212-82 Dumps

Certified Cybersecurity Technician(C|CT)

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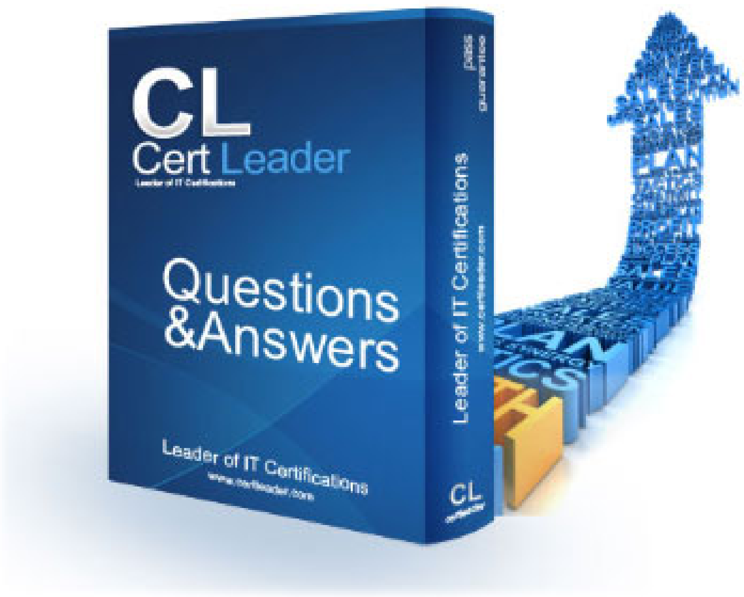

NEW QUESTION 1
A software company develops new software products by following the best practices for secure application development. Dawson, a software analyst, is responsible for checking the performance of applications in the client's network to determine any issue faced by end users while accessing the application. Which of the following tiers of the secure application development lifecycle involves
checking the application
performance?

A. Development
B. Staging
C. Testing
D. Quality assurance (QA)

Answer: C

Explanation:
Testing is the tier of the secure application development lifecycle that involves checking the application performance in the above scenario. Secure application development is a process that involves designing, developing, deploying, and maintaining software applications that are secure and resilient to threats and attacks. Secure application development can be based on various models or frameworks, such as SDLC (Software Development Life Cycle), OWASP (Open Web Application Security Project), etc. Secure application development consists of various tiers or stages that perform different tasks or roles. Testing is a tier of the secure application development lifecycle that involves verifying and validating the functionality and security of software applications before releasing them to end users. Testing can include various types of tests, such as unit testing, integration testing, system testing, performance testing, security testing, etc. Testing can be used to check the application performance and identify any errors, bugs, or vulnerabilities in the software applications. In the scenario, a software company develops new software products by following the best practices for secure application development. Dawson, a software analyst, is responsible for checking the performance of applications in the client's network to determine any issue faced by end users while accessing the application. This means that he performs testing for this purpose. Development is a tier of the secure application development lifecycle that involves creating and coding software applications according to the design and specifications. Staging is a tier of the secure application development lifecycle that involves deploying software applications to a simulated or pre-production environment for testing or evaluation purposes. Quality assurance (QA) is a tier of the secure application development lifecycle that involves ensuring that software applications meet the quality standards and expectations of end users and stakeholders

NEW QUESTION 2
An IoT device that has been placed in a hospital for safety measures, it has sent an alert command to the server. The network traffic has been captured and stored in the Documents folder of the Attacker Machine-1. Analyze the loTdeviceTraffic.pcapng file and select the appropriate command that was sent by the IoT device over the network.

A. Tempe_Low
B. Low_Tempe
C. Temp_High
D. High_Tempe

Answer: C

Explanation:
Temp_High is the command that was sent by the IoT device over the network in the above scenario. An IoT (Internet of Things) device is a device that can connect to the internet and communicate with other devices or systems over a network. An IoT device can send or receive commands or data for various purposes, such as monitoring, controlling, or automating processes. To analyze the IoT device traffic file and determine the command that was sent by the IoT device over the network, one has to follow these steps:
? Navigate to the Documents folder of Attacker-1 machine.
? Double-click on loTdeviceTraffic.pcapng file to open it with Wireshark.
? Click on Analyze menu and select Display Filters option.
? Enter udp.port == 5000 as filter expression and click on Apply button.
? Observe the packets filtered by the expression.
? Click on packet number 4 and expand User Datagram Protocol section in packet details pane.
? Observe the data field under User Datagram Protocol section.
The data field under User Datagram Protocol section is 54:65:6d:70:5f:48:69:67:68 , which is hexadecimal representation of Temp_High , which is the command that was sent by the IoT device over the network.

