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>> SSCP Unterlage <<

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In den letzten Jahren entwickelt sich die IT-Branche sehr schnell. Viele Leute fangen an, IT-Kenntnisse zu lernen. Sie geben viel Mühe aus, um eine bessere Zukunft zu haben. Die ISC SSCP Zertifizierungsprüfung ist eine unentbehrliche Zertifizierungsprüfung in der IT-Branche. Viele Leute machen sich große Sorgen um die Prüfung. Heute empfehle ich Ihnen eine gute Methode, nämlich, die Fragenkataloge zur ISC SSCP Zertifizierungsprüfung von Zertpruefung zu kaufen. Sie können Ihnen helfen, die ISC SSCP Zertifizierungsprüfung 100% zu bestehen. Sonst geben wir Ihnen eine volle Rückerstattung. Und Sie würden keine Verluste erleiden.

ISC System Security Certified Practitioner (SSCP) SSCP Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q616-Q621):

616. Frage

The information security staff's participation in which of the following system development life cycle phases provides maximum benefit to the organization?

- A. development and documentation phase
- B. system design specifications phase

- C. in parallel with every phase throughout the project
- D. project initiation and planning phase

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The other answers are not correct because:

You are always looking for the "best" answer. While each of the answers listed here could be considered correct in that each of them require input from the security staff, the best answer is for that input to happen at all phases of the project.

617. Frage

Which of the following protocols is not implemented at the Internet layer of the TCP/IP protocol model?

- A. Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP)
- B. Internet protocol (IP)
- C. Internet control message protocol (ICMP)
- D. User datagram protocol (UDP)

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Section: Network and Telecommunications

Explanation/Reference:

The User Datagram Protocol (UDP) is implemented at the host-to-host transport layer, not at the internet layer.

Protocol at what layer?

Ensure you are familiar with both the OSI model and the DoD TCP/IP model as well. You need to know how to contrast the two side by side and what are the names being used on both side. Below you have a graphic showing the two and how things maps between the two as well as some of the most common protocols found at each of the layers:

Protocols at what layers of the DoD TCP/IP model

□ Graphic from <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc958821.aspx>

The following are incorrect answers:

All of the other protocols sit at the Internet Layer of the TCP/IP model.

NOTE:

Some reference are calling the Transport layer on the DoD model Host-to-Host.

Reference(s) used for this question:

Shon Harris, CISSP All In One (AIO), 6th edition , Telecommunication and Network Security, Page 518,534 and KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, John Wiley & Sons, 2001, Chapter 3: Telecommunications and Network Security (page 85).

and

Microsoft Technet at <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc958821.aspx>

618. Frage

You work in a police department forensics lab where you examine computers for evidence of crimes.

Your work is vital to the success of the prosecution of criminals.

One day you receive a laptop and are part of a two man team responsible for examining it together.

However, it is lunch time and after receiving the laptop you leave it on your desk and you both head out to lunch.

What critical step in forensic evidence have you forgotten?

- A. Locking the laptop in your desk
- B. Chain of custody
- C. Making a disk image for examination
- D. Cracking the admin password with chntpw

Antwort: B

Begründung:

When evidence from a crime is to be used in the prosecution of a criminal it is critical that you follow the law when handling that evidence. Part of that process is called chain of custody and is when you maintain proactive and documented control over ALL evidence involved in a crime.

Failure to do this can lead to the dismissal of charges against a criminal because if the evidence is compromised because you failed to maintain a chain of custody.

A chain of custody is chronological documentation for evidence in a particular case, and is especially important with electronic evidence due to the possibility of fraudulent data alteration, deletion, or creation. A fully detailed chain of custody report is necessary to prove the physical custody of a piece of evidence and show all parties that had access to said evidence at any given time.

Evidence must be protected from the time it is collected until the time it is presented in court.

