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Wünschen Sie jetzt die früheren Prüfungsfragen und Nachschlagebücher von Swift CSP-Assessor Zertifizierungsprüfungen? Sie haben nicht genug Zeit, die Swift CSP-Assessor Zertifizierungsprüfung vorzubereiten, wenn Sie sich mit der Arbeit beschäftigt sind. Deshalb ist es sehr wichtig für Sie, hocheffektive Prüfungsunterlagen auszuwählen. Deshalb ist es sehr wichtig, ein richtiges Lerngerät zu wählen. Wählen Sie bitte Swift CSP-Assessor Dumps von DeutschPrüfung.

Swift CSP-Assessor Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	Understanding the Swift Customer Security Programme: This domain is targeted at compliance officers and risk managers involved in Swift operations. It evaluates the candidate's comprehension of the CSP controls framework and their ability to determine the appropriate architecture type and related scope as outlined in the Customer Security Controls Framework (CSCF).
Thema 2	Understanding Swift: This section of the exam measures the skills of Swift network administrators and covers Swift's crucial role in the international financial community, including the structure and operations of the Swift network and its infrastructure.
Thema 3	Understanding the methodology and assessment deliverables: This section is designed for independent auditors working with Swift systems. It tests the candidate's grasp of the Assessor's role and obligations when conducting a CSP assessment. The section evaluates knowledge of key elements to consider during the assessment process.

>> CSP-Assessor Unterlage <<

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Die Swift CSP-Assessor Zertifizierungsprüfung ist eine der wertvollsten zeitgenössischen Zertifizierungsprüfung. In den letzten Jahrzehnten ist die Computer-Ausbildung schon ein Fokus geworden. Sie ist ein notwendiger Bestandteil der Informations-Technologie im IT-Bereich. So legen viele IT-fachleute diese Prüfung ab, um ihr Wissen zu erweitern und einen Durchbruch in allen Bereichen zu verschaffen. Und unsere Fragen und Antworten zur Swift CSP-Assessor Zertifizierungsprüfung sind genau das, was sie brauchen. Dennoch ist es schwer, diesen Test zu bestehen. Wählen Sie die entsprechende Abkürzung, um Erfolg zu garantieren.

Wählen Sie DeutschPrüfung, kommt der Erfolg auf Sie zu. Die Fragen und Antworten zur Swift CSP-Assessor Zertifizierung von DeutschPrüfung werden von den IT-Eliten nach ihren Erfahrungen und Praxien bearbeitet und haben die Zertifizierungserfahrung von mehr als zehn Jahren.

Swift Customer Security Programme Assessor Certification CSP-Assessor Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q28-Q33):

28. Frage

The internet connectivity restriction control prevents having internet access on any CSCE in-scope components.



- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Antwort: A

Begründung:

This question addresses the internet connectivity restriction control and its application to CSCF in-scope components. Let's verify this against Swift CSP guidelines.

Step 1: Understand the Internet Connectivity Restriction Control

The Swift Customer Security Controls Framework (CSCF) v2024, under Control 2.6: Internet Accessibility Restriction, mandates that in-scope components (e.g., Swift messaging interfaces, communication interfaces) must not have direct internet access to prevent exposure to external threats. However, this control allows for exceptions under specific conditions.

Step 2: Analyze the Statement

The statement claims that the internet connectivity restriction control "prevents having internet access on any CSCF in-scope components." The key is to determine if this is an absolute prohibition or if exceptions exist.

Step 3: Evaluate Against CSCF Guidelines

* Control 2.6: Internet Accessibility Restriction requires that Swift-related systems be isolated from the internet to minimize attack surfaces. This includes components like messaging interfaces (e.g., Alliance Access) and communication interfaces (e.g., SNL).

* However, the CSCF v2024 and Swift CSP FAQ allow for controlled internet access under specific circumstances, such as:

* Use of secure tunnels (e.g., VPNs) or proxies for authorized management purposes.

* Temporary access for software updates or patches, provided it is tightly controlled and monitored (per Control 6.1: Security Event Logging).

* The control does not impose an absolute ban but requires that any internet access be restricted, audited, and justified. Thus, the statement that it "prevents having internet access on any CSCF in-scope components" is too absolute.

Step 4: Conclusion and Verification

The statement is FALSE because, while internet access is heavily restricted for in-scope components, it is not entirely prevented under all circumstances (e.g., controlled access for maintenance). This aligns with the flexible yet secure approach of the CSCF v2024.

