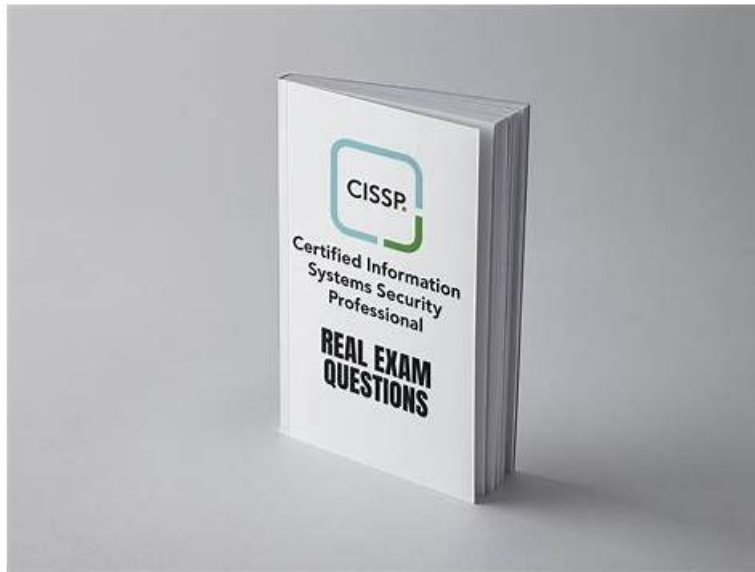


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## ISC Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP) Sample Questions (Q183-Q188):

### NEW QUESTION # 183

Which of the following is a state machine model capturing confidentiality aspects of access control?

- A. Chinese Wall
- B. Clarke Wilson
- C. Bell-LaPadula
- D. Lattice

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Bell-LaPadula is a state machine model capturing confidentiality aspects of access control. Access permissions are defined through an Access Control matrix and through a partial ordering of security levels. Security policies prevent information flowing downwards from a high security level to a low security level. BLP only considers the information flow that occurs when a subject observes or alters an object.

### NEW QUESTION # 184

Which of the following is the BEST example of weak management commitment to the protection of security assets and resources?

- A. immature security controls and procedures
- B. variances against regulatory requirements
- C. poor governance over security processes and procedures
- D. unanticipated increases in security incidents and threats

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The best example of weak management commitment to the protection of security assets and resources is poor governance over security processes and procedures. Governance is the set of policies, roles, responsibilities, and processes that guide, direct, and control how an organization's business divisions and IT teams cooperate to achieve business goals.

Management commitment is essential for effective governance, as it demonstrates the leadership and support for security initiatives and activities. Poor governance indicates that management does not prioritize security, allocate sufficient resources, enforce accountability, or monitor performance.

### NEW QUESTION # 185

Utilizing a public wireless Local Area network (WLAN) to connect to a private network should be done only in which of the following situations?

- A. The wireless Access Point (AP) is placed in the internal private network.
- B. The client machine has a personal firewall and utilizes a Virtual Private Network (VPN) to connect to the network.
- C. Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) is utilized to authenticate the user.
- D. The client machine has antivirus software and has been scanned to determine if unauthorized ports are open.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Utilizing a public wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) to connect to a private network should be done only in the situation where the client machine has a personal firewall and utilizes a Virtual Private Network (VPN) to connect to the network. A public WLAN is a wireless network that provides internet access to the public, such as in airports, cafes, or hotels. A public WLAN is usually unsecured and unencrypted, which means that anyone can join the network and intercept or modify the network traffic. A private network is a network that belongs to a specific organization or entity, and that is protected from unauthorized access by security controls, such as firewalls, encryption, or authentication. A private network may contain sensitive or confidential data or resources that need to be accessed by authorized users or devices. A client machine is a device, such as a laptop, a tablet, or a smartphone, that connects to a network and requests or receives services from a server. A client machine that utilizes a public WLAN to connect to a private network faces a high risk of network attacks, such as eavesdropping, man-in-the-middle, or denial-of-service. To mitigate this risk, the client machine should have a personal firewall and use a VPN to connect to the network. A personal firewall is a software or hardware component that monitors and filters the incoming and outgoing network traffic on the client machine, and blocks or allows the traffic based on predefined rules or policies. A personal firewall can prevent unauthorized or malicious access to or from the client machine, and protect the client machine from network attacks or malware. A VPN is a technology that creates a

secure and encrypted tunnel between the client machine and the private network, and allows the client machine to access the private network as if it were physically connected to it. A VPN can protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the network traffic, and prevent the network traffic from being intercepted or modified by anyone on the public WLAN. Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) is utilized to authenticate the user, the client machine has antivirus software and has been scanned to determine if unauthorized ports are open, and the wireless Access Point (AP) is placed in the internal private network are not situations where utilizing a public WLAN to connect to a private network should be done, as they are either not sufficient or not relevant for securing the network connection, or they may not be possible or practical in all scenarios. References:

- \* Public WLAN
- \* Private Network
- \* Personal Firewall
- \* [VPN]

#### NEW QUESTION # 186

To minimize the vulnerabilities of a web-based application, which of the following FIRST actions will lock down the system and minimize the risk of an attack?

- A. Run a vulnerability scanner
- **B. Apply the latest vendor patches and updates**
- C. Install an antivirus on the server
- D. Review access controls

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Applying the latest vendor patches and updates is the first action that will lock down the system and minimize the risk of an attack, because it will fix any known vulnerabilities or bugs that could be exploited by attackers.

Installing an antivirus on the server, running a vulnerability scanner, and reviewing access controls are also important security measures, but they are not the first actions to take. An antivirus may not detect all types of malware, a vulnerability scanner may not find all the flaws in the system, and access controls may not prevent all unauthorized access<sup>12</sup>. References: CISSP All-in-One Exam Guide, Eighth Edition, Chapter 10, page 883; CISSP Practice Exam - FREE 20 Questions and Answers, Question 8.

#### NEW QUESTION # 187

What access control scheme uses fine-grained rules to specify the conditions under which access to each data item or applications is granted?

- A. Role Based Access Control (RBAC)
- B. Discretionary Access Control (DAC)
- C. Mandatory Access Control (MAC)
- **D. Attribute Based Access Control (ABAC)**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Attribute Based Access Control (ABAC) is the access control scheme that uses fine-grained rules to specify the conditions under which access to each data item or application is granted. ABAC is a type of access control that grants or denies access to a system or a resource based on the attributes of the subject, the object, the environment, and the action. Attributes are the characteristics or the properties that describe the entities involved in the access request, such as the identity, the role, the location, the time, the device, the sensitivity, or the purpose. Rules are the logical expressions that define the relationships and the constraints between the attributes, and that determine the access decision. ABAC can provide fine-grained access control, as it can specify the conditions for access at the level of individual data items or applications, and it can dynamically adjust the access based on the context and the situation. ABAC can also provide flexible and scalable access control, as it can support multiple policies and scenarios, and it can accommodate the changes in the attributes or the rules without requiring manual intervention.

#### NEW QUESTION # 188

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