



ISC2

Exam Questions CSSLP

Certified Information Systems Security Professional

NEW QUESTION 1

Which of the following statements is true about residual risks?

- A. It is the probabilistic risk after implementing all security measures.
- B. It can be considered as an indicator of threats coupled with vulnerability.
- C. It is a weakness or lack of safeguard that can be exploited by a threat.
- D. It is the probabilistic risk before implementing all security measures.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The residual risk is the risk or danger of an action or an event, a method or a (technical) process that still conceives these dangers even if all theoretically possible safety measures would be applied. The formula to calculate residual risk is (inherent risk) x (control risk) where inherent risk is (threats vulnerability). Answer B is incorrect. In information security, security risks are considered as an indicator of threats coupled with vulnerability. In other words, security risk is a probabilistic function of a given threat agent exercising a particular vulnerability and the impact of that risk on the organization. Security risks can be mitigated by reviewing and taking responsible actions based on possible risks. Answer C is incorrect. Vulnerability is a weakness or lack of safeguard that can be exploited by a threat, thus causing harm to the information systems or networks. It can exist in hardware, operating systems, firmware, applications, and configuration files. Vulnerability has been variously defined in the current context as follows: 1. A security weakness in a Target of Evaluation due to failures in analysis, design, implementation, or operation and such. 2. Weakness in an information system or components (e.g. system security procedures, hardware design, or internal controls that could be exploited to produce an information-related misfortune.) 3. The existence of a weakness, design, or implementation error that can lead to an unexpected, undesirable event compromising the security of the system, network, application, or protocol involved.

NEW QUESTION 2

Which of the following are the common roles with regard to data in an information classification program? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Editor
- B. Custodian
- C. Owner
- D. User
- E. Security auditor

Answer: BCDE

Explanation:

The following are the common roles with regard to data in an information classification program: Owner Custodian User Security auditor The following are the responsibilities of the owner with regard to data in an information classification program: Determining what level of classification the information requires. Reviewing the classification assignments at regular time intervals and making changes as the business needs change. Delegating the responsibility of the data protection duties to the custodian. The following are the responsibilities of the custodian with regard to data in an information classification program: Running regular backups and routinely testing the validity of the backup data Performing data restoration from the backups when necessary Controlling access, adding and removing privileges for individual users The users must comply with the requirements laid out in policies and procedures. They must also exercise due care. A security auditor examines an organization's security procedures and mechanisms.

NEW QUESTION 3

Joseph works as a Software Developer for WebTech Inc. He wants to protect the algorithms and the techniques of programming that he uses in developing an application. Which of the following laws are used to protect a part of software?

- A. Code Security law
- B. Patent laws
- C. Trademark laws
- D. Copyright laws

Answer: B

Explanation:

Patent laws are used to protect the duplication of software. Software patents cover the algorithms and techniques that are used in creating the software. It does not cover the entire program of the software. Patents give the author the right to make and sell his product. The time of the patent of a product is limited though, i.e., the author of the product has the right to use the patent for only a specific length of time. Answer D is incorrect. Copyright laws protect original works or creations of authorship including literary, dramatic, musical, artistic, and certain other intellectual works.

NEW QUESTION 4

Which of the following is a signature-based intrusion detection system (IDS) ?

- A. RealSecure
- B. StealthWatch
- C. Tripwire
- D. Snort

Answer: D

Explanation:

Snort is a signature-based intrusion detection system. Snort is an open source network intrusion prevention and detection system that operates as a network sniffer. It logs activities of the network that is matched with the predefined signatures. Signatures can be designed for a wide range of traffic, including Internet Protocol (IP), Transmission Control Protocol (TCP), User Datagram Protocol (UDP), and Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP). The three main modes in which Snort can be configured are as follows: Sniffer mode: It reads the packets of the network and displays them in a continuous stream on the console. Packet logger mode: It logs the packets to the disk. Network intrusion detection mode: It is the most complex and configurable configuration, allowing Snort to analyze network traffic for matches against a user-defined rule set. Answer B is incorrect. StealthWatch is a behavior-based intrusion detection system. Answer A is incorrect. RealSecure is a network-based IDS that monitors TCP, UDP and ICMP traffic and is configured to look for attack patterns. Answer C is incorrect.

Tripwire is a file integrity checker for UNIX/Linux that can be used for host-based intrusion detection.

NEW QUESTION 5

In which of the following types of tests are the disaster recovery checklists distributed to the members of disaster recovery team and asked to review the assigned checklist?

- A. Parallel test
- B. Simulation test
- C. Full-interruption test
- D. Checklist test

Answer: D

Explanation:

A checklist test is a test in which the disaster recovery checklists are distributed to the members of the disaster recovery team. All members are asked to review the assigned checklist. The checklist test is a simple test and it is easy to conduct this test. It allows to accomplish the following three goals: It ensures that the employees are aware of their responsibilities and they have the refreshed knowledge. It provides an individual with an opportunity to review the checklists for obsolete information and update any items that require modification during the changes in the organization. It ensures that the assigned members of disaster recovery team are still working for the organization. Answer B is incorrect. A simulation test is a method used to test the disaster recovery plans. It operates just like a structured walk-through test. In the simulation test, the members of a disaster recovery team present with a disaster scenario and then, discuss on appropriate responses. These suggested responses are measured and some of them are taken by the team. The range of the simulation test should be defined carefully for avoiding excessive disruption of normal business activities. Answer A is incorrect. A parallel test includes the next level in the testing procedure, and relocates the employees to an alternate recovery site and implements site activation procedures. These employees present with their disaster recovery responsibilities as they would for an actual disaster. The disaster recovery sites have full responsibilities to conduct the day-to-day organization's business. Answer C is incorrect. A full-interruption test includes the operations that shut down at the primary site and are shifted to the recovery site according to the disaster recovery plan. It operates just like a parallel test. The full-interruption test is very expensive and difficult to arrange. Sometimes, it causes a major disruption of operations if the test fails.

NEW QUESTION 6

To help review or design security controls, they can be classified by several criteria. One of these criteria is based on their nature. According to this criterion, which of the following controls consists of incident response processes, management oversight, security awareness, and training?

- A. Compliance control
- B. Physical control
- C. Procedural control
- D. Technical control

Answer: C

Explanation:

Procedural controls include incident response processes, management oversight, security awareness, and training. Answer B is incorrect. Physical controls include fences, doors, locks, and fire extinguishers. Answer D is incorrect. Technical controls include user authentication (login) and logical access controls, antivirus software, and firewalls. Answer A is incorrect. The legal and regulatory, or compliance controls, include privacy laws, policies, and clauses.

NEW QUESTION 7

Which of the following is an example of over-the-air (OTA) provisioning in digital rights management?

- A. Use of shared secrets to initiate or rebuild trust.
- B. Use of software to meet the deployment goals.
- C. Use of concealment to avoid tampering attacks.
- D. Use of device properties for unique identification.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Over-the-air provisioning is a mechanism to deploy MIDlet suites over a network. It is a method of distributing MIDlet suites. MIDlet suite providers install their MIDlet suites on Web servers and provide a hypertext link for downloading. A user can use this link to download the MIDlet suite either through the Internet microbrowser or through WAP on his device. Over-the-air provisioning is required for end-to-end encryption or other security purposes in order to deliver copyrighted software to a mobile device. For example, use of shared secrets to initiate or rebuild trust. Answer D and C are incorrect. The use of device properties for unique identification and the use of concealment to avoid tampering attacks are the security challenges in digital rights management (DRM). Answer B is incorrect. The use of software and hardware to meet the deployment goals is a distracter.

NEW QUESTION 8

Which of the following access control models are used in the commercial sector? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

- A. Biba model
- B. Clark-Biba model
- C. Clark-Wilson model
- D. Bell-LaPadula model

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The Biba and Clark-Wilson access control models are used in the commercial sector. The Biba model is a formal state transition system of computer security policy that describes a set of access control rules designed to ensure data integrity. Data and subjects are grouped into ordered levels of integrity. The model is designed so that subjects may not corrupt data in a level ranked higher than the subject, or be corrupted by data from a lower level than the subject. The Clark-Wilson security model provides a foundation for specifying and analyzing an integrity policy for a computing system. Answer D is incorrect. The Bell-LaPadula access control model is mainly used in military systems. Answer B is incorrect. There is no such access control model as Clark-Biba.

NEW QUESTION 9

Which of the following types of redundancy prevents attacks in which an attacker can get physical control of a machine, insert unauthorized software, and alter data?

- A. Data redundancy
- B. Hardware redundancy
- C. Process redundancy
- D. Application redundancy

Answer: C

Explanation:

Process redundancy permits software to run simultaneously on multiple geographically distributed locations, with voting on results. It prevents attacks in which an attacker can get physical control of a machine, insert unauthorized software, and alter data.

NEW QUESTION 10

Which of the following cryptographic system services ensures that information will not be disclosed to any unauthorized person on a local network?

- A. Authentication
- B. Integrity
- C. Non-repudiation
- D. Confidentiality

Answer: D

Explanation:

The confidentiality service of a cryptographic system ensures that information will not be disclosed to any unauthorized person on a local network.

NEW QUESTION 10

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You are working on a project and the management wants a rapid and cost-effective means for establishing priorities for planning risk responses in your project. Which risk management process can satisfy management's objective for your project?

- A. Qualitative risk analysis
- B. Historical information
- C. Rolling wave planning
- D. Quantitative analysis

Answer: A

Explanation:

Qualitative risk analysis is the best answer as it is a fast and low-cost approach to analyze the risk impact and its effect. It can promote certain risks onto risk response planning. Qualitative Risk Analysis uses the likelihood and impact of the identified risks in a fast and cost-effective manner. Qualitative Risk Analysis establishes a basis for a focused quantitative analysis or Risk Response Plan by evaluating the precedence of risks with a concern to impact on the project's scope, cost, schedule, and quality objectives. The qualitative risk analysis is conducted at any point in a project life cycle. The primary goal of qualitative risk analysis is to determine proportion of effect and theoretical response. The inputs to the Qualitative Risk Analysis process are: Organizational process assets Project Scope Statement Risk Management Plan Risk Register Answer B is incorrect. Historical information can be helpful in the qualitative risk analysis, but it is not the best answer for the question as historical information is not always available (consider new projects). Answer D is incorrect. Quantitative risk analysis is in-depth and often requires a schedule and budget for the analysis. Answer C is incorrect. Rolling wave planning is not a valid answer for risk analysis processes.

NEW QUESTION 11

Which of the following methods determines the principle name of the current user and returns the `java.security.Principal` object in the `HttpServletRequest` interface?

- A. `getUserPrincipal()`
- B. `isUserInRole()`
- C. `getRemoteUser()`
- D. `getCallerPrincipal()`

Answer: A

Explanation:

The `getUserPrincipal()` method determines the principle name of the current user and returns the `java.security.Principal` object. The `java.security.Principal` object contains the remote user name. The value of the `getUserPrincipal()` method returns null if no user is authenticated. Answer C is incorrect. The `getRemoteUser()` method returns the user name that is used for the client authentication. The value of the `getRemoteUser()` method returns null if no user is authenticated. Answer B is incorrect. The `isUserInRole()` method determines whether the remote user is granted a specified user role. The value of the `isUserInRole()` method returns true if the remote user is granted the specified user role; otherwise it returns false. Answer D is incorrect. The `getCallerPrincipal()` method is used to identify a caller using a `java.security.Principal` object. It is not used in the `HttpServletRequest` interface.

