What type of alternate processing facility generally contains all of the hardware, software, and data necessary to assume primary data processing responsibility for the organization in the event of a disaster?

Step 1: Answer with Explanation

Answer: Warm site

A warm site is a form of disaster recovery strategy that ensures an organisation will have a location with the necessary software and hardware to function within a reasonable amount of time in the case of a disaster.

A warm site and a hot site differ primarily in that a warm site typically has the necessities to function, but lacks the precise hardware that an organisation would have otherwise used.

A cold site is a form of disaster recovery plan where an organisation will have access to office space in the case of a natural or human disaster, but it will be necessary for the company to provide and install its own equipment. A cold site has the benefit of often being more cost-effective, but it will take longer for a business to resume normal operations.

A hot site is a form of disaster recovery plan that provides an organisation with a location that is fully stocked with everything it needs to resume operations almost immediately after a disaster.

For use on smartphones, tablets, and other portable devices, mobile sites are created particularly. These websites are designed to function well on small screens, load quickly, and provide consumers with clear contact information to encourage them to get in touch with the business as soon as possible.

What government information security classification involves data that may not directly impact national security if disclosed?

Step 1: Answer with Explanation

Answer: confidential

Explanation:

When information is deemed to be classified, a classification level must be given to it. The proportional significance of a piece of classified information to national security is indicated by its classification level, which also establishes the precise security standards that must be met for that piece of information. An effective categorization system must have clearly defined classification levels.

Information that may reasonably be expected to compromise national security if disclosed without authorization is considered confidential.

Information that may reasonably be expected to cause extraordinarily grave harm to the national security would be classified as "Top Secret."

Information that warrants/requires administrative control and protection against public or other unauthorised exposure but is not classified for grounds of national security is known as sensitive but unclassified (SBU) information.

Information that could reasonably be expected to result in substantial harm to the nation's security upon unauthorised disclosure shall be considered "secret."