NEW QUESTION 3
Juan, a safety officer at an organization, installed a physical lock at the entrance of each floor. All employees in the organization were allotted a smart card embedded in their ID cards, which had to be swiped to unlock doors and Access any floor. Which of the following types of physical locks did Juan install In this scenario?

A. Mechanical locks
B. Digital locks
C. Combination locks
D. Electromagnetic locks

Answer: B

Explanation:
Digital locks are the types of physical locks that Juan installed in this scenario. A physical lock is a device that prevents or restricts access to a physical location or environment, such as a door, a cabinet, a drawer, etc. A physical lock can have different types based on its mechanism or technology. A digital lock is a type of physical lock that uses electronic or digital components, such as a keypad, a card reader, a fingerprint scanner, etc., to unlock or lock . A digital lock can be used to provide enhanced security and convenience to users, but it can also be vulnerable to hacking or tampering. In the scenario, Juan installed a physical lock at the entrance of each floor. All employees in the organization were allotted a smart card embedded in their ID cards, which had to be swiped to unlock doors and access any floor. This means that he installed digital locks for those doors. A mechanical lock is a type of physical lock that uses mechanical components, such as a key, a bolt, a latch, etc., to unlock or lock. A combination lock is a type of physical lock that uses a sequence of numbers or symbols, such as a dial, a wheel, or a keypad, to unlock or lock. An electromagnetic lock is a type of physical lock that uses an electromagnet and an armature plate to unlock or lock.

NEW QUESTION 4
Zion belongs to a category of employees who are responsible for implementing and managing the physical security equipment installed around the facility. He was instructed by the management to check the functionality of equipment related to physical security. Identify the designation of Zion.

A. Supervisor
B. Chief information security officer
C. Guard
D. Safety officer

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C, as it identifies the designation of Zion. A guard is a person who is responsible for implementing and managing the physical security equipment installed around the facility. A guard typically performs tasks such as:
? Checking the functionality of equipment related to physical security
? Monitoring the surveillance cameras and alarms
? Controlling the access to restricted areas
? Responding to emergencies or incidents
In the above scenario, Zion belongs to this category of employees who are responsible for implementing and managing the physical security equipment installed around the facility. Option A is incorrect, as it does not identify the designation of Zion. A supervisor is a person who is responsible for overseeing and directing the work of other employees. A supervisor typically performs tasks such as:
? Assigning tasks and responsibilities to employees
? Evaluating the performance and productivity of employees
? Providing feedback and guidance to employees
? Resolving conflicts or issues among employees
In the above scenario, Zion does not belong to this category of employees who are responsible for overseeing and directing the work of other employees. Option B is incorrect, as it does not identify the designation of Zion. A chief information security officer (CISO) is a person who is responsible for establishing and maintaining the security vision, strategy, and program for an organization. A CISO typically performs tasks such as:
? Developing and implementing security policies and standards
? Managing security risks and compliance
? Leading security teams and projects
? Communicating with senior management and stakeholders
In the above scenario, Zion does not belong to this category of employees who are responsible for establishing and maintaining the security vision, strategy, and program for
an organization. Option D is incorrect, as it does not identify the designation of Zion. A safety officer is a person who is responsible for ensuring that health and safety regulations are followed in an organization. A safety officer typically performs tasks such as:
? Conducting safety inspections and audits
? Identifying and eliminating hazards and risks
? Providing safety training and awareness
? Reporting and investigating accidents or incidents
In the above scenario, Zion does not belong to this category of employees who are responsible for ensuring that health and safety regulations are followed in an organization. References: Section 7.1

NEW QUESTION 5
The incident handling and response (IH&R) team of an organization was handling a recent cyberattack on the organization's web server. Fernando, a member of the IH&P team, was tasked with eliminating the root cause of the incident and closing all attack vectors to prevent similar incidents in future. For this purpose. Fernando applied the latest patches to the web server and installed the latest security mechanisms on it. Identify the IH&R step performed by Fernando in this scenario.

