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NEW QUESTION: 1

Scenario: A company maintains a XenDesktop infrastructure with a stand-alone license server. Recently, the license server had a hardware failure and can NO longer communicate on the

network.

The license server has a valid license file with a current Subscription Advantage (SA) date on it.

What will happen to the XenDesktop environment with the license server now offline?

- A. The license server will enter a 30-day grace period in which all user connections will work.
- B. The license server will enter a 90-day grace period in which all user connections will work.
- C. Users will immediately be unable to connect to their resources.
- D. Users will have limited connections available during a 30-day grace period.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

Impact of Citrix License Server Becoming Unavailable

Need to understand the impact of the Citrix license server that holds the XenMobile licenses becoming unavailable.

That is how will XM respond if the configured license server cannot be contacted for an extended period of time.

There is another "grace" period which kicks in once a license Server has been configured and a license detected which is not the same than the trial "grace period" which the document is referring.

We keep a timestamp either on the local server or the common database when the license Service has been last available and if it becomes offline for some reason the clock starts ticking for 720 hours and this timer will reset if the license server becomes online again. So this is what would happen if the license server goes offline for some reason we would have 720 hours for amending the issue before the devices lose connectivity to the MDM server or XMS and once solved the problem the time would reset.

NEW QUESTION: 2

What is the benefit of running the catctl.pl script during an upgrade of a pre-12c database to an Oracle 12c database?

- A. It generates fix-up scripts to be run on the source database before upgrade.
- B. It generates a log file containing the fixes that can be made to the source database.
- C. It recompiles all invalid PL/SQL and Java code.
- D. It provides a summary of the upgrade results.
- E. It provides parallel upgrade options to finish the upgrade process with a reduced down time.

Answer: E

Explanation:

Explanation

References:

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/UPGRD/upgrade.htm#UPGRD528>

NEW QUESTION: 3

A central authority determines what subjects can have access to certain objects based on the organizational security policy is called:

- A. Mandatory Access Control
- B. Non-Discretionary Access Control
- C. Rule-based Access control
- D. Discretionary Access Control

Answer: B

Explanation:

A central authority determines what subjects can have access to certain

objects based on the organizational security policy.

The key focal point of this question is the 'central authority' that determines access rights.

Cecilia one of the quiz user has sent me feedback informing me that NIST defines MAC as:

"MAC Policy means that Access Control Policy Decisions are made by a CENTRAL

AUTHORITY. Which seems to indicate there could be two good answers to this question.

However if you read the NISTR document mentioned in the references below, it is also

mentioned that: MAC is the most mentioned NDAC policy. So MAC is a form of NDAC

policy.

Within the same document it is also mentioned: "In general, all access control policies

other than DAC are grouped in the category of non-discretionary access control (NDAC).

As the name implies, policies in this category have rules that are not established at the

discretion of the user. Non-discretionary policies establish controls that cannot be changed

by users, but only through administrative action."

Under NDAC you have two choices:

Rule Based Access control and Role Base Access Control

MAC is implemented using RULES which makes it fall under RBAC which is a form of

NDAC. It is a subset of NDAC.

This question is representative of what you can expect on the real exam where you have

more than once choice that seems to be right. However, you have to look closely if one of

the choices would be higher level or if one of the choice falls under one of the other choice.

In this case NDAC is a better choice because MAC is falling under NDAC through the use

of Rule Based Access Control.

The following are incorrect answers:

MANDATORY ACCESS CONTROL

In Mandatory Access Control the labels of the object and the clearance of the subject determines access rights, not a central authority. Although a central authority (Better known as the Data Owner) assigns the label to the object, the system does the determination of access rights automatically by comparing the Object label with the Subject clearance. The subject clearance MUST dominate (be equal or higher) than the object being accessed.

The need for a MAC mechanism arises when the security policy of a system dictates that:

1. Protection decisions must not be decided by the object owner.
2. The system must enforce the protection decisions (i.e., the system enforces the security policy over the wishes or intentions of the object owner).

Usually a labeling mechanism and a set of interfaces are used to determine access based on the MAC policy; for example, a user who is running a process at the Secret classification should not be allowed to read a file with a label of Top Secret. This is known as the "simple security rule," or "no read up."

Conversely, a user who is running a process with a label of Secret should not be allowed to write to a file with a label of Confidential. This rule is called the "*-property" (pronounced "star property") or "no write down." The *-property is required to maintain system security in an automated environment.

