Question 1

If you encrypt or decrypt files and folders located on a remote computer that has been enabled for remote encryption; the data that is transmitted over the network by this process is not encrypted. In order to keep data encrypted as it is transmitted over the network, which of the following must you do?

Options:

A- You must implement EFS.

B- You must implement B2 security for Windows.

C- You must use IPSec.

D- You must use a recovery agent.

E- You must transmit the entire folder, not individual files.

Answer:

C

Question 2

The computer you are currently using is running Linux, and you are logged into the system with your normal user account. An application you wish to run requires root access to execute. Which of the following can you do to have the application execute, and not have the security of the system lowered?

Options:

A- Log out as your user account, and log in as root

B- You cannot run an application as a user other than the one you are logged in as

C- Use the sw ID 0 command

D- Install the Switch User application, restart the computer, log in as root, then switch to your current user account and run the application

E- Use the su root command

Answer:

E

Question 3

You are running a Linux Server for your organization. You realize after a security scan that the Telnet service is accepting connections, which you do not want. In order to disable the computer's ability to accept incoming Telnet sessions, the easiest method for you to choose is which of the following?

Options:

A- Remove the Telnet service from the server

B- Comment out the Telnet line in inetd.conf

C- Stop the Telnet service on the server

D- Pause the Telnet service on the server

E- Configure the firewall to block Telnet requests

Answer:

B

Question 4

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

At the root@linuxbox$ prompt on a Linux machine you type ls --l b.doc and the output reads:

-rw-rw-r-- 1 simon users 31337 Oct 5 11:21 b.doc

According to this output, which of the following is true?

Options:

A- b.doc is a word document

B- Nobody but the owner can execute this file

C- This file is infected by the Netbus trojan

D- Nobody can read this file

E- Everyone can read this file

Answer:

E

Question 5

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

You have a Windows 2000 Server that you have been told must be reached by the Internet. Although you recommend against it, you are instructed to provide Telnet service to authorized users through this server. In order to increase security by restricting access to the Telnet server, you choose to restrict access to a single group of users. Which of the following techniques will allow you to restrict Telnet access as you are required?

Options:

A- Creating a TelnetClients group and include within this group those users you wish to grant access to the Telnet server.

B- Configuring the properties of the Telnet Service to allow only a list of users to access the service.

C- Configuring the properties of the RPC Service (as Telnet Service is dependent on RPC) to allow only a group of users to access the service.

D- Configuring the properties of the RPC Locator Service (as Telnet Service is dependent on RPC) to allow only a group of users to access the service.

E- Creating a hardware profile and configuring the Telnet Service to start only when this hardware profile is chosen upon login.

Answer:

A

Question 6

What is the name of the informational page that is relevant to a particular command in Linux?

Options:

A- Readme Page

B- Lnx_nfo Page

C- Man Page

D- X_Win Page

E- Cmd_Doc Page

Answer:

C

Question 7

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

As per the specifications of the RFC on TCP, within the TCP header, port numbers are used to identify the application layer protocols. From the list below identify the correct statement on the bit values of both the source and destination ports:

Options:

A- The Source Port is a 32-bit number, the Destination Port is a 32-bit number

B- The Source Port is a 16-bit number, the Destination Port is a 16-bit number

C- The Source Port is a 16-bit number, the Destination Port is a 32-bit number

D- The Source Port is a 32-bit number, the Destination Port is a 16-bit number

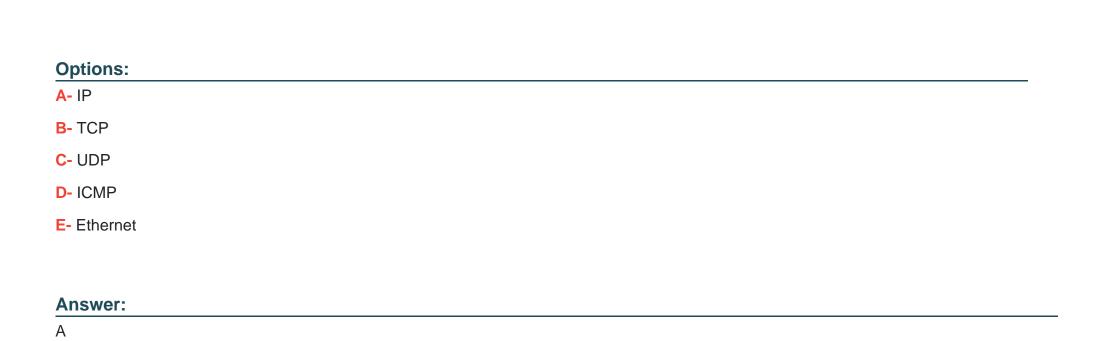**E-** The Source Port is a 48-bit number, the Destination Port is a 16-bit number

Answer:

B

Question 8

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

You are introducing a co-worker to the security systems in place in your organization. During the discussion you begin talking about the network, and how it is implemented. You mention something in RFC 791, and are asked what that is. What does RFC 791 specify the

standards for?

Question 9

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

According to the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority, port numbers are divided into three ranges - the Well-Known Ports, the Registered Ports and the Dynamic and/or Private Ports. The Well Known ports range from:

Options:

A- 0-255

B- 0-1023

C- 1-1024

D- 1024-49151

E- 1024-4999

Answer:

B

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