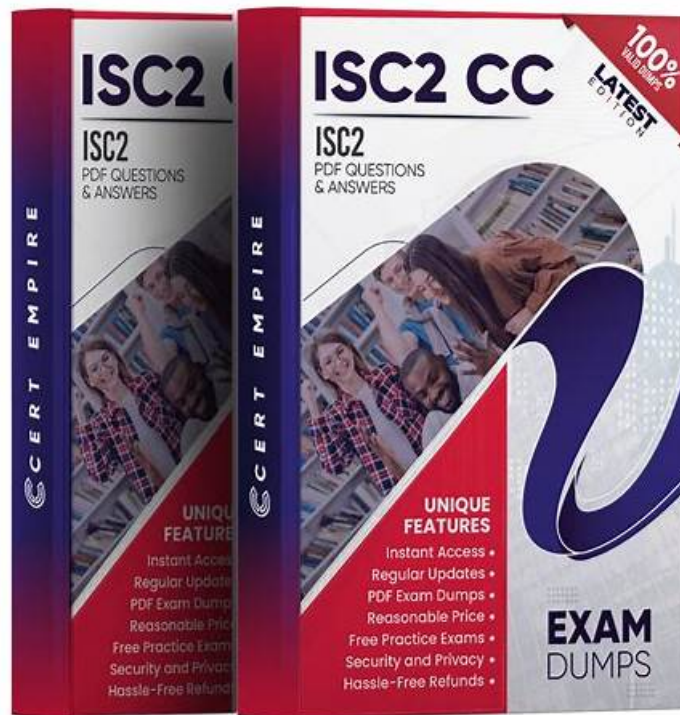


# 100% Pass Quiz 2026 Professional ISC CC Certification Dumps



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## ISC CC Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Network Security: This domain assesses the knowledge of Network Security Engineers and Cybersecurity Specialists. It covers foundational computer networking concepts including OSI and TCP</li> <li>• IP models, IP addressing, and network ports. Candidates study network threats such as DDoS attacks, malware variants, and man-in-the-middle attacks, along with detection tools like IDS, HIDS, and NIDS. Prevention strategies including firewalls and antivirus software are included. The domain also addresses network security infrastructure encompassing on-premises data centers, design techniques like segmentation and defense in depth, and cloud security models such as SaaS, IaaS, and hybrid deployments.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access Controls Concepts: This section measures skills of Access Control Specialists and Physical Security Managers in understanding physical and logical access controls. Topics include physical security measures like badge systems, CCTV, monitoring, and managing authorized versus unauthorized personnel. Logical access control concepts such as the principle of least privilege, segregation of duties, discretionary access control, mandatory access control, and role-based access control are essential for controlling information system access.</li> </ul>

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business Continuity (BC), Disaster Recovery (DR) &amp; Incident Response Concepts: This domain targets Business Continuity Planners and Incident Response Coordinators. It focuses on the purpose, importance, and core components of business continuity, disaster recovery, and incident response. Candidates learn how to prepare for and manage disruptions while maintaining or quickly restoring critical business operations and IT services.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security Operations: This area targets Security Operations Center (SOC) Analysts and System Administrators. It covers data security with encryption methods, secure handling of data including classification and retention, and the importance of logging and monitoring security events. System hardening through configuration management, baselines, updates, and patching is included. Best practice security policies such as data handling, password, acceptable use, BYOD, change management, and privacy policies are emphasized. Finally, the domain highlights security awareness training addressing social engineering awareness and password protection to foster a security-conscious organizational culture.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security Principles: This section of the exam measures skills of Security Analysts and Information Assurance Specialists and covers fundamental security concepts such as confidentiality, integrity, availability, authentication methods including multi-factor authentication, non-repudiation, and privacy. It also includes understanding the risk management process with emphasis on identifying, assessing, and treating risks based on priorities and tolerance. Candidates are expected to know various security controls, including technical, administrative, and physical, as well as the ISC2 professional code of ethics. Governance processes such as policies, procedures, standards, regulations, and laws are also covered to ensure adherence to organizational and legal requirements.</li> </ul>

