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Security Operations & Administration (15%):

- Understanding the Concepts of Security – This section focuses on the confidentiality, accountability, integrity, privacy, availability, least privilege, non-repudiation, and separation of duties;
- Participating in Security Training and Awareness;
- Developing, Maintaining, & Implementing Functional Security Controls – The subsection includes the details of preventative controls, deterrent controls, corrective controls, detective controls, and compensating controls;
- Implementing Assess Compliance & Security Controls – This part requires the individuals' skills in administrative controls, physical controls, technical controls, and periodic audit & review;
- Participating in Various Change Management Activities – This subject area measures the skills in identifying security impacts, executing the change management process, and implementing/testing patches, updates, and fixes;

ISC2 SSCP Exam Certification Details:

Passing Score	700/1000

Exam Code	SSCP
Number of Questions	125
Sample Questions	ISC2 SSCP Sample Questions
Exam Name	ISC2 Systems Security Certified Practitioner (SSCP)
Exam Price	$249 (USD)

To earn the SSCP certification, candidates need to pass a rigorous exam that covers a broad range of topics related to system security. SSCP exam is designed to test the candidate's knowledge of access controls, network security, cryptography, risk management, and other critical areas of system security. SSCP exam is computer-based and consists of 125 multiple-choice questions. Candidates have three hours to complete the exam, and a passing score is required to earn the certification.

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ISC System Security Certified Practitioner (SSCP) Sample Questions (Q1148-Q1153):

NEW QUESTION # 1148
Which of the following BEST describes a function relying on a shared secret key that is used along with a hashing algorithm to verify the integrity of the communication content as well as the sender?

- A. PAM - Pluggable Authentication Module
- B. Message Authentication Code - MAC
- C. Digital Signature Certificate
- D. NAM - Negative Acknowledgement Message

Answer: B

Explanation:
Section: Cryptography
Explanation/Reference:
The purpose of a message authentication code - MAC is to verify both the source and message integrity without the need for additional processes.
A MAC algorithm, sometimes called a keyed (cryptographic) hash function (however, cryptographic hash function is only one of the possible ways to generate MACs), accepts as input a secret key and an arbitrary- length message to be authenticated, and outputs a MAC (sometimes known as a tag). The MAC value protects both a message's data integrity as well as its authenticity, by allowing verifiers (who also possess the secret key) to detect any changes to the message content.
MACs differ from digital signatures as MAC values are both generated and verified using the same secret key.
This implies that the sender and receiver of a message must agree on the same key before initiating communications, as is the case with symmetric encryption. For the same reason, MACs do not provide the property of non-repudiation offered by signatures specifically in the case of a network-wide shared secret key:
any user who can verify a MAC is also capable of generating MACs for other messages.
In contrast, a digital signature is generated using the private key of a key pair, which is asymmetric encryption.
Since this private key is only accessible to its holder, a digital signature proves that a document was signed by none other than that holder. Thus, digital signatures do offer non-repudiation.
The following answers are incorrect:
PAM - Pluggable Authentication Module: This isn't the right answer. There is no known message authentication function called a PAM. However, a pluggable authentication module (PAM) is a mechanism to integrate multiple low-level authentication schemes and commonly used within the Linux Operating System.
NAM - Negative Acknowledgement Message: This isn't the right answer. There is no known message authentication function called a NAM. The proper term for a negative acknowledgement is NAK, it is a signal used in digital communications to ensure that data is

received with a minimum of errors.

Digital Signature Certificate: This isn't right. As it is explained and contrasted in the explanations provided above.

The following reference(s) was used to create this question:

The CCCure Computer Based Tutorial for Security+, you can subscribe at http://www.cccure.tv and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Message_authentication_code

NEW QUESTION # 1149

At which layer of ISO/OSI does the fiber optics work?

- **A. Physical layer**
- B. Transport layer
- C. Network layer
- D. Data link layer

Answer: A

Explanation:

Physical

layer The Physical layer is responsible for the transmission of the data through the physical medium. This includes such things as cables. Fiber optics is a cabling mechanism which works at Physical layer of OSI model

All of the other answers are incorrect.

The following reference(s) were/was used to create this question: Shon Harris all in one - Chapter 7 (Cabling)

NEW QUESTION # 1150

A salami attack refers to what type of activity?

- A. Embedding or hiding data inside of a legitimate communication - a picture, etc.
- B. Setting a program to attack a website at11:59 am on New Year's Eve
- C. Hijacking a session and stealing passwords
- **D. Committing computer crimes in such small doses that they almost go unnoticed**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 1151

Computer security should be first and foremost which of the following:

- A. Be examined in both monetary and non-monetary terms.
- **B. Be cost-effective.**
- C. Cover all identified risks
- D. Be proportionate to the value of IT systems.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Section: Risk, Response and Recovery

Explanation/Reference:

Computer security should be first and foremost cost-effective.

As for any organization, there is a need to measure their cost-effectiveness, to justify budget usage and provide supportive arguments for their next budget claim. But organizations often have difficulties to accurately measure the effectiveness and the cost of their information security activities.

The classical financial approach for ROI calculation is not particularly appropriate for measuring security-related initiatives: Security is not generally an investment that results in a profit. Security is more about loss prevention. In other terms, when you invest in security, you don't expect benefits; you expect to reduce the risks threatening your assets.

The concept of the ROI calculation applies to every investment. Security is no exception. Executive decision-makers want to know the impact security is having on the bottom line. In order to know how much they should spend on security, they need to know how much is the lack of security costing to the business and what are the most cost-effective solutions.

Applied to security, a Return On Security Investment (ROSI) calculation can provide quantitative answers to essential financial questions:

Is an organization paying too much for its security?

What financial impact on productivity could have lack of security?

When is the security investment enough?

Is this security product/organisation beneficial?

The following are other concerns about computer security but not the first and foremost:

The costs and benefits of security should be carefully examined in both monetary and non-monetary terms to ensure that the cost of controls does not exceed expected benefits.

Security should be appropriate and proportionate to the value of and degree of reliance on the IT systems and to the severity, probability, and extent of potential harm.

Requirements for security vary, depending upon the particular IT system. Therefore it does not make sense for computer security to cover all identified risks when the cost of the measures exceeds the value of the systems they are protecting.

Reference(s) used for this question:

SWANSON, Marianne & GUTTMAN, Barbara, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), NIST Special Publication 800-14, Generally Accepted Principles and Practices for Securing Information Technology Systems, September 1996 (page 6).

and

http://www.enisa.europa.eu/activities/cert/other-work/introduction-to-return-on-security-investment

NEW QUESTION # 1152

In Synchronous dynamic password tokens:

- A. The token generates a new non-unique password value at fixed time intervals (this password could be based on the time of day encrypted with a secret key).
- B. The authentication entity in a system or workstation knows an owner's secret key and PIN, and the entity verifies that the entered password is invalid and that it was entered during the invalid time window.
- C. The unique password is not entered into a system or workstation along with an owner's PIN.
- D. The token generates a new password value at fixed time intervals (this password could be based on the time of day encrypted with a secret key).

Answer: D

Explanation:

Synchronous dynamic password tokens:

-The token generates a new password value at fixed time intervals (this password could be the time of day encrypted with a secret key).

-the unique password is entered into a system or workstation along with an owner's PIN.

-The authentication entity in a system or workstation knows an owner's secret key and PIN, and the entity verifies that the entered password is valid and that it was entered during the valid time window.

Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Page 37.

NEW QUESTION # 1153

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