A. Notification
B. Containment
C. Recovery
D. Eradication

Answer: D

Explanation:
Eradication is the IH&R step performed by Fernando in this scenario. Eradication is a step in IH&R that involves eliminating the root cause of the incident and closing all attack vectors to prevent similar incidents in future. Eradication can include applying patches, installing security mechanisms, removing malware, restoring backups, or reformatting systems.
References: [Eradication Step in IH&R]

NEW QUESTION 6
Richard, a professional hacker, was hired by a marketer to gather sensitive data and information about the offline activities of users from location data. Richard employed a technique to determine the proximity of a user's mobile device to an exact location using CPS features. Using this technique. Richard placed a virtual barrier positioned at a static location to interact with mobile users crossing the barrier, identify the technique employed by Richard in this scenario.

A. Containerization
B. Over-the-air (OTA) updates
C. Full device encryption
D. Ceofencing

Answer: D

Explanation:
Geofencing is a technique that uses GPS features to determine the proximity of a user's mobile device to an exact location. Geofencing can be used to create a virtual barrier positioned at a static location to interact with mobile users crossing the barrier. Geofencing can be used for marketing, security, and tracking purposes2.
References: What is Geofencing?

NEW QUESTION 7
Malachi, a security professional, implemented a firewall in his organization to trace incoming and outgoing traffic. He deployed a firewall that works at the session layer of the OSI model and monitors the TCP handshake between hosts to determine whether a requested session is legitimate.
Identify the firewall technology implemented by Malachi in the above scenario.

A. Next generation firewall (NGFW)
B. Circuit-level gateways
C. Network address translation (NAT)
D. Packet filtering

Answer: B

Explanation:
A circuit-level gateway is a type of firewall that works at the session layer of the OSI model and monitors the TCP handshake between hosts to determine whether a requested session is legitimate. It does not inspect the contents of each packet, but rather relies on the session information to filter traffic

NEW QUESTION 8
Riley sent a secret message to Louis. Before sending the message, Riley digitally signed the message using his private key. Louis received the message, verified the digital signature using the corresponding key to ensure that the message was not tampered during transit.
Which of the following keys did Louis use to verify the digital signature in the above scenario?

A. Riley's public key
B. Louis's public key
C. Riley's private key
D. Louis's private key

Answer: A

Explanation:
Riley’s public key is the key that Louis used to verify the digital signature in the above scenario. A digital signature is a cryptographic technique that verifies the authenticity and integrity of a message or document. A digital signature is created by applying a hash function to the message or document and then encrypting the hash value with the sender’s private key. A digital signature can be verified by decrypting the hash value with the sender’s public key and comparing it with the hash value of the original message or document . Riley’s public key is the key that corresponds to Riley’s private key, which he used to sign the message. Louis’s public key is the key that corresponds to Louis’s private key, which he may use to encrypt or decrypt messages with Riley. Louis’s private key is the key that only Louis knows and can use to sign or decrypt messages. Riley’s private key is the key that only Riley knows and can use to sign or encrypt messages.

NEW QUESTION 9
Elliott, a security professional, was tasked with implementing and deploying firewalls in the corporate network of an organization. After planning and deploying firewalls in the network,
Elliott monitored the firewall logs to detect evolving threats And attacks; this helped in ensuring firewall security and addressing network issues beforehand.
in which of the following phases of firewall implementation and deployment did Elliott monitor the firewall logs?