NEW QUESTION 14

John works as a professional Ethical Hacker. He has been assigned the project of testing the security of `www.we-are-secure.com`. In order to do so, he performs the following steps of the pre-attack phase successfully: Information gathering Determination of network range Identification of active systems Location of open ports and applications Now, which of the following tasks should he perform next?

- A. Perform OS fingerprinting on the We-are-secure network.
- B. Map the network of We-are-secure Inc.
- C. Install a backdoor to log in remotely on the We-are-secure server.
- D. Fingerprint the services running on the we-are-secure network.

Answer: A

Explanation:

John will perform OS fingerprinting on the We-are-secure network. Fingerprinting is the easiest way to detect the Operating System (OS) of a remote system. OS detection is important because, after knowing the target system's OS, it becomes easier to hack into the system. The comparison of data packets that are sent by the target system is done by fingerprinting. The analysis of data packets gives the attacker a hint as to which operating system is being used by the remote system. There are two types of fingerprinting techniques as follows: 1.Active fingerprinting 2.Passive fingerprinting In active fingerprinting ICMP messages are sent to the target system and the response message of the target system shows which OS is being used by the remote system. In passive fingerprinting the number of hops reveals the OS of the remote system. Answer D and B are incorrect. John should perform OS fingerprinting first, after which it will be easy to identify which services are running on the network since there are many services that run only on a specific operating system. After performing OS fingerprinting, John should perform networking mapping. Answer C is incorrect. This is a pre-attack phase, and only after gathering all relevant knowledge of a network should John install a backdoor.

NEW QUESTION 16

In which of the following cryptographic attacking techniques does an attacker obtain encrypted messages that have been encrypted using the same encryption algorithm?

- A. Chosen plaintext attack
- B. Chosen ciphertext attack
- C. Ciphertext only attack
- D. Known plaintext attack

Answer: C

Explanation:

In a ciphertext only attack, an attacker obtains encrypted messages that have been encrypted using the same encryption algorithm.

NEW QUESTION 18

In which of the following processes are experienced personnel and software tools used to investigate, resolve, and handle process deviation, malformed data, infrastructure, or connectivity issues?

- A. Risk Management
- B. Exception management
- C. Configuration Management
- D. Change Management

Answer: B

Explanation:

Exception management is a process in which experienced personnel and software tools are used to investigate, resolve, and handle process deviation, malformed data, infrastructure or connectivity issues. It increases the efficiency of business processes and contributes in the progress of business. Answer C is incorrect. Configuration Management (CM) is an Information Technology Infrastructure Library (ITIL) IT Service Management (ITSM) process. It tracks all of the individual Configuration Items (CI) in an IT system, which may be as simple as a single server, or as complex as the entire IT department. In large organizations a configuration manager may be appointed to oversee and manage the CM process. Answer A is incorrect. Risk Management is used to identify, assess, and control risks. It includes analyzing the value of assets to the business, identifying threats to those assets, and evaluating how vulnerable each asset is to those threats. Risk Management is part of Service Design and the owner of the Risk Management is the Risk Manager. Risks are addressed within several processes in ITIL V3; however, there is no dedicated Risk Management process. ITIL V3 calls for "coordinated risk assessment exercises", so at IT Process Maps we decided to assign clear responsibilities for managing risks. Answer D is incorrect. Change Management is used to ensure that standardized methods and procedures are used for efficient handling of all changes. A change is "an event that results in a new status of one or more configuration items (CI's)" approved by management, cost effective, enhances business process changes (fixes) - with a minimum risk to IT infrastructure. The main aims of Change Management are as follows: Minimal disruption of services Reduction in back-out activities Economic utilization of resources involved in the change

NEW QUESTION 19

DRAG DROP

Drop the appropriate value to complete the formula.

Single Loss Expectancy = Asset Value (\$) X Placeholder

Exposure Factor (EF)

Annualized Loss Expectancy (ALE)

Annualized Rate of Occurrence (ARO)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Single Loss Expectancy (SLE) is the value in dollar (\$) that is assigned to a single event. The SLE can be calculated by the following formula: SLE = Asset Value (\$) X Exposure Factor (EF) The Exposure Factor (EF) represents the % of assets loss caused by a threat. The EF is required to calculate the Single Loss Expectancy (SLE). The Annualized Loss Expectancy (ALE) can be calculated by multiplying the Single Loss Expectancy (SLE) with the Annualized Rate of Occurrence (ARO). Annualized Loss Expectancy (ALE) = Single Loss Expectancy (SLE) X Annualized Rate of Occurrence (ARO) Annualized Rate of Occurrence (ARO) is a number that represents the estimated frequency in which a threat is expected to occur. It is calculated based upon the probability of the event occurring and the number of employees that could make that event occur.

NEW QUESTION 24

Certification and Accreditation (C&A or CnA) is a process for implementing information security. It is a systematic procedure for evaluating, describing, testing, and

authorizing systems prior to or after a system is in operation. Which of the following statements are true about Certification and Accreditation? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

- A. Certification is a comprehensive assessment of the management, operational, and technical security controls in an information system.
- B. Accreditation is a comprehensive assessment of the management, operational, and technical security controls in an information system.
- C. Accreditation is the official management decision given by a senior agency official to authorize operation of an information system.
- D. Certification is the official management decision given by a senior agency official to authorize operation of an information system.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Certification and Accreditation (C&A or CnA) is a process for implementing information security. It is a systematic procedure for evaluating, describing, testing, and authorizing systems prior to or after a system is in operation. The C&A process is used extensively in the U.S. Federal Government. Some C&A processes include FISMA, NIACAP, DIACAP, and DCID 6/3. Certification is a comprehensive assessment of the management, operational, and technical security controls in an information system, made in support of security accreditation, to determine the extent to which the controls are implemented correctly, operating as intended, and producing the desired outcome with respect to meeting the security requirements for the system. Accreditation is the official management decision given by a senior agency official to authorize operation of an information system and to explicitly accept the risk to agency operations (including mission, functions, image, or reputation), agency assets, or individuals, based on the implementation of an agreed-upon set of security controls.

NEW QUESTION 29

The National Information Assurance Certification and Accreditation Process (NIACAP) is the minimum standard process for the certification and accreditation of computer and telecommunications systems that handle U.S. national security information. Which of the following participants are required in a NIACAP security assessment? Each correct answer represents a part of the solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Certification agent
- B. Designated Approving Authority
- C. IS program manager
- D. Information Assurance Manager
- E. User representative

Answer: ABCE

Explanation:

The NIACAP roles are nearly the same as the DITSCAP roles. Four minimum participants (roles) are required to perform a NIACAP security assessment: IS program manager: The IS program manager is the primary authorization advocate. He is responsible for the Information Systems (IS) throughout the life cycle of the system development. Designated Approving Authority (DAA): The Designated Approving Authority (DAA), in the United States Department of Defense, is the official with the authority to formally assume responsibility for operating a system at an acceptable level of risk. Certification agent: The certification agent is also referred to as the certifier. He provides the technical expertise to conduct the certification throughout the system life cycle. User representative: The user representative focuses on system availability, access, integrity, functionality, performance, and confidentiality in a Certification and Accreditation (C&A) process. Answer D is incorrect. Information Assurance Manager (IAM) is one of the key participants in the DIACAP process.

NEW QUESTION 31

Which of the following NIST Special Publication documents provides a guideline on network security testing?

- A. NIST SP 800-42
- B. NIST SP 800-53A
- C. NIST SP 800-60
- D. NIST SP 800-53
- E. NIST SP 800-37
- F. NIST SP 800-59

Answer: A

Explanation:

NIST SP 800-42 provides a guideline on network security testing. Answer E, D, B, F, and C are incorrect. NIST has developed a suite of documents for conducting Certification & Accreditation (C&A). These documents are as follows: NIST Special Publication 800-37: This document is a guide for the security certification and accreditation of Federal Information Systems. NIST Special Publication 800-53: This document provides a guideline for security controls for Federal Information Systems. NIST Special Publication 800-53A. This document consists of techniques and procedures for verifying the effectiveness of security controls in Federal Information System. NIST Special Publication 800-59: This document is a guideline for identifying an information system as a National Security System. NIST Special Publication 800-60: This document is a guide for mapping types of information and information systems to security objectives and risk levels.

NEW QUESTION 33

Which of the following phases of DITSCAP includes the activities that are necessary for the continuing operation of an accredited IT system in its computing environment and for addressing the changing threats that a system faces throughout its life cycle?

- A. Phase 3, Validation
- B. Phase 1, Definition
- C. Phase 2, Verification
- D. Phase 4, Post Accreditation Phase

Answer: D

Explanation:

Phase 4, Post Accreditation Phase of the DITSCAP includes the activities, which are necessary for the continuing operation of an accredited IT system in its computing environment and for addressing the changing threats that a system faces throughout its life cycle. Answer B is incorrect. Phase 1, Definition, focuses on understanding the mission, the environment, and the architecture in order to determine the security requirements and level of effort necessary to achieve accreditation. Answer C is incorrect. Phase 2, Verification, verifies the evolving or modified system's compliance with the information agreed on in the System Security Authorization Agreement (SSAA). Answer A is incorrect. Phase 3 validates the compliance of a fully integrated system with the information stated in the SSAA.

NEW QUESTION 38

An asset with a value of \$600,000 is subject to a successful malicious attack threat twice a year. The asset has an exposure of 30 percent to the threat. What will be the annualized loss expectancy?

- A. \$360,000
- B. \$180,000
- C. \$280,000
- D. \$540,000

Answer: A

Explanation:

The annualized loss expectancy will be \$360,000. Annualized loss expectancy (ALE) is the annually expected financial loss to an organization from a threat. The annualized loss expectancy (ALE) is the product of the annual rate of occurrence (ARO) and the single loss expectancy (SLE). It is mathematically expressed as follows:

ALE = Single Loss Expectancy (SLE) * Annualized Rate of Occurrence (ARO) Here, it is as follows:

SLE = Asset value * EF (Exposure factor)

= 600,000 * (30/100)

= 600,000 * 0.30

= 180,000

ALE = SLE * ARO

= 180,000 * 2

= 360,000

Answer C, B, and D are incorrect. These are not valid answers.

NEW QUESTION 42

What are the subordinate tasks of the Initiate and Plan IA C&A phase of the DIACAP process? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Initiate IA implementation plan
- B. Develop DIACAP strategy
- C. Assign IA controls.
- D. Assemble DIACAP team
- E. Register system with DoD Component IA Program.
- F. Conduct validation activity.

Answer: ABCDE

Explanation:

The Department of Defense Information Assurance Certification and Accreditation Process (DIACAP) is a process defined by the United States Department of Defense (DoD) for managing risk.

The subordinate tasks of the Initiate and Plan IA C&A phase are as follows: Register system with DoD Component IA Program. Assign IA controls. Assemble DIACAP team. Develop DIACAP strategy. Initiate IA implementation plan. Answer F is incorrect. Validation activities are conducted in the second phase of the DIACAP process, i.e., Implement and Validate Assigned IA Controls.

NEW QUESTION 43

The Phase 1 of DITSCAP C&A is known as Definition Phase. The goal of this phase is to define the C&A level of effort, identify the main C&A roles and responsibilities, and create an agreement on the method for implementing the security requirements. What are the process activities of this phase? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Negotiation
- B. Registration
- C. Document mission need
- D. Initial Certification Analysis

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

The Phase 1 of DITSCAP C&A is known as Definition Phase. The goal of this phase is to define the C&A level of effort, identify the main C&A roles and responsibilities, and create an agreement on the method for implementing the security requirements. The Phase 1 starts with the input of the mission need. This phase comprises three process activities: Document mission need Registration Negotiation Answer D is incorrect. Initial Certification Analysis is a Phase 2 activity.