DISCRETIONARY ACCESS CONTROL In Discretionary Access Control the rights are determined by many different entities, each of the persons who have created files and they are the owner of that file, not one central authority.

DAC leaves a certain amount of access control to the discretion of the object's owner or anyone else who is authorized to control the object's access. For example, it is generally used to limit a user's access to a file; it is the owner of the file who controls other users' accesses to the file. Only those users specified by the owner may have some combination of read, write, execute, and other permissions to the file.

DAC policy tends to be very flexible and is widely used in the commercial and government sectors. However, DAC is known to be inherently weak for two reasons:

First, granting read access is transitive; for example, when Ann grants Bob read access to a file, nothing stops Bob from copying the contents of Ann's file to an object that Bob controls. Bob may now grant any other user access to the copy of Ann's file without Ann's knowledge.

Second, DAC policy is vulnerable to Trojan horse attacks.

Because programs inherit the identity of the invoking user, Bob may, for example, write a program for Ann that, on the surface, performs some useful function, while at the same time destroys the contents of Ann's files. When investigating the problem,

the audit files would indicate that Ann destroyed her own files. Thus, formally, the drawbacks of DAC are as follows: Discretionary Access Control (DAC) Information can be copied from one object to another; therefore, there is no real assurance on the flow of information in a system.

No restrictions apply to the usage of information when the user has received it.

The privileges for accessing objects are decided by the owner of the object, rather than through a system-wide policy that reflects the organization's security requirements.

ACLs and owner/group/other access control mechanisms are by far the most common mechanism for implementing DAC policies. Other mechanisms, even though not designed with DAC in mind, may have the capabilities to implement a DAC policy.

RULE BASED ACCESS CONTROL

In Rule-based Access Control a central authority could in fact determine what subjects can have access when assigning the rules for access. However, the rules actually determine the access and so this is not the most correct answer.

RuBAC (as opposed to RBAC, role-based access control) allow users to access systems and information based on pre determined and configured rules. It is important to note that there is no commonly understood definition or formally defined standard for rule-based access control as there is for DAC, MAC, and RBAC. "Rule-based access" is a generic term applied to systems that allow some form of organization-defined rules, and therefore rule-based access control encompasses a broad range of systems. RuBAC may in fact be combined with other models, particularly RBAC or DAC. A RuBAC system intercepts every access request and compares the rules with the rights of the user to make an access decision. Most of the rule-based access control relies on a security label system, which dynamically composes a set of rules defined by a security policy. Security labels are attached to all objects, including files, directories, and devices. Sometime roles to subjects (based on their attributes) are assigned as well. RuBAC meets the business needs as well as the technical needs of controlling service access. It allows business rules to be applied to access control-for example, customers who have overdue balances may be denied service access. As a mechanism for MAC, rules of RuBAC cannot

be changed by users.

The rules can be established by any attributes of a system related to the users such as domain, host, protocol, network, or IP addresses. For example, suppose that a user wants to access an object in another network on the other side of a router. The router employs RuBAC with the rule composed by the network addresses, domain, and protocol to decide whether or not the user can be granted access. If employees change their roles within the organization, their existing authentication credentials remain in effect and do not need to be re configured. Using rules in conjunction with roles adds greater flexibility because rules can be applied to people as well as to devices. Rule-based access control can be combined with role-based access control, such that the role of a user is one of the attributes in rule setting. Some provisions of access control systems have rule-based policy engines in addition to a role-based policy engine and certain implemented dynamic policies [Des03]. For example, suppose that two of the primary types of software users are product engineers and quality engineers. Both groups usually have access to the same data, but they have different roles to perform in relation to the data and the application's function. In addition, individuals within each group have different job responsibilities that may be identified using several types of attributes such as developing programs and testing areas. Thus, the access decisions can be made in real time by a scripted policy that regulates the access between the groups of product engineers and quality engineers, and each individual within these groups. Rules can either replace or complement role-based access control. However, the creation of rules and security policies is also a complex process, so each organization will need to strike the appropriate balance.

References used for this question:

<http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/nistir/7316/NISTIR-7316.pdf> and AIO v3 p162-167 and OIG (2007) p.186-191 also KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Page 33.

NEW QUESTION: 4

Drag and drop the nx-api request elements from left onto the correct functions/characteristics on the right.

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation

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