



ISC2

Exam Questions CSSLP

Certified Information Systems Security Professional

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NEW QUESTION 1

You and your project team have identified the project risks and now are analyzing the probability and impact of the risks. What type of analysis of the risks provides a quick and high-level review of each identified risk event?

- A. Quantitative risk analysis
- B. Qualitative risk analysis
- C. Seven risk responses
- D. A risk probability-impact matrix

Answer: B

Explanation:

Qualitative risk analysis is a high-level, fast review of the risk event. Qualitative risk analysis qualifies the risk events for additional analysis.

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 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 5

You are the project manager of the CUL project in your organization. You and the project team are assessing the risk events and creating a probability and impact matrix for the identified risks. Which one of the following statements best describes the requirements for the data type used in qualitative risk analysis?

- A. A qualitative risk analysis encourages biased data to reveal risk tolerances.
- B. A qualitative risk analysis required unbiased stakeholders with biased risk tolerances.
- C. A qualitative risk analysis requires accurate and unbiased data if it is to be credible.

D. A qualitative risk analysis requires fast and simple data to complete the analysis.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Of all the choices only this answer is accurate. The PMBOK clearly states that the data must be accurate and unbiased to be credible. Answer D is incorrect. This is not a valid statement about the qualitative risk analysis data. Answer A is incorrect. This is not a valid statement about the qualitative risk analysis data. Answer B is incorrect. This is not a valid statement about the qualitative risk analysis data.

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

Which of the following organizations assists the President in overseeing the preparation of the federal budget and to supervise its administration in Executive Branch agencies?

- A. OMB
- B. NIST
- C. NSA/CSS
- D. DCAA

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is a Cabinet-level office, and is the largest office within the Executive Office of the President (EOP) of the United States. The current OMB Director is Peter Orszag and was appointed by President Barack Obama. The OMB's predominant mission is to assist the President in overseeing the preparation of the federal budget and to supervise its administration in Executive Branch agencies. In helping to formulate the President's spending plans, the OMB evaluates the effectiveness of agency programs, policies, and procedures, assesses competing funding demands among agencies, and sets funding priorities. The OMB ensures that agency reports, rules, testimony, and proposed legislation are consistent with the President's Budget and with Administration policies.

Answer D is incorrect. The DCAA has the aim to monitor contractor costs and perform contractor audits. Answer C is incorrect. The National Security Agency/Central Security Service (NSA/CSS) is a crypto-logic intelligence agency of the United States government. It is administered as part of the United States Department of Defense. NSA is responsible for the collection and analysis of foreign communications and foreign signals intelligence, which involves cryptanalysis. NSA is also responsible for protecting U.S. government communications and information systems from similar agencies elsewhere, which involves cryptography. NSA is a key component of the U.S. Intelligence Community, which is headed by the Director of National Intelligence. The Central Security Service is a co-located agency created to coordinate intelligence activities and co-operation between NSA and U.S. military cryptanalysis agencies. NSA's work is limited to communications intelligence. It does not perform field or human intelligence activities. Answer B is incorrect. The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), known between 1901 and 1988 as the National Bureau of Standards (NBS), is a measurement standards laboratory which is a non-regulatory agency of the United States Department of Commerce. The institute's official mission is to promote U.S. innovation and industrial competitiveness by advancing measurement science, standards, and technology in ways that enhance economic security and improve quality of life.

NEW QUESTION 8

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 9

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 10

You work as a Security Manager for Tech Perfect Inc. You have set up a SIEM server for the following purposes: Analyze the data from different log sources Correlate the events among the log entries Identify and prioritize significant events Initiate responses to events if required One of your log monitoring staff wants to know the features of SIEM product that will help them in these purposes. What features will you recommend? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Asset information storage and correlation
- B. Transmission confidentiality protection
- C. Incident tracking and reporting
- D. Security knowledge base
- E. Graphical user interface

Answer: ACDE

Explanation:

The features of SIEM products are as follows: Graphical user interface (GUI): It is used in analysis for identifying potential problems and reviewing all available data that are associated with the problems. Security knowledge base: It includes information on known vulnerabilities, log messages, and other technical data. Incident tracking and hacking: It has robust workflow features to track and report incidents. Asset information storage and correlation: It gives higher priority to an attack that affects a vulnerable OS or a main host. Answer B is incorrect. SIEM product does not have this feature.

NEW QUESTION 10

Which of the following is a set of exclusive rights granted by a state to an inventor or his assignee for a fixed period of time in exchange for the disclosure of an invention?

- A. Copyright
- B. Snooping
- C. Utility model
- D. Patent

Answer: D

Explanation:

A patent is a set of exclusive rights granted by a state to an inventor or his assignee for a fixed period of time in exchange for the disclosure of an invention. Answer A 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 B is incorrect. Snooping is an activity of observing the content that appears on a computer monitor or watching what a user is typing. Snooping also occurs by using software programs to remotely monitor activity on a computer or network device. Hackers or attackers use snooping techniques and equipment such as keyloggers to monitor keystrokes, capture passwords and login information, and to intercept e-mail and other private communications. Sometimes, organizations also snoop their employees legitimately to monitor their use of organizations' computers and track Internet usage. Answer C is incorrect. A utility model is an intellectual property right to protect inventions.

NEW QUESTION 14

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 16

Which of the following testing methods verifies the interfaces between components against a software design?

- A. Regression testing
- B. Integration testing
- C. Black-box testing
- D. Unit testing

Answer: B

Explanation:

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. Answer A is incorrect. 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. Answer D is incorrect. Unit testing refers to tests that verify the functionality of a specific section of code, usually at the function level. In an object-oriented environment, this is usually at the class level, and the minimal unit tests include the constructors and destructors. These types of tests are usually written by developers as they work on code (white-box style), to ensure that the specific function is working as expected. One function might have multiple tests, to catch corner cases or other branches in the code. Unit testing alone cannot verify the functionality of a piece of software, but rather is used to assure that the building blocks the software uses work independently of each other. Answer C is incorrect. The black-box testing uses external descriptions of the software, including specifications, requirements, and design to derive test cases. These tests can be functional or non-functional, though usually functional. The test designer selects valid and invalid inputs and determines the correct output. There is no knowledge of the test object's internal structure. This method of test design is applicable to all levels of software testing: unit, integration, functional testing, system and acceptance. The higher the level, and hence the bigger and more complex the box, the more one is forced to use black box testing to simplify. While this method can uncover unimplemented parts of the specification, one cannot be sure that all existent paths are tested.

