CISSP試験の準備方法｜効果的なCISSPコンポーネント試験｜完璧なCertified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP)赤本勉強

さらに、It-Passports CISSPダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1McSfyNMlfWywsdm2nLYONmr6b8zThWOc

多くのISCのCISSP認定試験を準備している受験生がいろいろなCISSP「Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP)」認証試験についてサービスを提供するサイトオンラインがみつけたがIt-PassportsはIT業界トップの専門家が研究した参考材料で権威性が高く、品質の高い教育資料で、一回に参加する受験者も合格するのを確保いたします。

CISSP試験に合格するためには、候補者は情報セキュリティ分野で少なくとも5年の専門経験が必要です。また、ISC2の倫理規定に従い、試験に合格する必要があります。試験は250問の多肢選択問題からなり、6時間以内に回答する必要があります。試験に合格した候補者は、3年間有効なCISSP認定を授与されます。その後、継続教育ポイントを獲得するか、試験を再受験して認定を更新する必要があります。

>> CISSPコンポーネント <<

CISSP赤本勉強、CISSP資格トレーニング

It-PassportsのISCのCISSP試験トレーニング資料を利用したら、最新のISCのCISSP認定試験の問題と解答を得られます。そうしたらIt-PassportsのISCのCISSP試験に合格することができるようになります。It-PassportsのISCのCISSP試験に合格することはあなたのキャリアを助けられて、将来の異なる環境でチャンスを与えます。It-PassportsのISCのCISSP試験トレーニング資料はあなたが完全に問題と問題に含まれているコンセプトを理解できることを保証しますから、あなたは気楽に一回で試験に合格することができます。

ISC CISSP (Certified Information Systems Security Professional)認定試験は、情報セキュリティ専門家にとって高く評価され、グローバルに認められた資格です。この試験は、サイバー攻撃から組織を保護するために必要な情報セキュリティプログラムの設計、実装、管理に必要な知識とスキルを認定します。試験範囲は幅広く、セキュリティとリスク管理、資産セキュリティ、セキュリティアーキテクチャとエンジニアリング、通信とネットワークセキュリティ、アイデンティティとアクセス管理、セキュリティ評価およびテスト、セキュリティオペレーション、ソフトウェア開発セキュリティなどが含まれます。

ISC CISSP（認定情報システムセキュリティプロフェッショナル）試験は、情報セキュリティの専門家向けのグローバルに認知された認定です。サイバーセキュリティの分野で最も権威ある認定の一つと見なされています。試験は、セキュリティとリスク管理、資産セキュリティ、セキュリティエンジニアリング、通信とネットワークセキュリティ、アイデンティティとアクセス管理、セキュリティ評価とテスト、セキュリティオペレーション、ソフトウェア開発セキュリティなど、広範囲にわたるトピックをカバーしています。

ISC Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP) 認定 CISSP 試験問題 (Q553-Q558):

質問 # 553
During a routine audit of network logs, the security administrator discovers remote access logins from a known user during nonbusiness hours. What is the BEST action for the security administrator to take?

- A. Contact system-level administrators to request that they investigate.
- B. Reconfigure the remote access server to limit login times.
- C. Report the user to the Human Resources (HR) department.
- D. Remove the remote access privileges of the user.

正解：D

質問 # 554
A security architect plans to reference a Mandatory Access Control (MAC) model for implementation. This indicates that which of the following properties are being prioritized?

