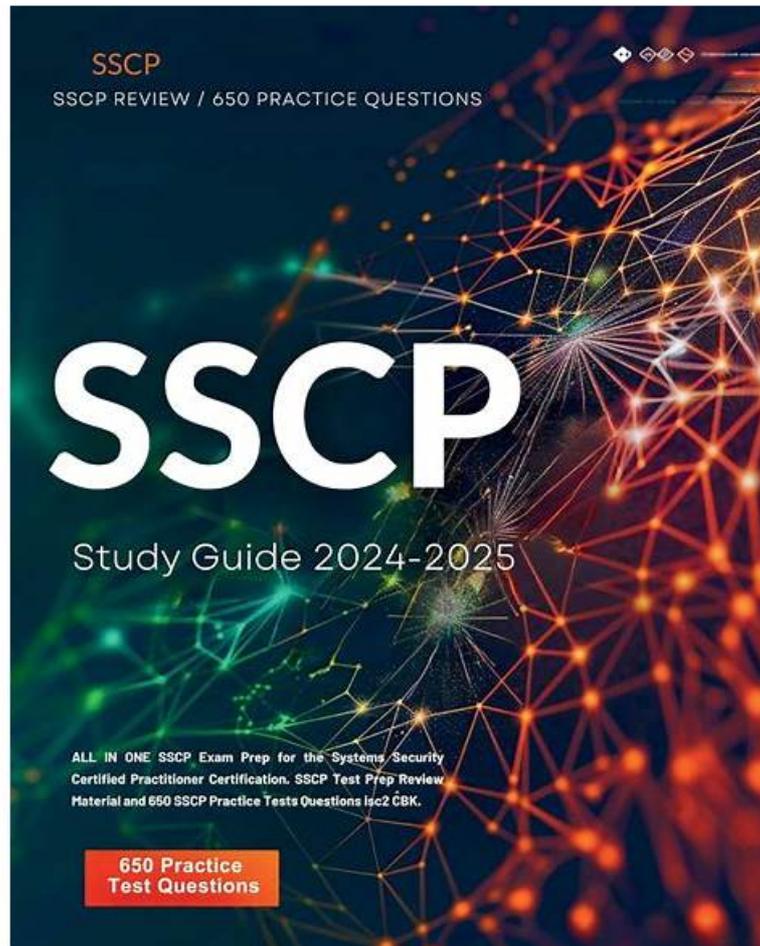


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ISC System Security Certified Practitioner (SSCP) Sample Questions (Q588-Q593):

NEW QUESTION # 588

What is called the formal acceptance of the adequacy of a system's overall security by the management?

- A. Acceptance
- **B. Accreditation**
- C. Certification
- D. Evaluation

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

Accreditation is the authorization by management to implement software or systems in a production environment. This authorization may be either provisional or full.

The following are incorrect answers:

Certification is incorrect. Certification is the process of evaluating the security stance of the software or system against a selected set of standards or policies. Certification is the technical evaluation of a product. This may precede accreditation but is not a required precursor.

Acceptance is incorrect. This term is sometimes used as the recognition that a piece of software or system has met a set of functional or service level criteria (the new payroll system has passed its acceptance test).

Certification is the better term in this context.

Evaluation is incorrect. Evaluation is certainly a part of the certification process but it is not the best answer to the question.

Reference(s) used for this question:

The Official Study Guide to the CBK from ISC2, pages 559-560

AIO3, pp. 314 - 317

AIOv4 Security Architecture and Design (pages 369 - 372)

AIOv5 Security Architecture and Design (pages 370 - 372)

NEW QUESTION # 589

Which disaster recovery plan test involves functional representatives meeting to review the plan in detail?

- A. Parallel test
- B. Simulation test
- C. Checklist test
- **D. Structured walk-through test**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The structured walk-through test occurs when the functional representatives meet to review the plan in detail. This involves a thorough look at each of the plan steps, and the procedures that are invoked at that point in the plan. This ensures that the actual planned activities are accurately described in the plan. The checklist test is a method of testing the plan by distributing copies to each of the functional areas. The simulation test plays out different scenarios. The parallel test is essentially an operational test that is performed without interrupting current processing.

NEW QUESTION # 590

What is called an exception to the search warrant requirement that allows an officer to conduct a search without having the warrant in-hand if probable cause is present and destruction of the evidence is deemed imminent?

- A. Exigent Probable Doctrine
- **B. Exigent Circumstance Doctrine**
- C. Evidence Circumstance Doctrine
- D. Evidence of Admissibility Doctrine

Answer: B

Explanation:

Section: Risk, Response and Recovery

Explanation/Reference:

An Exigent Circumstance is an unusual and time-sensitive circumstance that justifies conduct that might not be permissible or lawful in other circumstances.

For example, exigent circumstances may justify actions by law enforcement officers acting without a warrant such as a mortal danger to a young child. Examples of other exigent circumstances include protecting evidence or property from imminent destruction.

In *US v Martinez*, Justice Thomas of the United States Court of Appeal used these words:

"As a general rule, we define exigent circumstances as those circumstances that would cause a reasonable person to believe that entry was necessary to prevent physical harm to the officers or other persons, the destruction of relevant evidence, the escape of the suspect, or some other consequence improperly frustrating legitimate law enforcement efforts." In *Alvarado*, Justice Blackburn of the Court of Appeals of Georgia referred to exigent circumstances in the context of a drug bust:

"The exigent circumstance doctrine provides that when probable cause has been established to believe that evidence will be removed or destroyed before a warrant can be obtained, a warrantless search and seizure can be justified. As many courts have noted, the need for the exigent circumstance doctrine is particularly compelling in narcotics cases, because contraband and records can be easily and quickly destroyed while a search is progressing. Police officers relying on this exception must demonstrate an objectively reasonable basis for deciding that immediate action is required." All of the other answers were only detractors made up and not legal terms.

Reference(s) used for this question:

Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., *The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security*, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Page 313.

and

<http://www.duhaime.org/LegalDictionary/E/ExigentCircumstances.aspx>

NEW QUESTION # 591

Total risk is defined as:

- **A. Threats * Vulnerability * Asset Value = Total Risk**
- B. Threats * Vulnerability * Asset Replacement Cost = Total Risk
- C. Total Risk = Asset Value * Exposure
- D. Threats * Vulnerability * Asset Control Gap = Total Risk
- E. Threats * Estimated Downtime * Asset Value = Total Risk

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 592

A proxy is considered a:

myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
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