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QUESTION 1

A company is deploying a new iSCSI-based SAN. The requirements are as follows:

SAN nodes must authenticate each other.

Shared keys must NOT be used.

Do NOT use encryption in order to gain performance.

Which of the following design specifications meet all the requirements? (Select TWO).

A. Targets use CHAP authentication

B. IPSec using AH with PKI certificates for authentication

C. Fiber channel should be used with AES

D. Initiators and targets use CHAP authentication

E. Fiber channel over Ethernet should be used

F. IPSec using AH with PSK authentication and 3DES

G. Targets have SCSI IDs for authentication

Correct Answer: BD

CHAP (Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol) is commonly used for iSCSI authentication.

Initiators and targets both using CHAP authentication is known as mutual CHAP authentication.

Another option is to use IPSec using AH with PKI certificates for authentication. One of the two core security protocols in IPSec is the Authentication Header (AH). This is another protocol whose name has been well chosen: AH is a protocol

that provides authentication of either all or part of the contents of a datagram through the addition of a header that is calculated based on the values in the datagram. We can use PKI certificates for authentication rather than shared keys.

QUESTION 2

Company ABC\\'s SAN is nearing capacity, and will cause costly downtimes if servers run out disk space. Which of the following is a more cost effective alternative to buying a new SAN?

A. Enable multipath to increase availability

B. Enable deduplication on the storage pools

C. Implement snapshots to reduce virtual disk size

D. Implement replication to offsite datacenter

Correct Answer: B

Storage-based data deduplication reduces the amount of storage needed for a given set of files. It is most effective in applications where many copies of very similar or even identical data are stored on a single disk.

It is common for multiple copies of files to exist on a SAN. By eliminating (deduplicating) repeated copies of the files, we can reduce the disk space used on the existing SAN. This solution is a cost effective alternative to buying a new SAN.

QUESTION 3

A Security Administrator has some concerns about the confidentiality of data when using SOAP. Which of the following BEST describes the Security Administrator\'s concerns?

A. The SOAP header is not encrypted and allows intermediaries to view the header data. The body can be partially or completely encrypted.

B. The SOAP protocol supports weak hashing of header information. As a result the header and body can easily be deciphered by brute force tools.

C. The SOAP protocol can be easily tampered with, even though the header is encrypted.

D. The SOAP protocol does not support body or header encryption which allows assertions to be viewed in clear text by intermediaries.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

The Chief Information Officer (CIO) is reviewing the IT centric BIA and RA documentation. The documentation shows that a single 24 hours downtime in a critical business function will cost the business $2.3 million. Additionally, the business unit which depends on the critical business function has determined that there is a high probability that a threat will materialize based on historical data. The CIO\'s budget does not allow for full system hardware replacement in case of a catastrophic failure, nor does it allow for the purchase of additional compensating controls. Which of the following should the CIO recommend to the finance director to minimize financial loss?

A. The company should mitigate the risk.

B. The company should transfer the risk.

C. The company should avoid the risk.

D. The company should accept the risk.

Correct Answer: B

To transfer the risk is to deflect it to a third party, by taking out insurance for example.

QUESTION 5

An administrator is implementing a new network-based storage device. In selecting a storage protocol, the administrator would like the data in transit\'s integrity to be the most important concern. Which of the following protocols meets these

needs by implementing either AES-CMAC or HMAC-SHA256 to sign data?

A. SMB

B. NFS

C. FCoE

D. iSCSI

Correct Answer: A

Server Message Block (SMB) is a protocol that has long been used by Windows computers for sharing files, printers and other resources among computers on the network. The server message blocks are the requests that an SMB client

sends to a server and the responses that the server sends back to the client.

Microsoft has improved the SMB protocol over the years. In 2006, they came out with a new version, SMB 2.0, in conjunction with Vista, and SMB 2.1 with Windows 7. Version 2 was a major revision with significant changes, including a

completely different packet format. Windows 8 introduces another new version, SMB 3.0. Microsoft has made a number of security improvements in SMB 3.0, which will be introduced in the Windows 8 client and Windows Server 2012. A new

algorithm is used for SMB signing. SMB 2.x uses HMAC-SHA256. SMB 3.0 uses AES-CMAC. CMAC is based on a symmetric key block cipher (AES), whereas HMAC is based on a hash function (SHA). AES (Advanced Encryption Standard)

is the specification adopted by the U.S. government in 2002 and was approved by the National Security Agency (NSA) for encryption of top secret information.

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