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The ISC CISSP certification will further demonstrate your expertise in your profession and remove any room for ambiguity on the hiring committee's part. Have you, however, consider how you might get ready for the ISC CISSP Exam Questions? Do you know how we can unlock the door so that our dreams might take flight? Let's talk about some information that can help you prepare for the ISC CISSP Certification Exam, and alter your route to success.

## ISC Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP) Sample Questions (Q235-Q240):

### NEW QUESTION # 235

Which of the following best ensures accountability of users for actions taken within a system or domain?

- A. Authorization
- B. Authentication

- C. Credentials
- D. Identification

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

"Identification is the process by which a subject professes an identify and accountability is initiated." Pg 149 Tittel: CISSP Study Guide

"Identification and authentication are the keystones of most access control systems. Identification is the act of a user professing an identify to a system, usually in the form of a log-on ID to the system. Identification establishes user accountability for the actions on the system. Authentication is verification that the user's claimed identity is valid and is usually implemented through a user password at log-on time." Pg 36 Krutz: The CISSP Prep Guide

**NEW QUESTION # 236**

Which of the following is the most important ISC2 Code of Ethics Canons?

- A. Act honorably, honestly, justly, responsibly, and legally
- B. Advance and protect the profession
- C. Protect society, the commonwealth, and the infrastructure
- D. Provide diligent and competent service to principals

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The 4 Canons of the ISC(2) Code of Ethics are specifically ordered according to their importance. The ordering is as follows.

1. Protect society, the commonwealth, and the infrastructure.

2. Act honorably, honestly, justly, responsibly, and legally.

3. Provide diligent and competent service to principals.

4. Advance and protect the profession. The FULL code of ethics is available at:

[https://www.isc2.org/uploadedFiles/\(ISC\)2\\_Public\\_Content/Code\\_of\\_ethics/ISC2-Code-of-Ethics.pdf](https://www.isc2.org/uploadedFiles/(ISC)2_Public_Content/Code_of_ethics/ISC2-Code-of-Ethics.pdf) Even thou you don't have numbering in front of the canons listed in the document above, there is a paragraph talking about the order of the canons and which one is more important than the other one. Close the end of the second page of the code of Ethics they say clearly:

Compliance with the preamble and canons is mandatory. Conflicts between the canons should be resolved in the order of the canons. The canons are not equal and conflicts between them are not intended to create ethical binds.

TIP: I would STRONGLY recommend you visit the link above and you download a copy of the code of ethics. There will be questions on the exam covering some of it's details for sure. It is easy points you can get.

**CONFLICTING INFORMATION**

The ISC2 website at <https://www.isc2.org/ethics/default.aspx> has some brief information on the Code of Ethics where they list 4 canons that are NOT the same as their full Code of Ethics available at the link above.

Code of Ethics Canons:

Protect society, the common good, necessary public trust and confidence, and the infrastructure.

Act honorably, honestly, justly, responsibly, and legally.

Provide diligent and competent service to principals.

Advance and protect the profession.

The following answers are incorrect (not the most important but still VERY important):

Act honorably, honestly, justly, responsibly, and legally.

Provide diligent and competent service to principals.

Advance and protect the profession

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

CISSP Study Guide 11th Hour by Eric Conrad. Page 171. and

[https://www.isc2.org/uploadedFiles/\(ISC\)2\\_Public\\_Content/Code\\_of\\_ethics/ISC2-Code-of-Ethics.pdf](https://www.isc2.org/uploadedFiles/(ISC)2_Public_Content/Code_of_ethics/ISC2-Code-of-Ethics.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION # 237**

What attack involves actions to mimic one's identity?

- A. Brute force

- B. Exhaustive
- C. Social engineering
- D. **Spoofing**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Spoofing is an attack in which one person or process pretends to be a person or process that has more privileges. For example, user A can mimic behavior to make process B believe user A is user C.

In the absence of any other controls, B may be duped into giving to user A the data and privileges that were intended for user C.

**NEW QUESTION # 238**

When a biometric system is used, which error type deals with the possibility of GRANTING access to impostors who should be REJECTED?

- A. Crossover error
- B. Type III error
- C. **Type II error**
- D. Type I error

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

When the biometric system accepts impostors who should have been rejected , it is called a Type II error or False Acceptance Rate or False Accept Rate.

Biometrics verifies an individual's identity by analyzing a unique personal attribute or behavior, which is one of the most effective and accurate methods of verifying identification.

Biometrics is a very sophisticated technology; thus, it is much more expensive and complex than the other types of identity verification processes. A biometric system can make authentication decisions based on an individual's behavior, as in signature dynamics, but these can change over time and possibly be forged.

Biometric systems that base authentication decisions on physical attributes (iris, retina, fingerprint) provide more accuracy, because physical attributes typically don't change much, absent some disfiguring injury, and are harder to impersonate.

When a biometric system rejects an authorized individual, it is called a Type I error (False Rejection Rate (FRR) or False Reject Rate (FRR)).

When the system accepts impostors who should be rejected, it is called a Type II error

(False Acceptance Rate (FAR) or False Accept Rate (FAR)). Type II errors are the most dangerous and thus the most important to avoid.

The goal is to obtain low numbers for each type of error, but When comparing different biometric systems, many different variables are used, but one of the most important metrics is the crossover error rate (CER).

The accuracy of any biometric method is measured in terms of Failed Acceptance Rate

(FAR) and Failed Rejection Rate (FRR). Both are expressed as percentages. The FAR is the rate at which attempts by unauthorized users are incorrectly accepted as valid. The

FRR is just the opposite. It measures the rate at which authorized users are denied access.

The relationship between FRR (Type I) and FAR (Type II) is depicted in the graphic below .

As one rate increases, the other decreases. The Cross-over Error Rate (CER) is sometimes considered a good indicator of the overall accuracy of a biometric system. This is the point at which the FRR and the FAR have the same value. Solutions with a lower CER are typically more accurate.

See graphic below from Biometria showing this relationship. The Cross-over Error Rate (CER) is also called the Equal Error Rate (EER), the two are synonymous.

Cross Over Error Rate

The other answers are incorrect:

Type I error is also called as False Rejection Rate where a valid user is rejected by the system

Type III error : there is no such error type in biometric system

Crossover error rate stated in percentage , represents the point at which false rejection equals the false acceptance rate.

Reference(s) used for this question:

<http://www.biometria.sk/en/principles-of-biometrics.html> and Shon Harris, CISSP All In One (AIO), 6th Edition , Chapter 3, Access Control, Page 188-189 and Tech Republic, Reduce Multi\_Factor Authentication Cost

## NEW QUESTION # 239

Which of the following is NOT a preventive operational control?

- A. Protecting laptops, personal computers and workstations.
- B. Controlling data media access and disposal.
- C. **Conducting security awareness and technical training**
- D. Controlling software viruses.

**Answer: C**

### Explanation:

### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:  
Conducting security  
and their responsibility  
operational control

operational control.  
Incorrect Answers:

A: Protecting laptops, personal computers and workstations is an example of a preventive operational control.

B: Controlling software viruses is an example of a preventive operational control

C: Controlling data media access and disposal is an example of a preventive operational control

### NEW QUESTION # 240

The page of our CISSP simulating materials provides demo which are sample questions. The purpose of providing demo is to let customers understand our part of the topic and what is the form of our CISSP study materials when it is opened? In our minds, these two things are that customers who care about the CISSP Exam may be concerned about most. We will give you our software which is a clickable website that you can visit the product page.

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