, 'Use the best of what you've learned from your projects to create organization-wide processes.'

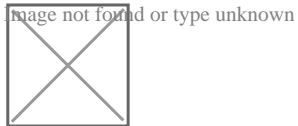
LEVEL 4 It focuses on measurements being tied to the business goals of the organization. Although it is essential to begin collecting and using basic project measures early, measurement and use of data are not expected organization-wide until the higher levels have been achieved. Statements characterizing this level would be, 'You can't measure it until you know what 'it' is,' and 'Managing with measurement is meaningful only when you're measuring the right things.'

LEVEL 5 It gains leverage from all the management practice improvements seen in the earlier levels, then emphasizes the cultural shifts that will sustain the gains made. A statement characterizing this level would be, 'A culture of continuous improvement requires a foundation of sound management practice, defined processes, and measurable goals.'

Question 7

Question Type: DragDrop

Drop the appropriate value to complete the formula.



Answer:

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Explanation:

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A Single Loss Expectancy (SLE) is the value in dollar (\$) that is assigned to a single event. The SLE can be calculated by the following formula.

$$\text{SLE} = \text{Asset Value (\$)} \times \text{Exposure Factor (EF)}$$

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

The Annualized Loss Expectancy (ALE) can be calculated by multiplying the Single Loss Expectancy (SLE) with the Annualized Rate of Occurrence (ARO).

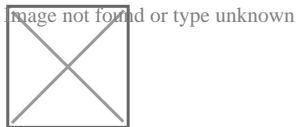
Annualized Loss Expectancy (ALE) = Single Loss Expectancy (SLE) X Annualized Rate of Occurrence (ARO)

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.

Question 8

Question Type: DragDrop

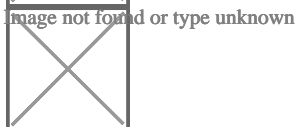
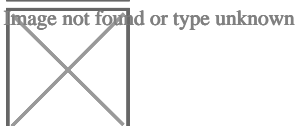
Drag and drop the various SSE-CMM levels at the appropriate places.



Answer:

Explanation:

The various SSE-CMM levels are described in the table below.



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Question 9

Question Type: DragDrop

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Answer:

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Explanation:

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PLANS
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Question 10

Question Type: DragDrop

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Answer:



Explanation:

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1. Senior Management Statement of policy

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2. General Organizational Policies

3. Functional Policies

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4. Mandatory Standards

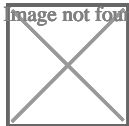
5. Recommended Guidelines

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6. Detailed Procedures



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