

Testpassport**Q&A**



H i g h e r Q u a l i t y

B e t t e r S e r v i c e !

We offer free update service for one year
[Http://www.testpassport.com](http://www.testpassport.com)

Exam : **CPSA_P_New**

Title : Card Production Security
AssessorCPSA Physical
NewExam

Version : DEMO

1.A vendor puts cardholder information into a chip by sliding a payment card through a machine that programs it and verifies the data. The chip can make contactless transactions.

Which of the following best describes the vendor's activity?

- A. Card personalization
- B. Host Card Emulation (HCE) provisioning
- C. Secure Element (SE) provisioning
- D. Fulfillment

Answer: A

Explanation:

Card personalization is the process of transferring cardholder information, such as account number, name, expiration date, and other data, to a payment card. This can be done by various methods, such as magnetic stripe encoding, embossing, laser engraving, or chip programming. Chip programming is the method of personalizing a card that has an embedded microchip that can store and process data. Chip cards can support contact or contactless transactions, depending on the chip type and the terminal capabilities. Contact transactions require the card to be inserted into a reader, while contactless transactions use radio frequency (RF) communication between the card and the reader. The vendor in the question is performing card personalization by programming the chip and verifying the data on the card.

References:

Payment Card Industry (PCI) Card Production and Provisioning – Logical Security Requirements, Section 1.1.1

Payment Card Industry (PCI) Card Production and Provisioning – Physical Security Requirements, Section 1.1.1

Payment Card Industry (PCI) Card Production and Provisioning – Glossary of Terms, Abbreviations, and Acronyms, Definitions of Card Personalization, Chip Card, Contact Card, and Contactless Card

Reference: [Reference: <https://www.epsprogramming.com/blog/what-is-secure-provisioning>,]

2.You are driving to a vendor for their first assessment. The facility is in a rural area, twenty miles away from the nearest large town.

What most concerns you about the location?

- A. The local fire service may not be able to reach the facility within 15 minutes
- B. Law enforcement services may not be able to reach the facility in a timely manner
- C. Power blackouts may affect security systems
- D. There may not be adequate retail outlets, which may cause problems when sourcing lunch items for onsite personnel

Answer: B

3.A vendor wants to know if they will be penalized if their vault is not compliant. Who should they ask?

- A. PCI SSC
- B. Assessor
- C. Issuing banks
- D. Payment brands

Answer: D

Explanation:

The PCI SSC does not enforce compliance, nor does it mandate penalties for non-compliance. Compliance with the PCI Card Production Standards is enforced by the payment brands. The payment brands may have their own compliance programs and may apply penalties or fines to entities that are not compliant or suffer a breach. Therefore, a vendor who wants to know if they will be penalized if their vault is not compliant should ask the payment brands that they work with or are contracted by.

References:

Payment Card Industry (PCI) Card Production Security Assessors Program Guide, Version 1.0, April 2019, page 51

PCI Card Production Security Assessor (CPSA) Qualification Requirements, Version 1.0, April 2019, page 62

4.A vendor receives cardholder information and keys from a bank.

The vendor then performs the following:

- * Uses its HSM to create keys
- * Creates cardholder information specific to each cardholder, including name and PAN
- * Formats the data for the hardware that will put it on a card
- * Writes it to an encrypted file

Which of the following best describes this process?

- A. Data creation
- B. Data preparation
- C. Manufacture
- D. Pre-personalization

Answer: B

Explanation:

Data preparation is the process of creating cardholder data and keys for each card, and formatting them for the hardware that will put them on a card. Data preparation involves the use of an HSM to generate keys and encrypt data, and the creation of an encrypted file that contains the cardholder data and keys. Data preparation is one of the steps in the card production lifecycle, and it precedes the manufacture and personalization of the cards.

References:

Card Production Security Assessor (CPSA) Qualification Requirements, v1.0, April 2019, page 10

PCI Card Production Logical Security Requirements, v2.0, April 2019, page 9
PCI Card Production Physical Security Requirements, v2.0, April 2019, page 9

5.An assessor must provide which of the following to their client at the start of every assessment?

- A. CPSA Feedback Form
- B. Quality Assurance Manual
- C. Attestation of Compliance
- D. Vendor Release Agreement

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the Card Production Security Assessor (CPSA) Qualification Requirements, an assessor must provide their client with a Quality Assurance Manual at the start of every assessment. The Quality Assurance Manual is a document that describes the assessor's methodology, procedures, and quality

control measures for conducting assessments. The manual must be consistent with the CPSA Program Guide and the PCI Card Production and Provisioning Security Requirements. The manual must also include a description of the assessor's roles and responsibilities, the assessment scope and objectives, the assessment plan and timeline, the assessment report format and content, and the assessor's conflict of interest policy.

References: Card Production Security Assessor (CPSA) Qualification Requirements, v1.0, April 2019, page 111

Reference: [Reference:

[https://listings.pcisecuritystandards.org/documents/Card_Production_Security_Assessor_\(CPSA\)_Qualification_Requirements__v1.0_Apr__2019.pdf](https://listings.pcisecuritystandards.org/documents/Card_Production_Security_Assessor_(CPSA)_Qualification_Requirements__v1.0_Apr__2019.pdf),]