A. Deploying
B. Managing and maintaining
C. Testing
D. Configuring

Answer: B

Explanation:
Managing and maintaining is the phase of firewall implementation and deployment in which Elliott monitored the firewall logs in the above scenario. A firewall is a system or device that controls and filters the incoming and outgoing traffic between different networks or systems based on predefined rules or policies. A firewall can be used to protect a network or system from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, modification, or destruction . Firewall implementation and deployment is a process that involves planning, installing, configuring, testing, managing, and maintaining firewalls in a network or system . Managing and maintaining is the phase of firewall implementation and deployment that involves monitoring and reviewing the performance and effectiveness of firewalls over time. Managing and maintaining can include tasks such as updating firewall rules or policies, analyzing firewall logs , detecting evolving threats or attacks , ensuring firewall security , addressing network issues , etc. In the scenario, Elliott was tasked with implementing and deploying firewalls in the corporate network of an organization. After planning and deploying firewalls in the network, Elliott monitored the firewall logs to detect evolving threats and attacks; this helped in ensuring firewall security and addressing network issues beforehand. This means that he performed managing and maintaining phase for this purpose. Deploying is the phase of firewall implementation and deployment that involves installing and activating firewalls in the network or system according to the plan. Testing is the phase of firewall implementation and deployment that involves verifying and validating the functionality and security of firewalls before putting them into operation. Configuring is the phase of firewall implementation and deployment that involves setting up and customizing firewalls according to the requirements and specifications.

NEW QUESTION 10
Karter, a security professional, deployed a honeypot on the organization's network for luring attackers who attempt to breach the network. For this purpose, he configured a type of honeypot that simulates a real OS as well as the applications and services of a target network. Furthermore, the honeypot deployed by Karter only responds to pre-configured commands.
Identify the type of Honeypot deployed by Karter in the above scenario.

A. Low-interaction honeypot
B. Pure honeypot
C. Medium-interaction honeypot
D. High-interaction honeypot

Answer: A

Explanation:
A low-interaction honeypot is a type of honeypot that simulates a real OS as well as the applications and services of a target network, but only responds to pre-configured commands. It is designed to capture basic information about the attacker, such as their IP address, tools, and techniques. A low-interaction honeypot is easier to deploy and maintain than a high-interaction honeypot, which fully emulates a real system and allows the attacker to interact with it. A pure honeypot is a

real system that is intentionally vulnerable and exposed to attackers. A medium-interaction honeypot is a type of honeypot that offers more functionality and interactivity than a low-interaction honeypot, but less than a high-interaction honeypot.

NEW QUESTION 10
Paul, a computer user, has shared information with his colleague using an online application. The online application used by Paul has been incorporated with the latest encryption mechanism. This mechanism encrypts data by using a sequence of photons that have a spinning trait while traveling from one end to another, and these photons keep changing their shapes during their course through filters: vertical, horizontal, forward slash, and backslash.
Identify the encryption mechanism demonstrated in the above scenario.

A. Quantum cryptography
B. Homomorphic encryption
C. Rivest Shamir Adleman encryption
D. Elliptic curve cryptography

Answer: A

Explanation:
Quantum cryptography is the encryption mechanism demonstrated in the above scenario. Quantum cryptography is a branch of cryptography that uses quantum physics to secure data transmission and communication. Quantum cryptography encrypts data by using a sequence of photons that have a spinning trait, called polarization, while traveling from one end to another. These photons keep changing their shapes, called states, during their course through filters: vertical, horizontal, forward slash, and backslash. Quantum cryptography ensures that any attempt to intercept or tamper with the data will alter the quantum states of the photons and be detected by the sender and receiver . Homomorphic encryption is a type of encryption that allows computations to be performed on encrypted data without decrypting it first. Rivest Shamir Adleman (RSA) encryption is a type of asymmetric encryption that uses two keys, public and private, to encrypt and decrypt data. Elliptic curve cryptography (ECC) is a type of asymmetric encryption that uses mathematical curves to generate keys and perform encryption and decryption.

NEW QUESTION 13
Cassius, a security professional, works for the risk management team in an organization. The team is responsible for performing various activities involved in the risk management process. In this process, Cassius was instructed to select and implement appropriate controls on the identified risks in order to address the risks based on their severity level.
Which of the following risk management phases was Cassius instructed to perform in the above scenario?

