

# SSCP Certification Cost & Authorized SSCP Test Dumps



The image shows a table titled "SSCP Examination Weights" with a 591Lab logo in the top left and an SSCP logo in the top right. The table has two columns: "Domains" and "Average Weight". It lists seven domains with their respective weights, and a total row at the bottom.

Domains	Average Weight
1. Security Concepts and Practices	16%
2. Access Controls	15%
3. Risk Identification, Monitoring and Analysis	15%
4. Incident Response and Recovery	14%
5. Cryptography	9%
6. Network and Communications Security	16%
7. Systems and Application Security	15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

BONUS!!! Download part of Pass4Test SSCP dumps for free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1rvfRaAb7xZds3EYDMeHYrDFwKguwCFTM>

Pass4Test also offers simple and easy-to-use System Security Certified Practitioner (SSCP) (SSCP) Dumps PDF files of real ISC SSCP exam questions. It is easy to download and use on smart devices. Since it is a portable format, it can be used on a smartphone, tablet, or any other smart device. This System Security Certified Practitioner (SSCP) (SSCP) PDF file contains the most probable actual System Security Certified Practitioner (SSCP) (SSCP) exam questions. The print option of this format allows you to carry a hard copy with you at your leisure.

The SSCP exam covers seven domains, including access controls, security operations and administration, risk identification, monitoring and analysis, cryptography, network and communications security, and systems and application security. SSCP exam consists of 125 multiple-choice questions and lasts for three hours. Candidates must score at least 700 out of 1000 points to pass the exam.

## List of Career opportunities after getting ISC SSCP Certification

A list of career opportunities that one might find after getting ISC SSCP Certification:

- Systems administrator and IT specialist
- Information security professional
- Security auditor
- Internet security specialist (IS)
- Security officer (SO), senior management/senior executive/programmer/engineer/data analyst etc.

## Language of questions of SSCP Exam:

The ISC SSCP certification exam is administered separately in three languages. These languages are English, Japanese, and Brazilian Portuguese

>> SSCP Certification Cost <<

## Start Your ISC SSCP Exam Preparation with SSCP Actual Exam Questions

We Pass4Test are built in years of 2010. Recent years we are offering reliable certification SSCP exam torrent materials and gain new & old customers' praise based on our high pass rate. We put much emphasis on our SSCP exam questions quality and we are trying to provide the best after-sale customer service on SSCP training guide for buyers. If you are looking for professional & high-quality SSCP preparation materials, you can trust us and choose our SSCP study materials. Our SSCP exam guide is able to help you clear exams at the first attempt.

## ISC System Security Certified Practitioner (SSCP) Sample Questions (Q422-Q427):

#### NEW QUESTION # 422

The term "principle of least privilege" is best as:

- A. Implementation of mandatory access control
- B. A separation of command, program and interface functions
- C. The process of granting each user the lowest clearance and access needed to accomplish their task
- D. Active monitoring with network base intrusion detection systems and host based intrusion detection systems

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION # 423

A proxy can control which services (FTP and so on) are used by a workstation , and also aids in protecting the network from outsiders who may be trying to get information about the:

- A. operating system design
- B. user base
- C. net BIOS' design
- D. network's design

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

To the untrusted host, all traffic seems to originate from the proxy server and addresses on the trusted network are not revealed.

"User base" is incorrect. The proxy hides the origin of the request from the untrusted host.

"Operating system design" is incorrect. The proxy hides the origin of the request from the untrusted host.

"Net BIOS' design" is incorrect. The proxy hides the origin of the request from the untrusted host.

References:

CBK, p. 467

AIO3, pp. 486 - 490

#### NEW QUESTION # 424

What is called an automated means of identifying or authenticating the identity of a living person based on physiological or behavioral characteristics?

- A. Biometrics
- B. Macrometrics
- C. MicroBiometrics
- D. Micrometrics

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

Biometrics; Biometrics are defined as an automated means of identifying or authenticating the identity of a living person based on physiological or behavioral characteristics.

Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Pages 37,38.

#### NEW QUESTION # 425

What kind of certificate is used to validate a user identity?

- A. Public key certificate
- B. Attribute certificate
- C. Code signing certificate
- D. Root certificate

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Section: Access Control

Explanation/Reference:

In cryptography, a public key certificate (or identity certificate) is an electronic document which incorporates a digital signature to bind together a public key with an identity - information such as the name of a person or an organization, their address, and so forth. The certificate can be used to verify that a public key belongs to an individual.

In a typical public key infrastructure (PKI) scheme, the signature will be of a certificate authority (CA). In a web of trust scheme, the signature is of either the user (a self-signed certificate) or other users ("endorsements"). In either case, the signatures on a certificate are attestations by the certificate signer that the identity information and the public key belong together.

In computer security, an authorization certificate (also known as an attribute certificate) is a digital document that describes a written permission from the issuer to use a service or a resource that the issuer controls or has access to use. The permission can be delegated.

Some people constantly confuse PKCs and ACs. An analogy may make the distinction clear. A PKC can be considered to be like a passport: it identifies the holder, tends to last for a long time, and should not be trivial to obtain. An AC is more like an entry visa: it is typically issued by a different authority and does not last for as long a time. As acquiring an entry visa typically requires presenting a passport, getting a visa can be a simpler process.

A real life example of this can be found in the mobile software deployments by large service providers and are typically applied to platforms such as Microsoft Smartphone (and related), Symbian OS, J2ME, and others.

In each of these systems a mobile communications service provider may customize the mobile terminal client distribution (ie. the mobile phone operating system or application environment) to include one or more root certificates each associated with a set of capabilities or permissions such as "update firmware", "access address book", "use radio interface", and the most basic one, "install and execute". When a developer wishes to enable distribution and execution in one of these controlled environments they must acquire a certificate from an appropriate CA, typically a large commercial CA, and in the process they usually have their identity verified using out-of-band mechanisms such as a combination of phone call, validation of their legal entity through government and commercial databases, etc., similar to the high assurance SSL certificate vetting process, though often there are additional specific requirements imposed on would-be developers/publishers.

Once the identity has been validated they are issued an identity certificate they can use to sign their software; generally the software signed by the developer or publisher's identity certificate is not distributed but rather it is submitted to processor to possibly test or profile the content before generating an authorization certificate which is unique to the particular software release. That certificate is then used with an ephemeral asymmetric key-pair to sign the software as the last step of preparation for distribution. There are many advantages to separating the identity and authorization certificates especially relating to risk mitigation of new content being accepted into the system and key management as well as recovery from errant software which can be used as attack vectors.

References:

HARRIS, Shon, All-In-One CISSP Certification Exam Guide, 2001, McGraw-Hill/Osborne, page 540.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attribute\\_certificate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attribute_certificate)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public\\_key\\_certificate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_key_certificate)

#### NEW QUESTION # 426

Who of the following is responsible for ensuring that proper controls are in place to address integrity, confidentiality, and availability of IT systems and data?

- A. System and information owners
- B. Business and functional managers
- C. IT Security practitioners
- D. Chief information officer

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The system and information owners are responsible for ensuring that proper controls are in place to address integrity, confidentiality, and availability of the IT systems and data they own. IT security practitioners are responsible for proper implementation of security requirements in their IT systems.

#### NEW QUESTION # 427

.....

Pass4Test has built customizable ISC SSCP practice exams (desktop software & web-based) for our customers. Users can customize the time and SSCP questions of ISC SSCP Practice Tests according to their needs. You can give more than one test and

**Authorized SSCP Test Dumps:** <https://www.pass4test.com/SSCP.html>

- P.S. Free 2026 ISC SSCP dumps are available on Google Drive shared by Pass4Test: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1rvfRaAb7xZds3EYDMeHYrDFwKguwCFTM>