NEW QUESTION 45

Which of the following DoD directives is referred to as the Defense Automation Resources Management Manual?

- A. DoD 8910.1
- B. DoD 7950.1-M
- C. DoDD 8000.1
- D. DoD 5200.22-M
- E. DoD 5200.1-R

Answer: B

Explanation:

The various DoD directives are as follows:

DoD 5200.1-R: This DoD directive refers to the 'Information Security Program Regulation'. DoD 5200.22-M: This DoD directive refers the 'National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual'. DoD 7950.1-M: This DoD directive refers to the 'Defense Automation Resources Management Manual'. DoDD 8000.1: This DoD directive refers to the 'Defense Information Management (IM) Program'. DoD 8910.1: This DoD directive refers to the 'Management and Control of Information

Requirements'.

NEW QUESTION 47

FIPS 199 defines the three levels of potential impact on organizations. Which of the following potential impact levels shows limited adverse effects on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals?

- A. Moderate
- B. Low
- C. Medium
- D. High

Answer: B

Explanation:

The potential impact is called low if the loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability is expected to have a limited adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals. Answer C is incorrect. Such a type of potential impact level does not exist Answer A is incorrect. The potential impact is known to be moderate if the loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability is expected to have a serious adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals. Answer D is incorrect. The potential impact is called high if the loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability is expected to have a severe or catastrophic adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.

NEW QUESTION 52

Which of the following is the duration of time and a service level within which a business process must be restored after a disaster in order to avoid unacceptable consequences associated with a break in business continuity?

- A. RTO
- B. RTA
- C. RPO
- D. RCO

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Recovery Time Objective (RTO) is the duration of time and a service level within which a business process must be restored after a disaster or disruption in order to avoid unacceptable consequences associated with a break in business continuity. It includes the time for trying to fix the problem without a recovery, the recovery itself, tests and the communication to the users. Decision time for user representative is not included. The business continuity timeline usually runs parallel with an incident management timeline and may start at the same, or different, points. In accepted business continuity planning methodology, the RTO is established during the Business Impact Analysis (BIA) by the owner of a process (usually in conjunction with the Business Continuity planner). The RTOs are then presented to senior management for acceptance. The RTO attaches to the business process and not the resources required to support the process. Answer B is incorrect. The Recovery Time Actual (RTA) is established during an exercise, actual event, or predetermined based on recovery methodology the technology support team develops. This is the time frame the technology support takes to deliver the recovered infrastructure to the business. Answer D is incorrect. The Recovery Consistency Objective (RCO) is used in Business Continuity Planning in addition to Recovery Point Objective (RPO) and Recovery Time Objective (RTO). It applies data consistency objectives to Continuous Data Protection services. Answer C is incorrect. The Recovery Point Objective (RPO) describes the acceptable amount of data loss measured in time. It is the point in time to which data must be recovered as defined by the organization. The RPO is generally a definition of what an organization determines is an "acceptable loss" in a disaster situation. If the RPO of a company is 2 hours and the time it takes to get the data back into production is 5 hours, the RPO is still 2 hours. Based on this RPO the data must be restored to within 2 hours of the disaster.

NEW QUESTION 55

In which of the following alternative processing sites is the backup facility maintained in a constant order, with a full complement of servers, workstations, and communication links ready to assume the primary operations responsibility?

- A. Cold Site
- B. Hot Site
- C. Warm Site
- D. Mobile Site

Answer: B

Explanation:

A hot site is a duplicate of the original site of the organization, with full computer systems as well as near-complete backups of user data. It provides the backup facility, which is maintained in a constant order, with a full complement of servers, workstations, and communication links ready to assume the primary operations responsibility.

A hot site is a backup site in case disaster has taken place in a data center. A hot site is located off site and provides the best protection. It is an exact replica of the current data center. In case a disaster struck to the data center, administrators just need to take the backup of recent data in hot site and the data center is back online in a very short time. It is very expensive to create and maintain the hot site. There are lots of third party companies that provide disaster recovery solutions by maintaining hot sites at their end. Answer A is incorrect. A cold site is a backup site in case disaster has taken place in a data center. This is the least expensive disaster recovery solution, usually having only a single room with no equipment. All equipment is brought to the site after the disaster. It can be on site or off site. Answer D is incorrect. Mobile sites are self-reliant, portable shells custom-fitted with definite telecommunications and IT equipment essential to meet system requirements. These are presented for lease through commercial vendors. Answer C is incorrect. A warm site is, quite logically, a compromise between hot and cold sites. Warm sites will have hardware and connectivity already established, though on a smaller scale than the original production site or even a hot site. These sites will have backups on hand, but they may not be complete and may be between several days and a week old. An example would be backup tapes sent to the warm site by courier.

NEW QUESTION 59

Which of the following ensures that a party to a dispute cannot deny the authenticity of their signature on a document or the sending of a message that they originated?

- A. Confidentiality
- B. OS fingerprinting

- C. Reconnaissance
- D. Non-repudiation

Answer: D

Explanation:

Non-repudiation is a term that refers to the ability to ensure that a party to a dispute cannot deny the authenticity of their signature on a document or the sending of a message that they originated. Non-repudiation is the concept of ensuring that a party in a dispute cannot refuse to acknowledge, or refute the validity of a statement or contract. As a service, it provides proof of the integrity and origin of data. Although this concept can be applied to any transmission, including television and radio, by far the most common application is in the verification and trust of signatures. Answer A is incorrect. Confidentiality is a mechanism that ensures that only the intended and authorized recipients are able to read data. The data is so encrypted that even if an unauthorized user gets access to it, he will not get any meaning out of it. Answer C is incorrect. Reconnaissance is a term that refers to information gathering behaviors that aim to profile the organization, employees, network, and systems before an attack is performed efficiently. It is the first step in the process of intrusion and involves unauthorized discovery and mapping of systems, services, or vulnerabilities. These discovery and mapping techniques are commonly known as scanning and enumeration. Common tools, commands, and utilities used for scanning and enumeration include ping, telnet, nslookup, rpcinfo, File Explorer, finger, etc. Reconnaissance activities take place before performing a malicious attack. These activities are used to increase the probability of successful operation against the target, and to increase the probability of hiding the attacker's identity. Answer B is incorrect. OS fingerprinting is a process in which an external host sends special traffic on the external network interface of a computer to determine the computer's operating system. It is one of the primary steps taken by hackers in preparing an attack.

NEW QUESTION 64

The Information System Security Officer (ISSO) and Information System Security Engineer (ISSE) play the role of a supporter and advisor, respectively. Which of the following statements are true about ISSO and ISSE? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. An ISSE manages the security of the information system that is slated for Certification & Accreditation (C&A).
- B. An ISSE provides advice on the continuous monitoring of the information system.
- C. An ISSO manages the security of the information system that is slated for Certification & Accreditation (C&A).
- D. An ISSE provides advice on the impacts of system change
- E. An ISSO takes part in the development activities that are required to implement system changes.

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

An Information System Security Officer (ISSO) plays the role of a supporter. The responsibilities of an Information System Security Officer (ISSO) are as follows: Manages the security of the information system that is slated for Certification & Accreditation (C&A). Insures the information systems configuration with the agency's information security policy. Supports the information system owner/information owner for the completion of security-related responsibilities. Takes part in the formal configuration management process. Prepares Certification & Accreditation (C&A) packages. An Information System Security Engineer (ISSE) plays the role of an advisor. The responsibilities of an Information System Security Engineer are as follows:

Provides view on the continuous monitoring of the information system. Provides advice on the impacts of system changes. Takes part in the configuration management process. Takes part in the development activities that are required to implement system changes. Follows approved system changes.

NEW QUESTION 67

Which of the following are examples of the application programming interface (API)? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose three.

- A. HTML
- B. PHP
- C. .NET
- D. Perl

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

Perl, .NET, and PHP are examples of the application programming interface (API). API is a set of routines, protocols, and tools that users can use to work with a component, application, or operating system. It consists of one or more DLLs that provide specific functionality. API helps in reducing the development time of applications by reducing application code. Most operating environments, such as MS-Windows, provide an API so that programmers can write applications consistent with the operating environment. Answer A is incorrect. HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. It is a set of markup symbols or codes used to create Web pages and define formatting specifications. The markup tells the Web browser how to display the content of the Web page.

NEW QUESTION 68

DoD 8500.2 establishes IA controls for information systems according to the Mission Assurance Categories (MAC) and confidentiality levels. Which of the following MAC levels requires high integrity and medium availability?

- A. MAC III
- B. MAC IV
- C. MAC I
- D. MAC II

Answer: D

Explanation:

The various MAC levels are as follows: MAC I: It states that the systems have high availability and high integrity. MAC II: It states that the systems have high integrity and medium availability. MAC III: It states that the systems have basic integrity and availability.

NEW QUESTION 73

Which of the following is a variant with regard to Configuration Management?

- A. A CI that has the same name as another CI but shares no relationship.
- B. A CI that particularly refers to a software version.
- C. A CI that has the same essential functionality as another CI but a bit different in some small manner.

D. A CI that particularly refers to a hardware specification.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A CI that has the same essential functionality as another CI but a bit different in some small manner, and therefore, might be required to be analyzed along with its generic group. A Configuration item (CI) is an IT asset or a combination of IT assets that may depend and have relationships with other IT processes. A CI will have attributes which may be hierarchical and relationships that will be assigned by the configuration manager in the CM database. The Configuration Item (CI) attributes are as follows:

- * 1. Technical: It is data that describes the CI's capabilities which include software version and model numbers, hardware and manufacturer specifications, and other technical details like networking speeds, and data storage size. Keyboards, mice and cables are considered consumables.
- * 2. Ownership: It is part of financial asset management, ownership attributes, warranty, location, and responsible person for the CI.
- * 3. Relationship: It is the relationship among hardware items, software, and users. Answer B, D, and A are incorrect. These are incorrect definitions of a variant with regard to Configuration Management.

NEW QUESTION 77

The Phase 4 of DITSCAP C&A is known as Post Accreditation. This phase starts after the system has been accredited in Phase 3. What are the process activities of this phase? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Security operations
- B. Maintenance of the SSAA
- C. Compliance validation
- D. Change management
- E. System operations
- F. Continue to review and refine the SSAA

Answer: ABCDE

Explanation:

The Phase 4 of DITSCAP C&A is known as Post Accreditation. This phase starts after the system has been accredited in the Phase 3. The goal of this phase is to continue to operate and manage the system and to ensure that it will maintain an acceptable level of residual risk. The process activities of this phase are as follows: System operations Security operations Maintenance of the SSAA Change management Compliance validation Answer F is incorrect. It is a Phase 3 activity.

NEW QUESTION 81

Which of the following statements about the availability concept of Information security management is true?

- A. It ensures that modifications are not made to data by unauthorized personnel or processes.
- B. It determines actions and behaviors of a single individual within a system.
- C. It ensures reliable and timely access to resources.
- D. It ensures that unauthorized modifications are not made to data by authorized personnel or processes.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The concept of availability ensures reliable and timely access to data or resources. In other words, availability ensures that the systems are up and running when needed. The availability concept also ensures that the security services are in working order. Answer A and D are incorrect. The concept of integrity ensures that modifications are not made to data by unauthorized personnel or processes. It also ensures that unauthorized modifications are not made to data by authorized personnel or processes. Answer B is incorrect. Accountability determines the actions and behaviors of an individual within a system, and identifies that particular individual. Audit trails and logs support accountability.

