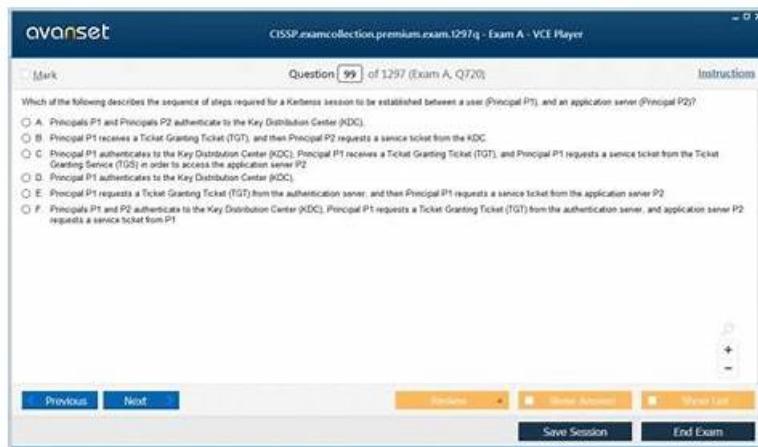


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ISC Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP) Sample Questions (Q999-Q1004):

NEW QUESTION # 999

When referring to the Cloud Computing Service models. What would you call a service model where the consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure including networks, servers, operating systems, or storage, but has control over the deployed applications and possibly configuration settings for the application-hosting environment?

- A. Software as a Service (SaaS)
- B. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
- **C. Platform as a Service (PaaS)**
- D. Code as a Service (CaaS)

Answer: C

Explanation:

The capability provided to the consumer is to deploy onto the cloud infrastructure consumer-created or acquired applications created using programming languages, libraries, services, and tools supported by the provider. The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure including networks, servers, operating systems, or storage, but has control over the deployed applications and possibly configuration settings for the application-hosting environment.

Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS) is a model of service delivery whereby the computing platform is provided as an on-demand service upon which applications can be developed and deployed. Its main purpose is to reduce the cost and complexity of buying, housing, and managing the underlying hardware and software components of the platform, including any needed program and database development tools. The development environment is typically special purpose, determined by the cloud provider and tailored to the design and architecture of its platform. The cloud consumer has control over applications and application environment settings of the platform. Security provisions are split between the cloud provider and the cloud consumer.

The following answers are incorrect:

Software-as-a-Service.

Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) is a model of service delivery whereby one or more applications and the computational resources to run them are provided for use on demand as a turnkey service. Its main purpose is to reduce the total cost of hardware and software development, maintenance, and operations. Security

provisions are carried out mainly by the cloud provider. The cloud consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure or individual applications, except for preference selections and limited administrative application settings.

Infrastructure-as-a-Service.

Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS) is a model of service delivery whereby the basic computing infrastructure of servers, software, and network equipment is provided as an on-demand service upon which a platform to develop and execute applications can be established. Its main purpose is to avoid purchasing, housing, and managing the basic hardware and software infrastructure components, and instead obtain those resources as virtualized objects controllable via a service interface. The cloud consumer generally has broad freedom to choose the operating system and development environment to be hosted. Security provisions beyond the basic infrastructure are carried out mainly by the cloud consumer

Code as a Service (CaaS)

CaaS does not exist and is only a detactor. This is no such service model.

Cloud Deployment Models

NOTE: WHAT IS A CLOUD INFRASTRUCTURE?

A cloud infrastructure is the collection of hardware and software that enables the five essential characteristics of cloud computing. The cloud infrastructure can be viewed as containing both a physical layer and an abstraction layer. The physical layer consists of the hardware resources that are necessary to support the cloud services being provided, and typically includes server, storage and network components. The abstraction layer consists of the software deployed across the physical layer, which manifests the essential cloud characteristics. Conceptually the abstraction layer sits above the physical layer.

The following reference(s) were/was used to create this question:

NIST Special Publication 800-144 Guidelines on Security and Privacy in Public Cloud Computing
and

NIST Special Publication 800-145 The NIST definition of Cloud Computing

NEW QUESTION # 1000

Which International Organization for Standardization standard is commonly referred to as the 'common criteria'?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: D

Explanation:

From the official guide: "The publication of the Common Criteria as the ISO/IEC 15408 standard provided the first truly international product evaluation criteria. It has largely superseded all other criteria, although there continue to be products in general use that were certified under TCSEC, ITSEC and other criteria. It takes a very similar approach to ITSEC by providing a flexible set of functional and assurance requirements, and like ITSEC, it is not very prescriptive as TCSEC had been. Instead, it is focused on standardizing the general approach to product evaluation and providing mutual recognition of such evaluations all over the world."

The following answers are incorrect:

-27001 ISO/IEC 27000 is part of a growing family of ISO/IEC Information Security Management Systems (ISMS) standards, the 'ISO/IEC 27000 series'. ISO/IEC 27000 is an international standard entitled: Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Overview and vocabulary.

-14000

ISO 14000 is a family of standards related to environmental management that exists to help organizations (a) minimize how their operations (processes etc.) negatively affect the environment

(i.e. cause adverse changes to air, water, or land); (b) comply with applicable laws, regulations, and other environmentally oriented requirements, and (c) continually improve in the above.

ISO 14000 is similar to ISO 9000 quality management in that both pertain to the process of how a product is produced, rather than to the product itself. As with ISO 9000, certification is performed by third-party organizations rather than being awarded by ISO directly. The ISO 19011 audit standard applies when auditing for both 9000 and 14000 compliance at once.

The requirements of ISO 14000 are an integral part of the European Union's environmental management scheme EMAS. EMAS's structure and material requirements are more demanding, foremost concerning performance improvement, legal compliance and reporting duties.

-22002 ISO/TS 22002- Prerequisite programmes on food safety-Part 1: Food manufacturing

The following reference(s) were/was used to create this question: Tipton, Harold F.

(2010-04-20). Official (ISC)2 Guide to the CISSP CBK, Second Edition ((ISC)2 Press), Chapter 9, Security Architecture and Design and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_14000 and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO/IEC_27000 and

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_22000

NEW QUESTION # 1001

How is remote authentication Dial-In user service (RADIUS) authentication accomplished?

- A. It relies on asymmetric encryption keys.
- **B. It uses clear text and shared secret keys.**
- C. It relies on Virtual Private Networks (VPN).
- D. It uses clear text and firewall rules.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 1002

Which of the following identifies the first phase of a Distributed Denial of Service attack?

- A. Disrupting the normal traffic to the host.
- **B. Compromising as many machines as possible.**
- C. Establishing communications between the handler and agent.
- D. Disabling the router so it cannot filter traffic.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Another form of attack is called the distributed denial of service (DDOS). A distributed denial of service occurs when the attacker compromises several systems and uses them as launching platforms against one or more victims. - Ed Tittel CISSP Study Guide (sybex) pg

NEW QUESTION # 1003

Which of the following is NOT a form of computer/network surveillance?

- A. Use of network sniffers
- B. Review of audit logs
- **C. Use of CCTV cameras**
- D. Keyboard monitoring

Answer: C

Explanation:

CCTV cameras fall under the category of physical surveillance. Answers a and b are forms of active surveillance. These types of

surveillance require an organizational policy informing the employees that the surveillance is being conducted. Additionally, warning banners describing the surveillance at log-on to a computer or network should be prominently displayed. These banners usually state that by logging on, the user acknowledges the warning and agrees to the monitoring. Answer "Review of audit logs" is a passive form of computer/network surveillance.

NEW QUESTION # 1004

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