A. Risk analysis
B. Risk treatment
C. Risk prioritization
D. Risk identification

Answer: B

Explanation:
Risk treatment is the risk management phase that Cassius was instructed to perform in the above scenario. Risk management is a process that involves identifying, analyzing, evaluating, treating, monitoring, and reviewing risks that can affect an organization's objectives, assets, or operations. Risk management phases can be summarized as follows: risk identification, risk analysis, risk prioritization, risk treatment, and risk monitoring . Risk identification is the risk management phase that involves identifying and documenting potential sources, causes, events, and impacts of risks. Risk analysis is the risk management phase that involves assessing and quantifying the likelihood and consequences of risks. Risk prioritization is the risk management phase that involves ranking risks based on their severity level and determining which risks need immediate attention or action. Risk treatment is the risk management phase that involves selecting and implementing appropriate controls or strategies to address risks based on their severity level . Risk treatment can include avoiding, transferring, reducing, or accepting risks. Risk monitoring is the risk management phase that involves tracking and reviewing the performance and effectiveness of risk controls or strategies over time.

NEW QUESTION 18
Omar, an encryption specialist in an organization, was tasked with protecting low- complexity applications such as RFID tags, sensor-based applications, and other IbT- based applications. For this purpose, he employed an algorithm for all lower-powered devices that used less power and resources without compromising device security.
identify the algorithm employed by Omar in this scenario.

A. Quantum cryptography
B. Elliptic curve cryptography
C. Lightweight cryptography
D. Homomorphic encryption

Answer: C

Explanation:
Lightweight cryptography is an algorithm that is designed for low-complexity applications such as RFID tags, sensor-based applications, and other IoT-based applications. Lightweight cryptography uses less power and resources without compromising device security. Lightweight cryptography can be implemented using symmetric-key algorithms, asymmetric-key algorithms, or hash functions1. References: Lightweight Cryptography

NEW QUESTION 19
Nicolas, a computer science student, decided to create a guest OS on his laptop for different lab operations. He adopted a virtualization approach in which the guest OS will not be aware that it is running in a virtualized environment. The virtual machine manager (VMM) will directly interact with the computer hardware, translate commands to binary instructions, and forward them to the host OS.
Which of the following virtualization approaches has Nicolas adopted in the above scenario?

A. Hardware-assisted virtualization
B. Full virtualization
C. Hybrid virtualization
D. OS-assisted virtualization

Answer: A

Explanation:
Hardware-assisted virtualization is a virtualization approach in which the guest OS will not be aware that it is running in a virtualized environment. The virtual machine manager (VMM) will directly interact with the computer hardware, translate commands to binary instructions, and forward them to the host OS. Hardware-assisted virtualization relies on special hardware features in the CPU and chipset to create and manage virtual machines efficiently and securely34. Full virtualization is a virtualization approach in which the guest OS will not be aware that it is running in a virtualized environment, but the VMM will run in software and emulate all the hardware resources for each virtual machine5. Hybrid virtualization is a virtualization approach that combines hardware-assisted and full virtualization techniques to optimize performance and compatibility6. OS-assisted virtualization is a virtualization approach in which the guest OS will be modified to run in a virtualized environment and cooperate with the VMM to access the hardware resources

NEW QUESTION 21
Lorenzo, a security professional in an MNC, was instructed to establish centralized authentication, authorization, and accounting for remote-access servers. For this purpose, he implemented a protocol that is based on the client-server model and works at the transport layer of the OSI model.
Identify the remote authentication protocol employed by Lorenzo in the above scenario.

A. SNMPv3
B. RADIUS
C. POP3S
D. IMAPS

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B, as it identifies the remote authentication protocol employed by Lorenzo in the above scenario. RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service) is a protocol that provides centralized authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) for remote-access servers such as VPNs (Virtual Private Networks), wireless networks, or dial-up connections. RADIUS is based on the client-server model and works at the transport layer of the OSI model. RADIUS uses UDP (User Datagram Protocol) as its transport protocol and encrypts only user passwords in its messages. In the above scenario, Lorenzo implemented RADIUS to provide centralized AAA for remote-access servers. Option A is incorrect, as it does not identify the remote authentication protocol employed by Lorenzo in the above scenario. SNMPv3 (Simple Network Management Protocol version 3) is a protocol that provides network management and monitoring for network devices such as routers, switches, servers, or printers. SNMPv3 is based on the manager-agent model and works at the application layer of the OSI model. SNMPv3 uses UDP as its transport protocol and encrypts all its messages with AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) or DES (Data Encryption Standard). In the above scenario, Lorenzo did not implement SNMPv3 to provide network management and monitoring for network devices. Option C is incorrect, as it does not identify the remote authentication protocol employed by Lorenzo in the above scenario. POP3S (Post Office Protocol version 3 Secure) is a protocol that provides secure email access and retrieval for email clients from email servers. POP3S is based on the client-server model and works at the application layer of the OSI model. POP3S uses TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) as its transport protocol and encrypts all its messages with SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) or TLS (Transport Layer Security). In the above scenario, Lorenzo did not implement POP3S to provide secure email access and retrieval for email clients from email servers. Option D is incorrect, as it does not identify the remote authentication protocol employed by Lorenzo in the above scenario. IMAPS (Internet Message Access Protocol Secure) is a protocol that provides secure email access and management for email clients from email servers. IMAPS is based on the client-server model and works at the application layer of the OSI model. IMAPS uses TCP as its transport protocol and encrypts all its messages with SSL or TLS. In the above scenario, Lorenzo did not implement IMAPS to provide secure email access and management for email clients from email servers.
References: , Section 8.2