References

* Swift Customer Security Controls Framework (CSCF) v2024, Control 2.6: Internet Accessibility Restriction.

* Swift CSP FAQ, Section: Internet Access Exceptions.

29. Frage

Which authentication methods are possible on the Alliance Interfaces? (Choose all that apply.)



- A. LDAP Authentication
- B. Radius One-time password
- C. Password and TOTP
- D. Password

Antwort: A,B,C,D

30. Frage

Which encryption methods are used to secure the communications between the SNL host and HSM boxes?



- A. MPLS and SSL
- B. NTLS and SSH
- C. NTLS and Telnet
- D. Telnet and SSL

Antwort: B

Begründung:

This question focuses on the encryption methods securing communications between the SwiftNet Link (SNL) host and Hardware Security Module (HSM) boxes in the Swift environment.

Step 1: Understand SNL and HSM Communication

The SwiftNet Link (SNL) facilitates secure connectivity to the Swift network, while the HSM manages cryptographic keys. Secure communication between the SNL host and HSM is critical, as outlined in Control

2.5B: Cryptographic Key Management of the CSCF v2024. These communications must use strong encryption protocols.

Step 2: Evaluate Each Option

* A. NTLS and SSH

* NTLS (Network Transport Layer Security): This is Swift's proprietary protocol for securing communications over the SwiftNet network, including between SNL and HSM. It provides end-to-end encryption and is widely used in Swift infrastructure, as

confirmed in the Swift Alliance Gateway Technical Documentation.

* SSH (Secure Shell): SSH is used for secure management and administration of HSMs and SNL hosts, enabling encrypted remote access and configuration, as noted in Swift Security Best Practices. This combination aligns with Swift's security requirements for protecting HSM communications. Conclusion: This is correct.

* B. Telnet and SSL

* Telnet: An unencrypted protocol, unsuitable for secure communications, and not used in Swift's security framework per Control 2.6: Internet Accessibility Restriction.

* SSL (Secure Sockets Layer): An older encryption protocol, largely replaced by TLS in modern systems. Swift does not specify SSL for SNL-HSM communications, favoring NTLS. Conclusion: This is incorrect.

* C. NTLS and Telnet

* NTLS: As above, this is valid for SwiftNet communications.

* Telnet: As an unencrypted protocol, it is not acceptable for securing HSM communications, per Control 2.5B. Conclusion: This is incorrect.

* D. MPLS and SSL

* MPLS (Multiprotocol Label Switching): A networking technology for routing, not an encryption method, and not relevant to SNL-HSM security.

* SSL: As above, not used in this context by Swift. Conclusion: This is incorrect.

Step 3: Conclusion and Verification

The correct answer is A, as NTLS secures the data communication and SSH provides secure management access between the SNL host and HSM, consistent with CSCF v2024 and Swift technical documentation.

References

* Swift Customer Security Controls Framework (CSCF) v2024, Control 2.5B: Cryptographic Key Management, Control 2.6: Internet Accessibility Restriction.

* Swift Alliance Gateway Technical Documentation, Section: Network Security Protocols.

* Swift Security Best Practices, Section: HSM and SNL Configuration.

31. Frage

Which ones are Alliance Lite2 key components? (Choose all that apply.)



- A. A WebSphere MQ Server
- B. A HSM box
- C. An AutoClient
- D. A web interface

Antwort: C,D

Begründung:

This question identifies the key components of Alliance Lite2 under the Swift Customer Security Programme (CSP).

Step 1: Understand Alliance Lite2 Components

Alliance Lite2 is a browser-based Swift solution for smaller institutions, with a simplified architecture. Its components are detailed in the Swift Alliance Lite2 User Guide and referenced in the CSCF v2024 context.

Step 2: Evaluate Each Option

* A. A web interface The web interface is the primary user access point for Alliance Lite2, enabling message sending and receiving via a browser. This is a core component, as confirmed in the Swift Alliance Lite2 User Guide. Conclusion: Correct.

* B. An AutoClient The AutoClient is an optional automated client for batch processing and integration with back-office systems, considered a key component for enhanced functionality, per the Swift Alliance Lite2 Technical Documentation. Conclusion: Correct.