- A. Accessibility
- B. Availability
- C. Confidentiality
- D. Integrity

正解：C

解説：
According to the CISSP Official (ISC)2 Practice Tests, the property that is prioritized by a Mandatory Access Control (MAC) model for implementation is confidentiality. Confidentiality is the property that ensures that the data or information is only accessible or disclosed to the authorized parties, and is protected from unauthorized or unintended access or disclosure. A MAC model is a type of access control model that grants or denies access to an object based on the security labels of the subject and the object, and the security policy enforced by the system. A security label is a tag or a marker that indicates the classification, sensitivity, or clearance of the subject or the object, such as top secret, secret, or confidential. A security policy is a set of rules or criteria that defines how the access decisions are made based on the security labels, such as the Bell-LaPadula model or the Biba model. A MAC model prioritizes confidentiality, as it ensures that the data or information is only accessible or disclosed to the subjects that have the appropriate security labels and clearance, and that the data or information is not leaked or compromised by the subjects that have lower security labels or clearance. Integrity is not the property that is prioritized by a MAC model for implementation, although it may be a property that is supported or enhanced by a MAC model. Integrity is the property that ensures that the data or information is accurate, complete, and consistent, and is protected from unauthorized or unintended modification or corruption. A MAC model may support or enhance integrity, as it ensures that the data or information is only modified or corrupted by the subjects that have the appropriate security labels and clearance, and that the data or information is not altered or damaged by the subjects that have lower security labels or clearance. However, a MAC model does not prioritize integrity, as it does not prevent or detect the modification or corruption of the data or information by the subjects that have the same or higher security labels or clearance, or by the external factors or events, such as errors, failures, or accidents. Availability is not the property that is prioritized by a MAC model for implementation, although it may be a property that is supported or enhanced by a MAC model. Availability is the property that ensures that the data or information is accessible and usable by the authorized parties, and is protected from unauthorized or unintended denial or disruption of access or use. A MAC model may support or enhance availability, as it ensures that the data or information is accessible and usable by the subjects that have the appropriate security labels and clearance, and that the data or information is not denied or disrupted by the subjects that have lower security labels or clearance. However, a MAC model does not prioritize availability, as it does not prevent or detect the denial or disruption of access or use of the data or information by the subjects that have the same or higher security labels or clearance, or by the external factors or events, such as attacks, failures, or disasters. Accessibility is not the property that is prioritized by a MAC model for implementation, as it is not a security property, but a usability property. Accessibility is the property that ensures that the data or information is accessible and usable by the users with different abilities, needs, or preferences, such as the users with disabilities, impairments, or limitations. Accessibility is not a security property, as it does not protect the data or information from unauthorized or unintended access, disclosure, modification, corruption, denial, or disruption. Accessibility is a usability property, as it enhances the user experience and satisfaction of the data or information.

質問 # 555
According to best practice, which of the following is required when implementing third party software in a production environment?

- A. Contract the vendor for patching
- B. Scan the application for vulnerabilities

- C. Escrow a copy of the software
- D. Negotiate end user application training

正解：B

解説：
According to best practice, one of the requirements when implementing third party software in a production environment is to scan the application for vulnerabilities. Vulnerabilities are weaknesses or flaws in the software that can be exploited by attackers to compromise the security, functionality, or performance of the system or network. Scanning the application for vulnerabilities can help to identify and mitigate the potential risks, ensure the compliance with the security policies and standards, and prevent the introduction of malicious code or backdoors. Contracting the vendor for patching, negotiating end user application training, and escrowing a copy of the software are all possible requirements when implementing third party software in a production environment, but they are not the most essential or best practice requirement of doing so. References: CISSP All-in-One Exam Guide, Eighth Edition, Chapter 8, Software Development Security, page 1018. Official (ISC)2 CISSP CBK Reference, Fifth Edition, Chapter 8, Software Development Security, page 1040.

質問 # 556
A new employee formally reported suspicious behavior to the organization security team. The report claims that someone not affiliated with the organization was inquiring about the member's work location, length of employment, and building access controls. The employee's reporting is MOST likely the result of which of the following?

- A. security awareness
- B. Phishing
- C. Security engineering
- D. Risk avoidance

正解：A

解説：
Security awareness is the knowledge and understanding of security threats, risks, and best practices that enable users to protect themselves and the organization from cyberattacks. Security awareness training is a program that educates users on how to recognize and respond to various types of security incidents, such as phishing, social engineering, malware, ransomware, etc. The employee's reporting of the suspicious behavior is most likely the result of security awareness training, as it shows that the employee was able to identify a potential social engineering attempt and report it to the security team. Risk avoidance is a strategy that involves avoiding or eliminating activities or assets that pose a high level of risk to the organization. Risk avoidance does not explain the employee's reporting of the suspicious behavior, as it is not related to the incident. Security engineering is the application of engineering principles and practices to design and implement secure systems and processes. Security engineering does not explain the employee's reporting of the suspicious behavior, as it is not related to the incident. Phishing is a type of social engineering attack that uses fraudulent emails or websites to trick users into revealing sensitive information or installing malware.
Phishing is not the result of the employee's reporting, but rather the possible motive of the suspicious behavior. References: CISSP All-in-One Exam Guide, Eighth Edition, Chapter 1: Security and Risk Management, p. 34-35. Official (ISC)2 CISSP CBK Reference, Fifth Edition, Domain 1: Security and Risk Management, p. 51-52.

質問 # 557
In software development, which of the following entities normally signs the code to protect the code integrity?

- A. The developer
- B. The organization developing the code
- C. The quality control group
- D. The data owner

正解：B

解説：
The developer is the entity responsible for writing, building, and/or submitting the code that will be signed. This entity maintains a secure development environment, including the source code repository, and will submit code to the signer after it has completed the organization's software development and testing processes.
The signer is the entity responsible for managing the keys used to sign software. This role may be performed by the same organization that developed or built the software, or by an independent party able to vouch for the source of the code.

質問 # 558
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