NEW QUESTION 24
Brielle. a security professional, was instructed to secure her organization's network from malicious activities. To achieve this, she started monitoring network activities on a control system that collected event data from various sources. During this process. Brielle observed that a malicious actor had logged in to access a network device connected to the organizational network. Which of the following types of events did Brielle identify in the above scenario?

A. Failure audit
B. Error
C. Success audit
D. Warning

Answer: C

Explanation:
Success audit is the type of event that Brielle identified in the above scenario. Success audit is a type of event that records successful attempts to access a network device or resource. Success audit can be used to monitor authorized activities on a network, but it can also indicate unauthorized activities by malicious actors who have compromised credentials or bypassed security controls4.
References: Success Audit Event

NEW QUESTION 29
Alex, a certified security professional, works for both aggressor and defender teams. His team's main responsibility involves enhancing protection and boosting the security standards of the organization. Identify Alex's team in this scenario.

A. White team
B. Purple learn
C. Blue team
D. Red team

Answer: B

Explanation:
Purple team is the team that Alex works for in this scenario. A team is a group of people that work together to achieve a common goal or objective. A team can have different types based on its role or function in an organization or a project. A purple team is a type of team that works for both aggressor and defender teams. A purple team can be used to enhance protection and boost the security standards of an organization by performing various tasks, such as testing, evaluating, improving, or integrating the security
measures implemented by the defender team or exploited by the aggressor team. In the scenario, Alex is a certified security professional who works for both aggressor and defender teams. His team's main responsibility involves enhancing protection and boosting the security standards of the organization. This means that he works for a purple team. A white team is a type of team that acts as an observer or an arbitrator between the aggressor and defender teams. A white team

can be used to monitor, evaluate, or adjudicate the performance or outcome of the aggressor and defender teams by providing feedback, guidance, or rules. A blue team is a type of team that acts as a defender or a protector of an organization's network or system. A blue team can be used to prevent, detect, or respond to attacks from external or internal threats by implementing various security measures, such as firewalls, antivirus, encryption, etc. A red team is a type of team that acts as an attacker or an adversary of an organization's network or system. A red team can be used to simulate realistic attacks from external or internal threats by exploiting various vulnerabilities, weaknesses, or gaps in the organization's security posture.

NEW QUESTION 34
Steve, a network engineer, was tasked with troubleshooting a network issue that is causing unexpected packet drops. For this purpose, he employed a network troubleshooting utility to capture the ICMP echo request packets sent to the server. He identified that certain packets are dropped at the gateway due to poor network connection.
Identify the network troubleshooting utility employed by Steve in the above scenario.

A. dnsenurn
B. arp
C. traceroute
D. ipconfig

Answer: C

Explanation:
Traceroute is the network troubleshooting utility employed by Steve in the above scenario. Traceroute is a utility that traces the route of packets from a source host to a destination host over a network. Traceroute sends ICMP echo request packets with increasing TTL (Time to Live) values and records the ICMP echo reply packets from each intermediate router or gateway along the path. Traceroute can help identify the network hops, latency, and packet loss between the source and destination hosts . Dnsenum is a utility that enumerates DNS information from a domain name or an IP address. Arp is a utility that displays and modifies the ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) cache of a host. Ipconfig is a utility that displays and configures the IP (Internet Protocol) settings of a host.