NEW QUESTION 19

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 23

What component of the change management system is responsible for evaluating, testing, and documenting changes created to the project scope?

- A. Project Management Information System
- B. Integrated Change Control
- C. Configuration Management System
- D. Scope Verification

Answer: C

Explanation:

The change management system is comprised of several components that guide the change request through the process. When a change request is made that will affect the project scope. The Configuration Management System evaluates the change request and documents the features and functions of the change on the project scope.

NEW QUESTION 26

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 30

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 34

The service-oriented modeling framework (SOMF) provides a common modeling notation to address alignment between business and IT organizations. Which of the following principles does the SOMF concentrate on? Each correct answer represents a part of the solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Architectural components abstraction
- B. SOA value proposition
- C. Business traceability
- D. Disaster recovery planning
- E. Software assets reuse

Answer: ABCE

Explanation:

The service-oriented modeling framework (SOMF) concentrates on the following principles: Business traceability Architectural best-practices traceability Technological traceability SOA value proposition Software assets reuse SOA integration strategies Technological abstraction and generalization Architectural components abstraction Answer D is incorrect. The service-oriented modeling framework (SOMF) does not concentrate on it.

NEW QUESTION 35

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You with your team are using a method or a (technical) process that conceives the risks even if all theoretically possible safety measures would be applied. One of your team member wants to know that what is a residual risk. What will you reply to your team member?

- A. It is a risk that remains because no risk response is taken.
- B. It is a risk that can not be addressed by a risk response.
- C. It is a risk that will remain no matter what type of risk response is offered.
- D. It is a risk that remains after planned risk responses are taken.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Residual risks are generally smaller risks that remain in the project after larger risks have been addressed. 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. This is not a valid statement about residual risks. Answer C is incorrect. This is not a valid statement about residual risks. Answer A is incorrect. This is not a valid statement about residual risks.

NEW QUESTION 40

You work as a project manager for a company. The company has started a new security software project. The software configuration management will be used throughout the lifecycle of the project. You are tasked to modify the functional features and the basic logic of the software and then make them compatible to the initial design of the project. Which of the following procedures of the configuration management will you follow to accomplish the task?

- A. Configuration status accounting
- B. Configuration control
- C. Configuration audits
- D. Configuration identification

Answer: B

Explanation:

Configuration control is a procedure of the Configuration management. Configuration control is a set of processes and approval stages required to change a configuration item's attributes and to re-baseline them. It supports the change of the functional and physical attributes of software at various points in time, and performs systematic control of changes to the identified attributes. Answer C is incorrect. Configuration audits confirm that the configuration identification for a configured item is accurate, complete, and will meet specified program needs. Configuration audits are broken into functional and physical configuration audits. They occur either at delivery or at the moment of effecting the change. A functional configuration audit ensures that functional and performance attributes of a configuration item are achieved, while a physical configuration audit ensures that a configuration item is installed in accordance with the requirements of its detailed design documentation. Answer D is incorrect. Configuration identification is the process of identifying the attributes that define every aspect of a configuration item. A configuration item is a product (hardware and/or software) that has an end-user purpose. These attributes are recorded in configuration documentation and baselined. Baselining an attribute forces formal configuration change control processes to be effected in the event that these attributes are changed. Answer A is incorrect. The configuration status accounting procedure is the ability to record and report on the configuration baselines associated with each configuration item at any moment of time. It supports the functional and physical attributes of software at various points in time, and performs systematic control of accounting to the identified attributes for the purpose of maintaining software integrity and traceability throughout the software development life cycle.

NEW QUESTION 41

The NIST Information Security and Privacy Advisory Board (ISPAB) paper "Perspectives on Cloud Computing and Standards" specifies potential advantages and disadvantages of virtualization. Which of the following disadvantages does it include? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. It increases capabilities for fault tolerant computing using rollback and snapshot features.
- B. It increases intrusion detection through introspection.
- C. It initiates the risk that malicious software is targeting the VM environment.
- D. It increases overall security risk shared resources.
- E. It creates the possibility that remote attestation may not work.
- F. It involves new protection mechanisms for preventing VM escape, VM detection, and VM-VM interference.
- G. It increases configuration effort because of complexity and composite system.

Answer: CDEFG

Explanation:

The potential security disadvantages of virtualization are as follows: It increases configuration effort because of complexity and composite system. It initiates the problem of how to prevent overlap while mapping VM storage onto host files. It introduces the problem of virtualizing the TPM. It creates the possibility that remote attestation may not work. It initiates the problem of detecting VM covert channels. It involves new protection mechanisms for preventing VM escape, VM detection, and VM-VM interference. It initiates the possibility of virtual networking configuration errors. It initiates the risk that malicious software is targeting the VM environment.

It increases overall security risk shared resources, such as networks, clipboards, clocks, printers, desktop management, and folders. Answer A and B are incorrect. These are not the disadvantages of virtualization, as described in the NIST Information Security and Privacy Advisory Board (ISPAB) paper "Perspectives on Cloud Computing and Standards".

NEW QUESTION 44

Which of the following is designed to detect unwanted attempts at accessing, manipulating, and disabling of computer systems through the Internet?

- A. DAS
- B. IPsec
- C. IDS
- D. ACL

Answer: C

Explanation:

An Intrusion detection system (IDS) is software and/or hardware designed to detect unwanted attempts at accessing, manipulating, and/or disabling of computer systems, mainly through a network, such as the Internet. These attempts may take the form of attacks, as examples, by crackers, malware and/or disgruntled employees. An IDS cannot directly detect attacks within properly encrypted traffic. An intrusion detection system is used to detect several types of malicious behaviors that can compromise the security and trust of a computer system. This includes network attacks against vulnerable services, data driven attacks on applications, host based attacks such as privilege escalation, unauthorized logins and access to sensitive files, and malware (viruses, trojan horses, and worms). Answer D is incorrect. Access Control List (ACL) is the most commonly used object in Cisco IOS. It filters packets or network traffic by controlling whether routed packets are forwarded or blocked at the router's interfaces. According to the criteria specified within the access lists, router determines whether the packets to be forwarded or dropped. Access control list criteria could be the source or destination address of the traffic or other information. The types of Cisco ACLs are Standard IP, Extended IP, IPX, Appletalk, etc. Answer B is incorrect. Internet Protocol Security (IPSec) is a method of securing data. It secures traffic by using encryption and digital signing. It enhances the security of data as if an IPSec packet is captured, its contents cannot be read. IPSec also provides sender verification that ensures the certainty of the datagram's origin to the receiver. Answer A is incorrect. Direct-attached storage (DAS) is a digital storage system that is directly attached to a server or workstation, without using a storage network.

