

CISSP인증시험대비공부문제100%시험패스인증덤프 문제



그리고 Itexamdump CISSP 시험 문제집의 전체 버전을 클라우드 저장소에서 다운로드할 수 있습니다:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1qYgLzK8Ix-t-2iSnkqHxm5d63zW54Sv>

Itexamdump는 ISC인증 CISSP 시험에 대하여 가이드를 해줄 수 있는 사이트입니다. Itexamdump는 여러분의 전업지식을 업그레이드시켜줄 수 있고 또한 한번에 ISC인증 CISSP 시험을 패스하도록 도와주는 사이트입니다. Itexamdump가 제공하는 자료들은 모두 IT 업계 전문가들이 자신의 지식과 끈임없는 경연등으로 만들어낸 퍼펙트 자료들입니다. 품질은 정확도 모두 보장되는 문제집입니다. ISC인증 CISSP 시험은 여러분이 IT 지식을 한층 업할 수 있는 시험이며 우리 또한 일년 무료 업데이트 서비스를 제공합니다.

인증은 정보 보안 전문가에게 교육 및 인증 프로그램을 제공하는 비영리 단체 인 International Information System Security Certification Consortium 또는 ISC²에서 수여합니다. ISC CISSP 인증은 정보 보안 분야의 우수성을 위한 벤치마크로 간주되며 전 세계 고용주가 많이 인기를 얻고 있습니다.

ISC CISSP 인증 시험은 정보보안 및 사이버보안 분야에서 경력을 발전시키고자 하는 전문가들에게 필수적인 자격증입니다. 이 자격증은 후보자의 다양한 정보보안 분야에서의 전문성을 증명하며 전 세계적으로 다양한 기업에서 인정받고 있습니다. 이 시험은 어렵고 있지만, 정보보안 분야에서 경력을 발전시키고자 하는 전문가들에게는 노력이 대단한 가치를 가지고 있습니다.

>> CISSP인증시험대비 공부문제 <<

CISSP시험대비 덤프 최신문제 - CISSP유효한 시험덤프

Itexamdump의ISC CISSP덤프는 레알시험의 모든 유형을 포함하고 있습니다.객관식은 물론 드래그앤드랍,시뮬문제 등 실제시험문제의 모든 유형을 포함하고 있습니다. ISC CISSP덤프의 문제와 답은 모두 엘리트한 인증강사 및 전문가들에 의하여 만들어져ISC CISSP 시험응시용만이 아닌 학습자료용으로도 손색이 없는 덤프입니다.저희 착한 ISC CISSP덤프 데려가세용~!

최신 ISC Certification CISSP 무료샘플문제 (Q1273-Q1278):

질문 # 1273

Which of the following can best be defined as a cryptanalysis technique in which the analyst tries to determine the key from knowledge of some plaintext-ciphertext pairs?

- A. A known-plaintext attack
- B. A known-algorithm attack
- C. A chosen-plaintext attack
- D. A chosen-ciphertext attack

정답: A

설명:

RFC2828 (Internet Security Glossary) defines a known-plaintext attack as a cryptanalysis technique in which the analyst tries to determine the key from knowledge of some plaintext-ciphertext pairs (although the analyst may also have other clues, such as the knowing the cryptographic algorithm). A chosen-ciphertext attack is defined as a cryptanalysis technique in which the analyst tries to determine the key from knowledge of plaintext that corresponds to ciphertext selected (i.e., dictated) by the analyst. A chosen-plaintext attack is a cryptanalysis technique in which the analyst tries to determine the key from knowledge of ciphertext that corresponds to plaintext selected (i.e., dictated) by the analyst. The other choice is a distracter.

The following are incorrect answers:

A chosen-plaintext attacks

The attacker has the plaintext and ciphertext, but can choose the plaintext that gets encrypted to see the corresponding ciphertext. This gives her more power and possibly a deeper understanding of the way the encryption process works so she can gather more information about the key being used. Once the key is discovered, other messages encrypted with that key can be decrypted.

A chosen-ciphertext attack

In chosen-ciphertext attacks, the attacker can choose the ciphertext to be decrypted and has access to the resulting decrypted plaintext. Again, the goal is to figure out the key. This is a harder attack to carry out compared to the previously mentioned attacks, and the attacker may need to have control of the system that contains the cryptosystem.

A known-algorithm attack

Knowing the algorithm does not give you much advantage without knowing the key. This is a bogus distracter. The algorithm should be public, which is the Kerckhoffs's Principle . The only secret should be the key.

Reference(s) used for this question:

Source: SHIREY, Robert W., RFC2828: Internet Security Glossary, may 2000.

and

Harris, Shon (2012-10-25). CISSP All-in-One Exam Guide, 6th Edition (p. 866). McGraw-Hill. Kindle Edition.

and

Kerckhoffs's Principle

질문 # 1274

Which of the following is critical for establishing an initial baseline for software components in the operation and maintenance of applications?

- A. Security audit procedures
- B. Software patching procedures
- C. Configuration control procedures

- D. Application monitoring procedures

정답: C

질문 # 1275

Which of the following groups represents the leading source of computer crime losses?

- A. Employees
- B. Hackers
- C. Industrial saboteurs
- D. Foreign intelligence officers

정답: A

설명:

There are some conflicting figures as to which group is a bigger threat hackers or employees. Employees are still considered to be the leading source of computer crime losses. Employees often have an easier time gaining access to systems or source code than outsiders or other means of creating computer crimes. A word of caution is necessary: although the media has tended to portray the threat of cybercrime as existing almost exclusively from the outside, external to a company, reality paints a much different picture. Often the greatest risk of cybercrime comes from the inside, namely, criminal insiders. Information security professionals must be particularly sensitive to the phenomena of the criminal or dangerous insider, as these individuals usually operate under the radar, inside of the primarily outward/external facing security controls, thus significantly increasing the impact of their crimes while leaving few, if any, audit trails to follow and evidence for prosecution. Some of the large scale crimes committed against banks lately has shown that Internal Threats are the worst and they are more common than one would think. The definition of what a hacker is can vary greatly from one country to another but in some of the states in the USA a hacker is defined as Someone who is using resources in a way that is not authorized. A recent case in Ohio involved an internal employee who was spending most of his day on a dating website looking for the love of his life. The employee was taken to court for hacking the company resources.

The following answers are incorrect: hackers. Is incorrect because while hackers represent a very large problem and both the frequency of attacks and overall losses have grown hackers are considered to be a small segment of combined computer fraudsters. industrial saboteurs. Is incorrect because industrial saboteurs tend to go after trade secrets. While the loss to the organization can be great, they still fall short when compared to the losses created by employees. Often it is an employee that was involved in industrial sabotage. foreign intelligence officers. Is incorrect because the losses tend to be national secrets. You really can't put a cost on this and the number of frequency and occurrences of this is less than that of employee related losses.

Reference(s) 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 22327-22331). Auerbach Publications. Kindle Edition.

질문 # 1276

Which layer of the OSI/ISO model handles physical addressing, network topology, line discipline, error notification, orderly delivery of frames, and optional flow control?

- A. Data link
- B. Session
- C. Network
- D. Physical

정답: A

설명:

The Data Link layer provides data transport across a physical link. It handles physical addressing, network topology, line discipline, error notification, orderly delivery of frames, and optional flow control.

Source: ROTHKE, Ben, CISSP CBK Review presentation on domain 2, August 1999.

질문 # 1277

A digitally-signed e-mail was delivered over a wireless network protected with Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) protocol. Which of the following principles is at risk?

- A. Non-Repudiation

