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CISSP Practice Exam Questions and Answers

Part-2

Domain 5 Identity and Access Management (IAM) (13%)

Q.1. A company has discovered that an employee has been using a colleague's credentials to access sensitive information. What immediate action should the company take to address this issue?

- A** Ignore the issue as it is an internal matter
- B** Terminate both employees involved
- C** Conduct an investigation and enforce strict access control policies
- D** Disable all user accounts temporarily

Answer: C. Conduct an investigation and enforce strict access control policies

Explanation: The first step is to conduct a comprehensive investigation to identify the scope of the issue and assess any potential impacts or unauthorized access.

Q.2. What is the purpose of a Single Sign-On (SSO) system?

- A** To provide multi-factor authentication
- B** To allow users to authenticate once and gain access to multiple systems
- C** To monitor user activity on the network
- D** To encrypt user passwords

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ISC Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP) Sample Questions (Q1058-Q1063):

NEW QUESTION # 1058

A database view is the results of which of the following operations?

- A. Join and Select.
- **B. Join, Project, and Select.**
- C. Join, Insert, and Project.
- D. Join, Project, and Create.

Answer: B

Explanation:

What is Relational Algebra:

1. The formal description of how a relational database operates.
2. The mathematics which underpin SQL operations.

A number of operations can be performed in relational algebra to build relations and operate on the data.

Five operations are primitives (Select, Project, Union, Difference and Product) and the other operations can be defined in terms of those five. A View is defined from the operations of Join, Project, and Select.

For the purpose of the exam you must remember the following terms from relational algebra and their SQL equivalent:

Tuple = Row, Entry

Attribute = Column

Relation or Based relation = Table

See the extract below from the ISC2 book:

Each table, or relation, in the relational model consists of a set of attributes and a set of tuples (rows) or entries in the table. Attributes correspond to a column in a table. Attributes are unordered left to right, and thus are referenced by name and not by position. All data values in the relational model are atomic. Atomic values mean that at every row/column position in every table there is always exactly one data value and never a set of values. There are no links or pointers connecting tables; thus, the representation of relationships is contained as data in another table.

A tuple of a table corresponds to a row in the table. Tuples are unordered top to bottom because a relation is a mathematical set and not a list. Also, because tuples are based on tables that are mathematical sets, there are no duplicate tuples in a table (sets in mathematics by definition do not include duplicate elements).

The primary key is an attribute or set of attributes that uniquely identifies a specific instance of an entity. Each table in a database must have a primary key that is unique to that table. It is a subset of the candidate key.

Reference used for this question:

Hernandez CISSP, Steven (2012-12-21). Official (ISC)2 Guide to the CISSP CBK, Third Edition ((ISC)2 Press) (Kindle Locations 12262-12269). Auerbach Publications. Kindle Edition.

and

KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Page 46.

and

<http://db.grussell.org/slides/rel%20algebra%201.ppt>

NOTE:

SQL offers three classes of operators: select, project, and join.

The select operator serves to shrink the table vertically by eliminating unwanted rows (tuples).

The project operator serves to shrink the table horizontally by removing unwanted columns (attributes).

And the join operator allows the dynamic linking of two tables that share a common column value.

The join operation is achieved by stating the selection criteria for two tables and equating them

with their common columns.

Most commercial implementations of SQL do not support a project operation, instead projections are achieved by specifying the columns desired in the output. This is why the Project operator is not well known as it is fading away from most databases.

NEW QUESTION # 1059

In an expert system, the process of beginning with a possible solution and using the knowledge in the knowledge base to justify the solution based on the raw input data is called:

- A. Forward chaining
- **B. Backward chaining**
- C. A blackboard solution
- D. Dynamic reasoning

Answer: B

Explanation:

Backward chaining is generally used when there are a large number of possible solutions relative to the number of inputs.

*Answer Dynamic reasoning is a distracter.

Answer forward chaining, is the reasoning approach that can be used when there is a small number of solutions relative to the number of inputs. The input data is used to reason forward to prove that one of the possible solutions in a small solution set is the correct one.

*The blackboard is an expert system reasoning methodology in which a solution is generated by the use of a virtual blackboard wherein information or potential solutions are placed on the blackboard by a plurality of individuals or expert knowledge sources. As more information is placed on the blackboard in an iterative process, a solution is generated.

NEW QUESTION # 1060

The PRIMARY purpose of accreditation is to:

- A. comply with applicable laws and regulations.
- B. verify that all security controls have been implemented properly and are operating in the correct manner.
- **C. allow senior management to make an informed decision regarding whether to accept the risk of operating the system.**
- D. protect an organization's sensitive data.