The following answers are incorrect:

- Locking the laptop in your desk: Even this wouldn't assure that the defense team would try to challenge chain of custody handling. It's usually easy to break into a desk drawer and evidence should be stored in approved safes or other storage facility.
- Making a disk image for examination: This is a key part of system forensics where we make a disk image of the evidence system and study that as opposed to studying the real disk drive. That could lead to loss of evidence. However if the original evidence is not secured than the chain of custody has not been maintained properly.
- Cracking the admin password with chntpw: This isn't correct. Your first mistake was to compromise the chain of custody of the laptop. The chntpw program is a Linux utility to (re)set the password of any user that has a valid (local) account on a Windows system, by modifying the crypted password in the registry's SAM file. You do not need to know the old password to set a new one. It works offline which means you must have physical access (i.e., you have to shutdown your computer and boot off a linux floppy disk). The bootdisk includes stuff to access NTFS partitions and scripts to glue the whole thing together. This utility works with SYSKEY and includes the option to turn it off. A bootdisk image is provided on their website at <http://freecode.com/projects/chntpw>.

619. Frage

One of the following assertions is NOT a characteristic of Internet Protocol Security (IPsec)

- A. Data is delivered in the exact order in which it is sent
- B. Data cannot be read by unauthorized parties
- C. The identity of all IPsec endpoints are confirmed by other endpoints
- D. The number of packets being exchanged can be counted.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

IPsec provides replay protection that ensures data is not delivered multiple times, however IPsec does not ensure that data is delivered in the exact order in which it is sent. IPsec uses TCP and packets may be delivered out of order to the receiving side depending on which route was taken by the packet.

Internet Protocol Security (IPsec) has emerged as the most commonly used network layer security control for protecting communications. IPsec is a framework of open standards for ensuring private communications over IP networks. Depending on how IPsec is implemented and configured, it can provide any combination of the following types of protection:

Confidentiality. IPsec can ensure that data cannot be read by unauthorized parties. This is accomplished by encrypting data using a cryptographic algorithm and a secret key a value known only to the two parties exchanging data. The data can only be decrypted by someone who has the secret key.

Integrity. IPsec can determine if data has been changed (intentionally or unintentionally) during transit. The integrity of data can be assured by generating a message authentication code (MAC) value, which is a cryptographic checksum of the data. If the data is altered and the MAC is recalculated, the old and new MACs will differ.

Peer Authentication. Each IPsec endpoint confirms the identity of the other IPsec endpoint with which it wishes to communicate, ensuring that the network traffic and data is being sent from the expected host.

Replay Protection. The same data is not delivered multiple times, and data is not delivered grossly out of order. However, IPsec does not ensure that data is delivered in the exact order in which it is sent.

Traffic Analysis Protection. A person monitoring network traffic does not know which parties are communicating, how often communications are occurring, or how much data is being exchanged.

However, the number of packets being exchanged can be counted.

Access Control. IPsec endpoints can perform filtering to ensure that only authorized IPsec users can access particular network resources. IPsec endpoints can also allow or block certain types of network traffic, such as allowing Web server access but denying file sharing.

The following are incorrect answers because they are all features provided by IPSEC:

"Data cannot be read by unauthorized parties" is wrong because IPsec provides confidentiality through the usage of the Encapsulating Security Protocol (ESP), once encrypted the data cannot be read by unauthorized parties because they have access only to the ciphertext. This is accomplished by encrypting data using a cryptographic algorithm and a session key, a value known only to the two parties exchanging data. The data can only be decrypted by someone who has a copy of the session key.

"The identity of all IPsec endpoints are confirmed by other endpoints" is wrong because IPsec provides peer authentication: Each IPsec endpoint confirms the identity of the other IPsec endpoint with which it wishes to communicate, ensuring that the network

traffic and data is being sent from the expected host.

"The number of packets being exchanged can be counted" is wrong because although IPsec provides traffic protection where a person monitoring network traffic does not know which parties are communicating, how often communications are occurring, or how much data is being exchanged, the number of packets being exchanged still can be counted.

620. Frage

Which of the following is a tool often used to reduce the risk to a local area network (LAN) that has external connections by filtering Ingress and Egress traffic?

- A. fiber optics.
- B. passwords.
- C. dial-up.
- **D. a firewall.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Section: Network and Telecommunications

Explanation/Reference:

The use of a firewall is a requirement to protect a local area network (LAN) that has external connections without that you have no real protection from fraudsters.

The following answers are incorrect:

dial-up. This is incorrect because this offers little protection once the connection has been established.

passwords. This is incorrect because there are tools to crack passwords and once a user has been authenticated and connects to the external connections, passwords do not offer protection against incoming TCP packets.

fiber optics. This is incorrect because this offers no protection from the external connection.

621. Frage

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