NEW QUESTION 46

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 47

Which of the following are the types of access controls? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose three.

- A. Physical
- B. Technical
- C. Administrative
- D. Automatic

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

Security guards, locks on the gates, and alarms come under physical access control. Policies and procedures implemented by an organization come under administrative access control. IDS systems, encryption, network segmentation, and antivirus controls come under technical access control. Answer D is incorrect. There is no such type of access control as automatic control.

NEW QUESTION 48

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 53

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 58

Which of the following DITSCAP C&A phases takes place between the signing of the initial version of the SSAA and the formal accreditation of the system?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Phase 2 of DITSCAP C&A is known as Verification. The goal of this phase is to obtain a fully integrated system for certification testing and accreditation. This phase takes place between the signing of the initial version of the SSAA and the formal accreditation of the system. This phase verifies security requirements during system development. Answer C, B, and A are incorrect. These phases do not take place between the signing of the initial version of the SSAA and the

formal accreditation of the system.

NEW QUESTION 63

Microsoft software security expert Michael Howard defines some heuristics for determining code review in "A Process for Performing Security Code Reviews". Which of the following heuristics increase the application's attack surface? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Code written in C/C++/assembly language
- B. Code listening on a globally accessible network interface
- C. Code that changes frequently
- D. Anonymously accessible code
- E. Code that runs by default
- F. Code that runs in elevated context

Answer: BDEF

Explanation:

Microsoft software security expert Michael Howard defines the following heuristics for determining code review in "A Process for Performing Security Code Reviews": Old code: Newer code provides better understanding of software security and has lesser number of vulnerabilities. Older code must be checked deeply. Code that runs by default: It must have high quality, and must be checked deeply than code that does not execute by default. Code that runs by default increases the application's attack surface. Code that runs in elevated context: It must have higher quality. Code that runs in elevated privileges must be checked deeply and increases the application's attack surface. Anonymously accessible code: It must be checked deeply than code that only authorized users and administrators can access, and it increases the application's attack surface. Code listening on a globally accessible network interface: It must be checked deeply for security vulnerabilities and increases the application's attack surface. Code written in C/C++/assembly language: It is prone to security vulnerabilities, for example, buffer overruns. Code with a history of security vulnerabilities: It includes additional vulnerabilities except concerted efforts that are required for removing them. Code that handles sensitive data: It must be checked deeply to ensure that data is protected from unintentional disclosure. Complex code: It includes undiscovered errors because it is more difficult to analyze complex code manually and programmatically. Code that changes frequently: It has more security vulnerabilities than code that does not change frequently.

NEW QUESTION 66

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 71

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 76

In which of the following testing methodologies do assessors use all available documentation and work under no constraints, and attempt to circumvent the security features of an information system?

- A. Full operational test
- B. Penetration test
- C. Paper test
- D. Walk-through test

Answer: B

Explanation:

A penetration testing is a method of evaluating the security of a computer system or network by simulating an attack from a malicious source. The process involves an active analysis of the system for any potential vulnerabilities that may result from poor or improper system configuration, known or unknown hardware or software flaws, or operational weaknesses in process or technical countermeasures. This analysis is carried out from the position of a potential attacker, and can involve active exploitation of security vulnerabilities. Any security issues that are found will be presented to the system owner together with an assessment of their impact and often with a proposal for mitigation or a technical solution. The intent of a penetration test is to determine feasibility of an attack and the amount of business impact of a successful exploit, if discovered. It is a component of a full security audit. Answer C is incorrect. A paper test is the least complex test in the disaster recovery and business continuity testing approaches. In this test, the BCP/DRP plan documents are distributed to the appropriate managers and BCP/DRP team members for review, markup, and comment. This approach helps the auditor to ensure that the plan is complete and that all team members are familiar with their responsibilities within the plan. Answer D is incorrect. A walk-through test is an extension of the paper testing in the business continuity and disaster recovery process. In this testing methodology, appropriate managers and BCP/DRP team members discuss and walk through procedures of the plan. They also discuss the training needs, and clarification of critical plan elements. Answer A is incorrect. A full operational test includes all team members and participants in the disaster recovery and business continuity process. This full operation test involves the mobilization of personnel. It restores operations in the same manner as an outage or disaster would. The full operational test extends the preparedness test by including actual notification, mobilization of resources, processing of data, and utilization of backup media for restoration.

NEW QUESTION 80

Which of the following software review processes increases the software security by removing the common vulnerabilities, such as format string exploits, race conditions, memory leaks, and buffer overflows?

- A. Management review
- B. Code review
- C. Peer review
- D. Software audit review

Answer: B

Explanation:

A code review is a systematic examination of computer source code, which searches and resolves issues occurred in the initial development phase. It increases the software security by removing common vulnerabilities, such as format string exploits, race conditions, memory leaks, and buffer overflows. A code review is performed in the following forms: Pair programming Informal walkthrough Formal inspection Answer C is incorrect. A peer review is an examination process in which author and one or more colleagues examine a work product, such as document, code, etc., and evaluate technical content and quality. According to the Capability Maturity Model, peer review offers a systematic engineering practice in order to detect and resolve issues occurring in the software artifacts, and stops the leakage into field operations. Answer A is incorrect. Management review is a management study into a project's status and allocation of resources. Answer D is incorrect. In software audit review one or more auditors, who are not members of the software development organization, perform an independent examination of a software product, software process, or a set of software processes for assessing compliance with specifications, standards, contractual agreements, or other specifications.

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 Fraggles 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 93

You work as the senior project manager in SoftTech Inc. You are working on a software project using configuration management. Through configuration management you are decomposing the verification system into identifiable, understandable, manageable, traceable units that are known as Configuration Items (CIs). According to you, which of the following processes is known as the decomposition process of a verification system into Configuration Items?

