



ITTEST

QUESTION & ANSWER

Guías de estudio precisos, Alta tasa de paso!



Ittest ofrece información actualizada de forma gratuita en un año!

<http://www.ittest.es/>

Exam: **ST0-153**

Title : Symantec PGP Universal
Server 3.2 Technical
Assessment

Version: DEMO

1.Under which conditions can an Additional Decryption Key (ADK) be useful?

- A.If an administrator needs to bypass the Ignition Key.
- B.If an administrator needs to decrypt data for a user that is unavailable.
- C.If a user would like to exchange encrypted email with someone who does not have PGP Desktop installed.
- D.None of the above

Answer: B

2.We assign a custom attribute to the "Engineering Department"; Consumer Policy.What attributes are allowed, given the Consumer Policy's name?

- A.It depends on the directory structure but probably uid.
- B.Any attribute can be used.
- C.CN, memberOf, or OU.
- D.memberOf only.

Answer: B

4.What are the four setup types for PGP Universal Server?

- A.New Installation, Cluster Member, Gateway, Keyserver
- B.Standalone, Join Cluster, Restore, Keyserver
- C.New Installation, Cluster Member, Gateway, Internal
- D.New Installation, Join Cluster , Restore, Gateway
- E.None of the above

Answer: E

6.What attributes do you think are the most commonly used (and useful) for sorting large groups of users?

- A.Uid, CN, memberOf
- B.OU, memberOf, department, CN
- C.mail, OU, department, memberOf
- D.memberOf, employeename, CN

Answer: B

7.What can be done if a client cannot download policy for 30 days (default setting)?

- A.Block or apply last downloaded policy
- B.Send in the clear of block
- C.Keep checking for another 30 days
- D.Use the encrypt / sign buttons

Answer: A

8.What can be used to encrypt the Web Messenger data stored on PGP Universal Server?

- A.The Verified Directory
- B.WDE
- C.PGP NetShare
- D.The Ignition Key

Answer: D

9.What client functionality is available for Linux?

- A.PGP NetShare
- B.PGP Virtual Disk
- C.WDE
- D.PGP Zip

Answer: C

10.What could be used in place of an Ignition Key if it is lost or forgotten?

- A.Use a new hardware ignition token.
- B.Use the Organization key.
- C.Use a passphrase.
- D.Reinstall the Universal Server and restore the data.

Answer: B

11.What did I do to start installing PGP Universal Server?

- A.Download the installer and run the .msi file.
- B.Boot from an install CD or .iso.
- C.Download Linux (Fedora or CentOS) after consulting the Release Notes and install, then add PGPUniversal Server packages.
- D.None of the above.

Answer: B

12.What happens if a message does not match any rule in a policy chain?

- A.It is sent in the clear.
- B.It goes to the Exception chain.
- C.It is encrypted or bounced.
- D.We try to encrypt and then send in the clear if we can find a key.
- E.A mail loop is created.

Answer: A

13.What is a disadvantage of TPM support for PGP Whole Disk Encryption?

- A.It forces the user to use a long randomly generated passphrase if they forget their original one.
- B.Without a token they will be unable to enroll.
- C.It prevents Single Sign On.
- D.Moving a hard drive to another machine requires special steps.

Answer: D

14.What is a feature of SCKM?

- A.The decryption can be done by the key on the server or on the client.
- B.The keypair is controlled only by the client.
- C.The keypair passphrase matches the WDRT passphrase.
- D.The signing can be done on the client or on the server.

Answer: A

15.What is a user in a PGP product environment?

- A.Anything but someone that uses WDE (those are devices).
- B.A user is someone that is going to utilize PGP applications in some method.
- C.A user is only someone that has PGP Desktop.
- D.A user could be any of the above.

Answer: B

16.What is KMS?

- A.A way to manage certs and keys.
- B.The name for PGP Universal Server Mail Policy.
- C.The PGP Desktop policy checking protocol.
- D.A way to manage user policy from clients.