NEW QUESTION 85

Which of the following types of signatures is used in an Intrusion Detection System to trigger on attacks that attempt to reduce the level of a resource or system, or to cause it to crash?

- A. Access
- B. Benign
- C. DoS
- D. Reconnaissance

Answer: C

Explanation:

Following are the basic categories of signatures: Informational (benign): These types of signatures trigger on normal network activity. For example: ICMP echo requests The opening or closing of TCP or UDP connections Reconnaissance: These types of signatures trigger on attacks that uncover resources and hosts that are reachable, as well as any possible vulnerabilities that they might contain. For example: Reconnaissance attacks include ping sweeps DNS queries Port scanning Access: These types of signatures trigger on access attacks, which include unauthorized access, unauthorized escalation of privileges, and access to protected or sensitive data. For example: Back Orifice A Unicode attack against the Microsoft IIS NetBus DoS: These types of signatures trigger on attacks that attempt to reduce the level of a resource or system, or to cause it to crash. For example: TCP SYN floods The Ping of Death Smurf Fraggle Trinoo Tribe Flood Network

NEW QUESTION 89

Bill is the project manager of the JKH Project. He and the project team have identified a risk event in the project with a high probability of occurrence and the risk event has a high cost impact on the project. Bill discusses the risk event with Virginia, the primary project customer, and she decides that the requirements surrounding the risk event should be removed from the project. The removal of the requirements does affect the project scope, but it can release the project from the high risk exposure. What risk response has been enacted in this project?

- A. Mitigation
- B. Transference

- C. Acceptance
- D. Avoidance

Answer: D

Explanation:

This is an example of the avoidance risk response. Because the project plan has been changed to avoid the risk event, so it is considered the avoidance risk response. Risk avoidance is a technique used for threats. It creates changes to the project management plan that are meant to either eliminate the risk completely or to protect the project objectives from its impact. Risk avoidance removes the risk event entirely either by adding additional steps to avoid the event or reducing the project scope requirements. It may seem the answer to all possible risks, but avoiding risks also means losing out on the potential gains that accepting (retaining) the risk might have allowed. Answer C is incorrect. Acceptance is when the stakeholders acknowledge the risk event and they accept that the event could happen and could have an impact on the project. Acceptance is usually used for risk events that have low risk exposure or risk events in which the project has no control, such as a pending law or weather threats. Answer A is incorrect. Mitigation is involved with the actions to reduce an included risk's probability and/or impact on the project's objectives. As the risk was removed from the project, this scenario describes avoidance, not mitigation. Answer B is incorrect. Transference is when the risk is still within the project, but the ownership and management of the risk event is transferred to a third party - usually for a fee.

NEW QUESTION 91

Which of the following process areas does the SSE-CMM define in the 'Project and Organizational Practices' category? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Provide Ongoing Skills and Knowledge
- B. Verify and Validate Security
- C. Manage Project Risk
- D. Improve Organization's System Engineering Process

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

Project and Organizational Practices include the following process areas: PA12: Ensure Quality PA13: Manage Configuration PA14: Manage Project Risk PA15: Monitor and Control Technical Effort PA16: Plan Technical Effort PA17: Define Organization's System Engineering Process PA18: Improve Organization's System Engineering Process PA19: Manage Product Line Evolution PA20: Manage Systems Engineering Support Environment PA21: Provide Ongoing Skills and Knowledge PA22: Coordinate with Suppliers

NEW QUESTION 96

Martha registers a domain named Microsoft.in. She tries to sell it to Microsoft Corporation. The infringement of which of the following has she made?

- A. Copyright
- B. Trademark
- C. Patent
- D. Intellectual property

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the Lanham Act, domain names fall under trademarks law. A new section 43(d) of the Trademark Act (Lanham Act) states that anyone who in bad faith registers, traffics in, or uses a domain name that infringes or dilutes another's trademark has committed trademark infringement. Factors involved in assessing bad faith focus on activities typically associated with cybersquatting or cybersquatting, such as whether the registrant has offered to sell the domain name to the trademark holder for financial gain without having used or intended to use it for a bona fide business; whether the domain-name registrant registered multiple domain names that are confusingly similar to the trademarks of others; and whether the trademark incorporated in the domain name is distinctive and famous. Other factors are whether the domain name consists of the legal name or common handle of the domain-name registrant and whether the domain-name registrant previously used the mark in connection with a bona fide business.

NEW QUESTION 97

Which of the following attacks causes software to fail and prevents the intended users from accessing software?

- A. Enabling attack
- B. Reconnaissance attack
- C. Sabotage attack
- D. Disclosure attack

Answer: C

Explanation:

A sabotage attack is an attack that causes software to fail. It also prevents the intended users from accessing software. A sabotage attack is referred to as a denial of service (DoS) or compromise of availability. Answer B is incorrect. The reconnaissance attack enables an attacker to collect information about software and operating environment. Answer D is incorrect. The disclosure attack exposes the revealed data to an attacker. Answer A is incorrect. The enabling attack delivers an easy path for other attacks.

NEW QUESTION 98

You work as a Network Auditor for Net Perfect Inc. The company has a Windows-based network. While auditing the company's network, you are facing problems in searching the faults and other entities that belong to it. Which of the following risks may occur due to the existence of these problems?

- A. Residual risk
- B. Secondary risk
- C. Detection risk
- D. Inherent risk

Answer: C

Explanation:

Detection risks are the risks that an auditor will not be able to find what they are looking to detect. Hence, it becomes tedious to report negative results when material conditions (faults) actually exist. Detection risk includes two types of risk: Sampling risk: This risk occurs when an auditor falsely accepts or erroneously rejects an audit sample. Nonsampling risk: This risk occurs when an auditor fails to detect a condition because of not applying the appropriate procedure or using procedures inconsistent with the audit objectives (detection faults). Answer A is incorrect. Residual risk is the risk or danger of an action or an event, a method or a (technical) process that, although being abreast with science, still conceives these dangers, even if all theoretically possible safety measures would be applied (scientifically conceivable measures). The formula to calculate residual risk is (inherent risk) x (control risk) where inherent risk is (threats vulnerability). In the economic context, residual means "the quantity left over at the end of a process; a remainder". Answer D is incorrect. Inherent risk, in auditing, is the risk that the account or section being audited is materially misstated without considering internal controls due to error or fraud. The assessment of inherent risk depends on the professional judgment of the auditor, and it is done after assessing the business environment of the entity being audited. Answer B is incorrect. A secondary risk is a risk that arises as a straight consequence of implementing a risk response. The secondary risk is an outcome of dealing with the original risk. Secondary risks are not as rigorous or important as primary risks, but can turn out to be so if not estimated and planned properly.

NEW QUESTION 99

According to U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) Instruction 8500.2, there are eight Information Assurance (IA) areas, and the controls are referred to as IA controls. Which of the following are among the eight areas of IA defined by DoD? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. VI Vulnerability and Incident Management
- B. Information systems acquisition, development, and maintenance
- C. DC Security Design & Configuration
- D. EC Enclave and Computing Environment

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

According to U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) Instruction 8500.2, there are eight Information Assurance (IA) areas, and the controls are referred to as IA controls. Following are the various U.S. Department of Defense information security standards: DC Security Design & Configuration IA Identification and Authentication EC Enclave and Computing Environment EB Enclave Boundary Defense PE Physical and Environmental PR Personnel CO Continuity VI Vulnerability and Incident Management Answer B is incorrect. Business continuity management is an International information security standard.

NEW QUESTION 101

You work as a systems engineer for BlueWell Inc. Which of the following tools will you use to look outside your own organization to examine how others achieve their performance levels, and what processes they use to reach those levels?

- A. Benchmarking
- B. Six Sigma
- C. ISO 9001:2000
- D. SEI-CMM

Answer: A

Explanation:

Benchmarking is the tool used by system assessment process to provide a point of reference by which performance measurements can be reviewed with respect to other organizations. Benchmarking is also recognized as Best Practice Benchmarking or Process Benchmarking. It is a process used in management and mostly useful for strategic management. It is the process of comparing the business processes and performance metrics including cost, cycle time, productivity, or quality to another that is widely considered to be an industry standard benchmark or best practice. It allows organizations to develop plans on how to implement best practice with the aim of increasing some aspect of performance. Benchmarking might be a one-time event, although it is frequently treated as a continual process in which organizations continually seek out to challenge their practices. It allows organizations to develop plans on how to make improvements or adapt specific best practices, usually with the aim of increasing some aspect of performance. Answer C is incorrect. The ISO 9001:2000 standard combines the three standards 9001, 9002, and 9003 into one, called 9001. Design and development procedures are required only if a company does in fact engage in the creation of new products. The 2000 version sought to make a radical change in thinking by actually placing the concept of process management front and center ("Process management" was the monitoring and optimizing of a company's tasks and activities, instead of just inspecting the final product). The ISO 9001:2000 version also demands involvement by upper executives, in order to integrate quality into the business system and avoid delegation of quality functions to junior administrators. Another goal is to improve effectiveness via process performance metrics numerical measurement of the effectiveness of tasks and activities. Expectations of continual process improvement and tracking customer satisfaction were made explicit. Answer B is incorrect. Six Sigma is a business management strategy, initially implemented by Motorola. As of 2009 it enjoys widespread application in many sectors of industry, although its application is not without controversy. Six Sigma seeks to improve the quality of process outputs by identifying and removing the causes of defects and variability in manufacturing and business processes. It uses a set of quality management methods, including statistical methods, and creates a special infrastructure of people within the organization ("Black Belts", "Green Belts", etc.) who are experts in these methods. Each Six Sigma project carried out within an organization follows a defined sequence of steps and has quantified financial targets (cost reduction or profit increase). The often used Six Sigma symbol is as follows:



Answer D is incorrect. Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI) was created by Software Engineering Institute (SEI). CMMI in software engineering and organizational development is a process improvement approach that provides organizations with the essential elements for effective process improvement. It can be used to guide process improvement across a project, a division, or an entire organization. CMMI can help integrate traditionally separate organizational functions, set process improvement goals and priorities, provide guidance for quality processes, and provide a point of reference for appraising current processes. CMMI is now the de facto standard for measuring the maturity of any process. Organizations can be assessed against the CMMI model using Standard CMMI Appraisal Method for Process Improvement (SCAMPI).

NEW QUESTION 102

Which of the following is a name, symbol, or slogan with which a product is identified?

- A. Trademark

- B. Copyright
- C. Trade secret
- D. Patent

Answer: A

Explanation:

A trademark is a name, symbol, or slogan with which a product is identified. Its uniqueness makes the product noticeable among the same type of products. For example, Pentium and Athlon are brand names of the CPUs that are manufactured by Intel and AMD, respectively. The trademark law protects a company's trademark by making it illegal for other companies to use it without taking prior permission of the trademark owner. A trademark is registered so that others cannot use identical or similar marks. Answer C is incorrect. A trade secret is a formula, practice, process, design, instrument, pattern, or compilation of information which is not generally known. It helps a business to obtain an economic advantage over its competitors or customers. In some jurisdictions, such secrets are referred to as confidential information or classified information. Answer B is incorrect. A copyright is a form of intellectual property, which secures to its holder the exclusive right to produce copies of his or her works of original expression, such as a literary work, movie, musical work or sound recording, painting, photograph, computer program, or industrial design, for a defined, yet extendable, period of time. It does not cover ideas or facts. Copyright laws protect intellectual property from misuse by other individuals. Answer D is incorrect. A patent is a set of exclusive rights granted to anyone who invents any new and useful machine, process, composition of matter, etc. A patent enables the inventor to legally enforce his right to exclude others from using his invention.