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## Detail CC Explanation, CC Reliable Exam Simulations

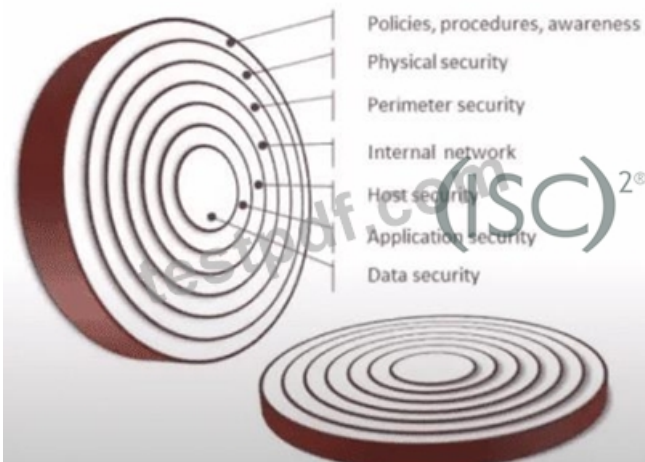
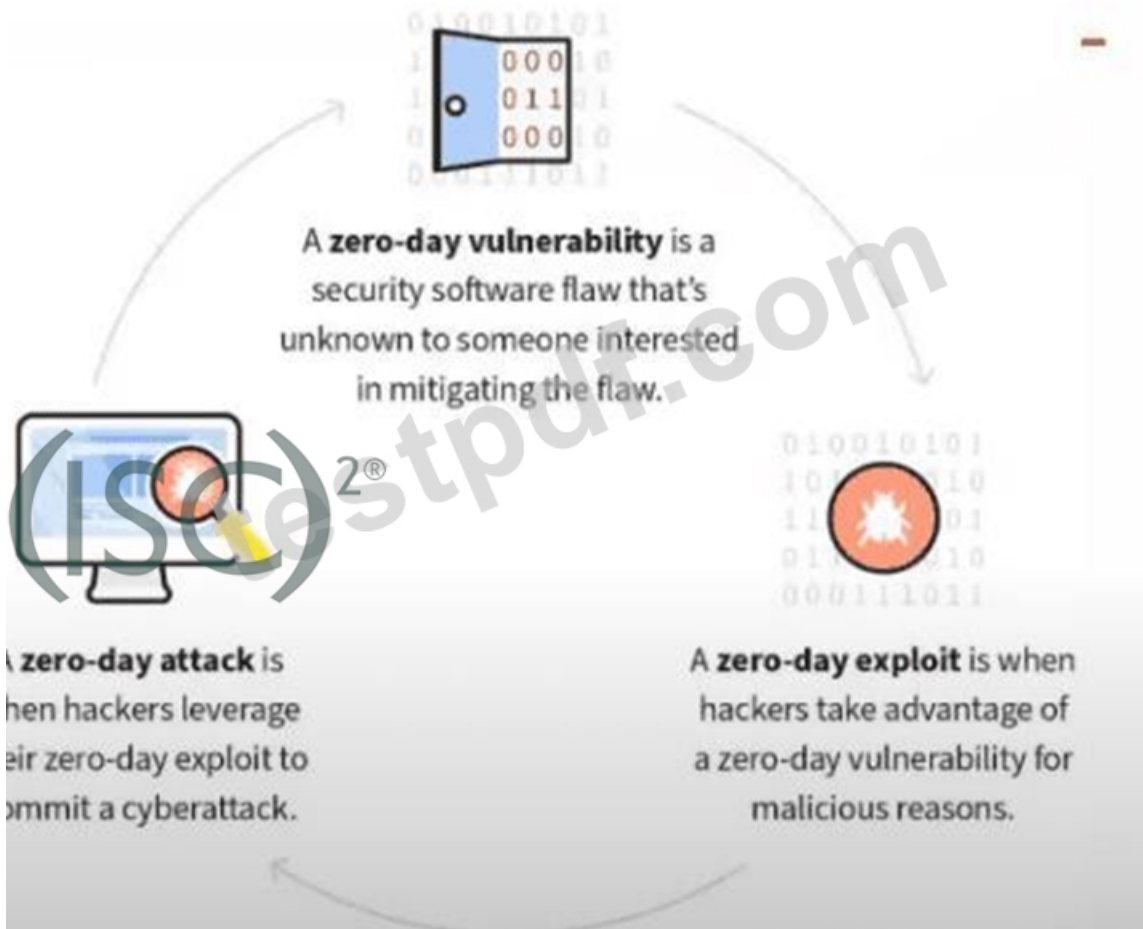
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## ISC Certified in Cybersecurity (CC) Sample Questions (Q233-Q238):