NEW QUESTION 36
George, a security professional at an MNC, implemented an Internet access policy that allowed employees working from a remote location to access any site, download any application, and access any computer or network without any restrictions. Identify the type of Internet access policy implemented by George in this scenario.

A. Permissive policy
B. Paranoid policy
C. Prudent policy
D. Promiscuous policy

Answer: A

Explanation:
Permissive policy is the type of Internet access policy implemented by George in this scenario. An Internet access policy is a policy that defines the rules and guidelines for accessing the Internet from a system or network. An Internet access policy can be based on various factors, such as security, productivity, bandwidth, etc. An Internet access policy can have different types based on its level of restriction or control. A permissive policy is a type of Internet access policy that allows users to access any site, download any application, and access any computer or network without any restrictions. A permissive policy can be used to provide maximum flexibility and freedom to users, but it can also pose significant security risks and challenges. In the scenario, George implemented an Internet access policy that allowed employees working from a remote location to access any site, download any application, and access any computer or network without any restrictions. This means that he implemented a permissive policy for those employees. A paranoid policy is a type of Internet access policy that blocks or denies all Internet access by default and only allows specific sites, applications, or computers that are explicitly authorized. A prudent policy is a type of Internet access policy that allows most Internet access but blocks or restricts some sites, applications, or computers that are deemed inappropriate, malicious, or unnecessary. A promiscuous policy is not a type of
Internet access policy, but a term that describes a network mode that allows a network interface card (NIC) to capture all packets on a network segment, regardless of their destination address.

NEW QUESTION 40
Ashton is working as a security specialist in SoftEight Tech. He was instructed by the management to strengthen the Internet access policy. For this purpose, he implemented a type of Internet access policy that forbids everything and imposes strict restrictions on all company computers, whether it is system or network usage.
Identify the type of Internet access policy implemented by Ashton in the above scenario.

A. Paranoid policy
B. Prudent policy
C. Permissive policy
D. Promiscuous policy

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A, as it identifies the type of Internet access policy implemented by Ashton in the above scenario. An Internet access policy is a set of rules and guidelines that defines how an organization's employees or members can use the Internet and what types of websites or services they can access. There are different types of Internet access policies, such as:
? Paranoid policy: This type of policy forbids everything and imposes strict restrictions on all company computers, whether it is system or network usage. This policy is suitable for organizations that deal with highly sensitive or classified information and have a high level of security and compliance requirements.
? Prudent policy: This type of policy allows some things and blocks others and imposes moderate restrictions on company computers, depending on the role and responsibility of the user. This policy is suitable for organizations that deal with confidential or proprietary information and have a medium level of security and compliance requirements.
? Permissive policy: This type of policy allows most things and blocks few and imposes minimal restrictions on company computers, as long as the user does not violate any laws or regulations. This policy is suitable for organizations that deal with public or general information and have a low level of security and compliance requirements.
? Promiscuous policy: This type of policy allows everything and blocks nothing and imposes no restrictions on company computers, regardless of the user's role or responsibility. This policy is suitable for organizations that have no security or compliance requirements and trust their employees or members to use the Internet responsibly.

In the above scenario, Ashton implemented a paranoid policy that forbids everything and imposes strict restrictions on all company computers, whether it is system or network usage. Option B is incorrect, as it does not identify the type of Internet access policy implemented by Ashton in the above scenario. A prudent policy allows some things and blocks others and imposes moderate restrictions on company computers, depending on the role and responsibility of the user. In the above scenario, Ashton did not implement a prudent policy, but a paranoid policy. Option C is incorrect, as it does not identify the type of Internet access policy implemented by Ashton in the above scenario. A permissive policy allows most things and blocks few and imposes minimal restrictions on company computers, as long as the user does not violate any laws or regulations. In the above scenario, Ashton did not implement a permissive policy, but a paranoid policy. Option D is incorrect, as it does not identify the type of Internet access policy implemented by Ashton in the above scenario. A promiscuous policy allows everything and blocks nothing and imposes no restrictions on company computers, regardless of the user's role or responsibility. In the above scenario, Ashton did not implement a promiscuous policy, but a paranoid policy.
References: , Section 6.2

NEW QUESTION 42
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