NEW QUESTION 105

Which of the following methods offers a number of modeling practices and disciplines that contribute to a successful service-oriented life cycle management and modeling?

- A. Service-oriented modeling framework (SOMF)
- B. Service-oriented architecture (SOA)
- C. Sherwood Applied Business Security Architecture (SABSA)
- D. Service-oriented modeling and architecture (SOMA)

Answer: A

Explanation:

The service-oriented modeling framework (SOMF) has been proposed by author Michael Bell as a service-oriented modeling language for software development that employs disciplines and a holistic language to provide strategic solutions to enterprise problems. The service-oriented modeling framework (SOMF) is a service-oriented development life cycle methodology. It offers a number of modeling practices and disciplines that contribute to a successful service-oriented life cycle management and modeling. The service-oriented modeling framework illustrates the major elements that identify the "what to do" aspects of a service development scheme. Answer B is incorrect. The service-oriented architecture (SOA) is a flexible set of design principles used during the phases of systems development and integration. Answer D is incorrect. The service-oriented modeling and architecture (SOMA) includes an analysis and design method that extends traditional object-oriented and component-based analysis and design methods to include concerns relevant to and supporting SOA. Answer C is incorrect. SABSA (Sherwood Applied Business Security Architecture) is a framework and methodology for Enterprise Security Architecture and Service Management. It is a model and a methodology for developing risk-driven enterprise information security architectures and for delivering security infrastructure solutions that support critical business initiatives.

NEW QUESTION 110

Della works as a security engineer for BlueWell Inc. She wants to establish configuration management and control procedures that will document proposed or actual changes to the information system. Which of the following phases of NIST SP 800-37 C&A methodology will define the above task?

- A. Initiation
- B. Security Certification
- C. Continuous Monitoring
- D. Security Accreditation

Answer: C

Explanation:

The various phases of NIST SP 800-37 C&A are as follows:

Phase 1: Initiation- This phase includes preparation, notification and resource identification. It performs the security plan analysis, update, and acceptance. Phase 2: Security Certification- The Security certification phase evaluates the controls and documentation. Phase 3: Security Accreditation- The security accreditation phase examines the residual risk for acceptability, and prepares the final security accreditation package. Phase 4: Continuous Monitoring-This phase monitors the configuration management and control, ongoing security control verification, and status reporting and documentation.

NEW QUESTION 112

CORRECT TEXT

Fill in the blank with an appropriate phrase. models address specifications, requirements, design, verification and validation, and maintenance activities.

- A. Life cycle

Answer: A

Explanation:

A life cycle model helps to provide an insight into the development process and emphasizes on the relationships among the different activities in this process. This model describes a structured approach to the development and adjustment process involved in producing and maintaining systems. The life cycle model addresses specifications, design, requirements, verification and validation, and maintenance activities.

NEW QUESTION 114

Which of the following actions does the Data Loss Prevention (DLP) technology take when an agent detects a policy violation for data of all states? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. It creates an alert.
- B. It quarantines the file to a secure location.

- C. It reconstructs the session.
- D. It blocks the transmission of content.

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

When an agent detects a policy violation for data of all states, the Data Loss prevention (DLP) technology takes one of the following actions: It creates an alert. It notifies an administrator of a violation. It quarantines the file to a secure location. It encrypts the file. It blocks the transmission of content. Answer C is incorrect. Data Loss Prevention (DLP) reconstructs the session when data is in motion.

NEW QUESTION 118

Which of the following individuals inspects whether the security policies, standards, guidelines, and procedures are efficiently performed in accordance with the company's stated security objectives?

- A. Information system security professional
- B. Data owner
- C. Senior management
- D. Information system auditor

Answer: D

Explanation:

An information system auditor is an individual who inspects whether the security policies, standards, guidelines, and procedures are efficiently performed in accordance with the company's stated security objectives. He is responsible for reporting the senior management about the value of security controls by performing regular and independent audits. Answer B is incorrect. A data owner determines the sensitivity or classification levels of data. Answer A is incorrect. An informational systems security professional is an individual who designs, implements, manages, and reviews the security policies, standards, guidelines, and procedures of the organization. He is responsible to implement and maintain security by the senior-level management. Answer C is incorrect. A senior management assigns overall responsibilities to other individuals.

NEW QUESTION 121

Which of the following elements of BCP process includes the areas of plan implementation, plan testing, and ongoing plan maintenance, and also involves defining and documenting the continuity strategy?

- A. Business continuity plan development
- B. Business impact assessment
- C. Scope and plan initiation
- D. Plan approval and implementation

Answer: A

Explanation:

The business continuity plan development refers to the utilization of the information collected in the Business Impact Analysis (BIA) for the creation of the recovery strategy plan to support the critical business functions. The information gathered from the BIA is mapped out to make a strategy for creating a continuity plan. The business continuity plan development process includes the areas of plan implementation, plan testing, and ongoing plan maintenance. This phase also consists of defining and documenting the continuity strategy. Answer C is incorrect. The scope and plan initiation process in BCP symbolizes the beginning of the BCP process. It emphasizes on creating the scope and the additional elements required to define the parameters of the plan. The scope and plan initiation phase embodies a check of the company's operations and support services. The scope activities include creating a detailed account of the work required, listing the resources to be used, and defining the management practices to be employed. Answer B is incorrect. The business impact assessment is a method used to facilitate business units to understand the impact of a disruptive event. This phase includes the execution of a vulnerability assessment. This process makes out the mission-critical areas and business processes that are important for the survival of business. It is similar to the risk assessment process. The function of a business impact assessment process is to create a document, which is used to help and understand what impact a disruptive event would have on the business. Answer D is incorrect. The plan approval and implementation process involves creating enterprise-wide awareness of the plan, getting the final senior management signoff, and implementing a maintenance procedure for updating the plan as required.

NEW QUESTION 125

The DoD 8500 policy series represents the Department's information assurance strategy. Which of the following objectives are defined by the DoD 8500 series? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Defending systems
- B. Providing IA Certification and Accreditation
- C. Providing command and control and situational awareness
- D. Protecting information

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

The various objectives of the DoD 8500 series are as follows: Protecting information Defending systems Providing command and control and situational awareness Making sure that the information assurance is integrated into processes Increasing security awareness throughout the DoD's workforce

NEW QUESTION 128

Which of the following technologies is used by hardware manufacturers, publishers, copyright holders and individuals to impose limitations on the usage of digital content and devices?

- A. Hypervisor
- B. Grid computing
- C. Code signing
- D. Digital rights management

Answer: D

Explanation:

Digital rights management (DRM) is an access control technology used by hardware manufacturers, publishers, copyright holders and individuals to impose limitations on the usage of digital content and devices. It describes the technology that prevents the uses of digital content that were not desired or foreseen by the content provider. DRM does not refer to other forms of copy protection which can be circumvented without modifying the file or device, such as serial numbers or keyfiles. It can also refer to restrictions associated with specific instances of digital works or devices. Answer C is incorrect. Code signing is the process of digitally signing executables and scripts in order to confirm the software author, and guarantee that the code has not been altered or corrupted since it is signed by use of a cryptographic hash. Answer A is incorrect. A hypervisor is a virtualization technique that allows multiple operating systems (guests) to run concurrently on a host computer. It is also called the virtual machine monitor (VMM). The hypervisor provides a virtual operating platform to the guest operating systems and checks their execution process. It provides isolation to the host's resources. The hypervisor is installed on server hardware. Answer B is incorrect. Grid computing refers to the combination of computer resources from multiple administrative domains to achieve a common goal.

NEW QUESTION 129

Which of the following security controls works as the totality of protection mechanisms within a computer system, including hardware, firmware, and software, the combination of which is responsible for enforcing a security policy?

- A. Common data security architecture (CDSA)
- B. Application program interface (API)
- C. Trusted computing base (TCB)
- D. Internet Protocol Security (IPSec)

Answer: C

Explanation:

Trusted computing base (TCB) refers to hardware, software, controls, and processes that cause a computer system or network to be devoid of malicious software or hardware. Maintaining the trusted computing base (TCB) is essential for security policy to be implemented successfully. Answer D is incorrect. Internet Protocol Security (IPSec) is a standard-based protocol that provides the highest level of VPN security. IPSec can encrypt virtually everything above the networking layer. It is used for VPN connections that use the L2TP protocol. It secures both data and password. IPSec cannot be used with Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP). Answer A is incorrect. The Common data security architecture (CDSA) is a set of layered security services and cryptographic framework. It deals with the communications and data security problems in the emerging Internet and intranet application space. It presents an infrastructure for building cross-platform, interoperable, security-enabled applications for client-server environments. Answer B is incorrect. An application programming interface (API) is an interface implemented by a software program which enables it to interact with other software. It facilitates interaction between different software programs similar to the way the user interface facilitates interaction between humans and computers. An API is implemented by applications, libraries, and operating systems to determine their vocabularies and calling conventions, and is used to access their services. It may include specifications for routines, data structures, object classes, and protocols used to communicate between the consumer and the implementer of the API.

NEW QUESTION 130

Which of the following activities are performed by the 'Do' cycle component of PDCA (plan- do-check-act)? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. It detects and responds to incidents properly.
- B. It determines controls and their objectives.
- C. It manages resources that are required to achieve a goal.
- D. It performs security awareness training.
- E. It operates the selected controls.

Answer: ACDE

Explanation:

The 'Do' cycle component performs the following activities: It operates the selected controls. It detects and responds to incidents properly. It performs security awareness training. It manages resources that are required to achieve a goal. Answer B is incorrect. This activity is performed by the 'Plan' cycle component of PDCA.

NEW QUESTION 132

Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) is a logical process used by programmers to develop software. Which of the following SDLC phases meets the audit objectives defined below: System and data are validated. System meets all user requirements. System meets all control requirements.

- A. Evaluation and acceptance
- B. Programming and training
- C. Definition
- D. Initiation

Answer: A

Explanation:

It is the evaluation and acceptance phase of the SDLC, which meets the following audit objectives: System and data are validated. System meets all user requirements. System meets all control requirements Answer D is incorrect. During the initiation phase, the need for a system is expressed and the purpose of the system is documented. Answer C is incorrect. During the definition phase, users' needs are defined and the needs are translated into requirements statements that incorporate appropriate controls. Answer B is incorrect. During the programming and training phase, the software and other components of the system are faithfully incorporated into the design specifications. Proper documentation and training are provided in this phase.

NEW QUESTION 137

Which of the following are included in Technical Controls? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Identification and authentication methods
- B. Configuration of the infrastructure
- C. Password and resource management
- D. Implementing and maintaining access control mechanisms
- E. Security devices
- F. Conducting security-awareness training

Answer: ABCDE

Explanation:

Technical Controls are also known as Logical Controls. These controls include the following: Implementing and maintaining access control mechanisms Password and resource management Identification and authentication methods Security devices Configuration of the infrastructure Answer F is incorrect. It is a part of Administrative Controls.

NEW QUESTION 138

The build environment of secure coding consists of some tools that actively support secure specification, design, and implementation. Which of the following features do these tools have? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. They decrease the exploitable flaws and weaknesses.
- B. They reduce and restrain the propagation, extent, and damage that have occurred by insecure software behavior.
- C. They decrease the attack surface.
- D. They employ software security constraints, protections, and service
- E. They decrease the level of type checking and program analysis.