* C. A HSM box While HSMs are used for cryptographic security in Swift environments, Alliance Lite2 relies on Swift-managed HSM infrastructure, not user-managed HSM boxes. It is not a key user-side component, per the Swift Security Best Practices. Conclusion: Incorrect.

* D. A WebSphere MQ Server WebSphere MQ is a middleware solution not integral to Alliance Lite2, which uses a lightweight architecture without requiring such servers. The Swift Alliance Lite2 User Guide does not list it as a component. Conclusion: Incorrect.

Step 3: Conclusion and Verification

The correct answers are A and B, as the web interface and AutoClient are the key user-side components of Alliance Lite2, consistent with the Swift Alliance Lite2 User Guide and CSCF v2024.

References

* Swift Alliance Lite2 User Guide, Section: System Components.

* Swift Customer Security Controls Framework (CSCF) v2024, Control 1.1: Swift Environment Protection.

* Swift Alliance Lite2 Technical Documentation, Section: Architecture.

32. Frage

Which statements are correct about the Alliance Access LSO and RSO? (Select the two correct answers that apply)

*Connectivity

*Generic

*Products Cloud

*Products OnPrem

*Security

- A. They are the business profiles that can sign the SWIFT financial transactions
- **B. They are Alliance Security Officers**
- **C. They are responsible for the configuration and management of the security functions in the messaging interface**
- D. Their PKI certificates are stored either on an HSM Token or on an HSM-box

Antwort: B,C

Begründung:

The Local Security Officer (LSO) and Remote Security Officer (RSO) are roles defined within the SWIFT Alliance suite, particularly for managing security in messaging interfaces like Alliance Access. Let's evaluate each option:

*Option A: They are Alliance Security Officers

This is correct. The LSO and RSO are collectively referred to as Alliance Security Officers within the SWIFT ecosystem. The LSO is typically an on-site officer responsible for local security management, while the RSO can perform similar functions remotely, often for distributed environments. These roles are critical for configuring and maintaining security settings in Alliance Access, as outlined in SWIFT's operational documentation. The CSCF Control "6.1 Security Awareness" emphasizes the importance of trained security officers, which aligns with the LSO/RSO roles.

*Option B: Their PKI certificates are stored either on an HSM Token or on an HSM-box This is incorrect. While PKI certificates are used for authentication and are managed within the SWIFT environment, they are not specifically tied to the LSO or RSO roles in terms of storage. PKI certificates for SWIFTNet are stored and managed by the Hardware Security Module (HSM), either as an HSM token (e.g., a smart card) or an HSM-box (e.g., a physical or virtual HSM device). However, these certificates are associated with the SWIFT application or user roles (e.g., for message signing), not the LSO/RSO profiles themselves. The LSO/RSO uses these certificates as part of their duties, but the statement implies ownership or storage, which is inaccurate. CSCF Control "1.3 Cryptographic Failover" specifies HSM management, not LSO/RSO certificate storage.

*Option C: They are the business profiles that can sign the SWIFT financial transactions This is incorrect. The LSO and RSO are security management roles, not business profiles authorized to sign financial transactions. Signing SWIFT financial transactions (e.g., MT103 messages) is the responsibility of authorized business users or automated processes within Alliance Access, who use PKI certificates managed by the HSM. The LSO/RSO's role is to configure and oversee security, not to perform transactional activities. This distinction is clear in SWIFT's role-based access control documentation.

*Option D: They are responsible for the configuration and management of the security functions in the messaging interface This is correct. The LSO and RSO are tasked with configuring and managing security functions within Alliance Access, such as user access control, authentication settings, and compliance with CSCF requirements. This includes managing PKI certificate usage, setting up secure communication channels, and ensuring the messaging interface adheres to security policies. For example, the LSO can define security profiles and monitor access, as detailed in the Alliance Access Administration Guide, aligning with CSCF Control "2.1 Internal Data Transmission Security." Summary of Correct Answers:

The LSO and RSO are Alliance Security Officers (A) and are responsible for the configuration and management of security functions in the messaging interface (D). Their PKI certificates are not stored by them, and they do not sign transactions.

References to SWIFT Customer Security Programme Documents:

*SWIFT Customer Security Controls Framework (CSCF) v2024: Control 6.1 highlights the role of security officers like LSO/RSO.

*SWIFT Alliance Access Documentation: Describes LSO/RSO responsibilities for security configuration.

33. Frage

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