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The Real4exams Qualified Security Assessor V4 Exam (QSA_New_V4) exam dumps are being offered in three different formats. The names of these formats are Real4exams QSA_New_V4 PDF questions file, desktop practice test software, and web-based practice test software. All these three Real4exams QSA_New_V4 Exam Dumps formats contain the real PCI SSC QSA_New_V4 exam questions that will help you to streamline the QSA_New_V4 exam preparation process.

PCI SSC QSA_New_V4 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PCI Validation Requirements: This section of the exam measures the skills of Compliance Analysts and evaluates the processes involved in validating PCI DSS compliance. Candidates must understand the different levels of merchant and service provider validation, including self-assessment questionnaires and external audits. One essential skill tested is determining the appropriate validation method based on business type.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PCI DSS Testing Procedures: This section of the exam measures the skills of PCI Compliance Auditors and covers the testing procedures required to assess compliance with the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS). Candidates must understand how to evaluate security controls, identify vulnerabilities, and ensure that organizations meet compliance requirements. One key skill evaluated is assessing security measures against PCI DSS standards.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCI Reporting Requirements: This section of the exam measures the skills of Risk Management Professionals and covers the reporting obligations associated with PCI DSS compliance. Candidates must be able to prepare and submit necessary documentation, such as Reports on Compliance (ROCs) and Self-Assessment Questionnaires (SAQs). One critical skill assessed is compiling and submitting accurate PCI compliance reports.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment Brand Specific Requirements: This section of the exam measures the skills of Payment Security Specialists and focuses on the unique security and compliance requirements set by different payment brands, such as Visa, Mastercard, and American Express. Candidates must be familiar with the specific mandates and expectations of each brand when handling cardholder data. One skill assessed is identifying brand-specific compliance variations.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Real-World Case Studies: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cybersecurity Consultants and involves analyzing real-world breaches, compliance failures, and best practices in PCI DSS implementation. Candidates must review case studies to understand practical applications of security standards and identify lessons learned. One key skill evaluated is applying PCI DSS principles to prevent security breaches.

PCI SSC Qualified Security Assessor V4 Exam Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56

The intent of assigning a risk ranking to vulnerabilities is to?

- A. Ensure that critical security patches are installed at least quarterly.
- B. Ensure all vulnerabilities are addressed within 30 days.
- **C. Prioritize the highest risk items so they can be addressed more quickly.**
- D. Replace the need for quarterly ASV scans.

Answer: C

Explanation:

PCI DSS Requirement 6.3.1 requires entities to assign a risk ranking to vulnerabilities (e.g., high, medium, low) to ensure that remediation efforts are prioritised. This risk-based approach helps organisations focus resources where they are most needed.

* Option A #Incorrect. Timeframes depend on the severity and internal policy, not always 30 days.

* Option B #Incorrect. Risk ranking supports remediation but doesn't replace scanning.

* Option C #Correct. The purpose is to prioritise higher-risk items for faster action.

* Option D #Incorrect. Patch frequency is addressed elsewhere (Requirement 6.3.3).

NEW QUESTION # 57

A network firewall has been configured with the latest vendor security patches. What additional configuration is needed to harden the firewall?

- **A. Disable any firewall functions that are not needed in production.**
- B. Synchronize the firewall rules with the other firewalls in the environment.
- C. Remove the default "Firewall Administrator" account and create a shared account for firewall administrators to use.
- D. Configure the firewall to permit all traffic until additional rules are defined.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Per Requirement 2.2.5, all insecure and unnecessary services, protocols, daemons, or functions must be disabled. This includes unnecessary features on firewalls and other devices. Disabling unneeded functions reduces the attack surface and aligns with secure configuration principles.

* Option A #Incorrect. Shared accounts violate Requirement 8.2.1, which mandates unique IDs.

* Option B #Incorrect. Allowing all traffic is a violation of Requirement 1.2.1, which requires "deny all unless explicitly allowed".

* Option C #Incorrect. Synchronizing rules may be useful but does not directly relate to hardening.

* Option D #Correct. Disabling unused firewall features aligns with secure configuration.

References:

PCI DSS v4.0.1 - Requirement 2.2.5
PCI DSS v4.0.1 - Requirement 1.2.1 (deny-all approach)

NEW QUESTION # 58

An entity wants to know if the Software Security Framework can be leveraged during their assessment. Which of the following software types would this apply to?

- A. Software developed by the entity in accordance with the Secure SLC Standard.
- B. Only software which runs on PCI PTS devices.
- C. Validated Payment Applications that are listed by PCI SSC and have undergone a PA-DSS assessment.
- D. Any payment software In the CDE.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Software Security Framework Overview

* PCI SSC's Software Security Framework (SSF) encompasses Secure Software Standard and Secure Software Lifecycle (Secure SLC) Standard.

* Software developed under the Secure SLC Standard adheres to security-by-design principles and can leverage the SSF during PCI DSS assessments.

Applicability

* The framework is primarily for software developed by entities or third parties adhering to PCI SSC standards.

* It does not apply to legacy payment software listed under PA-DSS unless migrated to SSF.

Incorrect Options

* Option A: Not all payment software qualifies; it must align with SSF requirements.

* Option B: PCI PTS devices are subject to different security requirements.

* Option C: PA-DSS-listed software does not automatically meet SSF standards without reassessment.

NEW QUESTION # 59

What process is required by PCI DSS for protecting card-reading devices at the point-of-sale?

- A. The serial number of each device is periodically verified with the device manufacturer.
- B. Devices are physically destroyed if there is suspicion of compromise.
- C. Devices are periodically inspected to detect unauthorized card skimmers.
- D. Device identifiers and security labels are periodically replaced.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Requirement 9.9.2 of PCI DSS v4.0.1 mandates that entities regularly inspect POS devices to detect signs of tampering or skimming. This includes physical inspections to identify unexpected additions, unauthorized stickers, broken seals, etc.

* Option A: Correct. Regular inspection for skimming/tampering is required.

* Option B: Incorrect. There is no mandate for manufacturer serial number verification.

* Option C: Incorrect. PCI DSS does not require routine replacement of device identifiers or labels.

* Option D: Incorrect. Devices may be investigated if compromised, but not necessarily destroyed.

NEW QUESTION # 60

A "Partial Assessment" is a new assessment result. What is a "Partial Assessment"?

- A. A term used by payment brands and acquirers to describe entities that have multiple payment channels, with each channel having its own assessment.
- B. An assessment with at least one requirement marked as "Not Tested".
- C. A ROC that has been completed after using an SAQ to determine which requirements should be tested, as per FAQ 1331.
- D. An interim result before the final ROC has been completed.

Answer: B

According to Section 12.2.3.3 of PCI DSS v4.0.1, a Partial Assessment is defined as a result where at least one PCI DSS requirement is marked as "Not Tested." This is typically seen during gap assessments or pre-validation efforts, not official compliance validation.

* Option B: #Incorrect. Interim drafts are not labeled as "Partial".

* Option D: #Correct. "Not Tested" = Partial Assessment.

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