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ISC Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP) Sample Questions (Q96-Q101):

NEW QUESTION # 96

In Part 3 of the Common Criteria, Security Assurance Requirements, seven predefined Packages of assurance components that make up the CC scale for rating confidence in the security of IT products and systems are called:

- A. Evaluation Assurance Levels (EALs).
- B. Security Target Assurance Levels (STALs).
- C. Assurance Levels (ALs).
- D. Protection Assurance Levels (PALs).

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is "Evaluation Assurance Levels (EALs)". The other answers are distracters.

NEW QUESTION # 97

A pen register is a:

- A. Device that records the URLs accessed by an individual
- B. Device that identifies the cell in which a mobile phone is operating
- C. Device that records all the numbers dialed from a specific telephone line
- D. Device that records the caller-ID of incoming calls

Answer: C

Explanation:

(Electronic Privacy Information Center, Approvals for Federal Pen Registers and Trap and Trace Devices 1987-1998, www.epic.org). Gathering information as to which numbers are dialed from a specific telephone line is less costly and time-consuming than installing a wiretap and recording the information.

* There is also equipment that can record the information listed in answers "Device that identifies the cell in which a mobile phone is operating" and "Device that records the URLs accessed by an individual".

* The device referred to in answer "Device that records the caller-ID of incoming calls" is called a trap-and-trace device.

All of the answers in this question are a subset of the category of traffic analysis wherein patterns and frequency associated with communications are studied instead of the content of the communications.

NEW QUESTION # 98

What uses a key of the same length as the message where each bit or character from the plaintext is encrypted by a modular addition?

- A. One-time pad
- B. Steganography
- C. Cipher block chaining
- D. Running key cipher

Answer: A

Explanation:

In cryptography, the one-time pad (OTP) is a type of encryption that is impossible to crack if used correctly. Each bit or character from the plaintext is encrypted by a modular addition with a bit or character from a secret random key (or pad) of the same length as the plaintext, resulting in a ciphertext. If the key is truly random, at least as long as the plaintext, never reused in whole or part, and kept secret, the ciphertext will be impossible to decrypt or break without knowing the key. It has also been proven that any cipher with the perfect secrecy property must use keys with effectively the same requirements as OTP keys. However, practical problems have prevented one-time pads from being widely used.

First described by Frank Miller in 1882, the one-time pad was re-invented in 1917 and patented a couple of years later. It is derived from the Vernam cipher, named after Gilbert

Vernam, one of its inventors. Vernam's system was a cipher that combined a message with a key read from a punched tape. In its original form, Vernam's system was vulnerable because the key tape was a loop, which was reused whenever the loop made a full cycle.

One-time use came a little later when Joseph Mauborgne recognized that if the key tape were totally random, cryptanalysis would be impossible.

The "pad" part of the name comes from early implementations where the key material was distributed as a pad of paper, so the top sheet could be easily torn off and destroyed after use. For easy concealment, the pad was sometimes reduced to such a small size that a powerful magnifying glass was required to use it. Photos show captured KGB pads that fit in the palm of one's hand, or in a walnut shell. To increase security, one-time pads were sometimes printed onto sheets of highly flammable nitrocellulose so they could be quickly burned.

The following are incorrect answers:

A running key cipher uses articles in the physical world rather than an electronic algorithm.

In classical cryptography, the running key cipher is a type of polyalphabetic substitution cipher in which a text, typically from a book, is used to provide a very long keystream.

Usually, the book to be used would be agreed ahead of time, while the passage to use would be chosen randomly for each message and secretly indicated somewhere in the message.

The Running Key cipher has the same internal workings as the Vigenere cipher. The difference lies in how the key is chosen; the Vigenere cipher uses a short key that repeats, whereas the running key cipher uses a long key such as an excerpt from a book. This means the key does not repeat, making cryptanalysis more difficult. The cipher can still be broken though, as there are statistical patterns in both the key and the plaintext which can be exploited.

Steganography is a method where the very existence of the message is concealed. It is the art and science of encoding hidden messages in such a way that no one, apart from the sender and intended recipient, suspects the existence of the message. It is sometimes referred to as Hiding in Plain Sight.

Cipher block chaining is a DES operating mode. IBM invented the cipher-block chaining

(CBC) mode of operation in 1976. In CBC mode, each block of plaintext is XORed with the previous ciphertext block before being encrypted. This way, each ciphertext block depends on all plaintext blocks processed up to that point. To make each message unique, an initialization vector must be used in the first block.

Reference(s) used for this question:

HARRIS, Shon, All-In-One CISSP Certification Exam Guide, McGraw-Hill/Osborne, 2002, chapter 8: Cryptography (page 555). and

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/One-time_pad

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Running_key_cipher

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cipher_block_chaining#Cipher-block_chaining_.28CBC.29

NEW QUESTION # 99

When writing security assessment procedures, what is the MAIN purpose of the test outputs and reports?

- A. To force the software to fail and document the process
- **B. To allow for objective pass or fail decisions**
- C. To identify malware or hidden code within the test results
- D. To find areas of compromise in confidentiality and integrity

Answer: B

Explanation:

Section: Software Development Security

NEW QUESTION # 100

What is an important characteristic of Role Based Access Control (RBAC)?

- A. Supports Mandatory Access Control (MAC)
- **B. Simplifies the management of access rights**
- C. Requires two factor authentication
- D. Relies on rotation of duties

Answer: B

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