- A. Configuration status accounting
- B. Configuration identification
- C. Configuration auditing
- D. Configuration control

Answer: B

Explanation:

Configuration identification is known as the decomposition process of a verification system into Configuration Items. Configuration identification is the process of identifying the attributes that define every aspect of a configuration item. A configuration item is a product (hardware and/or software) that has an end-user purpose. These attributes are recorded in configuration documentation and baselined. Baselining an attribute forces formal configuration change control processes to be effected in the event that these attributes are changed. Answer D is incorrect. Configuration control is a procedure of the Configuration management. Configuration control is a set of processes and approval stages required to change a configuration item's attributes and to re-baseline them. It supports the change of the functional and physical attributes of software at various points in time, and performs systematic control of changes to the identified attributes. Configuration control is a means of ensuring that system changes are approved before being implemented. Only the proposed and approved changes are implemented, and the implementation is complete and accurate. Answer A is incorrect. The configuration status accounting procedure is the ability to record and report on the configuration baselines associated with each configuration item at any moment of time. It supports the functional and physical attributes of software at various points in time, and performs systematic control of accounting to the identified attributes for the purpose of maintaining software integrity and traceability throughout the software development life cycle. Answer C is incorrect. Configuration auditing is the quality assurance element of configuration management. It is occupied in the process of periodic checks to establish the consistency and completeness of accounting information and to validate that all configuration management policies are being followed. Configuration audits are broken into functional and physical configuration audits. They occur either at delivery or at the moment of effecting the change. A functional configuration audit ensures that functional and performance attributes of a configuration item are achieved, while a physical configuration audit ensures that a configuration item is installed in accordance with the requirements of its detailed design documentation.

NEW QUESTION 97

Which of the following security design patterns provides an alternative by requiring that a user's authentication credentials be verified by the database before providing access to that user's data?

- A. Secure assertion
- B. Authenticated session
- C. Password propagation
- D. Account lockout

Answer: C

Explanation:

Password propagation provides an alternative by requiring that a user's authentication credentials be verified by the database before providing access to that user's data. Answer D is incorrect. Account lockout implements a limit on the incorrect password attempts to protect an account from automated password-guessing attacks. Answer B is incorrect. Authenticated session allows a user to access more than one access-restricted Web page without re-authenticating every page. It also integrates user authentication into the basic session model. Answer A is incorrect. Secure assertion distributes application-specific sanity checks throughout the system.

NEW QUESTION 101

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, 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 104

You have a storage media with some data and you make efforts to remove this data. After performing this, you analyze that the data remains present on the media. Which of the following refers to the above mentioned condition?

- A. Object reuse
- B. Degaussing
- C. Residual
- D. Data remanence

Answer: D

Explanation:

Data remanence refers to the data that remains even after the efforts have been made for removing or erasing the data. This event occurs because of data being left intact by an insignificant file deletion operation, by storage media reformatting, or through physical properties of the storage medium. Data remanence can make unintentional disclosure of sensitive information possible. So, it is required that the storage media is released into an uncontrolled environment. Answer C and B are incorrect. These are the made-up disasters. Answer A is incorrect. Object reuse refers to reassigning some other object of a storage media that has one or more objects.

NEW QUESTION 106

Which of the following models uses a directed graph to specify the rights that a subject can transfer to an object or that a subject can take from another subject?

- A. Take-Grant Protection Model
- B. Biba Integrity Model
- C. Bell-LaPadula Model
- D. Access Matrix

Answer: A

Explanation:

The take-grant protection model is a formal model used in the field of computer security to establish or disprove the safety of a given computer system that follows specific rules. It shows that for specific systems the question of safety is decidable in linear time, which is in general undecidable. The model represents a system as directed graph, where vertices are either subjects or objects. The edges between them are labeled and the label indicates the rights that the source of the edge has over the destination. Two rights occur in every instance of the model: take and grant. They play a special role in the graph rewriting rules describing admissible changes of the graph. Answer D is incorrect. The access matrix is a straightforward approach that provides access rights to subjects for objects. Answer C is incorrect. The Bell-LaPadula model deals only with the confidentiality of classified material. It does not address integrity or availability. Answer B is incorrect. The integrity model was developed as an analog to the Bell-LaPadula confidentiality model and then became more sophisticated to address additional integrity requirements.

NEW QUESTION 109

FITSAF stands for Federal Information Technology Security Assessment Framework. It is a methodology for assessing the security of information systems. Which of the following FITSAF levels shows that the procedures and controls have been implemented?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The following are the five levels of FITSAF based on SEI's Capability Maturity Model (CMM): Level 1: The first level reflects that an asset has documented a security policy. Level 2: The second level shows that the asset has documented procedures and controls to implement the policy. Level 3: The third level indicates that these procedures and controls have been implemented. Level 4: The fourth level shows that the procedures and controls are tested and reviewed. Level 5: The fifth level is the final level and shows that the asset has procedures and controls fully integrated into a comprehensive program.

NEW QUESTION 114

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 119

A security policy is an overall general statement produced by senior management that dictates what role security plays within the organization. Which of the following are required to be addressed in a well designed policy? Each correct answer represents a part of the solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. What is being secured?
- B. Where is the vulnerability, threat, or risk?
- C. Who is expected to exploit the vulnerability?
- D. Who is expected to comply with the policy?

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

A security policy is an overall general statement produced by senior management (or a selected policy board or committee) that dictates what role security plays within the organization. A well designed policy addresses the following: What is being secured? - Typically an asset. Who is expected to comply with the policy? - Typically employees. Where is the vulnerability, threat, or risk? - Typically an issue of integrity or responsibility.

NEW QUESTION 123

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 126

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 131

Which of the following tools is used to attack the Digital Watermarking?

- A. Steg-Only Attack
- B. Active Attacks
- C. 2Mosaic
- D. Gifshuffle

Answer: C

Explanation:

2Mosaic is a tool used for watermark breaking. It is an attack against a digital watermarking system. In this type of attack, an image is chopped into small pieces and then placed together. When this image is embedded into a web page, the web browser renders the small pieces into one image. This image looks like a real image with no watermark in it. This attack is successful, as it is impossible to read watermark in very small pieces. Answer D is incorrect. Gifshuffle is used to hide message or information inside GIF images. It is done by shuffling the colormap. This tool also provides compression and encryption. Answer B and A are incorrect.

