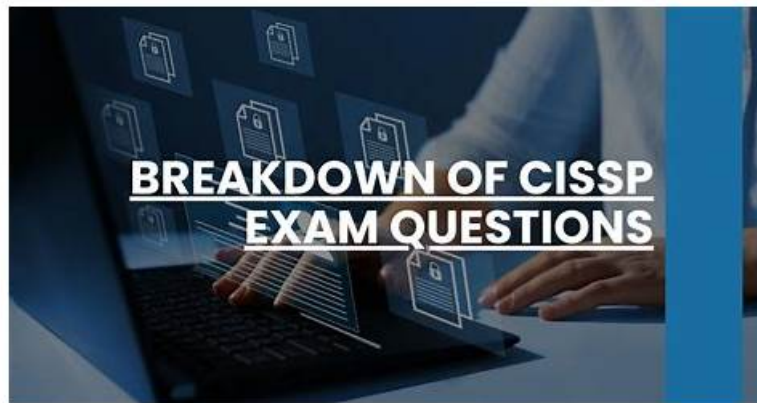


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Following Prerequisites are needed for ISC CISSP Certification Exam

According to **CISSP Dumps** there are the following Prerequisites for ISC CISSP Certification Exam

- An accredited college degree, plus a minimum of five years of information security work experience (two years as a security administrator and three years as a security analyst). OR, an accredited college degree and at least one year of information security work experience (one year as a security administrator and two years as an analyst).

A minimum of eight credit hours each in the following:

- Six credit hours in the following:
- Communications and Network Security (6 SH: 2.5), and Security Architecture and Design (6 SH: 2.5).
- Risk Management Principles and Practices (8 SH: 2.5 CISSP Domain IV), and Security Management Practices (8 SH: 2.5 ISC Domain I).

ISC Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP) Sample Questions (Q87-Q92):

NEW QUESTION # 87

A vulnerability in which of the following components would be MOST difficult to detect?

- A. System application

- B. Shared libraries
- C. Kernel
- D. Hardware

Answer: C

Explanation:

Section: Software Development Security

NEW QUESTION # 88

In the physical security context, a security door equipped with an electronic lock configured to ignore the unlock signals sent from the building emergency access control system in the event of an issue (fire, intrusion, power failure) would be in which of the following configuration?

- A. Fail Safe
- B. Fail Soft
- C. Fail Secure
- D. Fail Open

Answer: C

Explanation:

The context of this question is VERY important. As you can see, the question is in the Physical Security context where they make reference to a door electronic access control mechanism.

In case of a power failure the door electronic lock would usually default to being unlocked which is called Fail Safe in the physical security context. This allow people to evacuate the building and make their way to a secure meeting point.

If the signal is ignored the door will NOT become unlocked as it usually does. People may be trapped inside or they may be expected to remain inside to defend the facility, think of employment such as embassy security or other high security environment where your job description include risking your live to defend the facility and its occupant. This is referred to as Fail Secure.

Everything will remain locked and people would not evacuate the facility.

A synonym for Fail Secure is Fail Closed.

Operations will be expected to ensure that fail-safe and fail-secure mechanisms are working correctly. While both are concerned with how a system behaves when it fails, they are often confused with each other. It is important for the security professional to distinguish between them:

Fail-safe mechanisms focus on failing with a minimum of harm to personnel, facility, or systems.

Fail-secure focuses on failing in a controlled manner to block access while the systems or facility is in an inconsistent state.

For example, data center door systems will fail safe to ensure that personnel can escape the area when the electrical power fails. A fail-secure door would prevent personnel from using the door at all, which could put personnel in jeopardy. Fail-safe and fail-secure mechanisms will need to be maintained and tested on a regular basis to ensure that they are working as designed.

The other answers presented were not correct choices. See some definitions below:

Fail soft

A system that experience a security issue would disable only the portion of the system being affected by the issue. The rest of the system would continue to function as expected.

The component or service that failed would be isolated or protected from being abused.

Fail Safe

A fail-safe lock in the PHYSICAL security context will default to being unlocked in case of a power interruption.

