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CIS 450

Week 1 – Penetration Team Logistics (Book)

1. **What are the four primary process metrics to project management?**

***Initiating, Planning, Executing*** and ***Closing*** are the four primary process metrics to the project management.

1. **What are the supporting sub tasks for each?**

The supporting sub task for each of them are as below:

1. Initiating:
   1. Project Charter Development.
   2. Stakeholder Identification.
2. Planning:
   1. Scope Definition.
   2. Work Breakdown Structure (WBS).
   3. Define, Sequence, and Estimate Activities.
   4. Develop Schedule.
   5. Collect Requirements.
   6. Identify Risks.
   7. Risk Management.
   8. Estimate Costs/Budget.
   9. Plan Quality.
3. Executing:
   1. Direct/Manage Project Execution.
   2. Perform Quality Assurance.
   3. Acquire, Develop, and Manage Project Team.
   4. Manage Stakeholder Expectations.
4. Closing:
   1. End Project.
   2. Terminate Procurements.
5. **Why do you think there a great deal more focus on the planning phase? (Logic question)**

I believe it is crucial to place more emphasis on the planning stage of project management because it includes some of the most crucial project tasks, such as scope definition, which provides a clear understanding of the environment in which we will work, and WBS, D/S/E Activities, which include the work breakdown structure and the sequences of the activities that must be completed. In addition, it discusses the specification of the project's resources and budget, both of which are critical components of every project. Overall, the planning phase of project management includes the majority of crucial tasks; as a result, we should give it greater attention.

1. **What are the three primary pen testing metrics?**

***Quantitative, Qualitative*** and ***Mixed-Method*** are the three primary pen testing metrics.

1. **What are the attributes for each pen testing metric?**The attributes for each pen testing metrics are as below:

***Quantitative:***

Log files and monitoring systems are included in this method. Network mapping is one of the statistics methods used to find vulnerabilities that could harm a system. Discrete data is employed in this study to identify potential system risks. As an example, a scanning tool like Nmap can be used to identify open ports in systems that are weak points that attackers can use when attacking computers. A pen test will give a detailed summary of any vulnerabilities discovered in the system and the configuration file needed to fix them.

***Qualitative:***

The qualitative analysis is more based on instinct, other qualities that which are not directly measurable. It is based on instinct experience of the expert. Expert can predict the risk factors which are not cover in quantitative analysis using the statistic tools. The advantage of qualitive analysis is that it can discover the fault and risk in the system base on instinct which could negatively impact the business.

***Mixed-Method:***

Because each type of analysis—qualitative or quantitative—has benefits and drawbacks of its own. For the organization to be able to make better decisions, it is crucial for pen testers to make use of both analysis techniques. It employs both quantitative and qualitative analytic techniques to identify weaknesses based on statistical tools, individual preferences, and experience, and to deliver improved solutions and risk assessments based on experience, gathered information, and records.