Active Attacks and Steg-Only Attacks are used to attack Steganography.

NEW QUESTION 133

Which of the following statements best describes the difference between the role of a data owner and the role of a data custodian?

- A. The custodian makes the initial information classification assignments, and the operations manager implements the scheme.
- B. The data owner implements the information classification scheme after the initial assignment by the custodian.
- C. The custodian implements the information classification scheme after the initial assignment by the operations manager.
- D. The data custodian implements the information classification scheme after the initial assignment by the data owner.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The data owner is responsible for ensuring that the appropriate security controls are in place, for assigning the initial classification to the data to be protected, for approving access requests from other parts of the organization, and for periodically reviewing the data classifications and access rights. Data owners are primarily responsible for determining the data's sensitivity or classification levels, whereas the data custodian has the responsibility for backup, retention, and recovery of data. The data owner delegates these responsibilities to the custodian. Answer B, A, and C are incorrect. These are not the valid answers.

NEW QUESTION 134

DRAG DROP Drag and drop the appropriate principle documents in front of their respective functions.

Principle document	Function	
Drop Here	It establishes a national risk management policy for national security systems.	CNSSP 22
Drop Here	It combines DCID 6/3, DOD Instructions 8500.2, NIST SP 800-53, and other security sources.	CNSSI 1253
Drop Here	It offers the techniques to assess adequacy of each security control.	CNSSI 1253A
Drop Here	It provides guidance to organizations with the characterization of their information and information systems.	CNSSI 1260

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The various principle documents of transformation are as follows: CNSSP 22: It establishes a national risk management policy for national security systems. CNSSI 1199: It creates the technique in which the national security community classifies the information and information systems with regard to confidentiality, integrity, and availability. CNSSI 1253: It combines DCID 6/3, DOD Instructions 8500.2, NIST SP 800-53, and other security sources into a single cohesive repository of security controls. CNSSI 1253 A. It offers the techniques to assess adequacy of each security control. CNSSI 1260: It provides guidance to organizations with the characterization of their information and information systems. NIST 800-37, Revision 1: It defines the certification and accreditation (C & A) process. The NIST 800-37, Revision 1 is a combination of DNI, DoD, and NIST.

NEW QUESTION 135

Penetration testing (also called pen testing) is the practice of testing a computer system, network, or Web application to find vulnerabilities that an attacker could exploit. Which of the following areas can be exploited in a penetration test? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Kernel flaws
- B. Information system architectures
- C. Race conditions
- D. File and directory permissions
- E. Buffer overflows
- F. Trojan horses
- G. Social engineering

Answer: ACDEFG

Explanation:

Penetration testing (also called pen testing) is the practice of testing a computer system, network, or Web application to find vulnerabilities that an attacker could exploit. Following are the areas that can be exploited in a penetration test: Kernel flaws: Kernel flaws refer to the exploitation of kernel code flaws in the operating system. Buffer overflows: Buffer overflows refer to the exploitation of a software failure to properly check for the length of input data. This overflow can cause malicious behavior on the system. Race conditions: A race condition is a situation in which an attacker can gain access to a system as a privileged user. File and directory permissions: In this area, an attacker exploits weak permissions restrictions to gain unauthorized access of documents. Trojan horses: These are malicious programs that can exploit an information system by attaching themselves in valid programs and files. Social engineering: In this technique, an attacker uses his social skills and persuasion to acquire valuable information that can be used to conduct an attack against a system.

NEW QUESTION 137

Which of the following types of activities can be audited for security? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose three.

- A. File and object access
- B. Data downloading from the Internet

- C. Printer access
- D. Network logons and logoffs

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

The following types of activities can be audited: Network logons and logoffs File access Printer access Remote access service Application usage Network services Auditing is used to track user accounts for file and object access, logon attempts, system shutdown, etc. This enhances the security of the network. Before enabling security auditing, the type of event to be audited should be specified in the audit policy. Auditing is an essential component to maintain the security of deployed systems. Security auditing depends on the criticality of the environment and on the company's security policy. The security system should be reviewed periodically. Answer B is incorrect. Data downloading from the Internet cannot be audited.

NEW QUESTION 141

The Project Risk Management knowledge area focuses on which of the following processes? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Risk Monitoring and Control
- B. Risk Management Planning
- C. Quantitative Risk Analysis
- D. Potential Risk Monitoring

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

The Project Risk Management knowledge area focuses on the following processes: Risk Management Planning Risk Identification Qualitative Risk Analysis Quantitative Risk Analysis Risk Response Planning Risk Monitoring and Control Answer D is incorrect. There is no such process in the Project Risk Management knowledge area.

NEW QUESTION 142

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 147

DRAG DROP Drag and drop the appropriate external constructs in front of their respective functions.

External construct	Function	
Drop Here	One system gains the input from the output of another system.	Cascading
Drop Here	One system provides the input to another system, which in turn feeds back to the input of the first system.	Feedback
Drop Here	One system communicates with another system as well as with external entities.	Hookup

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

There are two types of compositional constructs: 1.External constructs: The various types of external constructs are as follows: Cascading: In this type of external construct, one system gains the input from the output of another system. Feedback: In this type of external construct, one system provides the input to another system, which in turn feeds back to the input of the first system. Hookup: In this type of external construct, one system communicates with another system as well as with external entities. 2.Internal constructs: The internal constructs include intersection, union, and difference.

NEW QUESTION 152

Which of the following is a malicious exploit of a website, whereby unauthorized commands are transmitted from a user trusted by the website?