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the CISSP CBK Official Study Guide, the primary purpose of accreditation is to allow senior management to make an informed decision regarding whether to accept the risk of operating the system. Accreditation is the process of formally authorizing a system to operate based on the results of the security assessment and the risk analysis. Accreditation is a management responsibility that involves evaluating the security posture, the residual risk, and the compliance status of the system, and determining if the system is acceptable to operate within the organization's risk tolerance. Accreditation does not necessarily mean that the system complies with applicable laws and regulations, protects the organization's sensitive data, or verifies that all security controls have been implemented properly and are operating in the correct manner, although these may be factors that influence the accreditation decision.

NEW QUESTION # 1061

Which of the following is a characteristic of an internal audit?

- A. An internal audit is typically shorter in duration than an external audit.
- B. The internal auditor reports to the Information Technology (IT) department

- C. The internal audit schedule is published to the organization well in advance.
- **D. Management is responsible for reading and acting upon the internal audit results**

Answer: D

Explanation:

A characteristic of an internal audit is that management is responsible for reading and acting upon the internal audit results. An internal audit is an independent and objective evaluation or assessment of the internal controls, processes, or activities of an organization, performed by a group of auditors or professionals who are part of the organization, such as the internal audit department or the audit committee. An internal audit can provide some benefits for security, such as enhancing the accuracy and the reliability of the operations, preventing or detecting fraud or errors, and supporting the audit and the compliance activities. An internal audit can involve various steps and roles, such as:

* **Planning**, which is the preparation or the design of the internal audit, by the internal auditor or the audit team, who are responsible for conducting or performing the internal audit. Planning includes defining the objectives, scope, criteria, and methodology of the internal audit, as well as identifying and analyzing the risks and the stakeholders of the internal audit.

* **Execution**, which is the implementation or the performance of the internal audit, by the internal auditor

* or the audit team, who are responsible for collecting and evaluating the evidence or the data related to the internal audit, using various tools and techniques, such as interviews, observations, tests, or surveys.

* **Reporting**, which is the communication or the presentation of the internal audit results, by the internal auditor or the audit team, who are responsible for preparing and delivering the internal audit report, which contains the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the internal audit, to the management or the audit committee, who are the primary users or recipients of the internal audit report.

* **Follow-up**, which is the verification or the validation of the internal audit results, by the management or the audit committee, who are responsible for reading and acting upon the internal audit report, as well as by the internal auditor or the audit team, who are responsible for monitoring and reviewing the actions taken by the management or the audit committee, based on the internal audit report.

Management is responsible for reading and acting upon the internal audit results, as they are the primary users or recipients of the internal audit report, and they have the authority and the accountability to implement or execute the recommendations or the improvements suggested by the internal audit report, as well as to report or disclose the internal audit results to the external parties, such as the regulators, the shareholders, or the customers. An internal audit is typically shorter in duration than an external audit, the internal audit schedule is published to the organization well in advance, and the internal auditor reports to the audit committee are not characteristics of an internal audit, although they may be related or possible aspects of an internal audit. An internal audit is typically shorter in duration than an external audit, as it is performed by a group of auditors or professionals who are part of the organization, and who have more familiarity and access to the internal controls, processes, or activities of the organization, compared to a group of auditors or professionals who are outside the organization, and who have less familiarity and access to the internal controls, processes, or activities of the organization. However, an internal audit is typically shorter in duration than an external audit is not a characteristic of an internal audit, as it is not a defining or a distinguishing feature of an internal audit, and it may vary depending on the type or the nature of the internal audit, such as the objectives, scope, criteria, or methodology of the internal audit. The internal audit schedule is published to the organization well in advance, as it is a good practice or a technique that can help to ensure the transparency and the accountability of the internal audit, as well as to facilitate the coordination and the cooperation of the internal audit stakeholders, such as the management, the audit committee, the internal auditor, or the audit team.

NEW QUESTION # 1062

Which of the following items BEST describes the standards addressed by Title II, Administrative Simplification, of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (US Kennedy-Kassebaum Health Insurance and Portability Accountability Act -HIPAA-Public Law 104-19)?

- A. Unique Health Identifiers; Security and Electronic Signatures and Privacy
- B. Transaction Standards, to include Code Sets; Security and Electronic Signatures and Privacy
- **C. Transaction Standards, to include Code Sets; Unique Health Identifiers; Security and Electronic Signatures and Privacy**
- D. Security and Electronic Signatures and Privacy

Answer: C

Explanation:

HIPAA was designed to provide for greater access to personal health care information, enable portability of health care insurance, establish strong penalties for health care fraud, and streamline the health care claims process through administrative simplification. To accomplish the latter, Title II of the HIPAA law, Administrative Simplification, requires standardizing the formats for the electronic transmission of health care information. The transactions and code sets portion includes standards for submitting claims, enrollment