A fail-safe mechanisms in the LOGICAL security context will default to being locked in case of problems or issues. For example if you have a firewall and it cannot apply the policy properly, it will default to NO access and all will be locked not allowing any packet to flow through without being inspected.

Fail open

A Fail Open mean that the mechanism will default to being unlocked in case of a failure or problem. This is very insecure. If you have a door access control mechanism that fail open then it means that the door would be unlocked and anyone could get through. A logical security mechanism would grant access and there would be no access control in place.

Fail closed

A Fail closed mechanism will default to being locked in case of a failure or problem. That would be a lot more secure than Fail Open for a logical access control mechanism.

Fail secure

A fail-secure in the logical or physical security context will default to being locked in case of a power interruption or a service that is not functioning properly. Nobody could exit the building and nobody would be able to come in either. In case of the logical context there is no access granted and everything is locked.

The following reference(s) were/was used to create this question:
Hernandez CISSP, Steven (2012-12-21). Official (ISC)2 Guide to the CISSP CBK, Third Edition ((ISC)2 Press) (Kindle Locations 20247-20251). Auerbach Publications. Kindle Edition.

NEW QUESTION # 89

Which choice below is an incorrect description of a control?

- A. Detective controls discover attacks and trigger preventative or corrective controls.
- B. Corrective controls reduce the effect of an attack.
- C. Corrective controls reduce the likelihood of a deliberate attack.
- D. Controls are the countermeasures for vulnerabilities.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Controls are the countermeasures for vulnerabilities. There are many kinds, but generally they are categorized into four types: Deterrent controls reduce the likelihood of a deliberate attack. Preventative controls protect vulnerabilities and make an attack unsuccessful or reduce its impact. Preventative controls inhibit attempts to violate security policy.

Corrective controls reduce the effect of an attack.

Detective controls discover attacks and trigger preventative or corrective controls. Detective controls warn of violations or attempted violations of security policy and include such controls as audit trails, intrusion detection methods, and checksums.

Source: Introduction to Risk Analysis, "Corrective controls reduce the effect of an attack" & "Detective controls discover attacks and trigger preventative or corrective controls" Security Risk Analysis

Group and NIST Special Publication 800-30, Risk Management Guide for Information Technology Systems.

NEW QUESTION # 90

You are a criminal hacker and have infiltrated a corporate network via a compromised host and a misconfigured firewall. You find many targets inside the network but all appear to be hardened except for one. It has several notable vulnerable services and it therefore seems out of place with an otherwise secured network. (Except for the misconfigured firewall, of course) What is it that you are likely seeing here?

- A. A Honeypot
- B. A Cisco Switch
- C. An IDS (Intrusion Detection System)
- D. A File Server

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

A honeypot is a system that is setup to be easy to attack. This seems to be the case in this scenario.

A honeypot system is a computer that usually sits in the screened subnet, or DMZ, and attempts to lure attackers to it instead of to actual production computers. To make a honeypot system lure attackers, administrators may enable services and ports that are popular to exploit.

Incorrect Answers:

B: A switch would not host vulnerable services.

C: An Intrusion Detection System would not host vulnerable services.

D: A file server could host vulnerable services. But it is more likely that the server was set up as honeypot as all other targets are setup in a secure manner.

References:

Harris, Shon, All In One CISSP Exam Guide, 6th Edition, McGraw-Hill, New York, 2013, p. 655

NEW QUESTION # 91

Which event magnitude is defined as deadly, destructive, and disruptive when a hazard interacts with human vulnerability?

- A. Catastrophe
- B. Crisis
- **C. Disaster**
- D. Accident

Answer: C

Explanation:

The event magnitude that is defined as deadly, destructive, and disruptive when a hazard interacts with human vulnerability is disaster. A disaster is a type of event that results from the occurrence of a natural or man-made hazard, such as an earthquake, a flood, a fire, or a terrorist attack, that causes significant harm or damage to the human lives, property, environment, or society, and that exceeds the ability or capacity of the affected community or organization to cope or recover from the event. A disaster is defined as deadly, destructive, and disruptive, as it can cause fatalities, injuries, or illnesses, as well as physical, economic, or social losses, and as it can interrupt or disturb the normal functioning or operation of the affected community or organization.

NEW QUESTION # 92

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