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ISC Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP) Sample Questions (Q531-Q536):

NEW QUESTION # 531

An organization implements Network Access Control (NAC) by Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 802.1x and discovers the printers do not support the IEEE 802.1x standard. Which of the following is the BEST resolution?

- A. Do nothing; IEEE 802.1x is irrelevant to printers.
- B. Implement a virtual local area network (VLAN) for the printers.
- C. Implement port security on the switch ports for the printers.
- **D. Install an IEEE 802.1x bridge for the printers.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The best resolution for an organization that implements Network Access Control (NAC) using IEEE 802.1x and discovers the printers do not support the IEEE 802.1x standard is to install an IEEE 802.1x bridge for the printers. IEEE 802.1x is a standard that provides port-based authentication for network devices, such as switches, routers, or wireless access points. IEEE 802.1x allows only authorized devices to access the network, based on their credentials or certificates. However, some devices, such as printers, may not support IEEE 802.1x or have the required credentials or certificates. In this case, an IEEE 802.1x bridge can be used to connect the printers to the network. An IEEE 802.1x bridge is a device that acts as a proxy for the printers and performs the IEEE 802.1x authentication on their behalf. The bridge can also isolate the printers from the rest of the network and apply security policies to them.

NEW QUESTION # 532

Which of the following actions MUST be performed when using secure multipurpose internet mail Extension (S/MIME) before sending an encrypted message to a recipient?

- A. Obtain the recipient's private key.
- **B. Obtain the recipient's digital certificate.**
- C. Encrypt attachments.
- D. Digitally sign the message.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 533

Which of the following virtual network configuration options is BEST to protect virtual machines (VM)?

- A. Traffic throttling
- B. Traffic filtering
- **C. Data segmentation**
- D. Data encryption

Answer: C

Explanation:

Data segmentation is the best virtual network configuration option to protect virtual machines (VMs). A virtual network is a network that is created and managed by software, rather than by physical devices, such as routers, switches, or cables. A virtual network can

provide the same functionality and features as a physical network, such as connectivity, security, or isolation, but with more flexibility, scalability, and efficiency. A virtual network can be configured in different ways, depending on the needs and preferences of the organization. Data segmentation is a virtual network configuration option that divides the network into smaller and separate segments, called subnets, virtual LANs, or zones. Data segmentation can protect the VMs, which are software-based representations of physical machines that run on a hypervisor or a host machine, by providing the following benefits:

- * It can improve the performance and availability of the network, as the data segmentation can reduce the network congestion and traffic, and increase the network bandwidth and speed.
- * It can enhance the security and privacy of the network, as the data segmentation can isolate and restrict the access and communication between the different segments, and prevent or mitigate the propagation of the attacks or threats within the network.
- * It can simplify the management and troubleshooting of the network, as the data segmentation can organize and group the network resources and devices based on their functions, roles, or policies, and facilitate the monitoring and control of the network traffic and performance. References: [CISSP All-in-One Exam Guide], Chapter 4: Communication and Network Security, Section: Virtualized Networks, pp. 205-206.

NEW QUESTION # 534

Which of the following is an issue with signature-based intrusion detection systems?

- A. Signature databases must be augmented with inferential elements.
- B. Hackers can circumvent signature evaluations.
- **C. Only previously identified attack signatures are detected.**
- D. It runs only on the windows operating system

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

An Intrusion Detection System (IDS) is a system that is used to monitor network traffic or to monitor host audit logs in order to determine if any violations of an organization's security policy have taken place. An IDS can detect intrusions that have circumvented or passed through a firewall or are occurring within the local area network behind the firewall.

In a signature-based ID, signatures or attributes, which characterize an attack, are stored for reference.

Then, when data about events are acquired from host audit logs or from network packet monitoring, this data is compared with the attack signature database. If there is a match, a response is initiated. A weakness of this approach is the failure to characterize slow attacks that are extended over a long time period. To identify these types of attacks, large amounts of information must be held for extended time periods. Another issue with signature-based ID is that only attack signatures that are stored in their database are detected.

Incorrect Answers:

B: It is not true that signature databases must be augmented with inferential elements.

C: It is not true that signature-based intrusion detection systems only run on the windows operating system.

D: Hackers circumventing signature evaluations is not an issue with signature-based intrusion detection systems.

References:

Krutz, Ronald L. and Russell Dean Vines, The CISSP and CAP Prep Guide: Mastering CISSP and CAP, Wiley Publishing, Indianapolis, 2007, p. 71

NEW QUESTION # 535

While dealing with the consequences of a security incident, which of the following security controls are MOST appropriate?

- **A. Corrective and recovery controls**
- B. Detective and recovery controls
- C. Preventative and corrective controls
- D. Recovery and proactive controls

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 536

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