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NEW QUESTION: 1

Complete the following sentence. A message can be encrypted, which provides _____

- A. Confidentiality
- B. Authentication
- C. Non-Repudiation
- D. Integrity

Answer: A

Explanation:

Encrypting a message provides only one security service. It is Confidentiality.

You must clearly understand all the available choices within cryptography, because different steps

and algorithms provide different types of security services:

A message can be encrypted, which provides confidentiality.

A message can be hashed, which provides integrity.

A message can be digitally signed, which provides authentication, nonrepudiation, and integrity.

A message can be encrypted and digitally signed, which provides confidentiality, authentication, nonrepudiation, and integrity.

Some algorithms can only perform encryption, whereas others support digital signatures and encryption.

When hashing is involved, a hashing algorithm is used, not an encryption algorithm. It is important

to understand that not all algorithms can necessarily provide all security services. Most of these

algorithms are used in some type of combination to provide all the necessary security services.

The following answers are incorrect:

Non-Repudiation Regarding digital security, the cryptological meaning and application of non-repudiation shifts to mean:

A service that provides proof of the integrity and origin of data.

An authentication that can be asserted to be genuine with high assurance.

Proof of data integrity is typically the easiest of these requirements to accomplish. A data hash,

such as SHA2, is usually sufficient to establish that the likelihood of data being undetectably

changed is extremely low. Even with this safeguard, it is still possible to tamper with data in transit, either through a

man-in-the-middle attack or phishing. Due to this flaw, data integrity is best asserted when the recipient already possesses the necessary verification information.

The most common method of asserting the digital origin of data is through digital certificates, a form of public key

infrastructure, to which digital signatures belong. Note that the public key scheme is not used for encryption in this form,

confidentiality is not achieved by signing a message with a private key (since anyone can obtain the public key to reverse the signature).

Verifying the digital origin means that the certified/signed data can be, with reasonable certainty,

trusted to be from somebody who possesses the private key

corresponding to the signing certificate. If the key is not properly safeguarded by the original owner, digital forgery can become a major concern.

Authentication (from Greek: ; real or genuine, from authentes; author) is the act of confirming the truth of an attribute of a single piece of data (datum) or entity. In contrast with Identification which refers to the act of stating or otherwise indicating a claim purportedly attesting to a person or thing's identity, Authentication is the process of actually confirming that identity. It might involve confirming the identity of a person by validating their identity documents, verifying the validity of a website with a digital certificate, or ensuring that a product is what its packaging and labeling claim to be. In other words, Authentication often involves verifying the validity of at least one form of identification.

AUTHENTICATION FACTORS The ways in which someone may be authenticated fall into three categories, based on what are known as the factors of authentication: something the user knows, something the user has, and something the user is. Each authentication factor covers a range of elements used to authenticate or verify a person's identity prior to being granted access, approving a transaction request, signing a document or other work product, granting authority to others, and establishing a chain of authority.

Security research has determined that for a positive authentication, elements from at least two, and preferably all three, factors should be verified. Using two of the three factors is called strong authentication or two factors authentication.

The three factors (classes) and some of elements of each factor are:

the knowledge factors: Something the user knows (e.g., a password, pass phrase, or personal identification number (PIN), challenge response (the user must answer a question), pattern), software token, or phone serving as a software token the ownership factors: Something the user has (e.g., wrist band, ID card, security token, or cell

phone with built-in hardware token)

the inherence factors: Something the user is or does (e.g., fingerprint, retinal pattern, DNA

sequence (there are assorted definitions of what is sufficient), signature, face, voice, unique bio-electric signals, or other biometric identifier).

Integrity Data integrity refers to maintaining and assuring the accuracy and consistency of data

over its entire life-cycle, and is a critical aspect to the design, implementation and usage of any system which stores, processes, or retrieves data.

The following reference(s) were/was used to create this question:

Harris, Shon (2012-10-18). CISSP All-in-One Exam Guide, 6th Edition (pp. 829-830). McGraw-Hill . Kindle Edition.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Non-repudiation>
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Authentication>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_integrity

NEW QUESTION: 2

A fault domain is a grouping of hardware and infrastructure within an availability domain. Each availability domain contains three fault domains. Fault domains provide anti-affinity: they let you distribute your instances so that the instances are not on the same physical hardware within a single availability domain. A hardware failure or Compute hardware maintenance event that affects one fault domain does not affect instances in other fault domains. In addition, the physical hardware in a fault domain has independent and redundant power supplies, which prevents a failure in the power supply hardware within one fault domain from affecting other fault domains.

- A. Fault domains provide anti-affinity: they let you distribute your instances so that the instances are not on the same physical hardware within a single availability domain.
- B. A hardware failure or Compute hardware maintenance event that affects one fault domain does not affect instances in other fault domains.
- C. In addition, the physical hardware in a fault domain has independent and redundant power supplies, which prevents a failure in the power supply hardware within one fault domain from affecting other fault domains.
- D. Fault domains are used to group instances that share the same physical hardware within a single availability domain.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

A fault domain is a grouping of hardware and infrastructure within an availability domain. Each availability domain contains three fault domains. Fault domains provide anti-affinity: they let you distribute your instances so that the instances are not on the same physical hardware within a single availability domain. A hardware failure or Compute hardware maintenance event that affects one fault domain does not affect instances in other fault domains. In addition, the physical hardware in a fault domain has independent and redundant power supplies, which prevents a failure in the power supply hardware within one fault domain from affecting other fault domains.

To control the placement of your compute instances, bare metal DB system instances, or virtual machine DB system instances, you can optionally specify the fault domain for a new instance or instance pool at launch time. If you don't specify the fault domain, the system selects one for you. Oracle Cloud Infrastructure makes a best-effort anti-affinity placement across different fault domains, while optimizing for available capacity in the availability domain. To change the fault domain for an instance, terminate it and launch a new instance in the preferred fault domain.

Use fault domains to do the following things:

Protect against unexpected hardware failures or power supply failures.

Protect against planned outages because of Compute hardware maintenance.

NEW QUESTION: 3

A fault domain is a grouping of hardware and infrastructure within an availability domain. Each availability domain contains three fault domains. Fault domains provide anti-affinity: they let you distribute your instances so that the instances are not on the same physical hardware within a single availability domain. A hardware failure or Compute hardware maintenance event that affects one fault domain does not affect instances in other fault domains. In addition, the physical hardware in a fault domain has independent and redundant power supplies, which prevents a failure in the power supply hardware within one fault domain from affecting other fault domains.

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Answer :

Explanation:

Explanation

Box 1: storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only

Box 2: All the storage accounts

Note: The three different storage account options are:

General-purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts, General-purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts, and Blob storage accounts.

* General-purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts are storage accounts that support all of the latest features for blobs, files, queues, and tables.

* Blob storage accounts support all the same block blob features as GPv2, but are limited to supporting only block blobs.

* General-purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts provide access to all Azure Storage services, but may not have the latest features or the lowest per gigabyte pricing.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-options>

NEW QUESTION: 4

Which three statements regarding ISO 27002 and COBIT are correct? (Choose three.)

- A.** ISO 27002 addresses control objectives, whereas COBIT addresses information security management process requirements.
- B.** COBIT and ISO 27002 both define a best practices framework for IT controls.
- C.** Unlike COBIT, ISO 27002 is used mainly by the IT audit community to demonstrate risk mitigation and avoidance mechanisms.
- D.** Compared to COBIT, ISO 27002 covers a broader area in planning, operations, delivery, support, maintenance, and IT governance.
- E.** COBIT focuses on information system processes, whereas ISO 27002 focuses on the security of the information systems.

Answer: A,B,E

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