- A. Cross-Site Scripting
- B. Injection flaw
- C. Side channel attack
- D. Cross-Site Request Forgery

Answer: D

Explanation:

CSRF (Cross-Site Request Forgery) is a malicious exploit of a website, whereby unauthorized commands are transmitted from a user trusted by the website. It is also known as a one-click attack or session riding. CSRF occurs when a user is tricked by an attacker into activating a request in order to perform some unauthorized action. It increases data loss and malicious code execution. Answer A is incorrect. Cross-site scripting (XSS) is a type of computer security vulnerability typically found in web applications which enable malicious attackers to inject client-side script into web pages viewed by other users. An exploited cross-site scripting vulnerability can be used by attackers to bypass access controls, such as the same origin policy. Cross-site scripting carried out on websites were roughly 80% of all security vulnerabilities documented by Symantec as of 2007. Their impact may range from a petty nuisance to a significant security risk, depending on the sensitivity of the data handled by the vulnerable site, and the nature of any security mitigations implemented by the site owner. Answer C is incorrect. A side channel attack is based on information gained from the physical implementation of a cryptosystem, rather than brute force or theoretical weaknesses in the algorithms (compare cryptanalysis). For example, timing information, power consumption, electromagnetic leaks or even sound can provide an extra source of information which can be exploited to break the system. Many side-channel attacks require considerable technical knowledge of the internal operation of the system on which the cryptography is implemented. Answer B is incorrect. Injection flaws are the vulnerabilities where a foreign agent illegally uses a sub-system. They are the vulnerability holes that can be used to attack a database of Web applications. It is the most common technique of attacking a database. Injection occurs when user-supplied data is sent to an interpreter as part of a command or query. The attacker's hostile data tricks the interpreter into executing involuntary commands or changing data. Injection flaws include XSS (HTML Injection) and SQL Injection.

NEW QUESTION 157

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 158

Which of the following techniques is used to identify attacks originating from a botnet?

- A. Passive OS fingerprinting
- B. Recipient filtering
- C. IFilter
- D. BPF-based filter

Answer: A

Explanation:

Passive OS fingerprinting can identify attacks originating from a botnet. Network Administrators can configure the firewall to take action on a botnet attack by using information obtained from passive OS fingerprinting. Passive OS fingerprinting (POSFP) allows the sensor to determine the operating system used by the hosts. The sensor examines the traffic flow between two hosts and then stores the operating system of those two hosts along with their IP addresses. In order to determine the type of operating system, the sensor analyzes TCP SYN and SYN ACK packets that are traveled on the network. The sensor computes the attack relevance rating to determine the relevancy of victim attack using the target host OS. After it, the sensor modifies the alert's risk rating or filters the alert for the attack. Passive OS fingerprinting is also used to improve the alert output by reporting some information, such as victim OS, relevancy to the victim in the alert, and source of the OS identification. Answer D is incorrect. A BPF-based filter is used to limit the number of packets seen by tcpdump; this renders the output more usable on networks with a high volume of traffic. Answer B is incorrect. Recipient filtering is used to block messages on the basis of whom they are sent to. Answer C is incorrect. IFilters are used to extract contents from files that are crawled. IFilters also remove application-specific formatting before the content of a document is indexed by the search engine.

NEW QUESTION 162

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 165

Fred is the project manager of the CPS project. He is working with his project team to prioritize the identified risks within the CPS project. He and the team are prioritizing risks for further analysis or action by assessing and combining the risks probability of occurrence and impact. What process is Fred completing?

- A. Risk identification
- B. Risk Breakdown Structure creation
- C. Perform qualitative analysis
- D. Perform quantitative analysis

Answer: C

Explanation:

Qualitative ranks the probability and impact and then helps the project manager and team to determine which risks need further analysis. Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis is the process of prioritizing risks for further analysis and action. It combines risks and their probability of occurrences and ranks them accordingly. It enables organizations to improve the project's performance by focusing on high-priority risks. Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis is usually a rapid and cost-effective means of establishing priorities for Plan Risk Responses. It also lays the foundation for Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis. Answer A is incorrect. Risk identification precedes this activity. Answer B is incorrect. This process does not describe the decomposition and organization of risks that you will complete in a risk breakdown structure.

Answer D is incorrect. Quantitative analysis is the final step of risk analysis. Note the question tells you that Fred and the team will identify risks for additional analysis.

NEW QUESTION 166

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 168

Which of the following techniques is used when a system performs the penetration testing with the objective of accessing unauthorized information residing inside a computer?

- A. Biometrician
- B. Van Eck Phreaking
- C. Port scanning
- D. Phreaking

Answer: C

Explanation:

Port scanning identifies open doors to a computer. Hackers and crackers use this technique to obtain unauthorized information.

Port scanning is the first basic step to get the details of open ports on the target system. Port scanning is used to find a hackable server with a hole or vulnerability. A port is a medium of communication between two computers. Every service on a host is identified by a unique 16-bit number called a port. A port scanner is a piece of software designed to search a network host for open ports. This is often used by administrators to check the security of their networks and by hackers to identify running services on a host with the view to compromising it. Port scanning is used to find the open ports, so that it is possible to search exploits related to that service and application. Answer D is incorrect. Phreaking is a process used to crack the phone system. The main aim of phreaking is to avoid paying for long-distance calls. As telephone networks have become computerized, phreaking has become closely linked with computer hacking. This is sometimes called the H/P culture (with H standing for Hacking and P standing for Phreaking). Answer A is incorrect. It is defined as a system using a physical attribute for authenticating. Only authorized users are provided access to network or application. Answer B is incorrect. It is described as a form of eavesdropping in which special equipments are used to pick up the telecommunication signals or data within a computer device.

NEW QUESTION 170

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 173

Which of the following agencies is responsible for funding the development of many technologies such as computer networking, as well as NLS?

- A. DIAP
- B. DTIC
- C. DARPA
- D. DISA

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) is an agency of the United States Department of Defense responsible for the development of new technology for use by the military. DARPA has been responsible for funding the development of many technologies which have had a major effect on the world, including computer networking, as well as NLS, which was both the first hypertext system, and an important precursor to the contemporary ubiquitous graphical user interface. DARPA supplies technological options for the entire Department, and is designed to be the "technological engine" for transforming DoD. Answer D is incorrect. The Defense Information Systems Agency is a United States Department of Defense combat support agency with the goal of providing real-time information technology (IT) and communications support to the President, Vice President, Secretary of Defense, the military Services, and the Combatant Commands. DISA, a Combat Support Agency, engineers and provides command and control capabilities and enterprise infrastructure to continuously operate and assure a global net-centric enterprise in direct support to joint warfighters, National level leaders, and other mission and coalition partners across the full spectrum of operations.