**NEW QUESTION # 233**

Exhibit.

# 'Zero-Day' Defined



What kind of vulnerability is typically not identifiable through a standard vulnerability assessment?

- A. Zero-day vulnerability
- B. Buffer overflow
- C. File permissions
- D. Cross-site scripting

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

A zero-day vulnerability is typically not identifiable through a standard vulnerability assessment. Vulnerability scanners and routine assessments rely on known vulnerability signatures, published advisories, and documented weaknesses. By definition, a zero-day vulnerability is unknown to vendors, defenders, and security tools at the time it exists or is exploited.

File permission issues, buffer overflows, and cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerabilities are commonly detected through automated scans, configuration reviews, and application testing because they are well understood and documented classes of weaknesses. Scanners are specifically designed to identify these known issues.

Zero-day vulnerabilities, however, require alternative detection approaches such as behavioral monitoring, anomaly detection, threat intelligence, or post-exploitation forensics. This limitation is why vulnerability assessments alone are insufficient and must be complemented with defense-in-depth, monitoring, and incident response capabilities.

Security frameworks consistently emphasize that organizations should not rely solely on vulnerability scanning, as it cannot detect unknown or newly emerging threats like zero-day vulnerabilities.

#### NEW QUESTION # 234

Which of the following physical controls is used to protect against eavesdropping and data theft through electromagnetic radiation

- **A. EMI Shielding**
- B. White noise generators
- C. Screening rooms
- D. ALL

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION # 235

Which of these components is very likely to be instrumental to any disaster recovery (DR) effort?

- A. Routers
- **B. Backups**
- C. Laptops
- D. Firewalls

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Backups are one of the most critical components of any disaster recovery (DR) strategy. Disaster recovery focuses on restoring systems, data, and operations after a disruptive event such as a cyberattack, natural disaster, hardware failure, or human error. Without reliable backups, recovery may be impossible or severely delayed.

Backups ensure that critical data can be restored to a known good state, minimizing data loss and downtime.

Industry frameworks such as NIST SP 800-34 and ISO/IEC 27031 emphasize backups as a foundational DR control. They support recovery time objectives (RTOs) and recovery point objectives (RPOs), which define how quickly systems must be restored and how much data loss is acceptable.

While routers, laptops, and firewalls are important infrastructure components, they can typically be replaced or reconfigured. Lost or corrupted data, however, may be irreplaceable without backups. Best practices include maintaining regular, automated backups, storing them offsite or in the cloud, and protecting them from ransomware using immutable or offline storage. Testing backups regularly is also essential to ensure they are usable during an actual disaster.

#### NEW QUESTION # 236

The method of distributing network traffic equally across a pool of resources is called:

- **A. Load balancing**
- B. DNS
- C. VLAN
- D. VPN

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Load balancing distributes incoming traffic across multiple servers or resources to improve performance, scalability, and availability. It prevents overload of a single system and supports high availability architectures.