Answer: ABCD

Explanation:

The tools that produce secure software have the following features: They decrease the exploitable flaws and weaknesses. They decrease the attack surface. They employ software security constraints, protections, and services. They reduce and restrain the propagation, extent, and damage that are caused by the behavior of insecure software. Answer E is incorrect. This feature is not required for these tools.

NEW QUESTION 142

What project management plan is most likely to direct the quantitative risk analysis process for a project in a matrix environment?

- A. Risk analysis plan
- B. Staffing management plan
- C. Risk management plan
- D. Human resource management plan

Answer: C

Explanation:

The risk management plan defines how risks will be identified, analyzed, responded to, and then monitored and controlled regardless of the structure of the organization. Answer D is incorrect. The human resources management plan does define how risks will be analyzed. Answer B is incorrect. The staffing management plan does define how risks will be analyzed. Answer A is incorrect. The risk analysis plan does define how risks will be analyzed.

NEW QUESTION 144

Stella works as a system engineer for BlueWell Inc. She wants to identify the performance thresholds of each build. Which of the following tests will help Stella to achieve her task?

- A. Reliability test
- B. Performance test
- C. Regression test
- D. Functional test

Answer: B

Explanation:

The various types of internal tests performed on builds are as follows: Regression tests: It is also known as the verification testing. These tests are developed to confirm that capabilities in earlier builds continue to work correctly in the subsequent builds. Functional test: These tests emphasizes on verifying that the build meets its functional and data requirements and correctly generates each expected display and report. Performance tests: These tests are used to identify the performance thresholds of each build. Reliability tests: These tests are used to identify the reliability thresholds of each build.

NEW QUESTION 147

Which of the following security issues does the Bell-La Padula model focus on?

- A. Authorization
- B. Confidentiality
- C. Integrity
- D. Authentication

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Bell-La Padula model is a state machine model used for enforcing access control in large organizations. It focuses on data confidentiality and access to classified information, in contrast to the Biba Integrity model, which describes rules for the protection of data integrity. In the Bell-La Padula model, the entities in an information system are divided into subjects and objects. The Bell-La Padula model is built on the concept of a state machine with a set of allowable states in a computer network system. The transition from one state to another state is defined by transition functions. The model defines two mandatory access control (MAC) rules and one discretionary access control (DAC) rule with three security properties: 1.The Simple Security Property: A subject at a given security level may not read an object at a higher security level (no read-up). 2.The *- property (star-property): A subject at a given security level must not write to any object at a lower security level (no write-down). The *-property is also known as the Confinement property. 3.The Discretionary Security Property: It uses an access matrix to specify the discretionary access control.

NEW QUESTION 151

DIACAP applies to the acquisition, operation, and sustainment of any DoD system that collects, stores, transmits, or processes unclassified or classified information since December 1997. What phases are identified by DIACAP? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. System Definition
- B. Validation
- C. Identification
- D. Accreditation
- E. Verification
- F. Re-Accreditation

Answer: ABEF

Explanation:

The Department of Defense Information Assurance Certification and Accreditation Process (DIACAP) is a process defined by the United States Department of Defense (DoD) for managing risk. DIACAP replaced the former process, known as DITSCAP (Department of Defense Information Technology Security Certification and Accreditation Process), in 2006. DoD Instruction (DoDI) 8510.01 establishes a standard DoD-wide process with a set of activities, general tasks, and a management structure to certify and accredit an Automated Information System (AIS) that will maintain the Information Assurance (IA) posture of the Defense Information Infrastructure (DII) throughout the system's life cycle. DIACAP applies to the acquisition, operation, and sustainment of any DoD system that collects, stores, transmits, or processes unclassified or classified information since December 1997. It identifies four phases: * 1.System Definition 2.Verification 3.Validation 4.Re-Accreditation

NEW QUESTION 156

Which of the following testing methods tests the system efficiency by systematically selecting the suitable and minimum set of tests that are required to effectively cover the affected changes?

- A. Unit testing
- B. Integration testing
- C. Acceptance testing
- D. Regression testing

Answer: D

Explanation:

Regression testing focuses on finding defects after a major code change has occurred. Specifically, it seeks to uncover software regressions, or old bugs that have come back. Such regressions occur whenever software functionality that was previously working correctly stops working as intended. Typically, regressions occur as an unintended consequence of program changes, when the newly developed part of the software collides with the previously existing code. Regression testing tests the system efficiency by systematically selecting the suitable and minimum set of tests that are required to effectively cover the affected changes. Answer A is incorrect. Unit testing is a type of testing in which each independent unit of an application is tested separately. During unit testing, a developer takes the smallest unit of an application, isolates it from the rest of the application code, and tests it to determine whether it works as expected. Unit testing is performed before integrating these independent units into modules. The most common approach to unit testing requires drivers and stubs to be written. Drivers and stubs are programs. A driver simulates a calling unit, and a stub simulates a called unit. Answer C is incorrect. Acceptance testing is performed on the application before its implementation into the production environment. It is done either by a client or an application specialist to ensure that the software meets the requirement for which it was made. Answer B is incorrect. Integration testing is a software testing that seeks to verify the interfaces between components against a software design. Software components may be integrated in an iterative way or all together ("big bang"). Normally the former is considered a better practice since it allows interface issues to be localized more quickly and fixed. Integration testing works to expose defects in the interfaces and interaction between the integrated components (modules). Progressively larger groups of tested software components corresponding to elements of the architectural design are integrated and tested until the software works as a system.

NEW QUESTION 161

What are the various phases of the Software Assurance Acquisition process according to the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Acquisition and Outsourcing Working Group?

- A. Implementing, contracting, auditing, monitoring
- B. Requirements, planning, monitoring, auditing
- C. Planning, contracting, monitoring and acceptance, follow-on
- D. Designing, implementing, contracting, monitoring

Answer: C

Explanation:

Software Assurance Acquisition process defines the level of confidence that software is free from vulnerabilities. It is designed into the software or accidentally inserted at anytime during its lifecycle, and the software works in a planned manner. According to the U.S. Department of Defense and Department of Homeland Security Acquisition and Outsourcing Working Group, the Software Assurance Acquisition process contains the following phases:

* 1.Planning 2.Contracting 3.Monitoring and acceptance 4.Follow-on

NEW QUESTION 162

Martha works as a Project Leader for BlueWell Inc. She and her team have developed accounting software. The software was performing well. Recently, the software has been modified. The users of this software are now complaining about the software not working properly. Which of the following actions will she take to test the software?

- A. Perform integration testing
- B. Perform regression testing
- C. Perform unit testing
- D. Perform acceptance testing

Answer: B

Explanation:

Regression testing can be performed any time when a program needs to be modified either to add a feature or to fix an error. It is a process of repeating Unit testing and Integration testing whenever existing tests need to be performed again along with the new tests. Regression testing is performed to ensure that no

existing errors reappear, and no new errors are introduced. Answer D is incorrect. The acceptance testing is performed on the application before its implementation into the production environment. It is done either by a client or an application specialist to ensure that the software meets the requirement for which it was made. Answer A is incorrect. Integration testing is a logical extension of unit testing. It is performed to identify the problems that occur when two or more units are combined into a component. During integration testing, a developer combines two units that have already been tested into a component, and tests the interface between the two units. Although integration testing can be performed in various ways, the following three approaches are generally used: The top-down approach The bottom-up approach The umbrella approach Answer B is incorrect. Unit testing is a type of testing in which each independent unit of an application is tested separately. During unit testing, a developer takes the smallest unit of an application, isolates it from the rest of the application code, and tests it to determine whether it works as expected. Unit testing is performed before integrating these independent units into modules. The most common approach to unit testing requires drivers and stubs to be written. Drivers and stubs are programs. A driver simulates a calling unit, and a stub simulates a called unit.

NEW QUESTION 167

Which of the following terms ensures that no intentional or unintentional unauthorized modification is made to data?

- A. Non-repudiation
- B. Integrity
- C. Authentication
- D. Confidentiality

Answer: B

Explanation:

Integrity ensures that no intentional or unintentional unauthorized modification is made to data. Answer D is incorrect. Confidentiality refers to the protection of data against unauthorized access. Administrators can provide confidentiality by encrypting data. Answer A is incorrect. Non-repudiation is a mechanism to prove that the sender really sent this message. Answer B is incorrect. Authentication is the process of verifying the identity of a person or network host.

NEW QUESTION 170

Adrian is the project manager of the NHP Project. In her project there are several work packages that deal with electrical wiring. Rather than to manage the risk internally she has decided to hire a vendor to complete all work packages that deal with the electrical wiring. By removing the risk internally to a licensed electrician Adrian feels more comfortable with project team being safe. What type of risk response has Adrian used in this example?

- A. Acceptance
- B. Avoidance
- C. Mitigation
- D. Transference

Answer: D

Explanation:

This is an example of transference. When the risk is transferred to a third party, usually for a fee, it creates a contractual-relationship for the third party to manage the risk on behalf of the performing organization. Risk response planning is a method of developing options to decrease the amount of threats and make the most of opportunities. The risk response should be aligned with the consequence of the risk and cost-effectiveness. This planning documents the processes for managing risk events. It addresses the owners and their responsibilities, risk identification, results from qualification and quantification processes, budgets and times for responses, and contingency plans. The various risk response planning techniques are as follows: Risk acceptance: It indicates that the project team has decided not to change the project management plan to deal with a risk, or is unable to identify any other suitable response strategy. Risk avoidance: It is a technique for a threat, which creates changes to the project management plan that are meant to either eliminate the risk or to protect the project objectives from this impact. Risk mitigation: It is a list of specific actions being taken to deal with specific risks associated with the threats and seeks to reduce the probability of occurrence or impact of risk below an acceptable threshold. Risk transference: It is used to shift the impact of a threat to a third party, together with the ownership of the response.

NEW QUESTION 174

Which of the following specifies access privileges to a collection of resources by using the URL mapping?

- A. Code Access Security
- B. Security constraint
- C. Configuration Management
- D. Access Management

Answer: B

Explanation:

Security constraint is a type of declarative security, which specifies the protection of web content. It also specifies access privileges to a collection of resources by using the URL mapping. A deployment descriptor is used to define the security constraint. Security constraint includes the following elements: Web resource collection Authorization constraint User data constraint Answer A is incorrect. Code Access Security (CAS), in the Microsoft .NET framework, is Microsoft's solution to prevent untrusted code from performing privileged actions. When the CLR (common language runtime) loads an assembly it will obtain evidence for the assembly and use this to identify the code group that the assembly belongs to. A code group contains a permission set (one or more permissions). Code that performs a privileged action will perform a code access demand, which will cause the CLR to walk up the call stack and examine the permission set granted to the assembly of each method in the call stack. The code groups and permission sets are determined by the administrator of the machine who defines the security policy. Answer D is incorrect. Access Management is used to grant authorized users the right to use a service, while preventing access to non-authorized users. The Access Management process essentially executes policies defined in IT Security Management. It is sometimes also referred to as Rights Management or Identity Management. It is part of Service Operation and the owner of Access Management is the Access Manager. Access Management is added as a new process to ITIL V3. The sub-processes of Access Management are as follows: Maintain Catalogue of User Roles and Access Profiles Manage User Access Requests Answer B is incorrect. Configuration Management (CM) is an Information Technology Infrastructure Library (ITIL) IT Service Management (ITSM) process. It tracks all of the individual Configuration Items (CI) in an IT system, which may be as simple as a single server, or as complex as the entire IT department. In large organizations a configuration manager may be appointed to oversee and manage the CM process.

NEW QUESTION 176

In which of the following architecture styles does a device receive input from connectors and generate transformed outputs?