Answer B is incorrect. The Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) is a repository of scientific and technical documents for the United States Department of Defense. DTIC serves the DoD community as the largest central resource for DoD and government-funded scientific, technical, engineering, and business related information available today. DTIC's documents are available to DoD personnel and defense contractors, with unclassified documents also available to the public. DTIC's aim is to serve a vital link in the transfer of information among DoD personnel, DoD contractors, and potential contractors and other U.S. Government agency personnel and their contractors. Answer A is incorrect. The Defense-wide Information Assurance Program (DIAP) protects and supports DoD information, information systems, and information networks, which is important to the Department and the armed forces throughout the day-to-day operations, and in the time of crisis. The DIAP uses the OSD method to plan, observe, organize, and incorporate IA activities. The role of DIAP is to act as a facilitator for program execution by the combatant commanders, Military Services, and Defense Agencies. The DIAP staff combines functional and programmatic skills for a comprehensive Defense-wide approach to IA. The DIAP's main objective is to ensure that the DoD's vital information resources are secured and protected by incorporating IA activities to get a secure net-centric GIG operation enablement and information supremacy by applying a Defense-in-Depth methodology that integrates the capabilities of people, operations, and technology to establish a multi-layer, multidimensional protection.

NEW QUESTION 175

You are the project manager of QSL project for your organization. You are working with your project team and several key stakeholders to create a diagram that shows how various elements of a system interrelate and the mechanism of causation within the system. What diagramming technique are you using as a part of the risk identification process?

- A. Cause and effect diagrams
- B. Influence diagrams
- C. Predecessor and successor diagramming
- D. System or process flowcharts

Answer: D

Explanation:

In this example you are using a system or process flowchart. These can help identify risks within the process flow, such as bottlenecks or redundancy. Answer A is incorrect. A cause and effect diagram, also known as an Ishikawa or fishbone diagram, can reveal causal factors to the effect to be solved. Answer B is incorrect. An influence diagram shows causal influences, time ordering of events and relationships among variables and outcomes. Answer C is incorrect. Predecessor and successor diagramming is not a valid risk identification term.

NEW QUESTION 180

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 182

Numerous information security standards promote good security practices and define frameworks or systems to structure the analysis and design for managing information security controls. Which of the following are the international information security standards? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. AU audit and accountability
- B. Human resources security
- C. Organization of information security
- D. Risk assessment and treatment

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

Following are the various international information security standards: Risk assessment and treatment: Analysis of the organization's information security risks
Security policy: Management direction Organization of information security: Governance of information security Asset management: Inventory and classification of information assets Human resources security: Security aspects for employees joining, moving, and leaving an organization Physical and environmental security: Protection of the computer facilities Communications and operations management: Management of technical security controls in systems and networks Access control: Restriction of access rights to networks, systems, applications, functions, and data Information systems acquisition, development and maintenance: Building security into applications Information security incident management: Anticipating and responding appropriately to information security breaches Business continuity management: Protecting, maintaining, and recovering business-critical processes and systems Compliance: Ensuring conformance with information security policies, standards, laws, and regulations Answer A is incorrect. AU audit and accountability is a U.S. Federal Government information security standard.

NEW QUESTION 184

The Software Configuration Management (SCM) process defines the need to trace changes, and the ability to verify that the final delivered software has all of the planned enhancements that are supposed to be included in the release. What are the procedures that must be defined for each software project to ensure that a sound SCM process is implemented? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Configuration status accounting
- B. Configuration change control
- C. Configuration identification
- D. Configuration audits
- E. Configuration implementation
- F. Configuration deployment

Answer: ABCD

Explanation:

The SCM process defines the need to trace changes, and the ability to verify that the final delivered software has all of the planned enhancements that are supposed to be included in the release. It identifies four procedures that must be defined for each software project to ensure that a sound SCM process is implemented. They are as follows:

- * 1.Configuration identification: Configuration identification is the process of identifying the attributes that define every aspect of a configuration item. A configuration item is a product (hardware and/or software) that has an end-user purpose. These attributes are recorded in configuration documentation and baselined.
- * 2.Configuration change control: Configuration change control is a set of processes and approval stages required to change a configuration item's attributes and to re-baseline them.
- * 3.Configuration status accounting: Configuration status accounting is the ability to record and report on the configuration baselines associated with each configuration item at any moment of time.
- * 4.Configuration audits: Configuration audits are broken into functional and physical configuration audits. They occur either at delivery or at the moment of effecting the change. A functional configuration audit ensures that functional and performance attributes of a configuration item are achieved, while a physical configuration audit ensures that a configuration item is installed in accordance with the requirements of its detailed design documentation.

NEW QUESTION 187

Which of the following plans is designed to protect critical business processes from natural or man-made failures or disasters and the resultant loss of capital due to the unavailability of normal business processes?

- A. Contingency plan
- B. Business continuity plan
- C. Crisis communication plan
- D. Disaster recovery plan

Answer: B

Explanation:

The business continuity plan is designed to protect critical business processes from natural or man-made failures or disasters and the resultant loss of capital due to the unavailability of normal business processes. Business Continuity Planning (BCP) is the creation and validation of a practiced logistical plan for how an organization will recover and restore partially or completely interrupted critical (urgent) functions within a predetermined time after a disaster or extended disruption. The logistical plan is called a business continuity plan. Answer C is incorrect. The crisis communication plan can be broadly defined as the plan for the exchange of information before, during, or after a crisis event. It is considered as a sub-specialty of the public relations profession that is designed to protect and defend an individual, company, or organization facing a public challenge to its reputation. The aim of crisis communication plan is to assist organizations to achieve continuity of critical business processes and information flows under crisis, disaster or event driven circumstances. Answer A is incorrect. A contingency plan is a plan devised for a specific situation when things could go wrong. Contingency plans are often devised by governments or businesses who want to be prepared for anything that could happen. Contingency plans include specific strategies and actions to deal with specific variances to assumptions resulting in a particular problem, emergency, or state of affairs. They also include a monitoring process and "triggers" for initiating planned actions. They are required to help governments, businesses, or individuals to recover from serious incidents in the minimum time with minimum cost and disruption. Answer D is incorrect. A disaster recovery plan should contain data, hardware, and software that can be critical for a business. It should also include the plan for sudden loss such as hard disc crash. The business should use backup and data recovery utilities to limit the loss of data.

NEW QUESTION 190

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 194

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 198

Which of the following provides an easy way to programmers for writing lower-risk applications and retrofitting security into an existing application?