Answer: A

17.What is the default encryption behavior for messages passing out of the server?

- A.Attempt to encrypt / sign, send in the clear if no key is found.
- B.Attempt to send in the clear, block if no key is found.
- C.Attempt to encrypt / sign, bounce if no key is found.
- D.Attempt to encrypt / sign, send Web Messenger if no key is found.

Answer: A

18.What is the default offline behavior for PGP Universal Server?

- A.Standalone
- B.Offline: Standalone
- C.Offline: Block
- D.Offline: Send Clear

Answer: C

19.What is the default path for an outbound SMTP email with no PGP client?

- A.Default > Outbound > Outbound: Server Only
- B.Default: Legacy Clients > Outbound > Outbound: Server Only
- C.Default > Outbound: Server Only
- D.Default > Outbound > Outbound: Send Message

Answer: A

20.What is the definition of a policy chain?

- A.When a condition is matched it is what is 'executed' by the server or client.
- B.A group of users who have specific PGP Desktop settings based on directory attributes and values.
- C.A collection of ordered rules that determine how PGP Universal Server processes inbound/outbound emailmessages.
- D.A way to bypass DNS for sending mail to a specific domain.

Answer: C

21.What is the definition of Key Not Found?

- A.What action to take if an encryption key can be found.
- B.When a user logs into Windows, if their key is not present and they are GKM they must download it fromthe server.
- C.This has to do with Conditions in Mail Policy.
- D.What action to take if an encryption key cannot be found.

Answer: D

22.What is the difference between a DMZ cluster zone server and a normal cluster server?

- A.Internal servers cannot communicate with DMZ servers.
- B.DMZ servers cannot initiate TCP connections.
- C.Private keys cannot be stored on DMZ zone servers.
- D.Web Messenger inboxes cannot be stored on DMZ servers.

Answer: B

23.What is the difference between a server and a client policy chain?

- A.The client chains can process the most conditions.
- B.The server cannot process dictionaries.
- C.There is no difference.
- D.Server chains have more conditions.
- E.The client chain takes precedence over the server chains.

Answer: D

24.What is the difference between disabling a PGP Desktop component using its MSI property and disabling it through policy?

- A.When you disable a component using its MSI property, it cannot be enabled without reinstalling PGPDesktop.
- B.When you disable a component through policy, it cannot be enabled without reinstalling PGP Desktop.
- C.There is no difference.Whether a component is disabled through policy or its MSI property, the only wayto enable that component is to reinstall PGP Desktop.
- D.None of the above.

Answer: A

25.What is the difference between PGP Virtual Disk and WDE?

- A.Virtual Disk is for partitions, PGP WDE secures an entire hard drive
- B.Virtual Disk is for hard disks, PGP WDE is for specific partitions
- C.Virtual Disk can have multiple users and WDE cannot
- D.WDE can secure an entire boot disk, PGP Virtual Disk cannot

Answer: D

26.What is the keypair passphrase for a user that has used Silent Enrollment?

- A.It is the user windows password.
- B.It is randomly assigned.
- C.It is determined assigned by the PGP Universal Server admin.

D.The user is prompted to enter and confirm one.

Answer: A

27.What is the most secure setting for storing backups?

A.Local

B.FTP

C.SCP

D.It doesn't matter because backups are encrypted to the ADK.

Answer: C

28.What is the name of the Active Directory group whose members can administer PGP Whole Disk Encryption from the command line?

A.WDE-SYSTEM

B.WDE-ADMINISTRATORS

C.WDE-CONFIG

D.WDE-ADMIN

Answer: D

29.What is the newest standard for secure message processing?

A.PGP/MIME

B.PGP Partitioned

C.SMIME

D.RSA

Answer: A

30.What key can be used to encrypt Web Messenger data?

A.The ADK

B.The Organization Certificate (if the messages are SMIME).

C.The External User PGP key.

D.The Ignition Key.

Answer: D