- A. N-tiered

- B. Heterogeneous
- C. Pipes and filters
- D. Layered

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the pipes and filters architecture style, a device receives input from connectors and generates transformed outputs. A pipeline has a series of processing elements in which the output of each element works as an input of the next element. A little amount of buffering is provided between the two successive elements.

NEW QUESTION 179

You are responsible for network and information security at a large hospital. It is a significant concern that any change to any patient record can be easily traced back to the person who made that change. What is this called?

- A. Availability
- B. Confidentiality
- C. Non repudiation
- D. Data Protection

Answer: C

Explanation:

Non repudiation refers to mechanisms that prevent a party from falsely denying involvement in some data transaction.

NEW QUESTION 182

Which of the following are the primary functions of configuration management? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. It removes the risk event entirely by adding additional steps to avoid the event.
- B. It ensures that the change is implemented in a sequential manner through formalized testing.
- C. It reduces the negative impact that the change might have had on the computing services and resources.
- D. It analyzes the effect of the change that is implemented on the system.

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

The primary functions of configuration management are as follows: It ensures that the change is implemented in a sequential manner through formalized testing. It ensures that the user base is informed of the future change. It analyzes the effect of the change that is implemented on the system. It reduces the negative impact that the change might have had on the computing services and resources. Answer A is incorrect. It is not one of the primary functions of configuration management. It is the function of risk avoidance.

NEW QUESTION 183

Which of the following are the levels of public or commercial data classification system? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Sensitive
- B. Private
- C. Unclassified
- D. Confidential
- E. Secret
- F. Public

Answer: ABDF

Explanation:

The public or commercial data classification is also built upon a four-level model, which are as follows: Public Sensitive Private Confidential Each level (top to bottom) represents an increasing level of sensitivity. The public level is similar to unclassified level military classification system. This level of data should not cause any damage if disclosed. Sensitive is a higher level of classification than public level data. This level of data requires a greater level of protection to maintain confidentiality. The Private level of data is intended for company use only. Disclosure of this level of data can damage the company. The Confidential level of data is considered very sensitive and is intended for internal use only. Disclosure of this level of data can cause serious damage to the company. Answer C and E are incorrect. Unclassified and secret are the levels of military data classification.

NEW QUESTION 185

Which of the following statements about the authentication concept of information security management is true?

- A. It establishes the users' identity and ensures that the users are who they say they are.
- B. It ensures the reliable and timely access to resources.
- C. It determines the actions and behaviors of a single individual within a system, and identifies that particular individual.
- D. It ensures that modifications are not made to data by unauthorized personnel or processes.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The concept of authentication establishes the users' identity and ensures that the users are who they say they are. Answer B is incorrect. The concept of availability ensures the reliable and timely access to data or resources. Answer D is incorrect. The concept of integrity ensures that modifications are not made to data by unauthorized personnel or processes. Answer B is incorrect. The concept of accountability determines the actions and behaviors of a single individual within a system, and identifies that particular individual.

NEW QUESTION 186

Which of the following are the initial steps required to perform a risk analysis process? Each correct answer represents a part of the solution. Choose three.

- A. Valuations of the critical assets in hard costs.
- B. Evaluate potential threats to the assets.
- C. Estimate the potential losses to assets by determining their value.
- D. Establish the threats likelihood and regularity.

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

The main steps of performing risk analysis are as follows: Estimate the potential losses to the assets by determining their value. Evaluate the potential threats to the assets. Establish the threats probability and regularity. Answer A is incorrect. Valuations of the critical assets in hard costs is one of the final steps taken after performing the risk analysis.

NEW QUESTION 191

System Authorization is the risk management process. System Authorization Plan (SAP) is a comprehensive and uniform approach to the System Authorization Process. What are the different phases of System Authorization Plan? Each correct answer represents a part of the solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Post-certification
- B. Post-Authorization
- C. Authorization
- D. Pre-certification
- E. Certification

Answer: BCDE

Explanation:

The creation of System Authorization Plan (SAP) is mandated by System Authorization. System Authorization Plan (SAP) is a comprehensive and uniform approach to the System Authorization Process. It consists of four phases: Phase 1 - Pre-certification Phase 2 - Certification Phase 3 - Authorization Phase 4 - Post-Authorization

NEW QUESTION 193

In which of the following DIACAP phases is residual risk analyzed?

- A. Phase 1
- B. Phase 5
- C. Phase 2
- D. Phase 4
- E. Phase 3

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Department of Defense Information Assurance Certification and Accreditation Process (DIACAP) is a process defined by the United States Department of Defense (DoD) for managing risk. The Certification Determination and Accreditation phase is the third phase in the DIACAP process. Its subordinate tasks are as follows: Analyze residual risk. Issue certification determination. Make accreditation decision. Answer A is incorrect. Phase 1 is known as Initiate and Plan IA C&Answer B is incorrect. Phase 2 is used to implement and validate assigned IA controls. Answer E is incorrect. Phase 3 is used to make certification determination and accreditation decisions. Answer B is incorrect. Phase 5 is known as decommission system and is used to conduct activities related to the disposition of the system data and objects.

NEW QUESTION 198

At which of the following levels of robustness in DRM must the security functions be immune to widely available tools and specialized tools and resistant to professional tools?

- A. Level 2
- B. Level 4
- C. Level 1
- D. Level 3

Answer: C

Explanation:

At Level 1 of robustness in DRM, the security functions must be immune to widely available tools and specialized tools and resistant to professional tools.

NEW QUESTION 201

Which of the following security models characterizes the rights of each subject with respect to every object in the computer system?

- A. Clark-Wilson model
- B. Bell-LaPadula model
- C. Biba model
- D. Access matrix

Answer: D

Explanation:

The access matrix or access control matrix is an abstract, formal security model of protection state in computer systems that characterizes the rights of each subject with respect to every object in the system. It was first introduced by Butler W. Lampson in 1971. According to the access matrix model, the protection state

of a computer system can be abstracted as a set of objects 'O', that is the set of entities that needs to be protected (e.g. processes, files, memory pages) and a set of subjects 'S' that consists of all active entities (e.g. users, processes). Further there exists a set of rights 'R' of the form $r(s,o)$, where $s \in S$, $o \in O$ and $r(s,o) \in R$. A right thereby specifies the kind of access a subject is allowed to process with regard to an object. Answer B is incorrect. The Bell-La Padula Model is a state machine model used for enforcing access control in government and military applications. The model is a formal state transition model of computer security policy that describes a set of access control rules which use security labels on objects and clearances for subjects. Security labels range from the most sensitive (e.g., "Top Secret"), down to the least sensitive (e.g., "Unclassified" or "Public"). The Bell-La Padula model focuses on data confidentiality and controlled access to classified information, in contrast to the Biba Integrity Model which describes rules for the protection of data integrity. Answer A is incorrect. The Clark-Wilson model provides a foundation for specifying and analyzing an integrity policy for a computing system. The model is primarily concerned with formalizing the notion of information integrity. Information integrity is maintained by preventing corruption of data items in a system due to either error or malicious intent. The model's enforcement and certification rules define data items and processes that provide the basis for an integrity policy. The core of the model is based on the notion of a transaction. Answer B is incorrect. The Biba model is a formal state transition system of computer security policy that describes a set of access control rules designed to ensure data integrity. Data and subjects are grouped into ordered levels of integrity. The model is designed so that subjects may not corrupt data in a level ranked higher than the subject, or be corrupted by data from a lower level than the subject.

NEW QUESTION 205

Which of the following phases of the DITSCAP C&A process is used to define the C&A level of effort, to identify the main C&A roles and responsibilities, and to create an agreement on the method for implementing the security requirements?

- A. Phase 1
- B. Phase 4
- C. Phase 2
- D. Phase 3

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Phase 1 of the DITSCAP C&A process is known as Definition Phase. The goal of this phase is to define the C&A level of effort, identify the main C&A roles and responsibilities, and create an agreement on the method for implementing the security requirements. Answer B is incorrect. The Phase 2 of the DITSCAP C&A process is known as Verification. Answer D is incorrect. The Phase 3 of the DITSCAP C&A process is known as Validation. Answer B is incorrect. The Phase 4 of the DITSCAP C&A process is known as Post Accreditation.

NEW QUESTION 207

Which of the following policies can explain how the company interacts with partners, the company's goals and mission, and a general reporting structure in different situations?

- A. Informative
- B. Advisory
- C. Selective
- D. Regulatory

Answer: A

Explanation:

An informative policy informs employees about certain topics. It is not an enforceable policy, but rather one to teach individuals about specific issues relevant to the company. The informative policy can explain how the company interacts with partners, the company's goals and mission, and a general reporting structure in different situations. Answer D is incorrect. A regulatory policy ensures that an organization follows the standards set by specific industry regulations. This type of policy is very detailed and specific to a type of industry. The regulatory policy is used in financial institutions, health care facilities, public utilities, and other government-regulated industries, e.g., TRAI. Answer B is incorrect. An advisory policy strongly advises employees regarding which types of behaviors and activities should and should not take place within the organization. It also outlines possible ramifications if employees do not comply with the established behaviors and activities. The advisory policy can be used to describe how to handle medical information, handle financial transactions, and process confidential information. Answer B is incorrect. It is not a valid type of policy.

NEW QUESTION 211

The Data and Analysis Center for Software (DACs) specifies three general principles for software assurance which work as a framework in order to categorize various secure design principles. Which of the following principles and practices does the General Principle 1 include? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

- A. Principle of separation of privileges, duties, and roles
- B. Assume environment data is not trustworthy
- C. Simplify the design
- D. Principle of least privilege

Answer: AD

Explanation:

General Principle 1- Minimize the number of high-consequence targets includes the following principles and practices:
Principle of least privilege Principle of separation of privileges, duties, and roles Principle of separation of domains Answer B is incorrect. Assume environment data is not trustworthy principle is included in the General Principle 2. Answer B is incorrect. Simplify the design principle is included in the General Principle 3.

NEW QUESTION 213

Billy is the project manager of the HAR Project and is in month six of the project. The project is scheduled to last for 18 months. Management asks Billy how often the project team is participating in risk reassessment in this project. What should Billy tell management if he's following the best practices for risk management?

- A. Project risk management happens at every milestone.
- B. Project risk management has been concluded with the project planning.
- C. Project risk management is scheduled for every month in the 18-month project.
- D. At every status meeting the project team project risk management is an agenda item.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Risk management is an ongoing project activity. It should be an agenda item at every project status meeting. Answer A is incorrect. Milestones are good times to do reviews, but risk management should happen frequently. Answer B is incorrect. This answer would only be correct if the project has a status meeting just once per month in the project. Answer B is incorrect. Risk management happens throughout the project as does project planning.

NEW QUESTION 216

In which of the following deployment models of cloud is the cloud infrastructure operated exclusively for an organization?

- A. Public cloud
- B. Community cloud
- C. Private cloud
- D. Hybrid cloud

Answer: C

Explanation:

In private cloud, the cloud infrastructure is operated exclusively for an organization. The private cloud infrastructure is administered by the organization or a third party, and exists on premise and off premise.

NEW QUESTION 219

Which of the following persons in an organization is responsible for rejecting or accepting the residual risk for a system?