- A. Watermarking
- B. ESAPI
- C. Encryption wrapper
- D. Code obfuscation

Answer: B

Explanation:

ESAPI (Enterprise Security API) is a group of classes that encapsulate the key security operations, needed by most of the applications. It is a free, open source, Web application security control library. ESAPI provides an easy way to programmers for writing lower-risk applications and retrofitting security into an existing application. It offers a solid foundation for new development. Answer A is incorrect. Watermarking is the process of embedding information into software in a way that is difficult to remove. Answer B is incorrect. Encryption wrapper dynamically encrypts and decrypts all the software code at runtime. Answer D is incorrect. Code obfuscation is designed to protect code from decompilation.

NEW QUESTION 202

What are the subordinate tasks of the Implement and Validate Assigned IA Control phase in the DIACAP process? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Conduct validation activities.
- B. Execute and update IA implementation plan.
- C. Combine validation results in DIACAP scorecard.
- D. Conduct activities related to the disposition of the system data and objects.

Answer: ABC

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 Implement and Validate Assigned IA Control phase in the DIACAP process are as follows: Execute and update IA implementation plan. Conduct validation activities. Combine validation results in the DIACAP scorecard. Answer D is incorrect. The activities related to the disposition of the system data and objects are conducted in the fifth phase of the DIACAP process. The fifth phase of the DIACAP process is known as Decommission System.

NEW QUESTION 205

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 206

Which of the following security models dictates that subjects can only access objects through applications?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Clark-Wilson security model dictates that subjects can only access objects through applications. Answer A is incorrect. The Biba model does not let subjects write to objects at a higher integrity level. Answer B is incorrect. The Bell-LaPadula model has a simple security rule, which means a subject cannot read data from a higher level. Answer D is incorrect. There is no such model as Biba-Clark model.

NEW QUESTION 210

Which of the following are the scanning methods used in penetration testing? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Vulnerability
- B. Port
- C. Services
- D. Network

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

The vulnerability, port, and network scanning tools are used in penetration testing. Vulnerability scanning is a process in which a Penetration Tester uses various tools to assess computers, computer systems, networks or applications for weaknesses. There are a number of types of vulnerability scanners available today, distinguished from one another by a focus on particular targets. While functionality varies between different types of vulnerability scanners, they share a common, core purpose of enumerating the vulnerabilities present in one or more targets. Vulnerability scanners are a core technology component of Vulnerability management. Port scanning is the first basic step to get the details of open ports on the target system. Port scanning is used to find a hackable server with a hole or vulnerability. A port is a medium of communication between two computers. Every service on a host is identified by a unique 16-bit number called a port. A port scanner is a piece of software designed to search a network host for open ports. This is often used by administrators to check the security of their networks and by hackers to identify running services on a host with the view to compromising it. Port scanning is used to find the open ports, so that it is possible to search exploits related to that service and application.

Network scanning is a penetration testing activity in which a penetration tester or an attacker identifies active hosts on a network, either to attack them or to perform security assessment. A penetration tester uses various tools to identify all the live or responding hosts on the network and their corresponding IP addresses. Answer B is incorrect. This option comes under vulnerability scanning.

NEW QUESTION 213

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 214

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 215

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 220

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 223

Which of the following security controls will you use for the deployment phase of the SDLC to build secure software? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Change and Configuration Control
- B. Security Certification and Accreditation (C&A)
- C. Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing
- D. Risk Adjustments

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

The various security controls in the SDLC deployment phase are as follows: Secure Installation: While performing any software installation, it should be kept in mind that the security configuration of the environment should never be reduced. If it is reduced then security issues and overall risks can affect the environment. Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing: Vulnerability assessments (VA) and penetration testing (PT) is used to determine the risk and attest to the strength of the software after it has been deployed. Security Certification and Accreditation (C&A): Security certification is the process used to ensure controls which are effectively implemented through established verification techniques and procedures, giving organization officials confidence that the appropriate safeguards and countermeasures are in place as means of protection. Accreditation is the provisioning of the necessary security authorization by a senior organization official to process, store, or transmit information. Risk Adjustments: Contingency plans and exceptions should be generated so that the residual risk be above the acceptable threshold.

NEW QUESTION 227

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 232

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 237

Which of the following is a standard that sets basic requirements for assessing the effectiveness of computer security controls built into a computer system?

- A. FITSAF
- B. FIPS
- C. TCSEC
- D. SSAA

Answer: C

Explanation:

Trusted Computer System Evaluation Criteria (TCSEC) is a United States Government Department of Defense (DoD) standard that sets basic requirements for assessing the effectiveness of computer security controls built into a computer system. TCSEC was used to evaluate, classify, and select computer systems being considered for the processing, storage, and retrieval of sensitive or classified information. It was replaced with the development of the Common Criteria international standard originally published in 2005. The TCSEC, frequently referred to as the Orange Book, is the centerpiece of the DoD Rainbow Series publications. Answer D is incorrect. System Security Authorization Agreement (SSAA) is an information security document used in the United States Department of Defense (DoD) to describe and accredit networks and systems. The SSAA is part of the Department of Defense Information Technology Security Certification and Accreditation Process, or DITSCAP (superseded by DIACAP). The DoD instruction (issues in December 1997, that describes DITSCAP and provides an outline for the SSAA document is DODI 5200.40. The DITSCAP application manual (DoD 8510.1- M), published in July 2000, provides additional details. Answer A is incorrect. FITSAF stands for Federal Information Technology Security Assessment Framework. It is a methodology for assessing the security of information systems. It provides an approach for federal agencies. It determines how federal agencies are meeting existing policy and establish goals. The main advantage of FITSAF is that it addresses the requirements of Office of Management and Budget (OMB). It also addresses the guidelines provided by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Answer B is incorrect. The Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) are publicly announced standards developed by the United States federal government for use by all non-military government agencies and by government contractors. Many FIPS standards are modified versions of standards used in the wider community (ANSI, IEEE, ISO, etc.). Some FIPS standards were originally developed by the U.S. government. For instance, standards for encoding data (e.g., country codes), but more significantly some encryption standards, such as the Data Encryption Standard (FIPS 46-3) and the Advanced Encryption Standard (FIPS 197). In 1994, NOAA (Noaa) began broadcasting coded signals called FIPS (Federal Information Processing System) codes along with their standard weather broadcasts from local stations. These codes identify the type of emergency and the specific geographic area (such as a county) affected by the emergency.

NEW QUESTION 242

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 247

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 250

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