- A. Information Systems Security Officer (ISSO)
- B. Designated Approving Authority (DAA)
- C. System Owner
- D. Chief Information Security Officer (CISO)

Answer: B

Explanation:

The authorizing official is the senior manager responsible for approving the working of the information system. He is responsible for the risks of operating the information system within a known environment through the security accreditation phase. In many organizations, the authorizing official is also referred as approving/accrediting authority (DAA) or the Principal Approving Authority (PAA). Answer B is incorrect. The system owner has the responsibility of informing the key officials within the organization of the requirements for a security C&A of the information system. He makes the resources available, and provides the relevant documents to support the process. Answer A is incorrect. An Information System Security Officer (ISSO) plays the role of a supporter. The responsibilities of an Information System Security Officer (ISSO) are as follows: Manages the security of the information system that is slated for Certification & Accreditation (C&A). Insures the information systems configuration with the agency's information security policy. Supports the information system owner/information owner for the completion of security-related responsibilities. Takes part in the formal configuration management process. Prepares Certification & Accreditation (C&A) packages. Answer D is incorrect. The CISO has the responsibility of carrying out the CIO's FISMA responsibilities. He manages the information security program functions.

NEW QUESTION 220

Which of the following sections come under the ISO/IEC 27002 standard?

- A. Security policy
- B. Asset management
- C. Financial assessment
- D. Risk assessment

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

ISO/IEC 27002 is an information security standard published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and by the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) as ISO/IEC 17799:2005. This standard contains the following twelve main sections: 1.Risk assessment: It refers to assessment of risk. 2.Security policy: It deals with the security management. 3.Organization of information security: It deals with governance of information security. 4.Asset management: It refers to inventory and classification of information assets. 5.Human resources security: It deals with security aspects for employees joining, moving and leaving an organization. 6.Physical and environmental security: It is related to protection of the computer facilities. 7.Communications and operations management: It is the management of technical security controls in systems and networks. 8.Access control: It deals with the restriction of access rights to networks, systems, applications, functions and data. 9.Information systems acquisition, development and maintenance: It refers to build security into applications. 10.Information security incident management: It refers to anticipate and respond appropriately to information security breaches. 11.Business continuity management: It deals with protecting, maintaining and recovering business-critical processes and systems. 12.Compliance: It is used for ensuring conformance with information security policies, standards, laws and regulations. Answer B is incorrect. Financial assessment does not come under the ISO/IEC 27002 standard.

NEW QUESTION 225

You work as a security engineer for BlueWell Inc. According to you, which of the following DITSCAP/NIACAP model phases occurs at the initiation of the project, or at the initial C&A effort of a legacy system?

- A. Validation
- B. Definition
- C. Verification
- D. Post Accreditation

Answer: B

Explanation:

The definition phase of the DITSCAP/NIACAP model takes place at the beginning of the project, or at the initial C&A effort of a legacy system. C&A consists of four phases in a DITSCAP assessment. These phases are the same as NIACAP phases. The order of these phases is as follows:

* 1.Definition: The definition phase is focused on understanding the IS business case, the mission, environment, and architecture. This phase determines the security requirements and level of effort necessary to achieve Certification & Accreditation (C&A). 2.Verification: The second phase confirms the evolving or

modified system's compliance with the information. The verification phase ensures that the fully integrated system will be ready for certification testing. 3.Validation: The third phase confirms abidance of the fully integrated system with the security policy. This phase follows the requirements slated in the SSAA. The objective of the validation phase is to show the required evidence to support the DAA in accreditation process. 4.Post Accreditation: The Post Accreditation is the final phase of DITSCAP assessment and it starts after the system has been certified and accredited for operations. This phase ensures secure system management, operation, and maintenance to save an acceptable level of residual risk.

NEW QUESTION 227

NIST SP 800-53A defines three types of interview depending on the level of assessment conducted. Which of the following NIST SP 800-53A interviews consists of informal and ad hoc interviews?

- A. Comprehensive
- B. Significant
- C. Abbreviated
- D. Substantial

Answer: C

Explanation:

Abbreviated interview consists of informal and ad hoc interviews. Answer D is incorrect. Substantial interview consists of informal and structured interviews. Answer A is incorrect. Comprehensive interview consists of formal and structured interviews. Answer B is incorrect. There is no such type of interview in NIST SP 800-53A.

NEW QUESTION 232

Which of the following are the principle duties performed by the BIOS during POST (power- on-self-test)? Each correct answer represents a part of the solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. It provides a user interface for system's configuration.
- B. It identifies, organizes, and selects boot devices.
- C. It delegates control to other BIOS, if it is required.
- D. It discovers size and verifies system memory.
- E. It verifies the integrity of the BIOS code itself.
- F. It interrupts the execution of all running programs.

Answer: ABCDE

Explanation:

The principle duties performed by the BIOS during POST (power-on-self- test) are as follows: It verifies the integrity of the BIOS code itself. It discovers size and verifies system memory. It discovers, initializes, and catalogs all system hardware. It delegates control to other BIOS if it is required. It provides a user interface for system's configuration. It identifies, organizes, and selects boot devices. It executes the bootstrap program. Answer F is incorrect. The BIOS does not interrupt the execution of all running programs.

NEW QUESTION 236

Which of the following are the goals of risk management? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose three.

- A. Identifying the risk
- B. Assessing the impact of potential threats
- C. Identifying the accused
- D. Finding an economic balance between the impact of the risk and the cost of the countermeasure

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

There are three goals of risk management as follows: Identifying the risk Assessing the impact of potential threats Finding an economic balance between the impact of the risk and the cost of the countermeasure Answer B is incorrect. Identifying the accused does not come under the scope of risk management.

NEW QUESTION 239

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the correct DoD Policy Series at their appropriate places.

Policy Subject Area	DoD Policy Series
General	Drop Here 8540
IA Certification and Accreditation	Drop Here 8570
Security Management	Drop Here 8530
Computer Network Defense	Drop Here 8520
IA Education, Training, and Awareness	Drop Here 8510
Interconnectivity	Drop Here 8500

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The various DoD policy series are as follows:

DoD Policy Series	Policy Subject Area
8500	General
8510	IA Certification and Accreditation
8520	Security Management
8530	Computer Network Defense
8540	Interconnectivity
8550	Network and Web
8560	IA Monitoring
8570	IA Education, Training, and Awareness
8580	Other (Integration)

NEW QUESTION 243

DRAG DROP

Auditing is used to track user accounts for file and object access, logon attempts, system shutdown, and many more vulnerabilities to enhance the security of the network. It encompasses a wide variety of activities. Place the different auditing activities in front of their descriptions.

Command	Description
Place Here	It is the activity of recording information to a log file or database about events or occurrences.
Place Here	It is the activity of manually or programmatically reviewing logged information.
Place Here	These are the notifications that are sent to an administrator whenever a specific event occurs.
Place Here	It is a process to detect unwanted system access by monitoring both recorded information and real time events.
Place Here	It is a systematic form of monitoring where the logged information is analyzed in detail. It is done to find out the trends and patterns as well as abnormal, unauthorized, illegal, and policy-violating activities.

Log Analysis

Intrusion Detection

Alarm Triggers

Monitoring

Logging

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Auditing encompasses a wide variety of activities as follows: Logging: It is the activity of recording information to a log file or database about events or occurrences. Log Analysis: It is a systematic form of monitoring where the logged information is analyzed in detail. It is done to find out the trends and patterns as well as abnormal, unauthorized, illegal, and policy-violating activities. Intrusion Detection: It is a process to detect unwanted system access by monitoring both recorded information and real time events. Alarm Triggers: These are the notifications that are sent to an administrator whenever a specific event occurs. Monitoring: It is the activity of manually or programmatically reviewing logged information.

NEW QUESTION 247

Which of the following are the responsibilities of the owner with regard to data in an information classification program? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose three.

- A. Reviewing the classification assignments at regular time intervals and making changes as the business needs change.
- B. Running regular backups and routinely testing the validity of the backup data.
- C. Delegating the responsibility of the data protection duties to a custodian.
- D. Determining what level of classification the information requires.

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

The following are the responsibilities of the owner with regard to data in an information classification program: Determining what level of classification the information requires. Reviewing the classification assignments at regular time intervals and making changes as the business needs change. Delegating the responsibility of the data protection duties to a custodian. An information owner can be an executive or a manager of an organization. He will be responsible for the asset of information that must be protected. Answer B is incorrect. Running regular backups and routinely testing the validity of the backup data is the responsibility of a custodian.

NEW QUESTION 248

John works as a security manager for SoftTech Inc. He is working with his team on the disaster recovery management plan. One of his team members has a doubt related to the most cost effective DRP testing plan. According to you, which of the following disaster recovery testing plans is the most cost-effective and efficient way to identify areas of overlap in the plan before conducting more demanding training exercises?

- A. Full-scale exercise
- B. Walk-through drill
- C. Structured walk-through test
- D. Evacuation drill

Answer: C

Explanation:

The structured walk-through test is also known as the table-top exercise. In structured walk-through test, the team members walkthrough the plan to identify and correct weaknesses and how they will respond to the emergency scenarios by stepping in the course of the plan. It is the most effective and competent way to identify the areas of overlap in the plan before conducting more challenging training exercises. Answer A is incorrect. In full-scale exercise, the critical systems run at an alternate site. Answer B is incorrect. The emergency management group and response teams actually perform their emergency response functions by walking through the test, without actually initiating recovery procedures. But it is not much cost effective. Answer D is incorrect. It is a test performed when personnel walks through the evacuation route to a designated area where procedures for accounting for the personnel are tested.

NEW QUESTION 251

Fill in the blank with an appropriate phrase. A is defined as any activity that has an effect on defining, designing, building, or executing a task, requirement, or procedure.

- A. technical effort

Answer: A

Explanation:

A technical effort is described as any activity, which has an effect on defining, designing, building, or implementing a task, requirement, or procedure. The technical effort is an element of technical management that is required to progress efficiently and effectively from a business need to the deployment and operation of the system.

NEW QUESTION 256

Gary is the project manager for his project. He and the project team have completed the qualitative risk analysis process and are about to enter the quantitative risk analysis process when Mary, the project sponsor, wants to know what quantitative risk analysis will review. Which of the following statements best defines what quantitative risk analysis will review?

- A. The quantitative risk analysis process will analyze the effect of risk events that may substantially impact the project's competing demands.
- B. The quantitative risk analysis reviews the results of risk identification and prepares the project for risk response management.
- C. The quantitative risk analysis seeks to determine the true cost of each identified risk event and the probability of each risk event to determine the risk exposure.
- D. The quantitative risk analysis process will review risk events for their probability and impact on the project objectives.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Once the risk events have passed through qualitative risk analysis, then the risk events must be reviewed to determine the effect of the risks on the project's competing demands. Answer D is incorrect. While the quantitative risk analysis process will review the risk events for probability and impact, this statement does not answer the question as completely as answer option Answer B is incorrect. The quantitative risk analysis process does not review every risk identified - only the risks which require further analysis. Answer B is incorrect. Quantitative risk analysis process does not begin the risk response process. Its goal is to determine the effect of certain risk events on the project's competing demands.

NEW QUESTION 258

Which of the following phases of NIST SP 800-37 C&A methodology examines the residual risk for acceptability, and prepares the final security accreditation package?

- A. Security Accreditation
- B. Initiation
- C. Continuous Monitoring
- D. Security Certification

Answer: A

Explanation:

The various phases of NIST SP 800-37 C&A are as follows: Phase 1: Initiation- This phase includes preparation, notification and resource identification. It performs the security plan analysis, update, and acceptance. Phase 2: Security Certification- The Security certification phase evaluates the controls and documentation. Phase 3: Security Accreditation- The security accreditation phase examines the residual risk for acceptability, and prepares the final security accreditation package. Phase 4: Continuous Monitoring-This phase monitors the configuration management and control, ongoing security control verification, and

status reporting and documentation.

NEW QUESTION 262

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